

# THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Education, Agriculture, Markets, Amusement, &c.

VOLUME XVIII.

WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO, OCTOBER 2, 1861.

NUMBER 30.

**Premiums Awarded**  
AT THE  
Tenth Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, held in the town of Woodsfield, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1861.

**Horses for All Work.**  
Stallions over 4 years—Rucker & Harb, 1st premium \$5 00  
Nelson Powell, 2nd premium 3 00  
Stallions over 3 years—John Booth, 1st pre. no competition, 2nd pre. 3 00  
Stallions over 2 years—Henry Dillon, 1st premium 3 00  
A. Smith, 2nd premium 2 00  
Stallions over 1 year—Samuel Hartshorn, no competition 1 00  
Geldings over 4 years—John Brister, 1st premium 5 00  
W. W. Prewett, 2nd premium 3 00  
Geldings over 3 years—Geo. Norris, no competition, 2nd premium 2 00  
Geldings over 2 years—S. Mooney, 1st premium 2 00  
Jonah Barnes, 2nd premium 1 00  
Mares over 4 years—John Barrett, 1st premium 5 00  
J. Jones, 2nd premium 3 00  
Mares over 3 years—Thomas Neal, 1st premium 3 00  
Mares over 2 yrs.—J. Jones, 1st pre. 3 00  
William Hill, 2nd premium 1 00  
Mares over 1 year—George Bracey, 1st premium 2 00  
Brood mare with colt by her side—Samuel Hartshorn, no competition 3 00  
Suckling colt—Samuel Hartshorn, no competition, 2nd premium 1 00

**Horses for Heavy Draft.**  
Stallions over 4 years—Levi Basan, 1st premium 5 00  
Alexander Thornberry, 2nd premium 3 00  
Stallions over 3 years—John Booth, no competition, 2nd premium 2 00  
Geldings over 4 years—E. Okey, 1st premium 4 00  
J. Brister, 2nd premium 3 00  
Mares over 4 years—Joshua Amos, no competition, 2nd premium 2 00  
Pair Draft Horses—S. P. Jones, 1st premium 5 00  
J. Brister, 2nd premium 3 00  
Pair Draft Horses—Joseph Myers, no competition, 2nd premium 3 00

**Horses for Harness, &c.**  
Match horses for light harness—S. E. Adams, 1st premium 5 00  
F. E. Adams, 2nd premium 3 00  
Geldings for single harness—J. N. Witten, 1st premium 4 00  
C. M. McGraw, 2nd premium 3 00  
Mares for single harness—James Meacham, 1st premium 4 00  
A. Picken, 2nd premium 3 00  
Saddle Geldings—R. C. Miles, 1st premium 4 00  
J. M. Rownd, 2nd premium 3 00  
Saddle Geldings—J. M. Rownd, 1st premium 4 00  
William S. Way, 2nd premium 3 00

**MULES AND JACKS.**  
Jacks over 3 years—Wm. J. Lawrence, 1st premium 5 00  
Joseph Myers, 2nd premium 3 00  
Jennets—Wm. Hill, no competition, 1 00  
Mule colts over 1 and under 2 years—H. R. Mason, no comp. 2nd pre. 1 00  
Suckling male colt—H. R. Mason, 1st premium 1 00

**CLASS C.—CATTLE—SHORT HORNS.**  
Durham Bulls over 8 years—Wm. Hill, no competition, 2nd pre. 3 00  
Durham Bulls over 3 years—Theodore Okey, no comp. meritorious, 2 00  
Durham Cows over 3 years—Wm. Hill, 1st premium 5 00  
William Myers, 2nd premium 3 00  
Durham Heifer over 2 years—Ewart H. Morris, no comp. 2nd pre. 3 00  
Durham Heifer over 1 year—Joseph Myers, 1st premium 3 00  
Henry Ford, 2nd premium 2 00  
Durham bull calf—Theodore Okey, no competition, 2nd premium 1 00  
Durham heifer calf—Henry Ford, meritorious, 1st premium 2 00  
Devons—Devon bull over 2 years—John R. Fisher, no comp. 2nd pre. 2 00  
Devon heifer over 1 year—Joseph Myers, no comp. 2nd premium 2 00  
Cross or Short Horns or Devons, Bull over 1 year—C. S. Buchanan, no competition, 2nd premium 1 00  
Cows over 3 years—A. Martin, no competition, 2nd premium 3 00  
Heifer over 2 years—John R. Fisher, 1st premium 3 00  
A. Martin, 2nd premium 2 00  
Heifer over 1 year—A. Martin, no competition, 2nd premium 1 00  
Calf—A. Martin, 1st premium 2 00  
Henry Ford, 2nd premium 1 00

