THE LIBERTY TRIBUNE,
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FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
ROBERT H. MILLER.

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Liberty Tribune.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MARKETS AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOLUME XVII. LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, MAY 2, 1862. NUMBER 50

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all that is due be paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their papers to be discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to another place, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have also decided, that, refusing to take a paper from the post-office, removing one's residence without duly notifying the publisher, or leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of INTENTIONAL FRAUD.
6. A postmaster neglecting to inform a publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself responsible for the price of subscription.

S. HARDWICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIBERTY, MO.
☞ Office on the west side of the Public Square, up stairs, over the store room occupied by White & Adkins.
Liberty, April 1, 1859-47tf

D. C. ALLEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIBERTY, MO.
☞ Will practice his profession, and make Collections in all the counties of the 5th Judicial Circuit, viz: Clay, Ray, Carroll, Caldwell, and Clinton. [marly1]

PHINEAS M. SAVERY,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHVILLE, CLAY CO., MO.
April 26th, 1861-50y1

THOMAS B. KING.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Liberty, MO.
January 13, 1860-1y.

J. W. GILLESPIE. J. R. LAMPTON.
GILLESPIE & LAMPTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Liberty, Missouri.
☞ Collections promptly attended to.
☞ OFFICE—On south side Square over Mr. Gillespie's store.
March 1, 1861-42tf

CABINET-MAKING,
BY
L. GLEM.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of this city and county that he is manufacturing, out of good lumber, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Safes, and indeed everything usually called for in his line. He warrants his work to be done in a durable and stylish manner. All he desires is a call.
☞ Shop south of Miller, McCarty & Co.'s store.
☞ Particular attention paid to making Coffins.
Liberty, March 10, 1859-46tf L. GLEM.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
JUST PUBLISHED, IN A SEALED ENVELOPE,
On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity. By
ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D.
Author of the "Green Book," &c.
☞ The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bourgies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically.* This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
☞ Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, post box 4,586.
Feb. 22, 1861-10y1

FASHIONABLE TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN LEONARD returns his thanks to the citizens of Liberty and Clay county for the very liberal patronage he has received from them for the past four years, and hopes to receive a continuance of the same. He warrants all of his work to fit and to be got up in a workmanlike manner.
NO FIT, NO PAY.
☞ He also warrants all cutting done by him, and would advise any one wishing a nice fitting garment to call on him at his shop, next door to the old Union Hotel, where he is ready at all times to wait on them.
☞ Particular attention paid to Cutting all kinds of garments. [June 1, 1860-tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Liberty, Missouri.
THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has again resumed the Cabinet Making business at his old stand (lately occupied by Mr. A. W. Tracy) and would state that he keeps on hand and manufactures to order all kinds of FURNITURE such as
BUREAUS, WARDROBES, PRESSES,
Safes, Lounges, Tables, Wardrobes,
Bedsteads, and indeed anything in the Furniture line. I will sell cheap for cash or cash notes. Call and see me.
☞ I will trade Furniture for Lumber.
☞ COFFINS made on the shortest notice.
J. C. GOODWIN.
February 11, '62-37y1.

Blacksmithing
AT HEAD QUARTERS!
THE undersigned will continue the Blacksmithing business in all its branches, at the old stand just east of the "Arthur House." They will do work on the shortest notice and in the neatest and most substantial manner.—They will have ready by spring a large lot of PLOWS of the most approved patterns, and will sell them on as reasonable terms as any house in the West. ☞ Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING. They respectfully solicit a call from their old friends and the public generally, promising to use their utmost exertions to give satisfaction.
ARMSTRONG & BERRY,
January 11, 1861-35y1

LIBERTY.
CARRIAGE FACTORY.
Bartlett, Elliott & Burns,

MANUFACTURERS of Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, slide-seat, top and open Buggies, Hacks and Spring Wagons, all of the best material and got up in good style. We thank our patrons for past favors, and we solicit a continuation of the same.
All work made and sold by us warranted for one year.
☞ Repairing done on short notice and in good style. Liberty, Jan. 11, 1861-1y.

