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NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 15

HORSE CONTRACT DEVELOPMENTS

"OLD ABE" HELPING A FRIEND.

Simon's Finger in the Pie.

There is a Major McKinstry, Brigadier General and Quartermaster, now on trial by court martial in St. Louis. The evidence in the cross-examination of a Mr. [illegible] is quite interesting and spicy, inasmuch as the President of the United States, amid all his cares and anxieties for the restoration of the Union, had time to think of doing something handsome for a friend in Illinois. It will be seen, too, that Simon Cameron was about. The gentleman he so disinterestedly desired to serve, because of "the patriotism of Illinois," was a partner of Simon's son, residing in Harrisburg; and the other individual, Mr. Young, lived in Middletown, the home of honest Simon himself. After the perusal of this chapter, the friends of Cameron, in this State, will have an additional reason for wishing him to the [illegible] [illegible]. Who is this [illegible]? We understand that the lady is a sister of Mrs. Lincoln.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with the President of the United States?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with him?

A. For nearly [illegible] years.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mrs. Grimsley?

A. [illegible].

Q. Do you know James L. Lamb, of Springfield, Illinois?

A. I do, sir.

Q. Did you [illegible] James L. Lamb of Springfield [illegible] to Major McKinstry's office?

A. [illegible] Lamb at Major McKinstry's [illegible].

Q. On that occasion did you [illegible] or [illegible] present to Major McKinstry two letters, one from the President of the United States, and one from the Secretary of War.

A. Not on that occasion, sir.

Q. Did you or Mr. Lamb at any time present such letters?

A. Mr. Lamb told me he presented such letters.

Q. Were you not present on the occasion when these letters were presented?

A. No, sir; I was not. [illegible], however, I carried such letters from Mr. Lamb to Major McKinstry.

Q. Are not these letters now shown to you, and marked "A" and "B," the same presented on the occasion referred to?

A. They are.

Major McKinstry here asked the Judge Advocate to read the letters referred to.

The Judge Advocate read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1[illegible], 1861.

J. McKINSTRY, *Brigadier General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:*

Permit me to introduce James L. Lamb, Esq., of Springfield, Illinois.

I have known Mr. Lamb, for a great many years. His reputation for integrity [illegible] and his engagements are both [illegible], and I shall be pleased, in [illegible] with the public good, that you will make purchases of him of any army supplies needed in your Department. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. [illegible], 1861.

J. McKINSTRY, *Brigadier General and Quartermaster, St. Louis:*

[illegible] The bearer of this, James L. Lamb, Esq., of Springfield, Illinois, is the personal friend of the President, as well as my own. He is a gentleman of integrity and business capacity, and any engagement entered into will, no doubt, be faithfully carried out. As Illinois is bearing the burthen of the war, both in furnishing men and means, it is the desire of the Administration that the citizens of that State should have a fair share of the Government patronage dispensed in your Department. If you can do anything for Mr. Lamb in purchasing supplies, you will oblige, provided *he will make his prices suit you.*

Your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Q. Did you, some time in 1861, make an arrangement with Lamb and others to supply the army with goods?

A. I made arrangements with Mr. Lamb?

The Judge Advocate here objected to the letters becoming a part of the record, on the ground that they had no reference to any party who was connected with any of the transactions covered by the charges and specifications before the Court.

Major McKinstry said he offered these letters to justify the course pursued by the accused in buying horses and other supplies for the army from Illinoisans, without first advertising for proposals, and, further, to show that the President of the United States and the Secretary of War knew of the course that was adopted by the accused in making his purchases, and that the Secretary of War left the matter of fixing the price to the accused.

[Court cleared. Re-opened, and Court decided that the letters should become a part of the record.]

Q. State who the parties were who made such an arrangement.

A. It was between Mr. Lamb and myself.

Q. Were not other parties associated with Mr. Lamb and yourself in the contemplated arrangement?

A. Yes, sir; so Mr. Lamb informed me.

Q. Who were they?

A. My conversation with Mr. Lamb was of a confidential character and I do not wish to state it.

The Judge Advocate objected to witness answering the question, on the ground that it would be hearsay evidence.

