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

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One column, " " "	80 00
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Liberty Tribune.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MARKETS AND GENERAL NEWS.

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VOLUME XVIII. LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, JUNE 26, 1863. NUMBER 5

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

S. HARDWICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LIBERTY, MO.

Office on the west side of the Public Square, upstairs, over the store room occupied by White & Adkins.
Liberty, April 1, 1859-47tf

MAUPIN HOUSE,
PLATTSBURG MO.

THIS well-known establishment is refitted, and under the sole control of the undersigned, who is determined to make it one of the first Hotels in Upper Missouri.
The table will be furnished with all the luxuries of the season.

Charges to Suit the Times.

Single Meals,	25 cts.
Boarding per Day,	$1 00
" " Week,	3 00
Man and Horse, over Night	1 25

Families can make arrangements with the Proprietress on reasonable terms.
MRS. L. MAUPIN.
April 25th, 1862-49-tf.

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.

JOHN C. DUNN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
LIBERTY, MISSOURI.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers that he still continues to cut and make in the best style, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c. &c. He employs the best of workmen, and consequently feels no hesitation in warranting his work. The latest and most approved

Styles and Fashions

will always be observed in the manufacture of Garments, and the public will find his charges moderate.
Particular attention paid to CUTTING.
Shop one door east of Thompson House Bar room.
[march 15y1]

WAGON MANUFACTORY!

ARCHIBALD LINCOLN would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased Mr. Umbarger's interest in the business, and will continue the trade at the old stand. His terms are

CASH UP AND NO GRUMBLING.

as he has to pay cash for his stock, and pay his hands at the end of every month, he cannot get along without money.
He has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing WAGONS, CARTS, WHEELBARROWS, HEMP BRAKES, PLOW STOCKS, and indeed almost every kind of farming utensil used in this section which is made of wood. All he asks is a trial.
A. LINCOLN.
April 19-9m

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, M'Carty & Co.'s store.
Particular attention paid to making Coffins.
Liberty, March 10, 1859-46tf L. GLEM.

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." He will do work on the shortest notice and in the neatest and most substantial manner.—He 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. He respectfully solicits a call from his old friends and the public generally, promising to use his utmost exertions to give satisfaction.
JOHN BERRY.
January 11, 1861-35y1

LATEST ARRIVAL!
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTORY.
P. & J. FRAHER

HAVE just received a large stock of Leather, including a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they will sell as cheap for cash as any house in upper Missouri.
Store on the northwest corner of the public square. May 16, 1862-1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
WAGON MAKING, BLACKSMITHING,
PLOUGH STOCKING, &C.

I HAVE rented the interest of Mr. Shab in the large Wagon and Blacksmith shop in this city, and will conduct both departments of the business on my own account. I have a No. 1 SMITH employed, and as a WAGON MAKER I claim to be equal to the best as my work will attest. I return my thanks to the people of Clay county for past patronage, and ask a continuation of the same.
My terms are CASH. JOS. L. EVANS.
Liberty, April 25, 1892.—49tf

STONE COAL.

THE subscriber is now getting out at Missouri City, a very fine article of STONE COAL, and will sell it at very reasonable rates.
Feb. 14tf. W. H. O'LOUGHLIN.

Colonel Herron.

THE DUTY OF LOYAL MEN DEFINED.

Since Colonel William Herron succeeds General Hall in command of this District, during his absence to the State Convention, and as he has also received the appointment of Provost Marshal of this Congressional district under the conscript law, we do not know that we could better occupy this space than by giving an extract from his able, bold and patriotic speech against mob law, and the duty of loyal men, recently delivered at a mass meeting held in Savannah. We only regret that we cannot publish it all, but as our space will not permit, we content ourselves with the following admirable extract:

