

LIBERTY TRIBUNE  
PUBLISHED EVERY  
WEEK-MORNING  
BY  
ROBERT H. MILLER,  
Proprietor.  
Subscription Price: For one copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00; for six months, \$0.50; for three months, \$0.25. Single copies, 10 cents. Advertising rates on application.

# Liberty Tribune

**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 to take a paper from the post office, removing one's residence without notifying the publisher, or leaving it uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.  
5. A postmaster neglecting to inform a publisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself responsible for the price of subscription.

VOLUME XIX. LIBERTY, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, FEB. 24, 1865. NUMBER 40

**DR. GRIMES,**  
**Surgeon Dentist,**  
Liberty, Mo.  
Office on Allen & Hall's Drug Store.  
May 18, 1864-5117

**JOHN W. REID,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Liberty, Mo.  
WILL practice in the courts of Clay, Platte and Williamson counties. Office, on North side of the Public Square, in same building with the Savings Association. [May 18-64]

**N. D. TARR,**  
**Watchmaker, Clocks and Jewelry**  
**SILVER AND PLATED WARE,**  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired to order. MATERIAL FOR THE TRADE.  
LIBERTY, MO.  
January 21, 1862, 37-41

**JAMES C. MURRAY,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Liberty, Mo.  
Office on the west side of the Public Square, up stairs, over the store room occupied by White & Adams. [Sept. 12, 1864-1865]

**SAMUEL HARDWICK,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Liberty, Mo.  
Office on the west side of public square, up stairs. [Sept. 16, 1864]

**F. GWINNER,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
**CLAIM AGENT,**  
LIBERTY, MISSOURI,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
WILL attend to claims against the Government, for all widows and orphans, residents of Clay county, whose husbands or fathers have lost their lives while in the service of the United States; and for all Soldiers, residents of this county, who have been disabled while in such service; also for all claims for bounty, and for heretofore unclaimed claims, without cost or charge to the claimants. This class of claims will be attended to as local agents for Clay county, in association with Col. A. W. DORRANCE, of St. Louis, Special Agent for Missouri.

**C. E. NALL,**  
**BRIGGS & WATSON,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**DRY GOODS!**  
CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,  
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.  
EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,  
Bet. 2d & 3d, KANSAS CITY, MO.

**J. J. ARMSTRONG,**  
**LIBERTY FOUNDRY.**  
HAVING established a FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP in Liberty, Clay county, Mo., we are now prepared to make all kinds of BRASS, CAST-IRON, and 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 Rollers, Vermorel Work, Window Weights, Cast-iron Caps and Sills, Chains and Hooks, Castings generally; also, CORY SHELLERS, and FARM BOILERS.  
Orders solicited and promptly executed.  
Liberty, April 20, 1860-4961

**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 north-west corner of the public square. May 16, 1862-17

**MARBLE WORKS,**  
Corner of Sixth and Francis Streets,  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
**E. K. Bedwell,**  
Dealer and Manufacturer of Italian and American MARBLE MONUMENTS AND TOMBS, plain and ornamental, of latest design and best workmanship, at the lowest prices in the West.  
Orders solicited and satisfaction warranted. A style, workmanship, material and price.  
Work delivered and set up as per order.  
June 24, 1864-623

**COFFINS.**  
THE undersigned, keeps constantly on hand a supply of strong, well made Walnut Coffins and Cases, which he proposes to furnish on the shortest notice. He makes all his coffins out of the very best seasoned walnut lumber, and trims them to suit the purchaser—cheaply or costly.  
Shop, on West side of the square, over and in rear of the room of J. C. GARDNER.  
Aug. 5, 1864-11

**GLEN'S CABINET ROOMS!**  
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, Cases, 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.  
Particular attention paid to making Coffins.  
Shop, a few doors west of Bright's Store, on the Street leading from Liberty to St. Louis, in the room of J. GLEN.  
Liberty, May 18, 1861-5117

**DR. JOHN W. RINGO,**  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Liberty and vicinity.  
OFFICE—On the North side of the Public Square. [Oct 18-61]

**TRODDEN FLOWERS.**  
BY A. TRINSON.  
There are some hearts, that, like the loving vine, cling to kindly rock and painted towers, Spite that suffer and do not repine— Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers That from the passers' heels arise, And bring back odorous breath instead of sighs.  
But there are other hearts that will not feel The lonely love that haunts their eyes and ears; That would fond faith with anger worse than steel; And out of pity's spring draw idle tears.  
'Tis natural shall I ever be they will, Ill things with good to mingle, good with ill!

