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Vallandigham's Record -- His Propositions to Restore the Union.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Union-loving people to C. L. Vallandigham's position on the restoration of the Union, as introduced by him in February, 1861, which is on record in the archives at Washington.

The truth of the matter is, Mr. Vallandigham never proposed to divide the Republic into "four distinct nationalities." So far as any such proposition has been suggested at all, it was by Gen. Scott, who even went so far as to name the probable capitals of three of these "nationalities." Mr. Vallandigham's proposition, on the contrary, was to maintain the existing Union or "nationality" forever, by arranging the States into sections within the Union under the Constitution, for the purpose of voting in the Senate and electoral colleges. Let the facts speak for themselves.

The following is the preamble to Mr. Vallandigham's proposed amendment: "Whereas, The Constitution of the United States is a grant of specific powers delegated to the Federal Government by the people of the several States, all powers not delegated to it or prohibited to the States being reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, It is the tendency of stronger Governments to enlarge their powers and jurisdiction at the expense of weaker Governments, and of majorities to usurp and abuse power and oppress minorities, to arrest and hold in check which tendency compact and constitutions are made; and

Whereas, The only effectual constitutional security for the rights of minorities, whether as people or as States, is the power expressly reserved in the constitution of protecting those rights by their own action; and this mode of protection in checks and guarantees is recognized by the Federal Constitution, as well as in the case of the equality of the States in representation and in suffrage in the Senate, as in the provision of overruling the veto of the President, and for amending the Constitution, not to enumerate other examples; and

Whereas, Unhappily, because of the vast extent and diversified interest and institutions of the several States of the Union, sectional divisions can no longer be suppressed; and

Whereas, It concerns the peace and stability of the Federal Union and Government that a division of the States into mere slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections, causing hitherto, and from the nature and necessity of the case inflammatory and disastrous controversies upon the subject of slavery, ending already in present disruption of the Union, should be forever hereafter ignored; and

Whereas, This important end is best to be obtained by the recognition of other sections without regard to slavery, neither of which sections shall alone be strong enough to oppress or control the others, and be vested with power to protect itself from aggressions; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following articles be, and are hereby proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the States."

Mark you—"amendments to the Constitution of the United States"—one common Constitution, forming one common Union of all the States.

The following are the material sections of the proposed amendments which are to be known as Articles xiii, xiv and xv of the present Constitution:

ARTICLE XIII.

"Sec. 1. The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:

"The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all new States annexed and admitted into the Union, or formed or created within the jurisdiction of any said States, or by the junction of two or more of the same or parts thereof, or out of territory acquired North of said States, shall constitute one section, to be known as the North.

"The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, and all new States annexed and admitted into the Union, or erected within the jurisdiction of any of said States, or by the junction of two or more of the same, or of parts thereof, or out of territory now held or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36° 30', and east of the crest of the Rocky Mountains, shall constitute another section, to be known as the West.

"The States of Oregon and California, and all the new States annexed and admitted into the Union, or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of two or more of the same, or parts thereof, or out of territory now held or hereafter acquired west of the crest of Rocky Mountains and of the Rio Grande; shall constitute another section, to be known as the Pacific.

"The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and all new States annexed and admitted into the Union, or formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any of said States, or by the junction of two or more of the same, or parts thereof, or out of territory acquired east of the Rio Grande and south of latitude 36° 30', shall constitute another section, to be known as the South.

States, or by the junction of two or more of the same, or parts thereof, or out of territory acquired east of the Rio Grande and South of latitude 36° 30', shall constitute another section, to be known as the South.

"Sec. 2. On demand of one-third of the Senators of any one of the sections on any bill, order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the House of Representatives may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, a vote shall be had by sections, and a majority of the Senators from each section voting shall be necessary to the passage of such bill, order, or resolution, and the validity of every such vote.