ARMSTRONG & STEVENS,
LIBERTY FOUNDERY.
HAVING established a FOUNDERY and MACHINE SHOP in Liberty, Clay county, Mo., are now prepared to make IRON or BRASS CASTINGS, and do all kinds of repairing for Factories, Saw and Grist Mills, Horse Powers, Agricultural Implements, Iron Pipes, Stoves, &c., and will keep on hand Fire Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pumps, Iron Railing, Veranda Work, Window Weights, Window Caps and Sills, Columns and House Castings generally, also, CORN SHELLERS, and FARM BOILERS.—
☞ Orders solicited and promptly executed.
Liberty, April 20, 1860-49tf.

NEW CASH STORE!
NALL & MOORE.
LOCKRIDGE HALL BUILDING, COR. MAIN & FIFTH STS.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.
WE are now receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Embracing nearly everything usually kept in a Dry Goods House. Mr. Moore has just returned from the East, where he has spent several weeks in selecting Goods for the Spring and Summer Trade. Knowing the scarcity of money, we are determined to sell at such REDUCED RATES as to warrant satisfaction. Our motto is, "Quick Sales, and Small Profits."
We would respectfully solicit a call from all who wish to purchase anything in our line. Our stock is large and embraces a large variety of *DRESS GOODS*, of every grade and style.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, &C.,
EMBROIDERIED GOODS
Of every variety. Our stock of Staples is very large and cheap. We have a well selected assortment of
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.,
CLOTHING.
We have a mammoth stock of Clothing of every grade and quality.
Outfitting Goods;
Gum Blankets and Coats, &c., &c.
All of which, first and last, we will sell Lower for CASH, than any other House in Kansas City. [april 12, '61-48y1.]

A CARD.
"HEAD QUARTERS."
THE Mercantile business will be continued by the undersigned, at the Old Stand—HEAD QUARTERS—where we are ready to see our old friends who have so liberally patroized us heretofore. Our Mr. Mad. Miller is now East, purchasing a stock of STAPLE GOODS, which we will have here ready for sale in a few days.
Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.
M. & D. D. MILLER.
April 12th, 1861-48tf

CHEAP TIN WARE!
CALL AND SEE US!
THE citizens of Clay and surrounding counties are respectfully informed that the undersigned are now ready to fill all orders for
Tin Ware and Sheet Iron Ware.
ROOFING, GUTTERING & REPAIRING
done on the shortest notice. Also, Self-Sealing **Fruit Cans** constantly on hand.
We buy old Pewter and Copper, and pay either cash or tin ware.
All work done to order and warranted, as we keep none but the best material and workmen.
Shop two doors east of the Arthur House, in the house formerly occupied by J. H. Ruckel as a carriage repository.
J. R. HICKS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1861-33y1

CLAY COUNTY
NURSERIES.
NEAR LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
THE undersigned having purchased the well known and reliable NURSERIES of the late John R. Peters, has on hand and for sale, an assortment of
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Damson,
NECTARINE, CHERRY & QUINCE TREES,
Currant, Lawton Blackberry, Mammoth Gooseberry, Strawberry, Cranberry, Grape Vines, Rhubarb or Pie Plant, EVERGREENS, and Roses, all warranted true to name. ☞ For particulars see Catalogue with list of prices. Call and examine for yourselves 2½ miles north west of Liberty.
March 1, 1861-21tf S. W. LONG.

