

## ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Express and Telegram from Halifax to the Pennsylvania.

Debates in the English of the Prince Riots in Ireland—Return of the Princess of Genoa—Affairs of Venice, &c., &c.

St. John, N. B.  
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 1/2 P. M.

The steamship Cambria, Capt. Shannon, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock this morning, and will be due at Boston at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Cambria has 56 through passengers, and brings European news seven days later.

The Cambria spoke the Niagara about fifteen days out of Liverpool, for the fourth day out. Passed the packet ship Shannon for New York.

### Affairs in England.

Parliament is to be prorogued on the 9th. A motion, which Lord Brougham previously announced his intention to make, as reference to the French expedition in Italy, was laid upon the table of Peers on Friday. The resolution embodied a direct censure of the foreign policies of the government, and it is understood that the envoys and agents in Northern Italy, and in Sicily, will be fully noticed.

In the debate which took place on the 20th, in allusion to the cholera, Lord Ashley, the chairman of the Board of Health, stated in the House of Commons on Thursday last, that he had reason to know that not one half of the cases were reported. Enough, however, is officially known to make it certain that the epidemic is raging in many parts of the country to a dreadful extent. During the last week 339 deaths by cholera were reported in London, which is more than double the number of the preceding week. Bristol, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and along the whole south coast it is raging in a very malignant form and the mortality is very great. At Liverpool the disease is rapidly increasing. The number of cases reported for 4 days previous to Thursday, were respectively 64, 74, 85, 102.

Ireland continues to be generally exempt from the scourge.

Mr. McCready, the celebrated actor, is editing a work, and will shortly publish an edition of Pope's works.

### Ireland—Riots—The Crops.

On the 12th, a very serious riot took place between a party of armed Orangemen and Catholics, near Castle William, in the county of Down. The Orange party having celebrated the day, it being the anniversary of the battle of Anghar, at Tullymore, and being on their march home, whilst passing a defile called Dolly's Brea, found their path waylaid. All the passes and surrounding hills were occupied by an immense number of Roman Catholics, provided with forks and fire-arms, and plainly contemplating a general massacre.

The Protestants aided by a small party of police and military, stood upon their defence; and succeeded in forcing their way through the gap, after a short struggle in which 40 or 50 persons are said to have been killed or wounded on both sides—much the greater proportion being of the Roman Catholic party; 38 Ribbonmen had been taken prisoners on Friday. Two medical gentlemen drove through the country, round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded, but they were refused admittance at every house where they called.

The Cork Examiner in alluding to the potato crop, says the disease has appeared in a few fields. There can be no doubt but it is equally positive that as yet the general crop is saved, and in almost all places unusually abundant; and the general impression, is that it is so far advanced that supposing a blight to set in, the tubers will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

Offers of several private residences have been made for the accommodation of her Majesty during her sojourn at Cork, which, as it is not her intention to step out of the royal yacht, have been graciously declined.

### France.

The committee of the Legislative Assembly, to which the question of the prorogation was referred, has come to the unanimous decision of recommending that the Assembly should be prorogued from the 15th of August to the 15th of October. The Budget will not be brought forward until after the meeting of the Assembly in October.

We learn that the Socialist agents in one of the Departments of the Interior, undismayed by previous reverses, are still very active in making proselytes among the peasantry.

The National announces that Prince Canino, the son of Lucien Bonaparte, and ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, had been arrested at Orleans, by order of the government, on his road from Versailles to Paris. It is said, that having a claim against his cousin, Louis Napoleon, for money lent in aid of France against Rome having stirred up his ire. It is said that the Prince will not be imprisoned, but that he will be forced to embark for England or America.

The questions openly discussed are about a consulate for life for the Empire—Henry V., and the comte de Paris.

The change of Ministers is considered an event most certain to occur within a very short time.

It is said that M. Thiers, Minister of the Interior, and M. Fallou, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By a decree of the 16th inst., Gen. Lamoriciere has been appointed Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Rome, and he is said to have left Paris for the head quarters of the Emperor of Russia.