"Sec. 3. Two of the electors for President and Vice President shall be appointed by each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, for the State at large. The other electors to which each State may be entitled shall be chosen in respective congressional districts into which the State may, at the regular decennial period, have been divided, by the electors of each district having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. A majority of all the electors in each of the four sections in this article established, shall be necessary to the choice of President by the House of Representatives, and of the Senators from each section for the choice of Vice President by the Senate, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them respectively.

The section relating (as some of the Republican wisecracks say) to secession is as follows:

ART. XIV.

"No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislatures of the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to the Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid."

It is clear from the foregoing section that Mr. Vallandigham's object was to guard diligently the rights of the several States and sections, and to give to each section also the power to protect itself inside of the Union from aggression.

Mr. Vallandigham proposed next to limit and regulate the alleged right of secession; since this, from a dormant abstraction, has now become a practical question of tremendous import. As long as secession remained an untried and only menaced experiment, that confidence, without which no government can be stable or efficient, was not shaken, because it was believed that actual secession would never be tried; or if tried, that it must speedily and ingloriously fail. The popular faith, cherished for years, has been that this glorious Union could not be dissolved. To that faith the amalgamated Republican was indebted for its success in the late election for President; and the Democracy who predicted its dissolution were smitten upon the cheek and condemned to feed upon affliction and water of affliction, like the prophet whom Ahab hated. And has not a partial dissolution already occurred? Can a man be transported or expelled into his own native country? Or must he be transported into some foreign country or nation? Was not Mr. Vallandigham taken beyond the line of his native country—into what?—virtually into a foreign land. Secession has, therefore, been virtually tried, and so far has proven a speedy and terrible success. The practicability of doing it, and the way to do it, have both been established by the doings of the South and this administration. And the experiment may readily be repeated. It will be repeated, unless the madcaps on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's line are checked. And it is not madness and folly, then, to call back, by adjustment, the States which have seceded, or to hold back the States which are threatening to secede, without providing some safeguard against the renewal of the most simple and disastrous experiment! Can foreign nations have any confidence hereafter in the stability of a government which may so readily, speedily, and quietly be dissolved? Can we have any confidence among ourselves?

Mr. Vallandigham was born upon the soil of the United States; attached to his native country from his earliest childhood; loving and revering it and its institutions with some part, at least, of the spirit of Greek and Roman patriotism; between these two alternatives, with all his mind, with all his heart, with all his strength of body and of soul; living or dying, at home or in exile, he was always found to be battling for this glorious Union, which made it what it is; and, therefore, we find him also for such terms of peace and adjustment as will maintain that Union as our fathers made it now and forever. Read his speeches in and out of Congress:

"I voted as I am to the Union, I have no apologies to pronounce upon it to-day. It needs none. Its highest glory is the history of his country for the last seventy years. The triumphs of war and the arts of peace, science, civilization, wealth, population, commerce, trade, manufactures, literature, education, justice, tranquility, security to life, to person, to property, national renown, —all that is implied in the blessings of liberty—these, and more, have been its fruits from the beginning to this hour. These have ennobled it in the hearts of the people, and, before God, I believe they will restore and preserve it. And to day they demand of us, their ambassadors and representatives, to tell them how this great work is to be accomplished."

"I am a Democrat—FOR CONSTITUTION—FOR LAW—FOR THE UNION—FOR LIBERTY."

Two things.—From the tone of the recent Democratic campaign, and the indignations of public opinion manifested in every quarter, it is clear that the American people have made up their minds to two things: 1. That Jefferson Davis shall not be allowed to destroy the Union; and 2. That Abraham Lincoln must not interfere with freedom of speech, or the liberty of the press.—Jefferson and Abraham will please take notice.

Mr. Vallandigham's proposition was solely looking to the restoration and maintenance of the Union forever, by suggesting a mode of voting in the United States Senate and the electoral college, by which the causes which have led to our present troubles may, in the future, be guarded against without secession and disunion; and also the agitation of the slavery question, as an element in our national politics, be forever hereafter arrested. Mr. Vallandigham's object was his sole motive by which he could be guided from the beginning of this infamous and most fatal rebellion, to maintain the Union and not destroy it.