PRIMARY SHCOOL.
MRS. McCOUN'S SCHOOL will open again in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 1st Monday of February, 1862, and continue until the 3rd Friday in June, 1862.
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage she has received the past two years, she confidently hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.
As times are hard, her terms are much lower than formerly.
Terms per scholar for 5 months $8,00
Contingent fee, 1,00
No deduction will be made for absence except in case of protracted illness of the pupil.
Jan. 24, 1862 V. S. M'COUN.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
CHANGE IN BUSINESS.
FROM the pestilence of war goods cannot be purchased in the East or in St. Louis, for any thing but
MONEY OR ITS EQUIVALENT;
We therefore are compelled to say to our friends that to supply them and keep our business up, we are compelled to adopt the
CASH SYSTEM,
Or quit business. From the long series of years that we have accommodated this community with goods at low prices, and on unlimited credit, we think we are justified in asking our old friends to come to the rescue, and we pledge ourselves to purchase Goods for cash and to sell them for cash. Having
NO LOSSES IN BAD DEBTS,
we can and will compete with Kansas City or any other city in the West.
☞ We will take in exchange for Goods, Bacon, Lard, Wool, Mixed and Brown Janes, Plaid and White Linseys, or any thing that can be disposed of.
We are now just receiving our
THIRD STOCK THIS SPRING,
and ask a full examination before spending your money elsewhere.
M. & D. D. MILLER.
Liberty, June 3d, 1861.—4tf

THE CROOKED PATH-WAY.
BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

Ah, here it is! the sliding rail
That marks the old remembered spot—
The gap that struck our school-boy trail—
The crooked path across the lot.

It left the road by school and church,
A penciled shadow, nothing more,
That parted from the silver birch,
And ended at the farm-house door.

No line of compass traced its plan;
With frequent bends to left or right,
In aimless, wayward curves it ran,
But always kept the door in sight.

The gabled porch, with woodbine green,
The broken millstone at the sill—
Though many a road may stretch between
The truant child can see them still.

No rocks across the pathway lie—
No fallen trunk is o'er it thrown—
And yet it winds, we know not why,
And turns as if for trees or stone.

Perhaps some lover trod the way
With shaking knees or leaping heart—
And thus so oft it runs astray
With sinuous sweep or sudden start.

Or one, perchance, with clouded brain,
From some unholy banquet reeled—
And since, our devious steps maintain
His track across the trodden field.

Nay, deem not thus—no earthborn will
Could ever trace a faultless line;
Our truest steps are human still—
To walk unswerving were divine?

Truants from love, we dream of wrath;
O, rather let us trust the more!
Through all the wanderings of the path,
We still can see our father's door.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Foreign Echo.

The last steamer from England brings us the comments ventured by the British press on the special message addressed to Congress by President Lincoln, recommending the initiation of a policy looking to the gradual emancipation of slaves, with compensation to owners. It was to be expected that a document which has been the subject of different construction and appreciation in our own country would be much more generally misunderstood in England, where our political affairs are so little studied and so inadequately comprehended by even the more intelligent classes. The Liverpool Mercury appears to represent the majority of its contemporaries in considering the message as the first indication of "a desire to end the struggle by compromise," as proving that the President regards "the greater part of the Slave States as irretrievably lost." But Wilmer and Smith's European Times declares that, notwithstanding the press, the proposition has been received favorably by the people of England in general. The London Times has another characteristic article on our political situation, in which it says:

"It is excusable if many on this side *take a selfish and perhaps narrow view of the question*, and feel relieved at the prospect of the Union breaking up. As the Americans have been appealing now for half a century to their overpowering numbers, their physical resources, their compact organizations, and their irresistible strength, and their 'manifest destiny,' it is natural we should feel relieved to see the impending avalanche *breaking into harmless fragments.* The Americans themselves have raised our fears, and now abate them."

It would of course be a very fatuous hope to expect that our British kindred, as represented by their Government, should profess to feel a sympathy for the American people, such as obtains between man and man under the law of Christian benevolence, as all observers must be aware that nations rarely act towards each other on this principle. And what the American people ask in the present crisis, even of the kindred people to whom they had supposed themselves authorized to look for something like sympathy, is simple justice under the law and usage of nations.

But we think the London Times presses its right to a cool indifference somewhat too far when it pleads for the privilege of taking not only a selfish but also a "narrow" view of this American question. And however "relieved" the Times may be "at the prospect of the Union breaking up," prudence would dictate the propriety of not avowing the sentiment before it clearly appears that the "prospect" is sufficiently decided to justify the indulgence of such an unamiable candor at the expense of a distressed neighbor.