**SWEETSTAKES FOR BULLS, &c.**  
Bulls—Wm. Hill, 1st premium 5 00  
Theodore Okey, 2nd do 3 00  
Work Oxen—E. H. Morris, 1st pre. 5 00  
Wm. Traux, 2nd premium 3 00  
Steer over 3 years—Wm. Traux, no competition, 2nd premium 2 00  
Steer over 2 years—N. W. Okey, 1st premium 3 00  
Joseph Myers, 2nd premium 2 00

**SHEEP.**  
Merino Sheep, 1 buck and 5 ewes—Abraham Martin, 1st premium 5 00  
O. S. Buchanan, 2nd do 3 00  
6 Lambs, 1 Buck and 5 ewes—Abraham Martin, 1st premium 4 00  
Henry Ford, 2nd do 2 00  
French Merino Buck—William Hill

1st premium \$4 00  
Mrs. J. Laffere, 2nd premium 2 00  
French Merino ewes—Allen Shotwell, 1st premium 3 00  
Mrs. J. Laffere, 2nd premium 2 00  
Spanish Buck; Henry Ford, 1st pre. 4 00  
Josiah Barnes, 2nd premium 2 00  
Spanish Ewe; Josiah Barnes, 1st pre. 3 00  
Henry Ford, 2nd premium 2 00

The committee report the stock of sheep good, and greatly improved in the last two years.

**SWINE; Robert Patterson, best boar of any kind 3 00**  
S. Patterson, 2nd best 1 00  
Wm. Hill, best sow, no competition, 1 00  
S. Patterson, best 5 piggs, over 3 and under 6 months 2 00  
U. Redin, 2nd best 1 00  
C. M. Morrow, best specimen of hogs 2 in number, no comp. 2nd pre. 1 00  
W. H. Myers, sow and litter of pigs no competition, 2nd premium 1 50  
POULTRY; Allen E. Hill, best pair Dorkings 1 00  
same 2nd best 50  
Wm. Hill, best Cochon China, 1st pre. 1 same, best pair Turkeys 1 50  
Josiah B. Hill, 2nd best 50  
same, best pair ducks 50  
Wm. Hill, best peafowls 1  
same, best display of poultry no com. Jos. Devos, 4 Hong Kong Geese, very fine 1  
FLOWS; H. R. Mason, best plow for general purposes 2  
Wm. Hill, 2nd best 1  
same, best double shovel 2  
FARM IMPLEMENTS, John Moore, farm wagon, no comp. 2nd pre. 2  
Wm. Hill, harrow, no comp. 2nd pre. 1  
H. B. Hill, best straw and hay cutter 1  
S. Patterson, 2nd best 50  
Isaac Hill, pitch fork, no competition 25

**MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURES.**  
Miss E. J. Lamping, side saddle, no competition, 2nd premium 1 00  
S. Patterson, best side sole leather 1  
David Lentz, 2nd best 50  
S. Patterson, best side upper leather 1  
David Lentz, 2nd best 1  
Wallace & Hendershot, best calf skin 1  
S. Patterson, 2nd best 50  
same, best kip skin, no competition. same, best side of harness, do John Moore, best rifle gun 1  
same, 1/2 doz. corn brooms, no com. Under this head M. Voegtly entered a sword 564 years old