Such was the proposition which Mr. Vallandigham submitted in February, 1861, just before the inauguration of this most unnatural and ruinous civil war, and at a time when every patriot in the land was seeking diligently and sorrowfully for some means or other by which to avert that most terrible scourge of nations. Misrepresentation by the amalgamationists which is and which will be the leading subject of most persistent and malicious falsehood ever invented. I am not vain enough to expect to interest interested falsehood at this time. No; not even to make street-brawling, eight-by-ten politicians blush; but I do desire that they who would desire to know the true position of Mr. V. to read his speeches and doings, and judge for themselves. VERITAS.

Come Out for Vallandigham.

Mr. Stayman, of the Delaware (Ohio) Standard, a Tod paper in 1861, raises the Vallandigham standard. Here is what he says:

To-day we again place at our head the banner of Democracy, with C. L. Vallandigham and George E. Pugh as its standard bearers. In so doing we know that we shall encounter the most violent opposition and proscription, from a certain class, that we have ever met with during the whole course of our long and eventful political career—but this shall not deter us from doing our duty manfully, but will only nerve us to the greater diligence and perseverance in the cause of the re-establishment of our now distracted country to its former peace.

Two years experience of war, and a support of the present Administration, national and State, has sufficed to convince us and others that if the Union is ever restored it will be through the influence of men who are now denounced as traitors, sympathizers, utternants and copperheads. Being satisfied with this, from what we see daily transpiring, we are in all justice bound to act accordingly, regardless of what some people may think of our course. When this unnatural strife commenced we were among the first for war, but when the administration commenced its unconstitutional and arbitrary arrests our zeal began to slacken. We hoped that the powers that be might see the error of such a course. But thus far we have seen no disposition to return to the Constitution and the law for such cases—a law too signed by Mr. Lincoln. Regarding the oath we took on becoming a citizen of this country, to support the Constitution of the United States, as binding under all circumstances, we shall ever act so as to discharge this duty—seeing Jeff. Davis and his rebel crew disregarding its provisions, we were for war on them—and since the Administration persists in nullifying some of its most wise and wholesome guarantees for the protection of liberty and a republican form of government, we are for a vigorous and a constitutional warfare, through the ballot-box, to drive it from power, in due time, and all others who sustain its policy.

With this explanation of our purpose we leave this subject, trusting in God for the rectitude of our course, and the will of the majority of the people, if left to act untrammelled, to make all things right.

The Devotion of Vallandigham to the Union Indorsed by the New York Tribune.

The New York Tribune of the 14th, in speaking of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, says:

"True, Vallandigham is for the Union; but it is the Union so adapted and accommodated to the dictates and interests of the slaveholders that they could not, for very shame, even seem to break out of it."

So Greeley admits that Vallandigham is not only for the Union, but is prepared to make sacrifices for it that he is not. The charge is that he will concede too much for the Union.

The Difference.

Senator Henkle, of the late State Senate is a recent Abolition Speech at Columbus, speaking of the Constitution said:

"I WOULD BLOW IT AWAY AS A CHILD BLOWS A FEATHER INTO THE AIR."

Mr. Vallandigham says: I am a Democrat—FOR CONSTITUTION—FOR LAW—FOR THE UNION—FOR LIBERTY."

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Decisive Battles of the World.

Alexander crossed the Dardanelles with less than half Lee's army, and conquered all Asia, after defeating in two battles the Persian hosts led by King Darius. The Greeks, on their own soil at Marathon, eighty years before, had under the lead of a brilliant general, Miltiades, broken the prestige of the Persian army—till that time regarded as invincible—and less than twenty-five thousand drove back to their ships one hundred thousand invaders. It was now the turn of the Greeks to invade Persia, with Alexander at their head.—At that time Persia threatened all the nations of the earth with subjugation.—The Macedonian conqueror, with his phalanx, defeated Darius at the head of sixty thousand men, near Tarsus, on the Issus. The result was the possession of Syria and all the riches of Damascus.—After overrunning Asia Minor, the coast of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and Egypt, Alexander returned westward and crossed the Euphrates, to again encounter Darius, at the head of a far larger army than before. He met him at Arabia, in Assyria, and again defeated him—this time the defeat being decisive of the fate of the Persian empire. A few days after the battle Alexander entered Babylon, "the oldest seat of earthly empire," and thence spread the Greek civilization over the whole of Asia. He penetrated even into India, and conquered Afghanistan, which England has failed to do in our own times. Alexander did not depend for supplies upon his own country, but on the countries which his arms subdued.