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press Upon the heart of unrepentant love— Most clearly that shrinks not from distress, Grief's anguish, loth her tyrants to reprove? Though virtue weep forever and lament, Will one hard heart turn to her and relent?  
Why should the red be broken that will bend, And they that dry the tears in widows eyes, Feel their own anguish swelling without end, Their summer darkened with the smoke of sighs? Will Love to some fair Eden of his own Will flee at last and leave us here alone!

**The Migratory Movement.**  
The overland emigration during the past season is said to have exceeded one hundred and fifty thousand souls. It is difficult to trace the destination of these vast migratory multitudes, but undoubtedly they send tributary detachments to Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon and California. So far as we discern, the main body prefer Colorado, Nevada and California. The most surprising and unusual thing connected with this movement is that it still continues up to the latest dates. As illustrative of this we quote the subjoined from a letter to the Chicago Tribune:  
The amount of travel westward, and the rapidity with which our new Territories are being peopled, can scarcely be conceived of by those who are dwelling quietly at home. I took the pains to count the ox-teams which we met on the road in one day outward bound. They numbered by actual count sixteen hundred and seventy cattle. They were mostly loaded with machinery owned by gold companies in Colorado, though some were going further west. I do not know whether the trains met on the day I counted them would more or less than average, but if but one half the number only should be met every day through the season, all can see by a simple act of multiplication that the census of the road alone is beyond the reach of ordinary minds to comprehend its vastness, and so its source worth the count.

Yet I am told that there is lying at Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City more machinery than can be freighted out this season by all the means within reach. Wagon masters are offering from \$100 to \$125 per month to the drivers of ox teams, and yet cannot get supplied.  
By the rapid extension westward of the settlements in Kansas and Nebraska, together with the progress eastward of the settlements in Colorado as well as the establishment of numerous stations and ranches along the emigrant trail, the journey is shorn of its former terrors.

**What Cashmere Shawls are Made of.**  
"The Cashmere shawl wool consists of the fleece beneath the undercoat of the hair of the shawl-goats." The shearing is performed at the commencement of the summer, which in those Alpine regions, the short, is very hot. "The hair is first cut short with a knife, the shearer beginning at the head and following the direction of the fleece towards the tail. The animal is then rubbed in the reverse direction with a sort of brush or comb, which detaches the fine wool from next the skin (the asuli) nearly free from hair. When the animals are not shorn, they relieve themselves of these winter vests of delicate down, by rolling on the ground or rubbing against the rocks." Seeing that the original possessors of the asuli are nearly as wild as the winds, material for thousands of swails must be annually blown about and utterly wasted amongst the pinnacles and crags of those desolate regions. M. Gerard thinks that at present a very great quantity of the genuine asuli is lost by being mixed with the coarser hair and common wool, and thus indiscriminately manufactured into bushmencs.

"OLD ABE'S FIRST."—As we have often given Old Abe's "last," suppose we favor our readers with one of his "first" jokes. The following is said to have occurred long before Mr Lincoln became a man of note:  
Being in the woods hunting one day, he fell in with a most translucent looking hunter, who immediately took a sight on him with a rifle.  
"Hallo!" said Lincoln, "what are you going to do?"  
"See here, friend," said the hunter, "the folks in my settlement told me if I ever saw a man uglier than I was, then I must shoot him; and I have found him at last, so look out!"  
"Well," said Lincoln, after a good look at the hunter, shoot away, for if I am uglier than you are, I certainly don't want to live any longer!"