But if the Times, whether for good or bad reasons, confesses to exultation at the sight of events portending the breaking up of the Union "into harmless fragments," it will not wonder at the efforts which the American nation is now putting forth to preserve at once the conditions of its unity at home and its respectability abroad.—And if the British journal demands a classical authority for such a determination on the part of the American Republic, it may be found in the following extract from a speech of Pericles, on the defection of Eubœa and Megara. It is peculiarly appropriate to the state of our own country at the present time. He said:

"No State can be respected if fragment after fragment may be detached from it with impunity; if traitors are permitted to delude and discompose the contented, and to seduce the ignorant from their allegiance; if loyalty is a weakness, sedition a duty, conspiracy wisdom, and rebellion heroism."

☞ Indiana and Illinois papers speak encouragingly of the wheat prospects.

The Key of Death.

In the collection of curiosities preserved in the arsenal at Venice, there is a key, of which the following singular tradition is related:

About the year 1600, one of those dangerous men, in whom extraordinary talent is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage, and was of course rejected. Enraged at this he studied how to be revenged.

Profoundly skilled in the mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon which could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned, it discovered a spring, which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle fineness, that it entered into the flesh and burried itself there without leaving external trace.

Tebaldo waited in disguise at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bride-groom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized with sudden and sharp pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physicians, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he died.

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal. They, too, perished miserably in a few days. The alarm which those deaths, which appeared almost miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal—every one feared for his life.

The maiden thus cruelly orphaned, had passed the first months of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak with her at the gate. The face of the foreigner had been ever displeasing to her, but since the death of all those most dear to her, it had become odious, (as though she had a presentiment of his guilt,) and her reply was most decisive in the negative.

Tebaldo, beyond himself with rage attempted to wound her through the grate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his movement from being observed. On her return to her room the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spoted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady.

The State Inquisition used every means to discover the hand that dealt these insidious and irresistable blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

The editor of the German Reform Messenger has been narrating his experience in the way of minister perquisites. He says:—

"In our experience we have married persons for thirty-seven and one-half cents; we have married on trust; and we have also married persons for a counterfeit bank bill."

A young man who was desirous of marrying the daughter of a well known merchant, after many attempts to broach the subject to the old gentleman, in a very stuttering manner commenced: "Mr. O—, are you willing to let me have your daughter Jane?" Of course I am," replied the old man; "and I wish you would get some other likely fellows to marry the rest of them."

A MODEL CHARGE TO A JURY.—It seems to us that the following is worthy of the defunct but never forgotten Wouter Von Twiller:

"If the jury believe, from the evidence, that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, gave his note for the interest, and that the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted not breachy, and the warranty was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to him, defendant refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or poke upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, and by reason of the yoke or poke she broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in that grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless and the cow good for nothing, either for milk or beef, then the jury must find out themselves how they will decide the case; for the court if she understands herself—and she thinks she do—is at a considerable nonplus how such a case should be decided.

AWFUL JOKE.—The Democrats carried Chicago, at the late election, by a large majority. Some one maliciously suggests that the Republicans are gone to the wars.

Great Meeting at Independence, Mo.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jackson county, held at the Court House, in Independence, on Saturday, April 10th, 1862.

On motion, Gen. Samuel D. Lucas was called to the Chair, and E. M. Sloan appointed Secretary.

On motion, Wm. Chrisman explained the object of the meeting to be to adopt some measures by which the harmony of the people of the county and good order, can again be restored.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: Wm McCoy, A. L. N. Crenshaw, H. H. McCarty, J. O. Buchanan, Wm. Chrisman, Walter Bales, and G. W. Buchanan:

On motion, Lieut. Colonel E. B. Brown appeared and addressed the assembly in an interesting speech full of interest, which was received with repeated applause. He said the policy of the government was a determination to visit summary punishment on all free-booters and thieves, come from what source they may, and being attached to whatever interest they may, and parties pretending to act by authority of the Government, but using their position to lay waste the country, would be put down. As an evidence of their intention, Col. Jennison, and his associate, Hoyt, are now under arrest.