Similar to this, on a smaller scale, was the career of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, who, crossing the Straits of Gibraltar, subdued all the nations of Spain, and afterwards crossed the Alps, hitherto deemed impassable, and invaded Italy. He defeated the Roman General Scipio, on the Ticinus, and afterwards both Scipio and Sempronius, on the Trebia. He afterwards, with fifty thousand men, met at Cannæ Terentius and Emilius, the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic, (called consuls,) and defeated their army with such slaughter that forty thousand lay dead on the field. Had he rapidly followed up this victory Rome itself would have easily fallen into his hands. By giving his soldiers too much repose at Capua, where they became enraptured by pleasure and luxury, he lost his opportunity. Meantime a naval expedition was fitted out by the Romans against Carthage, which induced the Carthaginian government to call their general home to repel the invasion. This was a fatal blunder. Hannibal was defeated on his own soil in a decisive battle at Zama, near Carthage, by the younger Scipio, son of the first Roman general he had defeated. Haughty Carthage was compelled to sue for peace, which was granted; but she never recovered the blow, and the Romans in a future war blotted their rival out of existence.

In the case of Julius Cæsar we have another example of bold invasion like that of Lee. With a comparatively small army Cæsar penetrated Gaul (France), and subdued it from the Rhine and Mount Jura to the ocean.—Subsequently he invaded and conquered his own country with a still smaller force. Without any certain base of supplies, he passed from the Roman province, over which he was military governor, over the boundary of the Roman republic proper, on pretence of redressing the wrongs of a tribune of the people. He subdued all Italy in sixty days, and pursued Pompey, the general of the republic, into Thessaly, where, with less than 25,000 veterans, he defeated his opponent at the head of an army of 44,000 men. Thus Lee, with an army of about 100,000 men, enters the Northern States, with no secure base of supplies behind him, and his communication with Richmond liable to be cut off at any moment. He calculates upon living upon the country and of establishing temporary bases of operations as he proceeds. If he wins he comes out all right; but if he is badly beaten he is lost.

In like manner William the Conqueror crossed the narrow channel which divides France from England, conquered the army of the reigning king in the decisive battle of Hastings, and thus founded a new dynasty, which has endured to this day, completely changing the institutions of England, and making her what otherwise she never would have been—a great Power on the earth.

It is worthy of remark with what small forces these great achievements were accomplished. The Athenians, at Marathon, with less than 25,000 men, overthrew the Persian host, 100,000 strong. Alexander crossed into Asia with less than 40,000 men. Hannibal conquered nearly all Italy with the same number.—Cæsar, with little more than half the number, conquered the whole country and permanently overthrew the republic. William of Normandy had only sixty thousand in his expedition. The two armies now about to come into deadly collision exceed the forces at Waterloo, which changed the destiny of Europe.

Generalship is more important than numbers. Napoleon Bonaparte, with thirty thousand ragged troops, crossed the Alps, thrust himself into the midst of the large armies of Austria and Sardinia, defeated them in detail, and conquered Italy. He had no provisions for his army, no base of supplies; but as his troops descended to the fruitful plains of Lombardy he pointed out the fat of the land, which he told them was theirs if they would go and take it. They took him at his word, and prospered.

This does Lee trust to fortune. He depends for subsistence on the fertile plains

and valleys of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and, in a great measure, depends for ammunition on what he expects to capture from our armies. If Lee should turn out to be a Napoleon, a William the Conqueror, a Cæsar, a Hannibal or an Alexander, and if we have no general of ability to cope with him, he may, with 100,000 veterans, overrun the whole of the Northern States.