Loyalty means to respect and obey the laws of the country, and enforce them in a legal way. This thing of taking the law in our own hands, and executing it without due process is MOBOCRACY and REBELLION, and will ruin any community or people that tolerates and upholds it. Let us then as loyal men, who have struggled here for two long years for the supremacy of Law and Order for our own protection and preservation, rise up in mass as one man, and throttle this monster, MOBOCRACY at the very threshold, and stay its ravages. We can do it—we must do it!—WE WILL DO IT! and we will have the ultimate hearty co-operation of all good men of all parties. Fellow-citizens, I have left my home to serve my country—many brave and noble men of Andrew county, and throughout North-West Missouri have and are doing the same thing. We are leaving our families, our wives, and our children at home unprotected. We want no mob rule in our absence; we want no midnight raids committed on our families, and we shall hold to strict accountability those who encourage it and wink at it in our absence.—No man worthy to be a soldier will for a moment countenance a Mob. He is sworn to observe and support the laws and obey the orders from his officers. If he is worthy the name of soldier he will do it, and if he don't do it, he will be held to a strict account by his officers. The sympathizers of this county can be managed by law—they are willing to submit to it, and if they are not willing, there are enough militia to make them willing. I can and will assure the loyal and Union men of Andrew county, and North-West Missouri, that so far as I am concerned, and so far as it lays in my power, that the orders and laws shall be observed and obeyed; any man who has violated either civil or military law shall be arrested and tried. If he upon a trial by the proper authorities is found guilty, and the sentence of the law should bear heavily upon him, he has none to blame but himself—it is his misfortune.—The law has had its course—he nor his friends will not retaliate. Justice has been done in a proper manner.

If Colonel Herron carries out the above publicly expressed views, and we doubt not he will, he will certainly succeed in pleasing himself and all the better and rightly thinking part of the community, by doing his duty.

THE WITCHERY OF LOVE.—A student turns out from college with honors on his head, his mind replete with learning, and not a stir in his affections, except for his kindred. A damsel passes his track and takes his heart along with her, and ten to one that she does not leave her own behind her. How is this phenomenon to be accounted for?

A trancendentalist walks out from his library, stock full of the deepest metaphysics. He finds on his way a little satin shoe of the nicest shape, and before he has [illegible] count ten, some bright-eyed crea[illegible]om he never saw takes complete [illegible]on of his soul. To what shall we [illegible] this witchery?

[illegible]er of sixty years and several mil[illegible]ling, who never did a generous [illegible] a blue ribbon fastened with [illegible] brass pin around the waist of a [illegible]rth a sixpence, and before three [illegible]akes her mistress of all his [illegible]urns out to be a happy jovial [illegible]ho can give a logical account [illegible]ding?

A [illegible] warrior, wedded to nothing but [illegible]cipline for the glory of his coun[illegible]s a ball-room in a foreign clime, [illegible]e meets a Spanish girl of sixteen [illegible]kes away his old, stout honest hea[illegible] a simple twirl of her fan.—Can we [illegible]athematical demonstration of the [illegible]g by which this conquest was effe[illegible]

DEATH [illegible]tly after the "Marriage" head in [illegible]s comes the "Obituary"—typical [illegible]dding of happiness and grief in t[illegible] The shouts and song and glee [illegible] ones to-day will be broken by w[illegible]orrow to-morrow, for the sod will [illegible]d on the breasts of some thoug[illegible]so near the grave.—We read who[illegible]ried and wish them joy; a line bel[illegible]e record of death, and we say m[illegible]y, "Peace to their ashes!" Sorro[illegible] on the heels of joy; songs are [illegible] by the footfall of death: laughs are [illegible]rudely—voices no matter how music[illegible]illed in a moment.

COL. HARDING [illegible]YED AND UNDER MARCHING ORDE[illegible]l. Chester Harding Jr., has recei[illegible]ers from Headquarters, relieving [illegible]he command of this District, and [illegible]ing him to report, with his regime[illegible]t. Louis. Col. Herron is his success[illegible]

STATE CONVENTION.