Baron de Rothschild is about to leave Paris on a trip to Italy. It is said that his journey is in connection with the indemnity to be paid by Piedmont, which would necessitate a loan and also the unpaid half years interest in Roman bonds.

The missing Montegrando representative has escaped to England. The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to Gen. Oudinot, on the occasion of receiving the keys of the city of Rome. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order in Rome, and expresses his hope that Divine Providence will cease the difficulties that may still exist. He adds, that he does not cease to direct his prayers to heaven for the General, the city, and the French nation. The letter was directed Gaeta, July 5.

Cardinal Picoli, and the Marquis Caccetti, arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 8th. The latter is grand chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace.

Preparations are making at Rome, which leads to the belief the Pius 9th is expected to return to the Quirinal.

The French are doing all they can in distributing money freely to get up a cry in his favor but in vain.

All the wounded have been removed from the Palace.

The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance, to do duty conjointly with the French, are all leaving; and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1000 men, of those many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give his consent.

The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting the service—39 out of 43 resigned, and the rank and file were disbanded.

The same occurred in the artillery. All the officers having resigned with the exception of three Captains and a Sergeant. The reason given is that the French refused to give them any precise guaranty as to the protection for the rights of the people.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making his escape good from the French Division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now in the mountains of Abruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome, he had secured ammunition and military stores.

Another account states that Garibaldi is on the new palatin frontier where he has been joined by another body of troops, and formed it is said a body of 20,000 men.

### Venice.

The recent operations against Venice have been discontinued in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness amongst the Austrian troops, caused by the excessive heat and hard work.

The Revolution in Hungary.

A Turkish Ambassador in Paris, received a despatch on the 19th inst., by courier, announcing that the Polish Gen. Bem, had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of Leurs, in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia, with a small remnant of his army.

Advices from Vienna, of the 13th of July, state that Buda and Pesth had surrendered to the Austrian Russian troops on the 11th inst., without resistance.

From a report of Gen. Haynau, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, it appears that a very sharp conflict took place on the 11th before Comorn, between the combined armies and the Magyars. The Hungarians fought with fierce impetuosity but the Austrians claim the victory.

Another and probably more reliable account of this battle states that 180 pieces of cannon were brought into the field by the Hungarians, and the loss sustained by the latter in artillerymen, may be estimated more complete than the defeat of the united Russia-Austria armies, under Hayman. He was obliged to fall back on Raab, where his headquarters are at present, and which city is filled with wounded. He had been obliged to send 3,000 wounded to Presburg. But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Hayman and his staff would have been taken. The Ban Jellachich lately demanded by a flag of truce the garrison of Peterwardein to surrender.

The commander of the garrison replied, "I know well how affairs stand, and that the so called Bem of Cantra, will soon find himself surrounded, and with his whole army be destroyed by the Russians. He holds the enemy in check, making successful sorties. Comorn will soon be invested."

Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life.

A Black Bishop.—A black Episcopal bishop is soon to be ordained in England and sent to Africa.

Duauque, Iowa, it is said, contains four thousand inhabitants, five thousand dogs, and fifty colonels.

The narrowest part of the Atlantic is more than two miles deep. In other parts it is one and a half miles.

## From the New York Tribune. Hungary and Austria. Incidents of the War.

The *Morgenblatt*, a paper published at Stuttgart by the well known critic Menzel, contains a series of letters by a German officer in the army of Jellachich. They throw a good deal of light upon the mode in which the war is carried on between the Hungarians and Austrians. The following interesting passages from these letters we translate for *The Tribune*. In reading them it should not be forgotten that the sympathies of the writer are naturally on the Austrian side:

I myself often find it difficult to understand that I am still alive and have a whole limb to my body. The hardships I have been through in the past few weeks, the dangers I have escaped, are almost beyond my power of description. As I was a ways at the advanced posts—which, by ill luck, latterly often were the rear posts—of our corps, and as for the most part I was on the move alone with my rifle, I had long forgotten the appearance of a bed or a chair; and from the hour we left Pesth till day before yesterday, when we were forced to take a day's rest on account of the exhaustion of the men which is of course never thought of—I had not once taken off my clothes. How frightfully I look with all this! I could not help laughing when I first saw myself in a glass; a long beard meandering in no very ornamental fashion over chin, cheeks and mouth; my hair cut as it happened by a scythe; a black cloth over my forehead to hide a slight cut I had received a few days before from a Hungarian hussar; my long white cloak covered with gray, black, brown and yellow blotches, variegated with stains of blood, and cut and pierced by gashes, bullets and the firebrands of bivouacs; my shako hacked and smashed; instead of neat boots, coarse water-soots, high over the leather splatter-dusters of my trousers; and not a jot of fringe remaining on my black and yellow scarf. My sword is all battered by the blows it has given and taken, and covered with a thick rust of blood; my favorite *Al*, my noble war-horse, is worn thin as a cat, and is minus an ear through the cut of a sabre, but still fresh and ready for new battles—as, thank God! his master is also. My soldiers, too, hold out well, but look even more like a troop of robbers than I like a robber captain.

For the rest, more than half of those I had with me at the beginning are either fallen or badly wounded, and my little corps has had twice to be filled up. But the great empire has many people and what harm is it if we all go to the dogs? The Emperor always gets soldiers. Human life falls low in value when you have tried a year of constant fighting as we have done.

As we are always in the immediate vicinity of the enemy and often set up our watch hardly a mile from his outposts, we have had, especially lately, as much fighting as one could desire. Scarcely a day has passed without our being beset by the hostile hussars in grand or moderate style, and we often had this pleasure for breakfast and then again for supper, and some days were nothing but one continuous skirmish. Generally it was only a few sabre cuts that individual horsemen exchanged with each other, or carbine bullets that the outposts sent from each side, or else the business was to carry out or to hinder some shrewd ambuscade. But now and then the matter became serious, and there was sharp fighting and battles even, in which the crash of cannon came to play its part. Then many a rider must change his seat on horseback for a long resting place in the cold earth. The greater battles were in part very bloody, for they were fought on both sides with the greatest courage and with indescribable animosity. Thus at Gyongyos I saw two squadrons of Kossuth-Hussars charge thrice a hollow square of our infantry; twice the quiet, well-aimed fire of the foot drove them back; horses and men fell in platoons, but with a ringing shout "Huzza, Eljen, Eljen Kossuth!" they dashed up the third time at the top of their horses' speed, regardless of the hostile fire, and broke the ranks on which their sabres now raged like lightning. Alas, we could not fly to the help of our brave comrades, for at the moment we were engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy's cavalry. Though at the end of the struggle we held the field, our loss was not small. It cannot be denied that the greatest part of the insurgents, and especially their cavalry, fight admirably, and show a courage and skill which belong only to the good soldier. What are these boastful, noisy, cowardly Italians to these bold Magyars and death-daring Poles?

To describe all the countless little fights in which I have been engaged lately would be tedious. There were many mournful events and few agreeable. The gay spirits and excessive confidence with which we began the war have disappeared, to give place to a manlier tone of mind. Merry war and drinking songs are now seldom heard in our bivouacs. Every day comes the news that this or that friend or brave comrade has met his death from hostile bullets or sabres, or lies dangerously wounded. When such announcements follow continually, the soul must at last become oppressed. When this unhappy war will end cannot be told. The Hungarians will carry it to the last, and it will cost seas of blood before Hungary and Transylvania can become conquered provinces. And then it will take an army of 50,000 men to keep that fire from bursting forth, which will long burn under its ashes. But what is all that to us subaltern officers!