If Gen. Meade should prove victorious in this campaign he will be hailed as the most illustrious soldier in the country—the victor of an American Waterloo. The destiny of America for centuries to come depend on the decisive day which is now at hand.—N. Y. Herald.

A Major General Thrashed!

We find in the Boston Courier the particulars of an encounter which took place at Lowell, Mass., a few days since, between a hard-fisted mechanic and Gen. Butler. The principal facts, as they were detailed to the Courier, are these: "Mr. Russell, who is a mason in Lowell, was employed by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of Gen. Butler, to lay the pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the General's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the sections lying by the side of the trench. At this time Gen. B. came towards Mr. Russell, and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and some distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the plough. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, which had been prepared for his work by Eastman.—Thereupon Gen. B., with violent and profane language, ordered him to leave his premises. Mr. Russell told him he was employed by another person, and did not look to him for his pay, and should finish the drain. Gen. B. then kicked the section of the pipe into the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up and placed again in its former position. Repeating the offensive language, Gen. B. kicked the pipe over again, and as Mr. Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent blow in the face. We understand that, subsequently, Gen. B. alleged this to have been an accident; but the statements on the other side do not correspond with that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the ditch and as quickly Gen. B. was flat upon the ground and Mr. Russell had him by the throat and held him there. General Butler is alleged to have made no resistance; but after holding him as long as he thought necessary, Mr. Russell allowed him to rise, and accompanied him a hundred or two hundred rods out of the field.

We learn that Mr. Russell told the General that he was an old man, over sixty years of age, and had never before been assailed in this way; that the General must remember he was in Massachusetts, not New Orleans; and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder we were beaten by the Confederates, when such officers led our men; that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary father, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington,) and he himself and the other descendants of that man had been true to their Democratic principles. Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention and of his political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him.

Roman Ladies.

A writer upon this subject remarks: "The women of Rome know nothing of these refinements which delicacy, modesty, and virtue impose upon the sex of Northern Europe. A Roman lady who takes a liking to a foreigner, does not cast her eyes down when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with evident pleasure; nay, she gazes at him alone, whenever she meets him in company, at church, at theater, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man: 'Tell that gentleman I like him.' If the man of her choice feels the like sentiment, and asks, 'Are you fond of me?' She replies with the utmost frankness: 'Yes, dear.' The happy medium between American and Roman courtship appears to us the best. We hate excessive coyness, but don't like too much familiarity. We have heard an anxious lover, whose charmer well pleased with witnessing the evidence of her power, was bent upon keeping him upon the rack of uncertainty as to the extent of her affections for him, say that to him this Roman frankness would be enchanting—he would have anything rather than the coquetry that is second nature to American belles.

"Ask any man who has had a taste of it," he concluded, "and see if he does not agree with me. Ladies spoil their lovers by tantalizing them."

Jeff. Davis' Plantation

Has been "gobbled up." One bright Sabbath day, when the most perfect repose rested on the fields and negro cabins and the master's mansion, the dread cry was heard: "The Philistines are on thee, Sampson!" Very soon there was nothing left but the ruins. The Yankees had come to "beard the lion in his den." The lion was absent but the lion's black chaises and household furniture were on hand, and the fierce horsemen of the North soon stripped the place of all its glory.

The expenses of the Government as now administered, we are told, are not less than two and a half millions per day. The contractors, and public plunderers are having a fine time. They are among the "loaded who cry: 'My voice is still for war.'"

The Black Heifer Party.