The following bill for an ordinance was introduced by Mr. Sol. Smith of St. Louis:

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

The People of Missouri in State Convention assembled do order as follows:

1. No slave shall come into the State for permanent residence therein. 2. On the 4th day of July, 1870, slavery shall cease forever to be an institution of Missouri.—3. The Legislature may by law declare the political status of free persons of color, and provide by a just and humane system of apprenticeship, to be exercised through county authorities against such persons becoming a public charge.

The bill was referred.

Mr. Douglass, of Cooper, offered the following, which was referred:

An ordinance for the abolition of slavery in Missouri. Be it ordained, &c. 1st.—No negro or mulatto, bond or free, shall be brought, or shall come into Missouri at any time hereafter. 2d. All negroes now held as slaves in Missouri and the issue of all such negroes and mulattoes shall, if remaining in Missouri on the first day of January, 1870, become absolutely free on that day. 3d. No law imposing restrictions on the sale of slaves in this State shall be passed by the Legislature at any time prior to the first day of January in the year 1870.

Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, offered the following, which was also referred.

Resolved, 1. That the peace and welfare of the State of Missouri and of the loyal citizens thereof, in view of the bitter experience of a bloody and destructive civil war, inaugurated by the advocates of African slavery, with the avowed purpose of perpetuating or extending the same, imperatively demand the adoption at this time of some plan of emancipation which shall utterly destroy all hopes by them entertained by reason of its existence in our midst, that this State can ever be induced to join in, or give aid to, the rebellion.—2d. That while for this purpose it is essential that such plan of emancipation shall provide, without delay, for the recognition by law as free persons and not as property of those heretofore held as slaves in Missouri; it is also demanded, as well by the best interests of those persons as by the necessities of the State, its social and material well-being, that such plan should provide by just and humane regulations against the sudden withdrawal of the supply of labor heretofore furnished by that class. 3d. That such regulations should for a limited period secure to the former owners or their representatives the continued labor of the servant, also securing to the laborer humane treatment, reasonable compensation, the opportunity of instruction, together with the right of appeal to the courts in redress of wrong; the privilege of commuting, when able, the term of service required, and the recognition and protection of the family relation, and should provide the immediate registration of all persons now held as slaves.

4. That in the opinion of the Convention the adoption of a plan of emancipation such as above indicated will not only give to the world the strongest assurance of the immovable loyalty of the Union men in Missouri, but will work wisely, and surely promote the peace of the State, the prosperity of its varied interests, and the earliest development of its munificent resources.

Mr. FOSTER submitted a bill providing for the freeing of slaves in 1869; after that time it apprentices minors until twenty-one: negroes not to be taken out of the State, and provides for the support of the aged and infirm. Referred.

Judge Breckinridge next addressed the Convention at great length in support of an emancipation ordinance introduced by him, the leading features of which are to abolish the 1st and 2d clauses of the 21st section the 3d article of the Constitution; that after the 1st of January, 1864, slavery shall be abolished, and the slaves and their issue shall then be apprenticed to their former owners till July 4, 1876; that laws shall be passed to secure the humane and proper treatment of said apprentices and of returning them to their owners should they leave their appointed sphere of duty.

Judge Birch presented the following, which went to the appropriate committee of the Convention·

Resolved, That the Committee on Emancipation be instructed to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary for the protection of the institution of domestic slavery, as guaranteed by the Constitution of this State and that of the United States, and that they report by ordinance or otherwise.

STATE CONVENTION.—In the Convention on the 19th, Mr. Hord offered the following which was referred:

Resolved, That the following consideration should be embraced in any system of Emancipation adopted in the State of Missouri: 1st, that no slaves shall be freed over the age of 50 years; 2d, no slaves under 15 years old should be freed without the consent of the owner until said slaves arrived at the age of 25 years; 3d, no slaves should be freed without the consent of the owner between the ages of 15 and 40 years old, until they have served their owner or owners 10 years; 4th, no slave over 40 years old should be freed without the consent of the owner under five years from the passage of any ordinance of Emancipation.