**The News.**  
From the Missouri Republican.  
The Convention, on yesterday, considered and adopted quite a stringent section in the article on the Legislative Department, against all kinds of special legislation. A section was agreed upon, which vacates the seats of Senators and Representatives who may move out of the district or county they may represent, during the term of office for which they may have been elected. An amendment was made, increasing the number of Senators to thirty-four. Mr. Drake offered an amendment to a section to divide Saint Louis county, and every other county having more than two Representatives, into as many sub-districts as there were Representatives. Some discussion was had upon the proposition, when it was informally passed over. A proposition to fix the pay of members of the Legislature at five dollars per day, for the first forty days of the session, two dollars per day thereafter, and ten cents a mile for every mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, was voted down with much unanimity. The section adopted in respect to compensation, permits the Legislature to fix the pay of its own members without limit, except that members cannot increase their pay for the time for which they are elected. The day's work was about finished by adopting an amendment to a section permitting the Legislature to charter life insurance companies and annuity companies, for a period not to exceed twenty-five years.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the nomination by the Governor of Isaac V. Pratt, John F. Benjamin and Dan. M. Draper as Brigadier Generals of the Missouri militia were, in executive session, unanimously confirmed. A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill for the instruction of negro children, and the bill to provide for the organization, support and government of the common schools of the State. A bill was introduced and passed for the education of negro children, meeting the objection named by the Governor in the veto of the first named bill. A large number of bills of no very great general interest were passed. A majority of the committee to whom was referred a resolution to dismiss Lieutenant Colonel Crittenden from the military service, reported adversely. A minority report was presented by Mr. Gebbel. The subject was postponed.

In the House, at Jefferson City, yesterday, a large number of bills were passed. A bill was introduced, debated and postponed till the adjournment session, authorizing the issue of State bonds, redeemable in ten years, at six per cent., to redeem \$217,000, due June 1st, 1861, and \$214,000 due on the 1st of June, 1865. The Senate bill for the payment of the enrolled militia actually engaged in service, was passed. The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bill was passed after a lengthy discussion. The House passed a resolution accepting the invitation of the Merchant's Exchange of this city to a public dinner, and designated Tuesday evening next as the time.

We have a lengthy dispatch from New Orleans, via Cairo, detailing interesting news from Arkansas, Texas and Mexico. General Price's army is said to number 9,000, chiefly cavalry, from which large numbers are constantly deserting. Price's headquarters are at Bonham, Texas. Magruder is at Camden, Ark., with an efficient force of about 20,000. The whole servicable command of Kirby Smith is set down at 25,000, though his muster rolls embrace a much larger number. The rebels continue to transport large trains of cotton into Mexico. General demoralization among the Confederate troops is noted. The Emperor Maximilian is putting on a great deal of style, lavishing imperial favors with great profusion.

The Illinois Legislature has adjourned sine die.  
Guerrillas have again commenced firing upon steamboats on the Mississippi river, at Island No. 35.  
A heavy fire at Danville, Va., is reported to have destroyed property worth two million dollars.  
Southern papers give accounts of the progress of Gen. Sherman, from which it is inferable that the enemy has no sufficient force to materially obstruct his movements.

**INQUIRIES FOR LAND.**—Six gentlemen from Iowa are in town looking for land to purchase. They are the advance guard of a large column from the same section who are desirous of settling together in this part of Missouri. They are men of substance and character, just the kind of citizens, above all others, that our border needs. We hope they may find places to suit them.—Kansas City Journal.

A company of fifty-three women recently attempted to flee from the bonds of Mormonism in Utah, but they were overtaken and carried back to their masters. It is said that the females in Utah are becoming so determined to escape from their degrading bondage, that a crisis in Mormon affairs will necessarily soon come.