Major McKinstry said he would withdraw the question.

The Judge Advocate said he did not object to the question, and wished to have it remain on the record as it stood.

Major McKinstry. The accused submit that the question the witness is asked to state is not a privileged question, and that it is not for the witness to decide whether or not he will answer it. The evidence sought by the question is to show the position and interest of other witnesses in behalf of the prosecution, who are either named at the foot of the specifications or may be called as witnesses for the prosecution.

[Court cleared; re-opened; objection not sustained.]

Question repeated.

A. *Mr. Fly, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. Young, of Middletown, Pa. They were the parties.*

Q. Was it not stated by Mr. Lamb, in your presence, that Mrs. Grimsley was one of the [illegible]?

A. No, sir.

Q. In the course of the interview you and Mr. Lamb had with Major McKinstry, was not Mrs. Grimsley's name introduced by you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not state to Major McKinstry that Mrs. Grimsley was to share the profits of your contemplated arrangement?

A. I did not state so in words.

Q. What did you state?

A. I did not convey anything to him in words on that subject.

Q. Did you convey any meaning by writing or otherwise?

A. [illegible] to be plain, McKinstry said [illegible] in an application to supply [illegible], at Quartermaster, to supply the [illegible] with a [illegible] of goods. After we had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on [illegible] account of [illegible] would [illegible] the contract. [illegible] Major McKinstry. After that we were [illegible] the gossip of our town and that person's name was mentioned [illegible] and I proposed to Mr. Lamb to [illegible] him to present [illegible] this person a sum of money. [illegible] [illegible] I was at Major McKinstry's office, trying to [illegible] the contract, [illegible] Mr. Lamb [illegible] [illegible] the fulfilling of the contract, Major McKinstry said to me: "before I give that order or contract I want to know who are all the parties interested." I wrote upon a slip of paper all the parties interested, and handed it to him. I also went to Mr. Lamb and told him what Major McKinstry had said to me; and I said to him, "You had better give me all the letters you have." He did; I took them and showed them to Major McKinstry.

Q. Was not Mrs. Grimsley's name on that paper?

A. It was; and I want to say I take the whole responsibility of her name being on that paper. Mr. Lamb knew nothing of it.

Q. Who were the writers of those letters?

A. The President of the United States, and the Secretary of War, [Mr. Cameron] and Judge David Davis, of Bloomfield, Illinois.

[Here the cross examination was concluded, and witness obtained leave to go home, with the understanding that he return on Monday, and submit to a renewal of the direct examination.]

Court adjourned.

BEREAVEMENTS AND MOURNERS.—For every man who falls in battle some one mourns. For every man who dies in hospital wards, [illegible] some one mourns. For the humblest soldier shot on picket, and of whose humble exit from the stage of life Illinois is thought, some one mourns. Nor this alone. For every soldier disabled; for every one who loses an arm or a leg, or who is wounded or languishes in protracted suffering; for every one who has "camp fever," some heart bleeds, some tears are shed. In far off humble households, perhaps sleepless nights and anxious days are passed, of which the world knows not; and every wounded and crippled soldier who returns to family and friends brings a lasting pang with him. Oh! how the mothers feel the war! If ever God is sad in heaven, it seems to us it must be when He looks upon the hearts of mothers. We who are young, think little of it, know nothing of it; neither, I think, do the fathers or the brothers know much of it; but it is the poor mothers and wives of the soldiers.—God help them!

☞ As Bishop Rosecrans (brother of the General) was at dinner recently, the conversation reverted to the war. "It would seem to me, Bishop, that you and your brother, the General, are engaged in very different callings," remarked a gentleman. "Yes it appears so, sir!" returned the Bishop. "And yet," he continued, "We are both fighting men. While the General is wielding the sword of the flesh, I trust that I am using the sword of the spirit. He is fighting the rebels, and I am fighting the spirits of darkness. There is this difference in the terms of our service; he is fighting with *Price*, while I am fighting without price."