5th. No slave should be freed against the will of the owner, without reasonable compensation being paid said owner.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

The Baltimore Clipper of last evening states: We heard from the headquarters of General Schenck, that the rebels invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th and attempted to surprise General Tyler. The latter retired to Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retired to Williamsport.

Gen. Tyler recrossed and occupied his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad and damaged the canal. Travel is resumed between the Ferry and Baltimore. All accounts agree that the rebels have left Chambersburg and are now at Westminister, and with but a small force at Hagerstown.

The Inquirer's special from Washington from an aid to Gen. Lowell, states the rebel cavalry are en route for Pittsburgh.

From Suffolk we learn that there were only three rebel regiments in the vicinity of the Blackwater Saturday. No rumors of any fighting by Hooker.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 19.

A bold dash has been made into our State by a band of 150 rebel guerillas, under Hines, from Kentucky. They crossed the Ohio river yesterday at Leavenworth, sixteen miles below here, where the river was very shallow. They took a route through Crawford, Orange and Washington counties, and entered Valline, Orange county, where they demanded horses, victuals, &c. Upon the refusal of the citizens to supply these demands, the guerillas burned the town and carried away several citizens as prisoners. They also stole a large number of horses, robbed the stores of such goods as they wanted, and then departed.

WEST CORNWALL, Conn., June 19.

A company of men have established themselves in Goshen, Connecticut, who are reported to be deserters from the army, together with some disloyal men in that vicinity. They are fortifying every mountain, with the supposed purpose of resisting the draft. Their number is variously estimated at from twenty-five to one thousand. Great excitement exists in that region.

CINCINNATI, June 19.

In Boone county, Ind., on Monday last, several persons captured an enrolling officer. The men held him while the women pelted him with eggs. Fourteen of the most active participants have been arrested.

Fletcher Truman, enrolling officer in Sullivan county, Ind., was shot dead yesterday, while riding along the county road.

SPRINGFIELD, June 17.

The Democratic mass meeting to-day has been a great success, and was estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 in numbers. Those who attended the St. Louis Fair when the Prince of Wales was there say that the meeting to-day was much larger than that. Quiet and good order have prevailed everywhere.

The resolutions adopted unanimously are conservative, but firm and decided.

Cox, of Ohio, Vorhies, of Indiana, and twenty others, addressed the meeting at different stands. Speeches are to be made to-night at different parts of the city.

The meeting is decidedly the largest, most orderly and enthusiastic of any ever held in the West. Thousands could not reach here for want of transportation.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

One hundred and six of the wounded from the fight at Aldie, Va., arrived at Fairfax Station last night.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dupont the particulars attending the destruction of Bluffton, South Carolina. It appears that on the 3d inst., he ordered Lieutenant Commander Bacon to proceed with the Commodore McDonough with this expedition. The army forces from Hunter's command, numbering 1000, embarked on transports under command of Col. Barton. By order of this officer the town of Bluffton was destroyed by fire, the church there only being spared. Though the rebels troops made several charges on our forces, they were driven back. Bluffton being entirely destroyed, the soldiers re-embarked without a casualty, and returned to Hilton Head.

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals have come to what they are by being bro't up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught to be industrious. Boys who loaf around candy shops, cigar stores, saloons, and other places where they have no business, spending all their time in idleness, are sowing their hearts with a poison which will kill off every good thought and generous impulse with which they may be endowed.

The Prince of Wales has a natural child, two and a half years old, son of the daughter of a gate-keeper of Winsor Castle. Upon this unfortunate infant he has settled a pension of $1,000 a year for life.

Bolder Yet.

The New York Times will do to-day upon the subject of military and civil arrests. Messrs. Trumbull and Arnold, of Illinois (a Senator and Representative in Congress) having spoken in the words of truth and soberness recently to the people of Chicago, and reminded the Republicans there, that they who are now in a position to sow the wind may hereafter be in a position to reap the whirlwind, the editor here considers it safe to follow in their footsteps, and therefore, after saying that;

—"both condemn, in the most unequivocal terms, the attempt of Gen. Burnside to substitute a file of soldiers for the ordinary process of law, and to make the property and liberty of individuals subject to the caprice of a military commander, rather than the requirements of the civil law."