**Why Zeph Seth Never Married Jane.**  
In looking over some old papers belonging to that humorous genius, the late Gen. Andrew Hughes, we find the following reminiscence of early times in Platte county. As a matter of course the names are fictitious, but to the initiated "Zeph Seth's Jane" is as suggestive of nearly as much love and romance as Lord Byron's Mary. The story is related as told by "Zeph Seth" to Gen. H.:  
"When I was nigh 21, I came up here all alone, and built me a cabin. I had't a neighbor nearer than five miles, so you see I didn't quarrel very much; but as it grew near winter, I got kinder lonesome; and began to think I ought to have a woman to keep me company, so one morning I started down to take a look at the girls, to see if I could find one to suit me. When I got down to the settlement, I asked a young chap if he knew of a girl that wanted to get married, and he told me that Jane Sweet did, and if I wanted a wife, I had better try to hitch on with her; and he said that if it was agreeable, he would go to Deacon Sweet's and make me acquainted with Jane, and he was as true as his word, and it wasn't an hour before Jane and I were on the best of terms. Afore night I hired out with the deacon to work on the farm five hours a day and play the fiddle, swap knives and court Jane the balance—the last item being a mental reservation.

"Wall, for about two months I felt as neat and happy as a mouse in new cheese. I courted Jane every day, and I was determined before another week, to pop the question, and I hadn't a bit of doubt but that Jane would be overjoyed at becoming my bosom companion. Wall, about this time there came a fellow from one of the lower towns to keep school, and he hadn't been there more'n a week afore I found he had a natural banking arter Jane, and worst of all, the old Deacon, who seemed mighty pleased at the thought of my courtin' his gal, begun to kinder look off, as if he would like the school-master better for a son-in-law, and it made me feel kinder down on the lip, I can tell you.

"Wall, on one Sunday night, Jones, for that was the pesky critter's name, come in at dusk, and when the clock struck 9 he didn't seem to go. Old Mrs. Sweet and the young uns all went to bed, and there were none left but the old Deacon, Jones, Jane, and I, and I kept 'speeting every minute that he would show Jones to bed, but he did no such thing; but just as the clock struck ten he ris up, says he:  
"Zeph, let's go to bed, for we must be up bright and airy to have them ere logs to the river."  
"Wasn't that a hint, eh? I looked at Jane; but she turned away her head, and I went up the ladder to bed. I was boiling over mad with all creation—Jones, Jane, and the Deacon in particular, and I felt very much like skinning Jones and the Deacon's forehead.

I got into bed and kivered myself up, but I felt so bad that I could not sleep. Like as not, the schoolmaster was hugging and kissing Jane down in the kitchen, and I couldn't sleep for the life of me.  
"Wall, all at once it occurred to me that there were some big cracks in the floor over the kitchen, and I could watch and see all that was going on below, and says I to myself, 'here goes if it is forty fathoms;' so out of the bed I got, and crawled along to the chimney, on all fours, and finding a big crack I looked down through. Jones and Jane were setting about two feet apart, though every now and then Jones would hitch his chair a little nearer to her. How I could have choked that man! I watched them for about a quarter of an hour, and by that time I was near about froze, and it was an awful cold night, and I hadn't a rag on except my shirt. But I would not go to bed, for I was bound to know if Jane was true to me. By and by Jones hitched his chair a little closer, and I could see that he had made up his mind and was just going to kiss her. How it riled me! But I moved a little to get a better view; and that moment the plank tipped up, and down I went kerchunk, and landed in Jane's lap. Jones thought for once that Old Nick had come, and streaked it out of doors, and, as for Jane, she gave one look and then covered her face with her apron. I started to go out of the kitchen, but before I got out old Mrs. Sweet come a scooting with a kettle of hot water, which she threw at me, tipping me on the lower rump, and as I cleared the kitchen door the dog caught me by my shirt tail and threw me, and would have at me up but for Jane who pulled him off and held him until I made my escape in a state of nature, to a neighbor's house, where I borrowed some clothes and returned home.

Now, General, you have the reason why I never married Jane.

**CRIME IN KANSAS.**—Kansas would seem to be so brimfull and overrunning with crime, that even the Leavenworth Conservative feels compelled to cry out against it. That paper says:  
We call attention to the press of the State, of the Executive, and the officers of the law generally, to the great increase of crime in our midst. There is barely a state paper that we open, that does not chronicle some act of violence, outrage and murder therein.