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.**  
CLASS J, No. 1; A. Martin, 4 lbs fresh butter, no comp., 2 premiums 50  
Mrs. M. Driggs, best 3 loaves bread 1  
" A. J. Smith, second best 50  
same best 2 hams 1  
" M. A. Mason, second best 50  
" M. Hall, gooseberry jam, good, no competition  
Miss F. Jones, gooseberry jelly, good, no competition.  
George Bracey, 2nd best  
Mrs. E. Noll, peach preserves, 1st premium 50  
" M. Hall, apple preserves, no competition, good.  
same apple butter, 1 yr. old 50  
Miss Sallie Jordan, alderberry wine, good, no competition.  
" M. A. Jones, citron preserves, good, no competition.  
Mrs. M. Jones, pear preserves, very good, no competition.  
" M. Hall, raspberry jam, good, no competition.  
" H. V. Morris, currant jelly, best 50  
" Joseph Devos, best box honey 1  
" A. Martin, 2d best 50  
Miss Isabella Ferguson, tomato jelly, good, 50  
Mrs. M. Jackson, best jar pickles 1 00  
" A. J. Smith, 2d best 50  
" H. V. Morris, best tomato jam 50  
Mrs. S. Jordan, 2d best 50  
Miss M. Hall, best blackberry jam 50  
Miss V. F. Randolph, 2d best 50  
Mrs. M. Harry, cherry butter, good, no competition.  
Miss E. F. Randolph, grape butter, good, no competition.  
Mrs. T. A. Sinclair, cherries in can, meritorious, no comp. 50  
" M. Hall, plum butter, good, no competition.  
" Mary Jones, preserved plums in jars, meritorious 50  
Miss Sis Cunningham, gooseberries in cans, meritorious 50  
Mrs. A. J. Smith, best jar lard 50  
Mrs. M. Driggs, best sorghum syrup 1  
" Josiah Barnes, 2d best 50  
Miss S. Jordan, best grape jelly 50  
" J. Ferguson, 2d best 25  
Mrs. T. A. Sinclair, preserved grapes, good, no comp.  
" M. Hall, cherry jelly, good, no competition.

**CLASS I.—No. 2.**  
H. R. Mason, wool carpet, no com. 1  
Mrs. W. H. Davis, best rag carpet, (5 entries) 1  
Geo. Bracey, best double coverlets, (5 entries) 1  
Mrs. M. A. Mason, home wrought rug, no competition 50  
John Reep, wool and cotton carpet, no competition 50  
Mrs. E. Noll, best bed quilts, (9 entries) 2  
Mrs. Mary F. Way, 2d best 1  
Miss Mary A. Hill, best home-made blanket 1 50  
Mrs. Geo. Bracey, 2d best 1  
" I. Laffere, home-made flannel; " I. Amos do do

For the "Spirit."  
**The Belmont Fair.**  
Mr. ERROR.—We are glad to see that amid all the clash and clatter of arms and the rage for epaulets and red coats, that the people of our county are loath to give up their interest in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts as is manifested still to these departments, but we cannot conceal the fact, that they have been and are sadly injured and will remain so until the white winged messenger of Peace shall again hover over our land.

The second annual Exhibition of the Belmont Independent Agricultural Society of Belmont County, Ohio, occurred on the 17th 18th and 19th ultimo, and was attended by a large and orderly concourse of people, who for the most part seemed much interested in the occasion.

Superintended by a corps of efficient officers, and arranged by a Board of energetic managers, it exceeded our most sanguine expectations, although not amounting to so good a display as was made the last year. Under the exciting pressure of the times both politically and financially, we did not expect a very interesting occasion or a profitable remuneration to either the public or the society, but the general voice of the people pronounces it an entire success.

The weather was exceedingly fine, and old Sol did his utmost in sending down his choicest rays, but thanks to the vendor of blue cotton Umbrellas, his influence on the animal economy was considerably modified, and his exertions—as it respected us poor plebeians—were all spent in vain.

Never having enjoyed the pleasure of attending a Fair during its entire course, we concluded to see its beginning and be with it at its ending, therefore early Tuesday morning in company with a friend, we were on the road, toward the scene of events, where in the due time we arrived, and after a careful examination of the exterior portion of the grounds and a more particular one of the portly doorkeeper who vigilantly guarded the entrance to the "inner glories," we purchased our tickets; passed within the enclosure, and soon commenced a tour of the grounds.

The first thing which claimed our attention was a survey of the contour, of the Fair Ground, which we found well adapted to the purpose; large, commodious and sloping gently to the East, with stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs on the one side, and coffee houses, restaurants, confectioners shops, etc., on the other, all well adapted to the comforts of both man and beast.

But a short distance from the entrance gate stands the Floral Hall, and as it appeared to be the *sine qua non* of investigation and observation particularly of the fair community, thitherward we bent our steps and were soon mingling promiscuously among the mass of people, who were continually pouring along its narrow passage ways. Here we found a tasteful display of quilts, needlework, curiosities, relics, jellies, preserves, fruits, sewing machines in fact all that was nice and attractive, temptingly arranged before us, but as "hands off" and the star of the policeman were seen everywhere and on every hand; we did not feel at liberty to "pilfer any of its glories," consequently can not judge of the real merits of the articles on exhibition.