—on its own acount, the Times adds the following:

"Any person who knows anything of the character of our institutions, will readily see that such proceedings as the suppression of the Chicago Times by military force, will create far more formidable evils than they will correct. The man, whether he be a General or a civilian, who makes ten enemies in his rear for the sake of subduing one in front, knows very little of political strategy, and will do far more hurt than good in any field which may be committed to his control.

"President Lincoln's revocation of General Burnside's order was a just and timely act."

ELECTIONS IN PARIS.—These elections for members of the French Legislative Assembly have gone wholly in favor of the opposition. There is much significance in this. Opposition in France is not precisely the same thing as opposition under our system. There it means mostly not simply dissatisfaction at the course of the Administration, but hostility to the Government and the Constitution. It does not demand merely that the measures of the ruler and his ministers shall be changed, but it aims to supplant him and his dynasty, and system and principle of government. That such being the fact, Louis Napoleon should have permitted the Opposition to be successful, indicates that his methods of repressing, or disposition to repress, free action, are less severe than have been supposed. The elections in France generally have resulted in a very large majority for the Government. Had the result been the same in the provinces as in Paris, serious consequences to the throne of Louis Napoleon might perhaps have been anticipated.

CHURCH BELLS.

Coming in couples,
Smiling so sweetly,
Up the long aisle,
Tripping so fleetly.

Flutter of feathers,
Bustle of dresses,
Fixing of ribbons,
Shaking of tresses.

Envying bonnets,
Envying laces,
Nodding at neighbors,
Peering in faces.

Whispering softly,
Heeding no sermon,
What they go there for,
Hard to determine.

On all around them,
Gazing benignly,
Wholly unconscious,
Singing divinely.

Prosy discoursing
Don't suit their whims,
Plain they assemble
Just for the "hims."

A MODEL SPEECH.—The following sensible speech is said to have been delivered by a Captain in an Iowa regiment, when informed that his company was about to present him with an elegant sash and sword:

"Boys, if you have any money to spare, send it home to your families, if they need it; if not, keep it until you need it yourselves. I will buy my own sword. Should you do it, and should it come to disgrace in these hands, you could but regret the gift; or should I accept it from you, and some day find it my imperative duty to kick some one of the donors out of the company, it might be unpleasant to think I was under obligation to that person as a contributor to the elegant sword fund.—For these reasons I must firmly and kindly decline the favor which your hearts prompt you to bestow. Wait until the war is over; wait until the tide of battle shall have been stayed; wait until I prove myself worthy to receive so noble a gift—until you have shown yourselves, by deeds of daring and feats of bravery worthy to bestow it upon me; then, perchance, I may be happy to accept at your hands some lasting testimonial of your confidence and esteem. Till then, wait."

An enterprising fellow in Buffalo, a day or two ago, went into a broker's office, provided with a stout piece of wire on which was a sponge dipped in tar, and made a dab with it at a thousand dollar greenback. He succeeded in hitting the note, but was seen and chased. He dropped his concern and ran, and finally dodged his pursuers. So bold and original a chap will not be out of business very long.

The Vermont soldiers are a frugal set. Nine regiments have sent home $333,559 in allotment money, within the last four months.

The Claudian Aqueduct.

The aqueduct of Claudius, which was intended to draw off the waters of the Lake Celano, or Fucino, is re-established. The Lake Fucino, four Roman leagues in length and two broad, is situated at thirty-two miles from Sora, in the Abruzzi, and sixty-two from Rome. It overflows frequently, desolating the surrounding country, from which, when the water had retired, poisonous exhalations emanated. On the occasion of the inauguration of the channel to pour into the Liris the overflow of the waters of this lake, the Emperor Claudius gave a combat of galleys manned by 19,000 gladiators. An immense crowd and Praetorian Guard lined the Bands to prevent the flight of the unfortunate combatants, "The combat," says Tacitus, "although between criminals, was worthy of the bravest soldiers." The spectacle being concluded, the flood gates were opened, but the flood did not succeed, and it was necessary to deepen the channel.—Trajan, Adrian, the Emperor Frederick III, and Alphonse I, caused new works to be executed, which were resumed in the seventeenth century.