Why has lately made battle very disagreeable to me is that I had often to oppose my hussars of my own former regiment, and in fact was again and again compelled to fight them the hardest. Once I was almost a whole day skirmishing with a troop consisting almost entirely of former hussars from the squadron to which I belonged for years. A former corporal of my own company, whom I myself trained as a recruit, commanded them as officer, and it must be confessed that he did it well. I shot an old hussar through the head with a pistol, who had known me as a cadet, and from whom in times past I had learned some useful lessons; he fell dead from his horse, but he had twice before shot at me, his balls going through my cloak and through the long tail of my horse. With one hussar who before had been for a long time my private servant and served me truly, I long contended with my sabre; we left fly our best at each other and finally quit without great hurt on either side. Earlier comrades, with whom I had drained many bottles, gamed or gossiped so many hours, rode so many a wild race at night as we sallied forth from the drinking rooms of Gallician castles for distant villages, now stood before as bitter foes. A hostile hussar, whom I had well known, once shouted to me in Magyar in the midst of a fight: "Thou wert once my brave officer and I loved thee, now thou art the enemy of my country and I shoot thee!" Saying this he left off his pistol at me, the ball whistling too close to my head for comfort.

A few days after I came together with the hussars of my former regiment in a curious fashion. The little fights and skirmishes of outposts had been so constant for many days and so tiresome, especially for the horses, that both parties wanted rest, and a sort of spontaneous truce arose between the flying-corps. We had set up our watches about 2,000 paces from each other, tolerably free from care as to an attack, at least as to a surprise, for on that day every body preferred resting to fighting. On our side the stock of provisions was very poor, and in the region about, there was nothing to be had, as the Magyars according to their fashion, had carried off or hidden or destroyed everything. I looked disconsolate as my people got ready the eternal *mamaliga* (corn broth). At any rate, this is a tolerable thin dish, but when you have had nothing else for two weeks it is perfectly disgusting, and I shall never forget it in my life. In our wooden flasks there was but little Skikowitz, and there we sat forcing down our meal broth by the help of a little wretched water, in bad enough spirits around our feeble watch-fire. Our opponents seemed as usual better off for provender of all sorts than we; their laughing sounded clear as bells, almost like mockery. All at once I saw two hussars stand up on the other side, and showing a white cloth, approach us. Curious to know what it was, I went toward them, and soon recognized two hussars of my old squadron. They saluted me politely, said that they had a stock of good things, a cask of wine and a fat sow, and as they knew we were not very well provided for, they had come to ask me if I would share a part of theirs. As I knew they were genuine Magyars, who, when not excited, always act with honor, I gratefully accepted the friendly offer, and sent a couple of men over to them.

A few hours after, at evening, some horsemen from the Polish Legion of the Hungarians attacked us with such fury that we could hardly resist them. Generally such truces between outposts took place only with the former regular troops, or the well disciplined Honved battalions or squadrons. There were many divisions in the Magyar army which it would have been dangerous to trust for a moment. If an outpost on either side wished for a few hours' quiet, the signal "to feed" was blown. If it was answered from the enemy the armistice was agreed on—if not, rejected. At the time for hostilities to recommence the signal "to saddle" was blown, and a few minutes after came the onset, or at least it was all fair to attack. In spite of this friendly way of going on, the fighting was marked by the extremest fury on both sides, and there was never a word of asking or taking quarter. The Magyars hardly ever take quarter, and our soldiers fight to the last breath rather than give up their swords. How often have I seen a horseman on our side or that of the Magyars, covered over and over with blood, defending himself desperately against overwhelming odds, and letting himself be hewed from his horse rather than take quarter. I myself once defended my life for near half an hour against three exhausted Honveds, and at last escaped only by the vigour of my *Al*. The horse made a great leap over a chasm across which they dared not follow; it was then that he lost his ear. I got only a slight wound on the forehead, which would have gone deeper had not a silk handkerchief in my shako prevented it.

Elderly Roses.—There is a rose bush flourishing near Bristol, Pa., known to be more than a hundred years old.

Thinking Tools.—The human brain is the twenty-eighth of the body, but the brain of a horse is but the four hundredth.

The New York *Herald* calls John Van Buren the Great Gun of the Barnburners, and John M'Keon the Pocket Pistol of the Hunkers.

MADAME SCHOEDEL, the great German prima donna, has been condemned to death for attempting to poison Kossuth, the Hungarian leader.

