

their titbiting, etc., until they forsook the commandments of the Lord, until God was not in all their thoughts night or day, and they went away from us. When they forsake the spirit of this people they then want to leave the community. This proves that they are not of us, and that they have lost the spirit which holds this people together, which is the spirit of the gospel. The Lord so manages that there are always influences in our vicinity to draw away such persons, and I am glad of it. I have a man employed to carry to my hogs the scraps that fall from my table; he is as necessary in his place as any body else, and so are those who carry off the scum and filth from our society, and I do not wish to restrict them in the performance of their duties, not in the least. While these swill carriers are removing the slops from the kitchen, shall we allow them to come into the parlor and gather the food from the table to put into the swill tub? When the Lord has done with the trash, then he will suffer it to be carried off by the devil or his servants, but they cannot enter the dining room; we will turn out the offal of the table, when it is ready, and then the devil and his servants are welcome to it. This is all in the providence of God. So long as a man observes the law of God, he never need fear that he will be culpable.

Those who follow modern Christianity say that we have revived the customs of ancient heathenism—the practices of dark ages. Our Christian friends are mistaken, for those were enlightened ages. Abraham lived in one of the most enlightened ages of the world, and so did Noah, and Enoch the seventh from Adam. We are following the customs of Enoch and the holy fathers, and for this we are looked upon as not being fit for society. We are not adapted to the society of the wicked, and do not wish to mingle with them.

A gentleman said to me "I would like to establish a billiard table and a drinking saloon in your city; you must have such places here by and by, anyhow." May be we will, and may be we will not; we shall see whether God Almighty will reign among this people, or whether the devil will. I shall keep such Christian institutions out of this city as long as I can.

Some want to destroy "the twin relics—slavery and polygamy"—and establish monogamy, with a brothel on every corner of each block in this city. This reminds me of what I was told the President of the United States said to a gentleman who is a preacher and a member of Congress. He took our President to task for not destroying both "the twins" together, that is, polygamy as well as slavery. After he had laid the whole matter before the President in an elaborate manner, showing him the necessity of destroying this people who believed in polygamy, the President said "It makes me think of a little circumstance that happened with me in my younger days. I was ploughing a piece of newly cleared land, and by and by I came to a big log; I could not plow over it, for it was too high, and it was so heavy I could not move it out of the way, and so wet I could not burn it; I stood and looked at it and studied it, and finally concluded to plow around it." It looks as though they were trying to plow around Mormonism. They and the Lord for it.

I wish the Latter-day Saints understood, as fully as I do the things of God; then should we soon see the kingdom in its glory and power; and every influence and power that is opposed to it would stand aside and give way before its onward march; and the Lord would send His angels here to bless you, and would soon come to reign among his people. Amen.

WHAT THE CONFEDERATES SAY.

CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE RECENT BATTLES FROM A SOUTHERN STANDPOINT—THE DECISIVE BATTLE YET TO TAKE PLACE ON THE NORTH OR SOUTH ANNA RIVERS.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

I send to you herewith a preliminary account of the recent military events in Virginia, derived from Southern sources.

THE BATTLES ON THE RAPIDAN MERELY PRELIMINARY.

I will send to you in a day or two, a full account of the recent military operations of the Confederates in Virginia, both on the Rapidan and elsewhere. At present, the materials for such an account have not reached here. The roar of the three days' battle has not yet died away. The smoke of the conflict still hangs heavily over the bloody field. All that I can send to you to-day is a few detached facts, not without importance in themselves, and not without their value in aiding your readers to comprehend fully the actual situation. For you need not be told that the administration is endeavoring to suppress important facts in relation to events that have transpired. No more reliance can be placed now upon the assurance made by the Secretary of War to General Dix, that "it is designed to withhold nothing from the public," than the assurance formerly made by that official after Hooker had been defeated at Chancellorsville, "that the army had suffered no disaster, and would speedily resume the offensive."

All that has yet taken place in Virginia, terrible and sanguinary as the battles of the 5th and 6th of May were, is only the commencement of the great contest for the possession of Richmond. Fiercely contested as these battles were, they are not the great battle that General Lee will fight between the Rapidan and the rebel capital. The battles of the 5th and 6th, desperate as they were, are indecisive, and are but the preliminary skirmishes

to that supreme conflict to which the rebel leaders have been looking forward for so long a time.