Major Jack Downing hits off the ultra Administration policy, in the conduct of the war, in the following pointed style. The black-heifer mark makes loose work, and is considerably conspicuous:

"The war has been carried on by us just like old Sol Pandegrast's boy plowed. Old Sol took his oldest boy Adam, a thickheaded feller, out one spring morning and set him to plowing. He told him to go to work and strike a furrow across the field to a black heifer, and then keep on. After giving him his directions, old Sol went off to the house, and let Adam alone. The boy started his oxen in a bee line for the black heifer, but when he got pretty close to her, she threw up her tail and ran off in another direction. Adam thought he must follow the black heifer till he come to her, no matter where she went; he struck another bee line for her, and with just the same result. When he got close to her, the black heifer gave another frisk with her tail, and off she went. Adam geed his oxen around, and struck for her again; and so he kept on all day. At nite the old man come out to see how Adam had got along.—He found the field all cut up with furrows, zig-zag, criss-cross, in an every direction, and asked Adam what on earth it all meant? 'Wal,' sez the thick-headed numskull, 'you told me to steer for the black heifer, an I've done it all day, but the darned critter wouldn't stand still, and so the furrows are kine or criss-cross, you see.' Now, sez I, that's just what Linkum has been doing.—Greeley told him to steer for the nigger, an the result is like Adam Pandegrast's plowing. There's considerable fighting been done, but it's all criss cross, zig-zag, and don't amount to nothin. If he'd have steered for the Union under the Constitution, it would've been all up with Jeff. Davis afore now."

Served him Right.

The Cleveland Plaindealer is responsible for the following: A curious scene occurred in the cars of the Little Miami Railroad the other day. Some gentlemen on the train had a device cut out of one of the old fashioned cents representing the Goddess of Liberty. A very pompous and burly fellow, with a flashy vest, and an inordinate display of jewelry, took great offense at the device, when the following conversation ensued:

Pompous Chap.—"What in hell are you wearing that copperhead emblem for?"

Gentleman—will you answer me a question first?"

Chap—"Yes."

Gentleman—"Ain't you a army contractor?"

"Well suppose I am?"

"Ain't you a abolitionist?"

"Yes, dyed in the wool."

"Haven't you always sung let the south slide?"

"D—m'em, they ought to have been in hell long ago."

"Don't you now sneer all the time at the Constitution of the United States?"

"Constitution be d—d; this is no time to talk about Constitutions."

"Well," continued the gentleman, "do you ever wear any of these emblems?"

Pointing to the device.

No, by G—d!" said the flashy contractor.

"Then, sir," said the gentleman, "it is to distinguish myself from such rant hypocrites, money leeches and scoundrels as you, that I wear this!"

The people in the car roared, and the great-fallen negro-worshipper and Treasury-pimp got up from his seat, and went into another car.

Served him right.

An Infant's Hand Found in a Fish.

Capt. A. Hamilton, of the day police, communicates the following curious incident:

"On last Sunday, his brother, Charles L. Hamilton, residing in Bremen had the remarkable 'luck' while fishing near the lower end of Gabaret Island, to catch a white perch, weighing ten pounds, and over two feet in length.—Elated by this success, he turned home to enjoy it at the supper table, and began preparing the monster perch for the man. His anticipations were shortly forgotten in astonishment. In the entrails he discovered a human hand.—It was that of an infant and had been severed from the wrist. The parts were all complete. Mr. H. confined the little member in a cinder box and buried it in his garden, and threw the voracious fish away.—St. Louis Democrat.

AN ORDER RELATING TO HORSES.

A new order directs that when an officer is relieved from duty, transferred, discharged or detached from an army in active service, he must deliver to the Chief Quartermaster any horse being his property and purchased from the Quartermaster's Department, and be allowed therefor the value, to be determined by a Board of officers. No officer will be permitted to sell a servicable horse purchased from the Quartermaster's Department. Such horses are issued to enable officers to perform their public duties.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The Attorney General has decided that, under the Pension Act of 1862, widows and daughters of soldiers and sailors, who, after being wounded while in service, and on the line of their duty, resign and subsequently die in consequence of such wound, are not entitled to a pension. The death must occur while they remain in service, to raise a valid claim. One such case has now been decided.

Better than That.