## ACT OF THE 10th OF APRIL 1849, Entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth."

"SECTION 10. That whenever any foreign executor or administrator shall assign or transfer any stocks or loans in this Commonwealth, standing in the name of a decedent, or in trust for a decedent, which shall be liable to the collateral inheritance tax, such tax shall be paid to the Register of the proper county on the transfer thereof, otherwise the corporation permitting such transfer, shall become liable to pay such tax.

"SECTION 11. That the provisions of the several acts of Assembly relative to collateral inheritance taxes, shall not be held or taken to apply to any property or estate, real or personal, passing by will to or in trust for the wife or widow of a son of any person dying, seized, or possessed thereof.

"SECTION 12. That in order to fix the valuation of the real estate of persons whose estates are or shall be subject to the payment of a collateral inheritance tax, by the laws of this Commonwealth, the Register of Wills of the county in which letters testamentary or of administration shall be granted, shall at the same time appoint one of the appraisers, whose duty it shall be to put a fair valuation on said real estate, and the assessor of the ward or township in which such decedent died, shall be another appraiser; and it shall also be the duty of said appraisers to make a fair and conscionable appraisal of the personal estate of the decedent, and it shall further be the duty of said appraisers, to assess and fix the then cash value of all annuities and life estates growing out of said estate, upon which annuities and life estates, the collateral inheritance tax shall be immediately payable out of the estate at the rate of said valuation; and the said appraisers shall be then paid for all services performed by them in the city of Philadelphia and the incorporated districts, and in other cities, and several seats of justice within this Commonwealth, at the rate of one dollar per day, and in the several counties within this Commonwealth, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day: Provided, That any person or persons dissatisfied with said appraisal or assessment, shall have the right to appeal, within thirty days, to the Register's court of the proper county, on paying or giving approved security to pay all costs, together with whatever tax shall be fixed by said court.

"SECTION 13. That where any person or persons shall bequeath or devise any estate, real or personal, to a father, widow, or other person during life, and the remainder over to collateral heirs at their decease; immediately after the death of the testator, the estate so granted shall be appraised in the manner herein before provided, and after deducting the valuation of said life estate, the collateral inheritance tax on the remainder shall be immediately due and payable over to the Register of Wills of the proper county, and when the tax is not paid it shall remain a lien against the State in the manner herein provided for, until the final settlement of the estate, unless it is paid before such settlement; and where a testator appoints or names one or more executors, and makes a bequest or devise of property to them in lieu of their commissions or allowances, or appoints them his residuary legatees, and said bequests, devises, or residuary legacies exceed what would be a fair compensation for their services, such excess shall be subject to the payment of the collateral inheritance tax, the rate of compensation to be fixed by the proper courts having jurisdiction in the case. And if any person or persons having their domicile in another State, territory, or country, shall die, leaving real or personal estate within this Commonwealth, the said estate, whether real or personal, shall be subject to the payment of the collateral inheritance tax.

"SECTION 14. On all estates of decedents who have been dead more than one year, and whose estates are subject to the payment of a collateral inheritance tax, if said tax has not yet been paid, interest from the death of the said decedent shall be charged at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on said tax, unless the same shall be paid within nine months from the passage of this act; and on all estates subject to the payment of the collateral inheritance tax of persons who shall die after this date, if the said tax is paid within three months, a discount of five per centum shall be made and allowed, but if the said tax shall not be paid within one year from the death of said decedent, interest shall then be charged at the rate of twelve per centum per annum on such tax, computing from the time of said decedent's death; and in all cases where the executors or administrators do not pay such collateral inheritance tax in advance, they shall be required to give security for payment of the same.

"SECTION 15. That if the Register of Wills of any county within this Commonwealth, shall discover that any collateral inheritance taxes have not been paid over according to law, he shall be authorized to issue a citation, which shall be served in the usual manner to the executors, administrators and heirs; and where personal services cannot be had on all said parties, the Register shall give notice, for four consecutive weeks, once a week, in at least one newspaper published in said county, citing said parties to appear before him on a certain day, and show cause why the said tax should not be paid, for which services the fees of the Register, and other officers, shall be such as are allowed for like services in other cases; and if said tax