TRUE FELICITY.—If men did but know what felicity dwells in the cottage of a virtuous poor man—how sound he sleeps, how quiet his breast, how composed his mind, how free from care, how easy his provision, how healthy his morning, how sober his night, how moist his mouth, how joyful his heart—they would never admire the noises, the diseases, the throng of passions and the violence of unnatural appetites, that fill the houses of the luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.

☞ We clap vice in fetters, and then call it virtue.

☞ Instead of fighting misfortune, we too often make it prisoner.

From the Harrisburg Patriot and Union.

JUDGE CURTISS, of Massachusetts, ON EXECUTIVE POWER.

Little & Brown, of Boston, have just published a pamphlet on Executive Power and the rights and duties of citizens, from the pen of Judge CURTIS, late of the Supreme Court of the United States, which, from its great ability, sound reasoning and irresistible conclusions, says the Boston *Post*, must exercise a great and healthy influence upon the public mind. We avail ourselves of the extracts and comments made by the *Courier*, to afford our readers an idea of the valuable service Judge Curtis has rendered his country.

We cite a few paragraphs from the introductory portions, to commend the [illegible] and [illegible] tone—a mixture of deep conviction and unaffected patriotic feeling—which pervades the whole subject of the discussion:

"No citizen can be insensible to the vast importance of the late proclamation and orders of the President of the United States. Great differences of opinion already exist concerning them. But whatever these differences of opinion may be, [illegible] [illegible] the occasions of those [illegible] executive power.

"There is nothing in the character or conduct of the Chief Magistrate; there is nothing in his present position in connection with these proclamations, [illegible] there [illegible] in the state of the country, which should prevent [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], either of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are supposed to spring.

"It has been attempted by some partisan journals to [illegible] the [illegible] of disloyalty against any one who should question these executive acts.

"But the people of the United States know that loyalty is not subserviency to a man, or to a party, or to the opinions of [illegible], but that it is [illegible] and [illegible] to the safety and welfare of our country, and to the great principles which our constitution of government embodies, by which alone that safety and welfare can be secured. And when these principles are put in jeopardy every truly loyal man must interpose, according to his ability, or be an unfaithful citizen.

"This is not a government of men. It is a government of laws. And the laws are required by the people to be in conformity with their will, declared by the Constitution. Our loyalty is due to that will. Our obedience is due to these laws; and he who would induce submission to other laws, springing from sources of power not originating in the people, but in casual events, and in the mere will of the occupants of places of power, does not exhort us to loyalty, but to a desertion of our trust.

"That they whose principles he questions have the conduct of public affairs; that the times are most critical; that public unanimity is highly necessary; all these facts afford sufficient reasons to restrain all opposition upon any personal or party grounds. They can afford no good reason—hardly a plausible apology—for failure to oppose usurpation of power, which, if acquiesced in and established, must be fatal to a free government.

"The war in which we are engaged is a just and necessary war. It must be prosecuted with the whole force of this Government till the military power of the South is broken, and they submit themselves to their duty to obey, and our right to have obeyed, the Constitution of the United States as 'the supreme law of the land.' But with what sense of right can we subdue them by arms to obey the Constitution as the supreme law of *their* part of the land, if we have ceased to obey it, or failed to preserve it, as the supreme law of *our* part of the land?

"I am a member of no political party. Duties, inconsistent, in my opinion, with the preservation of any attachments to a political party, caused me to withdraw from all such connections, many years ago, and they have never been resumed. I have no occasion to listen to the exhortations, now so frequent, to divest myself of party ties, and disregard party objects, and act for my country. I have nothing but my country for which to act, in any public station; and solely because I have that yet remaining, and I know not but it may be possible, from my studies and reflections, to say something to my countrymen which may aid them to form right conclusions in these dark and dangerous times, I now reluctantly address them."