From here we proceeded to the Agricultural Hall, passing in our course to examine some machinery consisting of reapers, mowers, threshers, rakers, plows, harrows, wagons, cultivators, &c., which were distributed over this portion of the grounds. Coming to the Agricultural Hall we were astounded here at the display of vegetables, brought here for exhibition. Here were pumpkins, large and small, ringstreaked and speckled—good to eat and good to let alone; beets and carrots; corn and wheat; melons and cucumbers; potatoes and cabbage; barley and beans; peas and tomatoes; turnips and onions; cauliflower and brocoli, in fact all the farm and garden products imaginable, profusely spread out before us and enticingly arrayed within our reach.

We noticed some beautiful samples of both wheat and corn on exhibition, and we came to the conclusion that if much more of the same kind remained at home, we were in no immediate danger of being starved out by the South in this blockade, which so extensively shuts off communication between the two portion of our country.

From here we passed to the examination of the stock, and to our satisfaction found each department well represented, and that with the noblest of its creatures.

The entries made in the Equine Department, were more than that of last year, and upon examination will compare favorably with that of any other Fair within our knowledge. We here seen horses of all grades and kinds from the thorough bred racer to the most ordinary "stoga" barb, all caparisoned in their gayest livery, and groomed and dressed "in order." The driving ring was occupied at all hours of the day by persons with their stock which they brought out either for exercise or to parade before the committee for examination. The display made upon the ring by the fast racker,

pacers and trotters, was fully equal to our expectations.

We become much interested in the contest for the Sweepstakes Premium, which occurred during the last afternoon of the Fair, but was sorry to see the feeling, and ill spirit manifested during the trial. Only three horses were entered as contestants, and one of them was withdrawn from the ring by his owner at the close of the third heat; he alleging as his reason, an unfairness of his opponent in the management of his horse. All three of the horses were entitled to much credit for their speed and powers of endurance.

What a shame it is that men will suffer themselves to be carried away by their jealousies and prejudices! Cattle were in abundance—stalls all filled and many outsiders,—of the Durhams, Devons and their grades, a splendid display was made, in fact is hard to beat in Eastern Ohio.

The large, massive, well built bullock, and the neat trim yearling, with the sturdy ox and gentle milch cow, were brought before the public, and the public manifested a good deal of interest in their examination, and gave vent to their satisfaction by pronouncing them of the first quality and "hard to beat."

Class K, was made up of Sheep and their grades, and as our people are beginning to appreciate the utility of raising this branch of stock, as might be expected a good assortment was on hand, comprising the Silesias, Saxony, Spanish, Cotswold, Southdown and the longwool, burrycoated common stock which so extensively prevail throughout our country. We see no reasons why our people do not more generally engage in the business of raising sheep, for I think, throughout our country, and especially the Eastern portion of Ohio, it would be eminently profitable.

The extent of this however depends upon the scale in the prices of wool, which low as it is the present year, we can not but think is remunerative to the investment, since the cost of rearing a herd of sheep, is comparatively small, when we consider the present adaptation of our country to that purpose.

The almost worn out condition of our soil, precludes all possibility of landed proprietors, much less tenants, from becoming wealthy until the soil becomes once more renovated, and this can only be accomplished by sowing it down in the grasses, and pasturing stock upon it, and by this means, through a series of years permit it to regain its lost properties. Besides this, a considerable portion of our land is worthless, for agricultural purposes, on account of its roughness, which portion would also afford good summer ranges for sheep.

Luxuriant grasses and herbage abound upon our steep hill sides, and splendid pasturage is afforded them by the scanty vegetation that springs up among the fissures of the rocks, and in the gorges of our hilly nooks, and by the briars and bushes that mantle the cliffs.

We would especially encourage the raising of sheep, feeling confident that those engaged in it, would be amply compensated for their trouble and investment, and more especially when cotton is interdicted in coming to us from the sunny South.

But from this digression let us return and take a peep into the Department devoted to swine. Hogs we do not fancy, since a piratical, thieving crew, burst through the enclosure, and invaded the sanctity of a promising, hopeful patch of luscious melons; but notwithstanding this, they are a source of profit to those engaged in rearing them, and consequently deserve a passing notice. Here we see a great many, old and young, large and small, and of so many different breeds that a Philadelphia lawyer, with their genealogy before him, would be unable to pronounce what one they belonged to, save that of hog.