We have given brief mention of at least a dozen attempts at murder within the past three weeks. Most were fatal, and attended by circumstances of atrocious brutality.

**The Russian Conquest in Asia.**  
From the New York Tribune.  
All Europe, but more particularly England, is greatly alarmed at the rapid extension of the Russian Empire. Russia has now a territory exceeding that of all Europe; and her population increases at a rate so certain that statisticians can compute the time when the population even of the present Russian territory will equal that of all the European States taken together. This fact alone would be well calculated to produce jealousy and apprehension as to the future of an empire so vast; but how much more must that be the case if it is taken into consideration that a very large portion, if not all, of Asia, lies at the mercy of Russia, and can be occupied by her so soon as she pleases?

The conquest of the Asiatic tribes by Russia has been steadily progressing since the time of Peter the Great. Under the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas, the Russian rule was perfectly acknowledged by all the tribes between Ural and the Volga. Under the same Emperor, between 1841 and 1847, the Kirghis tribes between the Ural and the Irish were conquered, and their territory—as large as France, Spain and Portugal—was annexed. In 1853, the capture of Akmetshel secured a further territory 300 miles long by 200 broad. In the extreme East, two or three years ago, a tract was acquired on the Amoor, equal to the area of Prussia. Last year, the conquest of the Caucasus was completed, and in Central Asia a large area was added to the empire by the conquest of Turkestan and Anlietta. We now learn of a farther conquest, of the greatest importance. Khokand, which forms the valley of Jaxartes, has fallen under Russian sway, and with it one of the two great rivers which, rising among the mountains of Central Asia, flow into the Aral Sea. The larger portion of Independent Tartary forms now part of the Russian dominion; and all the remaining portion is entirely unable to offer the least resistance to the further advance of Russian rule, and is likely ere long equally to be absorbed by Russia.

There are now only three respectable Asiatic States left under native Governments—Persia, China and Japan. Russia is, at present, the immediate neighbor of each of them; and the contact between civilized and non-civilized countries will produce the same effect in this case which it produces elsewhere. The non-civilized must rise to the standard of the civilized, or they must succumb. Neither of the three empires just named is at present able to prevent Russia, if she wants, from annexing any part of their territory.

A single power is left in Asia capable of coping with Russia—the English in India. Only the unconquered part of Independent Tartary now remains as a barrier between the two great opponents; and England sees with considerable uneasiness the gradual disappearance of this barrier.

Whenever the frontier lines of Russia and of British India shall meet a memorable contest cannot fail to ensue. Russia, however brings into such a contest natural advantages which England will find it difficult to overcome. Russia is displaying the greatest activity in extending her railroad and telegraph lines throughout her Asiatic territory. Before the close of another year, the telegraph is likely to connect Petersburg with the Pacific, Peking and Teheran; and railroads and steamboats are rapidly being constructed for the purpose of transporting armies to the southern frontiers of the Asiatic dominions of the empire. If, as is evidently the intention of Russia, by the time that the Russian frontier shall have been extended to India, railroad communication shall simultaneously afford an opportunity to convey large bodies of troops to the frontier, it will be nearly impossible for England to make efficient preparations for defence.

To this must be added that Russia will naturally find it much easier to exterminate or absorb the native races in the conquered territories than for England to Anglicize India.

All appearances, therefore, point to a great future of Russia in Asia.

A letter from Nevada says that a sack of flour which a citizen of Austin carried on his back a mile and a half, in terms of an election wager, was sold and re-sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission until it realized \$63,000 in gold. The same sack of flour has reached St. Louis, and was sold at the Merchant's Exchange, in that city, the other day, for \$3,775—the sack was subsequently sold and resold, realizing \$1,600. When the sale will stop is hidden in "the womb of time."

**GOOD SHOT.**—J. M. Scott, of Monroe county, Missouri, when on a scout a few days since, shot a bald eagle, which measured six feet four inches from tip to tip. He shot him in the neck at the distance of 150 yards, with a rifle musket.