## shall be found to be due and unpaid, the said delinquents shall pay said tax and costs, and it shall be the duty of the Register of Wills, or of the Auditor General of this Commonwealth, on return made to him, that the executors, administrators and heirs, after citation having been awarded as aforesaid, and on proof of service have been found to be in default, to employ an attorney of the proper county to sue for and recover the amount of such tax, and the said attorney shall be allowed for his services the usual per centage for collection, to be taxed as costs and paid by said delinquents; and the Auditor General is authorized and empowered in the settlement of the account of any Register of Wills, to allow him costs of advertising, service and mileage, and other reasonable fees wherever there was or may be probable ground for issuing the citation, or for prosecuting an investigation to ascertain whether any taxes were due. And it shall be the duty of the Register of Wills to enter in a book, to be provided by him at the expense of the Commonwealth, and to be kept for that purpose, the returns made by all assessors and appraisers under this act, opening an account in favor of the Commonwealth against the decedent's estate, and that estate, executors, administrators and their sureties shall be liable for payment of said tax, which tax shall be a lien on the property of all parties until settled and satisfied, and the Register may give certificates of search from said book, and whenever any such tax shall have remained due and unpaid for one year, it shall be lawful for the Register to file a copy of the claim in the proper Prothonotary's office, and proceed to recover to same in the name of the Commonwealth by scire facias, according to the provisions of the act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An Act relating to registered taxes and municipal claims in the county of Philadelphia," and any supplement thereto against the owner or owners of such real estate for the time being, all the provisions of which act shall be operative in relation to such collateral inheritance tax, except that there shall be no loss, or limitation of the lien for such tax by reason of a failure to file or sue the same within any limited time.

"SECTION 16. That it shall be the duty of the Register of Wills in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to collect and pay into the State Treasury all taxes due, and that may be due, under the collateral inheritance laws of this Commonwealth, of which he shall make a return under oath to the Auditor General; and he shall be allowed to retain five per centum on all taxes paid and accounted for in full, for his services in collecting and paying over the same."

## The Indian Outrages in Florida.

A slip from the Savannah *Georgian*, dated July 28, has the following information from Florida:

By passengers on the Florida boat, arrived this morning, at 10 o'clock, we learn that a further outbreak of the Indians was made at Charlott's Harbor, on the Gulf coast, nearly simultaneous with that on Indian River—so near that the expresses from east to west met at Tampa.

The Indians, some fifteen or twenty in number, came in at the trading store at the mouth of Pease Creek, at the head of Charlott's harbor, and inquired for Mr. Kennedy, the principal in the establishment. He being absent, they killed the clerk and another man, and wounded several others, among them women—plundered the store, set fire to it and burned it to the ground. They then decamped with their plunder, and drove off with them a number of cattle.

No suspicions of hostility were entertained by the inhabitants, who were of course entirely unprepared for an attack, or for defence. An express was sent to Tampa, and the officer in command immediately dispatched one of the two companies at that post to give protection to those of the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations. There was not a sufficient available force to pursue the Indians into their recesses.

The express from Tampa was sent by the citizens with despatches for Washington, which met the Florida steamer at Palatki. The frontier is almost entirely deserted, as it is believed that the Indians contemplate another desperate war. In both instances, at Indian River and Charlott's Harbor, when the Indians first made their appearance, they were perfectly friendly, and received the hospitality of the white men in the most generous and unreserved manner described.

The greatest alarm and confusion prevails among the frontier settlers, all of whom are abandoning their settlements their crops, and fleeing for safety to places of security, leaving their all in many instances to the mercies of the relentless savages.

We stated the number of Indian warriors in a former notice at two hundred and fifty. This we believe a full estimate, but we are now informed that at Tampa and Charlott's Harbor, the estimate is much larger, from five to six hundred.

Mr. Kussell, who was wounded in the arm at Indian River by the Indians, has been obliged to have the arm amputated.

Who can now doubt that we shall have another Indian war. Doubtless the two attacks were by concert, and although but few of the Indians at either place made their appearance, yet circumstances go to show that there were others in reserve to assist in case of any resistance on the part of the whites.

There is no Cholera in St. Louis.