The committee having returned, read, through its Chairman, Wm. McCoy, the following resolutions, together with a copy of orders issued by Gen. Totten, and a copy of an address issued heretofore by the citizens of this county.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Jackson county, in common with those of many other portions of the country, have during the last twelve months, been subjected to the terrible realities of civil strife, resulting in fearful discord and confusion, in which "lawlessness reigns supreme," and bringing much calamity upon us, it is the duty of all good and well disposed citizens, in such an extrrmity to divest themselves of passion, prejudice or partiality, and unite in earnest and untiring efforts to bring about a restoration of civil law, social order, and fraternal feeling; therefore,

Resolved, That however much the natural sympathies and attachments of some of us may have heretofore led us to desire other connections than those of the existing Government, it is now apparent that further resistance thereto will prove only productive of increased evil and suffering; and such being our conviction, it becomes us all as rational and good citizens to cease any factious opposition to the Federal Government, and yield faithful obedience to the "powers that be."

Resolved, Though wrongs and outrages have, undoubtedly, been perpetrated in our midst, and by persons acting under appointment of the United States Government, we now have abundant reason to believe that such flagrant abuses of power will be tolerated no longer, and that the Government will yield to us that protection to which we are entitled; provided, we manifest a disposition to submit to its authority and that these irregular and unconstitutional encroachments upon our rights, constitute no good reason why we should now reject that proffered protection and thus subject ourselves to a continuance of wrong and injury.

Resolved, Believing it to be our interest, as well as duty, to submit to the authority of the Federal Government, and the State Government, established by our State Convention, we are necessarily opposed to the violation of law and resistance to the constituted authorities, civil and military, by all persons and combinations of persons, whatever may be their sympathies or tendencies; and we hereby request all persons in arms, without the sanction of law, whether organized for the purpose of resisting thieves, jayhawkers or marauders, to disperse and leave the task of suppressing crime to the regular authorities.

Resolved, We believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to make compensation to our citizens for all property taken from them or destroyed by U. S. troops, wherever such property has been taken or destroyed without the sanction of law, and we hereby respectfully request our Representative in Congress to persevere in his efforts to have an act passed for that purpose.

TOLERATION IN AUSTRIA.—Entire religious liberty is to be secured by law in Austria, excepting that up to the age of eighteen, children must follow the creed preferred by their parents. The enjoyment of civil and political rights is not to depend on religious confession, nor to be subject to any restriction on that account. Difference of religion will not form a civil obstacle to marriage. Professors of all beliefs are equally admissable by law to all dignities, functions and public employments. Every church or religious society has the right publicly to carry out its worship with a reserve as to measures necessary to secure public order. The law grants to all churches and religious societies this legal right. There is to be no state privileged religion.

A successful book is often a greater event than a successful campaign. There are noiseless events in the history of the human mind that do not scar the forehead of the world as battles do, yet changes it not the less.

A woman let out the fact that torpedoes were sunk in the Tennessee river to destroy the Union gunboats. She couldn't keep the secret. This leaky vessel thus aved the boats from being blown up.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Beauregard's Visit to the Louisiana Troops.

I was at the Louisiana encampment yesterday and the day before, when Beauregard made his visit. He was received in all the camps with the warmest greeting and fond hurras. The General was accompanied by his staff, consisting of Colonel Jourdan, Col. Jacob Thompson, (formerly Secretary of the Interior,) Dr. Choppin, and other officers. He addressed a few words to the commanders of all the regiments, expressing his unbounded confidence in the splendid army now assembled here, and especially in the Louisianians, who, he was proud to say, had never once faltered in this war. He said that they would soon have an opportunity of meeting the invader of our country in an equal field, and he had only to caution them to aim well and shoot low. While the General was talking to the Crescents, an incident interrupted the interview, which came nigh resulting in a sad tragedy.