The construction of the Government Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, will be commenced immediately. It will cost \$1,500,000, and will be one of the largest structures of the kind in the world.

**News from Rebel Sources.**  
Philadelphia, Feb. 17.  
The Bulletin's special Washington dispatch has the following:  
The Richmond Dispatch of the 16th, has the following: We have for some days been in doubt as to what force Sherman had sent in the direction of Augusta. This doubt has at length been solved. It seems that while his main army advanced toward Branchville and Charleston, he sent Kilpatrick and his cavalry to demonstrate against Augusta, and to break up the Charleston and Augusta road. From official despatches received at the War Department, we learn that last Friday, Gen. Wheeler attacked Kilpatrick at Aiken, on the Charleston and Augusta railroad, 20 miles northeast of Augusta, and after a considerable fight, drove him five miles towards Branchville. Our troops had by this time, no doubt, fallen back to the Congaree river. If the other troops fall behind the Congaree, the enemy will be able to shell Columbia from the South bank. We also learn that the Congaree, and its tributaries are both easily fordable above the city. This disposes us to think our troops will seek to give battle before crossing the Congaree.

The Richmond Wbigo says: "We learn upon good authority that our forces are falling back before Sherman's advancing columns in the direction of Columbia, S. C., and will probably make a stand on the Santee. We learn that a naval force, consisting of 12 officers and 100 men, under command of Lieut. Read, were recently captured by the Yankees, near Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va. Among the party was Assistant Engineer Tomlinson, of the James river fleet, who was married the night before his departure."

**CHANGES IN THE FASHIONS.**—A Paris correspondent of the London Index gives notice of some curious, and, as she says, "radical" changes in ladies' dress, in the most fashionable circles of the center of fashion. Her descriptions will be sure to interest many of our lady readers. She writes:  
In ladies evening toilets it is impossible not to perceive a decided tendency towards a radical change. This change, or reform, is as yet confined to the very elite of fashionable society, but by a well known and invariable law, will doubtless extend in another season or two to all classes that pretend to "dress" and not merely to be clothed. At Compiegne this winter one might have fancied one's self at the court of the Empress Josephine, so close was the imitation to the fashion of the first Empire. Crinolines were discarded, the skirts being narrow, almost tight; the waist very short, cut in the shape of a heart in front, and supported by broad waistbands with fancy clasps; the materials worn were dotted with gold stars or bees; the hair, much raised behind, was artistically disposed in a mass of tiny ringlets upon massive gold or precious stones. Rich neck-laces, extremely long earrings, and gloves coming far over the wrist, compelled the illusion of a return to the taste of Malmesbury.

**TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.**—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Alabama, gives an account of the plunder of a plantation on which the negroes, left to themselves by the owner, had raised a crop and were living comfortably, says:  
"I was hardly ever more taken by any answer than the one made by an old negro on this place:  
"Well, granny," I said, "you never expected to live to see times like these, did you?"  
I referred of course "to the day of jubilee."  
"But the old negro was not at all sentimental."  
"No," says she, "I said, taking a black corn-cob pipe from her mouth, and spitting deliberately into the wood fire, on the hearth, 'No massa, I never did expect to see de Yankee come and rob de niggers dis a-way!'"

**IMMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.**—We saw yesterday on our streets, fifteen emigrant wagons, having snugly seated in them six families of farmers, who had formerly resided in Indiana, but were now on their way to the upper counties, where they owned farms and intended to reside. They all preferred Missouri to Indiana, although born and raised in that State; and an agricultural country. They brought along with them a large lot of stock and farming implements. They informed us that we would soon have a large number more of emigrants from there. We believe since Missouri has become a free State that a large influx of the inhabitants of the Eastern States will soon come among us. The indications of a large addition by immigration to the population of the State is very promising, and it is thought by our Eastern friends that it will be the commencement of the largest installment this year. Missouri, is large enough to hold all the settlers who want to reside in it, for years to come! The material resources, the cheap and splendid lands and the healthy climate are superior inducements to emigrate.—St. Joseph Herald.