GREAT ADVANTAGE OF THE NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY OF GENERAL GRANT.

The key to all of General Lee's movements in this campaign will be found in my letter of April 28. It is therein stated that "there will be a battle on the Rapidan, but it will not be the great battle." I am already in possession of facts enough to show that this is the case, which are stated below. At the same time, the enormous number of troops at the command of General Grant has made General Lee's task a much more difficult one than he expected, and has caused him to modify somewhat his original plans. This modification, however, does not involve any radical change in those plans, which, it is understood, will yet be carried out. The great disproportion in the size of the Union and the rebel armies made it necessary for General Lee so to maneuver his troops as to bring on the actions that have been fought in such positions; and under such conditions, that his advantage of position should counterbalance the disproportion of numbers, and that great loss should be inflicted on the Union troops, while the rebel troops suffered comparatively but little. Another object that General Lee had in view was to make the battles of the 5th and 6th (preliminary and secondary in importance as they were) so fiercely contested as to draw out the whole strength of the Union forces, including even our reserves. Both of these objects the rebels claim have been fully accomplished.

SIGEL'S MOVEMENT IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY OF NO CONSEQUENCE TO GENERAL LEE.

The presence of the troops under General Sigel, General Kelly, and General — in the Shenandoah valley, gave General Lee no uneasiness whatever. He ascertained the facts in regard to that movement by means of a reconnaissance along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which was made, as you will remember, about a week or ten days ago, by a squadron of Imboden's cavalry. He learned at that time, it is said, that all the troops under the officers above named were to be kept stationed below Winchester and Strasburg, in the Shenandoah valley, in order to prevent him from turning Grant's right flank, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, if guarded at all, must be guarded by raw recruits. These facts gave him no uneasiness, because the time had not yet come for him to turn Grant's left flank; and because, when he was ready and determined to do so, these thirty thousand Union troops (more or less) would not prevent his doing it.

GENERAL LEE'S UNEASINESS ABOUT THE MOVEMENT ON THE PENINSULA.

But what did cause him some uneasiness, was General Grant's movements by way of the peninsula. If this movement had been really directed by General Butler, it would have given Lee no concern at all. But the rebel general understands that Butler's connection with it is only nominal, and that it is a political trick on the part of the President, insisted on by the latter, so as not to offend Butler's radical and powerful friends at Washington, that keeps Butler nominally at the head of the movement. General Lee is fully convinced that the whole movement on the peninsula is a part of General Grant's grand plan of the campaign against Richmond, and that it is directed solely by him, and executed solely by General Smith. And that is why he was uneasy about it. Indeed, it caused him a great deal more uneasiness than the overland movement of Meade's army. The latter he knew he could foil and defeat. But the movement on the peninsula, if it should be made on the left bank of the James river, and made in sufficient force, might render it necessary for him either to oppose it with his whole force, or at least would render it necessary for him to detach such a portion of his army from the line of the Rapidan as would greatly, perhaps fatally, weaken him there. If, on the other hand, it should be made on the right bank of the James river, he knew that General Beauregard could hold it in check, and prevent it from endangering the safety of Richmond in the slightest degree, and this, too, although General Beauregard's forces were far inferior in number to those under Generals Smith, Gilmore, and Butler. I will merely add here that events have shown that on this point the rebel general reasoned correctly.

WHY GENERAL LEE ATTACKED MEADE'S ARMY.

General Meade's army crossed the Rapidan, near Germania, on the 4th. General Grant's purposes on the peninsula were entirely undeveloped. A strong Union force had been landed at West Point, and another strong body of troops was at Yorktown, while still a third body was moving on Williamsburg. The whole, or a great part of the Union flotilla was collected in the York river. All these facts were known to General Lee, and seemed to indicate a purpose on the part of General Grant to use the York river as his line of approach to Richmond. And this seemed to General Lee the probable, because there are many military reasons why that is the true line of advance toward the rebel capital. Under these circumstances, it was vitally important that the advance of Meade's army should be checked, and that army be defeated, if possible, before the main body of Butler's forces should reach the White House, on the Pamunkey; for if they should succeed in doing so, the probabilities were that Meade's left would be extended down the Mattaponi river,

and Butler's right be moved up the Pamunkey to Hanover, and thus a junction be formed by the whole of Grant's forces. In this case nothing but defeat could await General Lee. To prevent this, therefore, it was that General Lee assumed the offensive on the 5th, hurling his solid columns against our lines, and endeavoring, with all his power, to get between Meade's army and the Rapidan.