Suddenly a furious horse came running at full speed down the avenue, bearing an officer, who seemed utterly unable to check him; but he cried out lustily, "Clear the track!" The horse plunged through the crowd surrounding Gen. Beauregard, scattering his staff and throwing the rider head foremost to the ground within a few feet of the General. Drs. Choppin and Brodia leaped from their horses and ran to the prostrate man, who proved to be Maj. J. F. Caldwell, Quartermaster of the Crescent regiment, one of the most active and useful officers in the regiment. His horse had run away. To the great joy of everybody, it was soon ascertained that he had received no serious injury, and to-day I learn he is about again. When Gen. Beauregard visited the Thirteenth Louisiana, that fine regiment turned out and received him with military honors. In the other regiments, however, his visit was considered an informal and social one. In the Fourth Louisiana, which is one of our largest and best regiments, his reception was especially warm and cordial. The energetic Col. H. W. Allen, introduced to the boys "the favorite chief of Louisiana," and the boys made the woods and valleys ring with hurras and shouts that might have been heard by the Yankees on Lick creek.

As the boys of the Fourth have nearly run their term of service, the General made them a speech of greater length and pretension than his other address. He spoke with great confidence and enthusiasm of the army which had so promptly and gallantly flown to the rescue of our flag, after recent reverses. He would joyfully go into battle with such troops against any force the enemy might bring against him. The condition of the roads prevented either army from advancing, but he could promise them that the first opportunity would be eagerly embraced of meeting and driving back the enemy who had polluted our soil by his foot-prints. After visiting all the camps of our regiments, Gen. Beauregard returned to his quarters, which have heretofore been those of Gen. Ruggles, who has moved to his division.

VAN DORN PRESENT.

Movements here begin to indicate the approach of something active and decisive. Several of our regiments have been thrown forward. Gen. Van Dorn arrived here yesterday.

☞ A card appears in the "Republican," signed by some 88 citizens of the vicinity of Jacksonville, in Randolph county in which they say—

"Being aware that there is at this time in the country many disturbances of peaceable citizens and private property, take this mode of expressing our entire disapproval of any such conduct, and urge every citizen of the country to use his influence in trying to arrest such proceedings on the part of any man or company of men, irrespective of party."

A boy got his grandmother's gun and loaded it, but was afraid to fire. He, however, liked the fun of loading and so put in another charge, but still was afraid to fire. He kept on charging, but without firing, until he had got six charges in the old piece. His grandmother learning his temerity, smartly reproved him, and grasping the old continental discharged it. The recoil was tremendous, throwing the old lady on her back. She promptly struggled to regain her feet, but the boy cried out: "Lay still, granny, there are five more charges to go off yet."

"Job printing!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, the other day, as she peeped over her spectacles at the advertising page of a country newspaper. "Poor Job! they've kept him printin', week after week, ever since I larnt to read; and if he wasn't the patientest man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, no how."

A TERSE PROCLAMATION.—The following proclamation was lately announced by the native crier at Cape Coast, West Africa: "The Gubner he say ebry pig what lib for street, he die; ebery pig what lib for house, he lib. God sabe de Queen."

A waggish spendthrift said, "Five years ago I was not worth a cent; now see where I am through my own exertions." "Well, where are you?" inquired a neighbor.—"Why, I now owe more than $3,000—ain't I rich?"

In California, the negro servant of an army officer punished another woolly. Being asked why he did so, he said:

"De fact is, massa, dat ar nigger was one of dem New York free niggers. He insulted me, and I had to take high Sudron ground wid him."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special to the New York Times.

A gentleman arrived here to-day, direct from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, and reports our forces having greatly the advantage of the enemy, as time will show. Our sharpshooters are the terror of the gunners. Our approaches command the rebel entrenchments, and everything is working as well as the most sanguine could ask.

On Monday last there was firing between two rebel regiments within the rebel works causing much commotion in our camp.—It continued so long and so severe, that it was mistaken at first for a regular assault on our outposts, and the long roll was beaten in our camp. It turned out that one of their regiments was firing into another, which returned the fire with equal spirit. Our forces could distinctly see them carrying off the dead and wounded. The affair is believed to have been a mutiny, and measures were taken to quell it.