In 1826, the Neapolitan Government also undertook to clear and restore the Claudian aqueduct. The glory of bringing this difficult work to an end belongs to the Prince Torlonia, who, after ten years labor and an outlay of several millions, at last saw on the 9th of last month, the waters of the Fucino move from their level, and flow like a torrent to cries of "Viva Victor Emanuel," "Viva il Principe Torlonia.'—Time is still necessary to drain the Fucino entirely; but the progressive lowering of the lake will by degrees restore to cultivation a superficies of 35,000 acres. It is calculated that the sale of land will quadruple the capital expending on the undertaking.

Many simple people who expect consistency from man have been puzzled to know precisely on what grounds Mr. Charles Sumner, the well-known and even vindictive apostle of peace in New England, should have become the enthusiastic advocate of war in Washington. The secret of the matter is thus revealed in a speech of Mr. Amansa Walker, Mr. Sumner's ancient and faithful partner in the olive-branch business. At a meeting of the Boston Peace Society Mr. Walker said of the present state of the country that

"there was no reason for disheartening feeling nor for despair, for, after the war shall have passed away, with a large public debt and heavy taxes, the people will see the absurdity of the war principle, and the falsity upon which it is founded."

Mr. Sumner is really trying to educate the country into his peace theories by giving it an overdose of war. The experiment is a costly and painful one to the country, but Mr. Sumner is so much in earnest that he no doubt thinks but little of that.

WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD.—The conscription and consumption of human life by war must here, as on the Continent of Europe, drag women out from the fireside and home and children into the field to do men's work. The New York Sun, noting the scarcity and demand for labor says:

In Michigan there is so great a scarcity of labor that the women are compelled to perform field work; and in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio similar results are seen.—Even in New England the un-American spectacle of females tilling the soil is no novel occurrence, and in Connecticut women of good education and address cultivate their farms in the absence of their sons, husbands, and other male relatives who have gone to the war—too many of them, alas! never to return.

Our best writers on physical culture have long urged that out-door labor is necessary to redeem our weakly, pale, degenerate, sickly, trifling girls, and save the race from extinction.

One day last week a lady living a few miles from Indianapolis brought a parcel to one of the express offices to forward to her husband in the army. It contained some articles that she had carefully prepared with her own hand. Her two little children were with her. The clerk looked at the name and address, and turned away to hide his emotion. That very morning one of those ominous boxes which crowd our trains from the South had arrived with the name upon it which was upon the parcel. The remains of the husband and father were at that moment at the depot. The shock to the poor lady was terrible. How many thousand heart-breaking scenes are enacting every day, similar in some respects to this.—*Louisville Democrat, June 8.*

A Kansas City dispatch says: "A party of about 60 of the 9th Kansas cavalry was ambuscaded at sundown yesterday, a mile southwest of Westport, by a band of guerrillas of about the same number. The federals were driven back a mile through a narrow lane with a loss of 14 killed and 4 wounded. Reaching the end of the lane our boys rallied and pursued the guerrillas until dark, killing 3 or 4 of them. Later news says Major Thacher killed four and captured 16 horses and nearly all the arms and equipments taken from the ambushed party.

Letter from an Octogenarian---A Man of God.

FULTON, MO., May 16th, 1863.

EDITOR MISSOURI REPUBLICAN:—I send you a copy of a letter written by old Father Boulware to a distant religous friend; requesting that you have it published in your paper. I suppose no minister of the gospel in the State, is more favorably and extensively known; and I hope it will do good in the religious, if not in the political world.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH FLOOD.

Mr. H. H.: *My dear friend and brother in Christ:* Often have I thought of you, particularly since our National troubles have fallen upon us. It is a dark and gloomy day. Our legislatures, conventions, councils, &c., are mere Babels, Confusion, misunderstanding, revengeful, and bloody determinations seem to increase.