OUR DREADFUL LOSSES IN THIS BATTLE.

I trust you will get the full details of this battle before this letter is in print. When you do get them, the country will be shocked at the terrible loss of life which our brave army sustained, and at the extent to which we were weakened. And then, too, will be seen the shameful duplicity of the promise made by the Secretary of War. So fearful were our losses—so impetuous and at times so resistless were the charges made by the rebels, that General Grant was obliged to send for Burnside's corps—for the reserve corps—before the close of the day. We had, indeed, held our own, though at a frightful sacrifice, without that corps. But the fact that General Grant had a corps de reserve alone saved his overland campaign from sharing the fate of Pope's, and Hooker's and Burnside's. It was the presence of that corps alone which enabled General Grant to assume the offensive on Friday. Having commenced the movement on Richmond, General Grant could not now draw back. But it was the presence of Burnside's corps alone that made him strong enough to make the attack which he did on the 6th. This fact, among others, will be concealed as long as possible, but it will come out at last.

GENERAL LEE LEARNS WHAT GENERAL GRANT INTENDS TO DO ON THE PENINSULA.

On the morning of the 6th, General Lee received definitive intelligence of the movements on the peninsula. All the troops and Union vessels on the York river had been withdrawn down that stream, and had sailed up the James river, and on the afternoon of the 5th had been landed, not on the left but on the right bank of the James river, above City Point. It must have been with a sigh of relief that General Lee read the dispatch that conveyed to him these tidings, for it was as much as saying that Grant had blundered in his strategy, and had taken a false, and to him a fatal step. For upon that landing depends the fate of the campaign. General Grant's plan for the campaign on the peninsula was now fully developed. It was the plan that General Lee hoped, but hardly dared to believe (so high is his respect for General Grant,) that the latter would adopt; and it relieved the former at once from all anxiety. Butler's troops might safely now be left to the care of Gen. Beauregard; and all that Gen. Lee need do on this day was to hold Gen. Grant's army in check, and prevent them, for twenty-four hours more, from advancing any further southward. There was no danger now of a junction between the Union troops on the Rapidan and those south of the James river.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY STANDS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

On the 6th, therefore, Gen. Lee gave to his troops the easier task (easier compared with their efforts of the day before) of simply repelling the attacks made upon their intrenched lines by the Union troops. The immense extent and great strength of these intrenchments enabled them to do this with comparatively little loss, while the Union army again suffered severely. Here again, when the full accounts come in, the country will be appalled at the long list of killed and wounded in fruitless attempts to force the enemy from his position, for at nightfall Gen. Lee held his position unshaken.

GENERAL LEE'S STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

That night, however, his preparations having been all made beforehand, he moved his whole army, in silence and in perfect order, to his second defensive line (laid down on the map which you received on the 8th) on the right bank of the North Anna river. There his army is at present intrenched; and there Gen. Grant will have to advance to fight him. This, as you will see by my letter of April 28th, is what Gen. Lee intended from the first. And here Gen. Grant's troubles about his supplies will begin. He will be too far from Washington to receive them overland; and to make Aquia creek his base will be open to the same objection. He will be forced to use the York river and one of its branches; and to do this with absolute security will require the presence of nearly all the gunboats now in the James river.

GENERAL LEE'S ARMY WILL NOT RETREAT TO RICHMOND.

Thus it is evident that so far from being near its end, the campaign against Richmond has just begun, and that all the advantage, thus far, remains with the rebels. Gen. Lee has succeeded in his original design of drawing Gen. Grant's main army far away from its base, where it must fight at a disadvantage; and of preventing its junction with the important auxiliary column of Gen. Butler. In conclusion I may add that in no event will Gen. Lee's army retire within the defenses of Richmond. The defense of that city was, from the beginning of this campaign, entrusted to the troops under Gen. Beauregard. Gen. Lee is believed to have in view a movement in an entirely different direction.

DRUID.

—Be not satisfied with what you can improve, nor satisfied with what you can't.