The Emperor Joseph, of Austria, was one day taking a ride in his carriage, and a sharp shower of rain came on, when an old invalid hobbled to the door, and asked him if he would allow him to get in, as he had his new uniform on for the first time, and he did not wish to get it spoiled.

The Emperor acquiesced, and they soon got into conversation. Among other things, the old soldier mentioned that he had such a capital breakfast that morning.

"What was it?" asked the Emperor.

"Well," said the invalid, "geese."

The Emperor good-humoredly complied, and went over all the dishes in vogue among the military, to all of which he got the answer of "Better than that."

At last, finding that the stranger could not guess it, the old soldier acknowledged, with great glee, that he had taken a phrasant out of the Imperial preserves.

The Emperor seemed to think it a good joke, and the topic was dropped. When they had been recounting some of his experiences on the battle-field, said to the stranger:

"You look like a military man yourself, sir; what position might you hold?"

"Well," said the Emperor, much amused, "guess!"

After having repeated all the grades in the army from sergeant up to the field-marshal, to all of which he got the answer, "Better than that," the truth of who the stranger was seemed to flash upon his mind, and his confusion can be better imagined than described. His coaching expedition was, however, pardoned by the Emperor, and the story of their meeting was ever after a favorite joke at court.

THE WRONG MAN.

Presence of mind often saves one in emergencies. In the following case, an old toper seems to have been peculiarly blessed:

"A good anecdote is told of a man named Bently, a confirmed drinker, who would never drink with a friend or in public, and always bitterly denied, when a little too steep, ever tasting liquor. One day some bad witnesses concealed themselves in his room, and when the liquor was running down his throat seized him with his arm crooked and his mouth open, and holding him fast, asked with an air of triumph, 'Ah, Bently, how we caught you at last!—You never drink, eh?' No one but would have acknowledged the corn. Not he; with the most grave face and inexpressible look he calmly and in a dignified manner said: 'Gentlemen, my name is not Bently.'

SPIRITUAL.

An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic certain spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things, he said that on one occasion, the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and, seating herself upon his knee, put her arms around him and kissed him, much to his gratification, as he used to do. "You do not mean to say," remarked the skeptic, "that the spirit of your wife really embraced you and kissed you?" "No, not exactly that replied the believer,—"but her spirit took possession of the female medium—the future Mrs. B.—that is to be, you know, and through her embraced and kissed me!"

THAT'S MY DAD.

On a recent publication day of a newspaper, printed within a thousand miles of this city, a boy some ten or twelve years of age came into the office, and, with a peculiar gain upon his face, inquired "If that paper," pointing to the copy, "has an account of the man that had been murdered in Delavan?" He was answered in the affirmative, when, depositing five cents upon the table, he remarked with an air of self-importance, "Well—that's my dad, and I want to read about him."—Peoria Mail.

A LUDICROUS incident is related of a newspaper editor in Hamburg city, who when he had become convinced that the rebels were unmistakably approaching, threw a portion of his white paper into the street, as a preparatory measure to having his goods transported out of town, while in the issue of that same morning he vehemently called upon all good citizens to be firm, show pluck, and defend their property to the last.

A HIGHLY indignant swain, away up in the Green Mountain State, punishes his fair one for trifling with his affections by forsaking her, and sending the following lines:

"You thought you'd be the power
To hold my love—how queer!
You found at last, you had
The wrong pig by the ear."

"HALLO, steward!" exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats after having retired to bed, "hallo, steward!"

"What massa?"

"Bring me the way-bill?"

"What for massa?"

"I want to see if these bed bugs put down their names for this berth before I did. If not I want'em turned out."

"Gosh s'mity—it's a gal! I was gwing to call body A. Linkum, but dat's all up, Pompey," said Dinah, "Ps got a name for datch baby; jist means de same thing 'zactly. Ps gwins to call datch baby Abby Linkum." "Jist same thing Dinah, dat's fac."

A TENDERHEARTED widow fainted at the funeral of her third beloved.

"What shall we do with him?" asked a friend of his.

"Let him alone," said a wagish bystander, "he'll soon revive."