A hog is a hog, go where you will, and this was as true here as elsewhere; for pass their pens when you would, you would be received by a grunt of approbation, as the adipose monsters were busily engaged in stirring up the soil, or reclining lazily on the shady side of their enclosure.

The Berkshire, Leicester, China, Suffolk and Chester White, constituted the varieties present; many of which were of large size, weighing from 300 to 400 pounds each.

We knew before going that the Poultry Department would be well represented, for go where you will, you see swarms of geese, turkeys, chickens and ducks, which yield many a dime to our old grandmothers' treasure of boarded geese; and who would expect a Fair to happen in our country without a creditable display in this Department?

There were Bracons, Polanders, Dorkings, Shagbills, Cochon Chinas, Bantams, and many others whose qualities and values could only be estimated by a chaffey corner conversation with some of the good old matrons who delight in their countless swarms of poultry. Among the fowls was a very large Sandhill crane, brought from one of the Western States, which attracted attention and elicited remarks from all the passers by. It was a fine specimen, and owned by a gentleman of the village.

We had almost forgotten the most attractive feature of the day, and that was

the revolving swings, or flying circus, where at all hours of the day were seen crowds of people, looking with wonder at the whirling couples, who, much delighted, were describing their rapid gyrations around its circumference.

The great, awkward, bashful lover was here with his charming dulcinea. "Just turned of sweet sixteen," paying his dime for a seat in the swing, where they appeared the paragon of earthly enjoyment, as they moved around, blushing like June cherries, as their friends cheered them in their course.

"O happy is the man and blest!  
Nae wonder that it prides him!  
Whose ain dear lass, that he likes best,  
Comes clinkin' down beside him!"

It was amusing to see the efforts made by the proprietors to bring a crowd around them, when it had been drawn away by some other features; and they could always succeed, after which our young lads and lasses were fished of many a dime.

I feel safe in saying that persons were there who paid not less than three or four dollars for this species of amusement—"riding around," as the drummer for the swing remarked, "twenty-five times for the simple sum of five cents each, and under the Star-spangled Banner, which floats o'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

The swings, it was said, cleared over \$350, each, per day, which was quite a return to their proprietors.

Capt. James Vance, with his company of cadets from Barnesville, were in attendance on the second and third days, dressed in their uniforms of red coats and white pants, and they presented quite a nice appearance, as they performed their various evolutions, with a precision and uniformity that would have done honor to older and more experienced soldiers.

The company consisted of about 30 cadets, from 6 to 13 years of age.

Coming on the Fair Grounds the second day, and intending to stay during the Fair, they brought with them their camp equipage, and camped on the grounds during the night.

They were a well drilled company of boys, and looked as though, at some future day, they would be able to make a good report of themselves on the tented field, and could now sing with Burns—

"Our fathers' bluid the kettle bough,  
And wha would dare to spill it?  
By heaven, the sacrilegious dog  
Shall fuot be to boll it!"

A portion of Carman's cavalry company were on the ground, making a fine appearance, with their blue uniforms trimmed with yellow, and their heavy sabers dangling at their sides. They expected to go into active service soon.

The Bellair Brass Band was on the ground, and discoursed sweet music during the entire Fair.

But as I may have already transcended your limits for publication, I will bring my communication to a close.

Beallville, O., Sept. 20, 1861.

**Republican Attacks upon the Military Policy of the Administration.**

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of Illinois, which strongly condemned the President for his modification of Fremont's proclamation, making it conform to the law of Congress, continues its attack upon the military policy of the Administration. It says:

"But is it not a burning shame that New York, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the aid of the Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota men already on the Potomac, can not defend the capital, and through it their own chief cities, without stripping our Army of the West of five thousand troops, in a crisis like this? What is the East doing? Why should they, so rich in men, call on the West? Have we here nothing to do? Is not Cairo threatened? Is St. Louis safe? Is Missouri pacified? Is the corps d'armee in New Orleans full of overflying? Have not the military authorities at Washington heard of Polk, Pillow, Hardee, McCulloch, Price, Rains, Jeff. Thompson, Mart and Green, with their sixty five thousand followers? Is Fremont to be treated as Lyon was? Is he the laggard of the Atlantic seaboard that it is time for them to bestir themselves. They have now got from us of the North west nine regiments from Michigan, six from Wisconsin, and one under orders from Minnesota, six from Indiana and more from her are required, and will soon be on their way; and now from Illinois, in addition to Turbins and Hecker's infantry—the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth—three regiments of cavalry, Farnsworth, Brackett and Dickey's, commanded to go—a total of thirty thousand, to say nothing of the Indiana and Ohio men under General Rosecrans doing good service in Western Virginia. Yet the hard fighting is to be in the Valley of the Mississippi!"