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF JUDGE RALSTON.—Messrs. Boyd and Gibson have returned from their expedition in search of the missing Judge Ralston, and bring us the melancholy intelligence that this much respected gentleman is no more. Great anxiety had been felt on his account, and numerous expeditions had been sent out in search for him. His family reside in this city, and their distress, augmented by the most painful suspense, can only be imagined by those whose like misfortunes have compelled them to experience it. Judge Ralston left Austin about the 1st of May, to visit his ranch in Smoky Valley, accompanied by another person. The two became separated and that was the last seen of the Judge by white men. In a day or two after he was last seen, his friends, becoming alarmed, a party was organized and search made. These searches were without avail until a number of experienced men, aided by a skillful Indian guide, discovered the trail and followed it to the spot. Last week we gave an account of their trip and its results. Their second trip was as follows: The party left Austin on Friday, following the main road to San Antonio for a distance of 90 miles, then crossed Smoky Valley at the Indian Wells, opposite Coyote Springs, keeping a southeast course, passing Sink Barnes' ranch, and in a few miles found some Indians who had been with the party on the previous trip. These told them that the Judge was dead and directed them to the body. Mr. Gilson being able to talk the Shoshone language, obtained much information from the Indians respecting the death of the lost man and the disposal of the body. They were piloted to the place where the remains were. These were found but eight miles in an east north east direction from San Antonio and five miles from Barnes ranch, Austin being north 20 degrees west. The Indian guide called Oneweda was questioned by Mr. Gilson as follows: Where did you see this man? Ans. My squaw saw him at the point of the mountain the day it snowed, he was very weak and tottering, [this point was about five miles from where he died,] she wanted him to go to camp but he would not, she offered him some pine nuts, which he refused to take, he kept saying, "my ranch, my house," [the Indians repeating these words in English.] Ques. How long after this did you see him dead? Ans. The next day. Ques. How did you find him? Ans. We knew he would die, it was cold and it snowed that night. Ques. What did you do when you saw him dead? Ans. We left him some days, then we burnt him. Ques. Why did you burn him? Ans. To keep him from being torn by the coyotes. Ques. Why did you not tell the white men? Ans. I told the men at Barnes ranch but they could not understand, we were all afraid to tell the men at San Antonio for fear of the whites. Ques. What did you find on him? Ans. Some money, [this \$25 was given up] and a watch. His spectacles were in some other pocket that I did not see. G. Why did you not take the watch? Ans. I did not know what it was, and was afraid of it. G. How long since you buried him? [Here they all consulted and concluded that it was 15 days.] Ans. Fifteen days. G. Had he any papers or pocket knife? Ans. No. From all information possible to obtain it was concluded that the Judge had died on the 8th of May, and that previous to his death he had traveled at least two hundred and fifty miles. The remains were brought in, together with the coin, spectacles, watch and everything that could be gathered. The watch and spectacles had been buried with the body and of course were ruined, but as melancholy relics of his sad fate will be invaluable. The funeral will take place to-day under the superintendence of the Masons and the members of the bar, of both of which bodies he was a most honored member.—[Reville.]

WHAT AFFECTS THE PRICE OF GOLD.—The telegraph informs us that gold has risen to 194, and promises to reach 200, and this in despite of the inspiring reports from Grant, and the expected fall of Richmond. This would seem to give the lie to the generally accepted saying that the New York stock markets are, after all, the best indications of the progress of the war. While it is measurably true that the New York stock questions and the price of gold in Wall street may, to some extent, represent the public feeling, they certainly do not represent the public judgment. There is no airier or more unsubstantial fabric than the cloth of Wall street prices. It is woven of "such stuff as dreams are made of," and the breaths of a few men make and unmake it at will. A combination of brokers, the rumor of a change in the Treasury laws, a report of a battle lost or won, is the atmosphere which governs the thermometer of Wall street, while in the midst of feverish excitement and sudden changes, the National pulse beats steadily as ever. In July of last year, although New York was trembling before the onslaught of the mob, gold fell to 125 under the inspiring influence of the news from Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Gettysburg, and yet gold is now 190, when we are better prepared for war, and better hope of a speedy peace by the downfall of treason, than at any time since the fall of Sumter, while the Confederacy has lost men and territory, and resources, and prestige, and is confessedly concentrating its energies for a final desperate despairing resistance. It is the scheme of speculative operators and the effect of incidental disasters which have operated this time to raise the price of gold—it will come down with a crash in a few weeks.—[Virginia Union.]