Why all this confusion and distress, with increasing bitter calamity? Solomon saith, "when a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be in peace with him," Prov. 16. 7., "and the curse causeless shall not come," Prov. 26 7. Many are bitterly censuring men and measures as being the cause of our calamities. It is surely needful for us to distinguish between the *cause* and the *instrument* of chastisement. I believe the cause of our calamities is sin and rebellion against God in the unthankful use and the great abuse of the mercies and privileges the Lord hath bestowed on us—on the United States.

God is wise, strong and just; he doth permit, or choose such instruments of chastisement as he pleases; yea, he often permits rebellious, wicked individuals and nations to be their own destroyers. God forbid that the inhabitants of Washington county should be permitted to destroy themselves. The object of the correcting rod is reclamation, and a judicious parent will repeat the rod till the object is effected, the child reformed and humbled. Our Father-God's rod is upon us, stroke after stroke for two painful, distressing years. What has the rod effected? Who are reformed, or humbled before the Lord? Do not hardness of heart, dissipation, profanity and rebellion against God increase?

When our rulers, excellent generals and others become convinced that, "the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but of the Lord who showeth mercy,' and the Churches expel from their communion all carnal, immoral members—the Church returning to the old paths in God's Zion, practically shewing the reality and healthy influence of Jesus Christ—then and not until then, I shall hope and expect our father's God will turn from the fierceness of his anger and afford protection and deliverance. I love the constitution and laws upon and under which the Union took place, but am not fond of secession nor abolition, both of which look to me rather a little like rebellion; but I aim to behave myself. All parties treat me quite respectfully and kindly.

I am in my eighty-third year of age, somewhat infirm, and a cripple; but young and stout as I have been, I could not consent to swap the Bible for the sword, nor the pulpit for the battle field. About seventy-four years past I trust the Lord taught me that I a guilty, polluted, helpless, condemned sinner, needing just such a salvation as God had provided in and through the redemption in Christ Jesus. Over fifty-three years it has been my exalted and honored privilege to preach the Gospel of a crucified, risen, reigning Lord Jesus Christ, to the sinful, rebellious sons of men. I know something of trouble, sorrow and bereavement, which has taught me the bewitching emptiness of of all creature enjoyments, and driven me to God, the source of divine, infinite consolation. Possessing Christ, I possess consolation, honor, and lasting wealth.

Dear Brother H., let us not despond. Our Father is at the helm; the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth; let us *trust, obey* and *submit*. "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee; the remainder of wrath shalt restrain," Psalm 76, 10, Indulge no angry feeling, even against an enemy; forgive and pray for them. A watchman, that hath been called of God, set upon Zion's walls, cannot conscientiously leave his post; but he that has *assumed* the post, can be scared off in a little danger, or allured off with, or for a more lucrative post. Paul said: "Necessity is laid upon me and woe be unto me, if I preach not the Gospel." Aspiring, selfish, boisterous politicians should closely be watched. Aspiring, carnal, zealous ministers should also be watched. These two aspirants keep both the political and religous world in confusion and divided. There are often honest politicians, and a few honest ministers of Christ who are obedient both to the laws of God and man, paying regard to the interest of others. In watching others, we should watch ourselves also. In acting we should examine the motive inducing us to act; 2d, the *rule* by which we act; 3d, the *object* we aim to effect or secure by our action.

Likewise we shall see each other's faces no more in this land of sorrow; but let us aim strictly to obey the laws of God and our own Government under God. Let us aim to practice *truth, honesty*, and *undeceptiveness* with all men; never forgetting that we have professed to be followers of Jesus Christ; trusting, obeying, and submitting to God. He is just.

May 15, 1863. THEO. BOULWARE.

Another diamond wedding is exciting Japaniesdom in New York. One of Victor Emmanuel's military aids, an Italian Count, is about to commit matrimony with a Fifth avenue heiress.