The St. Louis Democrat, another prominent and influential Republican paper copies the above, and adds to it the following:

"The meaning or necessity of this action of the Administration has not tran-

pired; but we tell the War Department that if General Fremont is to be crippled in this manner, the cause of the Union in this State and the West will have to suffer greater disasters than the people can afford to bear. Three-fourths of the towns of the State are in the hands of the rebels, and the forces under Gen. Fremont are of necessity scattered and difficult to handle; and drafts of this kind very much increase the embarrassment under which he labors. The news from Lexington is discouraging, and at almost any moment we may hear of its falling into the hands of the enemy. A large proportion of the very forces ordered to its relief is now on its way to Washington; if Lexington is taken, and the few thousand brave men who are defending it fall into the hands of an overpowering foe, how will the Government escape the blame? We strongly hope for favorable results, but we protest against the strengthening of the secure and populous East at the expense of the weakened and important West."

Did it ever occur to these assailants of the military policy adopted at Washington that the Government is in possession of more facts and data upon which to act than they are, and that if they knew all the intentions of the Administration and the means at its disposal, they might approve rather than censure its action in the premises? We can not believe, at this juncture, that the Government will seriously weaken the military resources of the West for the important reason which must soon commence here.

**Union of Parties.**

General Wm. A. Richardson, a prominent member of Congress from Illinois—the right hand man of Senator Douglas, in that State, while he lived, in a late letter defining his political position, says:

"To maintain the Constitution and the Union, and for nothing else, I am for a vigorous prosecution of the war until all the people in all the States shall submit to them. For this purpose, and no other, I am ready and willing to give the President all the men and money he may require. Civilization and Christianity demand that we should accompany the sword with the proposition of peace. Let the proposition be, 'Submit to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.' The 'freedom of speech' and the 'freedom of the press' are guaranteed by the Constitution to every American freeman, and when I declare myself for the Constitution, I have declared for each and all of the provisions in favor of the same.

Planting ourselves firmly upon the Constitution and the Laws, we invite the co-operation of all who are for them; and it is our duty to resist all who oppose them. We know the fact to be, that there are those who are for the prosecution of the war for other purposes than the maintenance of the Constitution. Let them take the responsibility of dividing the sentiment and action of our people, if it should be divided. I am opposed to all unions of parties where the basis of that union is apollis. I am in favor of a union upon the Constitution, the Union and the Laws. A union upon this basis will save the Government. A union for apollis would aid in its destruction.

Looking at this. The following incident illustrates how desirous the President is to obey orders, and the good result of their efforts.

"I suppose you will see that I have written mother's letter with a pen and ink. It is because we had just had a lot of pen holders and pens given us by the Government. We have also had a box and a half of shoe-blacking given to each man. You will remember that in my last letter I stated that G. F., one of the privates, had no shoes. When the Colonel gave us the blacking he said he wanted us to look as much alike as possible. So G. F. went to work and blacked his feet and polished them; and when the Colonel came along on dress parade, he asked G. F. why he did that. He replied, 'To look as much alike as possible.' The Colonel burst out laughing, and went, after parade, to the store and bought him a pair of shoes with his own money.

"A lemonless Irishman was observed one evening slicing a potato into thin hot whiskey toddy.

"Why, what are you about?" inquired Charley.

"It's a punch I'm making, dear," quietly replied Pat.

"But what are you slicing that in for?"

"To fire it a favor!"

"What a potato favor?"

"Sure, and isn't a favor a favor, whether it's a lemon or patsy?"

The Louisville Democrat says of the modification of Fremont's proclamation:

"We are glad to see it, for it most unquestionably will do a great deal of good to the cause. Indeed, a Union permitting its Generals to so far exceed their authority, could hardly be considered desirable."

The Democrat also says,

"We trust that Fremont will get very angry, flare up and resign. No man could be better spared."