The Virginians now being forced into the service at the point of the bayonet resist as far as they can, more especially those being drafted and forced into regiments from other States to fill the latter to their respective quota. It is supposed that the mutiny grew out of this sort.

Information was received in our headquarters at Yorktown that the rebels were concentrating a large force at Gordonsville, hoping to bag Gen. Banks, and that it was their intention to allow Gen. McDowell to get across the Rappahannock and then precipitate a superior force upon him.

The Richmond Examiner of the 22nd, says official dispatches received yesterday, state that the bombardment of the forts below New Orleans continued during the whole of Saturday, and that there were no casualties on our side. It is stated that the enemy's armament, owing to the shoalness of the water, cannot get sufficiently near to the forts to batter their walls to any extent, and there is no possibility of reducing them but by shelling the garrison out.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The Spanish steam frigate Isabel Catholico has arrived from Havana, 19th.

The Diaro states that persons direct from New Orleans report the rebel defenses much exaggerated; that Forts Jackson and St. Philip have been abandoned, the cannon taken away, and there is nothing to prevent the Federal fleet from sailing directly to New Orleans.

The Diaro does not vouch for the truth of these reports. Later news from Vera Cruz had reached Havana. After the unsatisfactory conference between the allied commanders, the French General decided to march his division against the city of Mexico, taking upon himself the responsibility. The English and Spanish plenipotentiaries, therefore, decided to withdraw their troops. It was stated that the Juarez Government is ready to give every satisfaction to the allies in the matter of claims, but will not listen to the idea of a monarchy, and in case the allies avanced to the capital, would retire from it.

WASHINGTON April 22.

The select committee to whom was referred the question of the loyalty of Senator Stark of Oregon, reported to-day that he is disloyal to the U. S. Government.—For many months prior to November he was an ardent advocate of the rebel cause, and after the formation of the rebel Constitution openly declared his admiration for it, and warmly avowed his sympathy for the rebel cause.

It subsequently appeared that the committee found that Senator Stark is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

CHICAGO, April 25.

A special to the times, from Cairo, says passengers by the Belle Memphis, state at Savannah they heard heavy firing in the direction of Pittsburg. The cannonading was brisk, and gradually grew louder, being heard for miles this side of Savannah. The belief is that a general engagement has been brought on, strengthened by the fact that Wednesday, significant preparations were made by Gen. Halleck for an attack.

Our gunboats on the Tennessee had affected a passage over Muscle Shoals, and penetrated as far as Huntsville, Ala, where they captured a quantity of rebel commissary stores.

DIARY OF A "MEDIKUL" MAN.—A pocket diary was picked up in the street a few days since. From the following extracts it appears that the loser was a "medikul" man:

Kase 174, Mary An Perkins, bissnes wash-woman; sickness in her hed. Fisick, sum pills a soperifilk, aged 52. Ped me one dollar, 1 quarter bogus. Mind get a good quarter and maik her take more fisick. Case 175, Mikil Tubbs, Bisnis, Nirishman. Lives with Pheeley, what keeps a dray.—Sickness, dig in the ribs, and two bad ise. Fisik to drink my mixter twice a day of sasiperly and jallop, and fish ile, to maik it taist fisiky, put in sum asidity—Rubbed his fais with kart grease liniment; aged 59 years of age. Drinkt the miktur and wuddent pa me, kase it tasted nasty, but the mixtur'll wurk his innards I recken. Kase 176. Old misses Boggs. Aint got no bisnis but plenty of money. Sickness aul a humbug. Gave her some of my selebrated Dispenl boikin, whitch, she sed, drunk like cold tee—which it was to.—Must put sunthin in to make her feesik and bad. The old woman has got the rocks.

The President has recommended thanksgiving for the late victories. When will the people have still more occasion to give thanks—that is, when will Congress adjourn?—*Louisville Democrat.*