Judge Curtis then proceeds to define, with that accuracy and precision of statement which all persons who have ever stood in any professional relations to him are well aware are peculiar characteristics of his mind, the enormous powers which are asserted and claimed by the Executive in the two proclamations in question, and we think that every man whose moral and political instincts are not wholly paralyzed by fanatical strychnine will stand perfectly aghast at their portentous magnitude and extent. Here is a summary of what was asserted by force of the second proclamation (the one which directly concerns the people of the loyal States) and the orders of the Secretary of War:

"The second proclamation, and the orders of the Secretary of War, which follow it, place every citizen of the United States under the direct military command and control of the President. They declare and define new offences, not known to any law of the United States. They subject all citizens to be imprisoned upon a military order, at the pleasure of the President, when, where, and so long as he, or whoever is acting for him, may choose.—They hold the citizen to trial before a military commission appointed by the President, or his representative, for such acts or omissions as the President may think proper to decree to be offences; and they subject him to such punishment as such military commission may be pleased to inflict.

"They create new offices, in such number, and whose occupants are to receive such compensation as the President may direct; and the holders of these offices, scattered through the States, but with one chief inquisitor at Washington, are to inspect and report upon the loyalty of the citizens, with a view to the above described proceedings against them, when deemed suitable by the central authority."

It is not pretended that the asserted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] powers [illegible] be found in any reasonable interpretation of any clause or clauses of the constitution of the United States. No other source has ever been suggested than the President as Commander-in-Chief in time of war. This was broadly stated by the President himself, in his reply to the address of the Chicago clergymen, when he said, "As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy;" upon which Judge Curtis pertinently remarks:

"It must be obvious to the meanest capacity that if the President of the United States has an implied constitutional right, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in time of war, to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Constitution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and to the United States by the Constitution, because, in his judgment, he may thereby 'best subdue the enemy,' he has the same right, for the same reason, to disregard each and every provision of the Constitution, and to exercise all power needful, *in his opinion*, to enable him 'best to subdue the enemy.'

"The necessary result of this interpretation of the Constitution is that in time of war the President has any and all power, which he may deem it necessary to exercise to subdue the enemy; and that every private and personal right of individual security against mere executive control, and every right reserved to the States or the people, rests merely upon the Executive discretion."

Judge Curtis then goes on to show that the President, in his military capacity of General-in-Chief must act in subordination to the laws of his country, including the Constitution of the United States, its paramount law, and that anything beyond this is the usurpation of military despotism. Here we make another quotation:

"The time has certainly come when the people of the United States must understand, and *must* apply those great rules of civil liberty which have been arrived at by the self-devoted efforts of thought and action of their ancestors, during seven hundred years of struggle against arbitrary power. If they fail to understand and apply them, if they fail to hold every branch of their government steadily to them, who can imagine what is to come out of this great and desperate struggle? The military power of eleven of these States being destroyed—what then?—What is to be their condition? What is to be *our* condition?

"Are the great principles of free government to be used and consumed as means of war? Are we not wise enough and strong enough to carry on this war to a successful military end, without submitting to the loss of any great principle of liberty? We are strong enough. *We are wise enough*, if the people and their servants will but understand and observe the just limits of military power.

"What, then, are those limits? They are these. There is military law; there is martial law. *Military* law is that system of laws enacted by the legislative power for the government of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. It has no control whatever over any person or any property of any citizen. It could not even apply to the teamsters of an army, save by force of express provisions of the laws of Congress, making such persons amenable thereto. The persons and property of private citizens of the United States, are as absolutely exempt from the control of military laws as they are exempt from the control of the laws of Great Britain.

"But there is also *martial law*. What is this? It is the will of a military commander, operating without any restraint, save his judgment, upon the lives, upon the property, upon the entire social and individual condition of all over whom this law extends. But, under the Constitution of the United States, over whom does such law extend?

"Will any one be bold enough to say, in view of the history of our ancestors and ourselves, that the President of the United States can extend such law as that over the entire country, or over any defined geographical part thereof, save in connection with some particular military operations which he is carrying on there?—Since Charles I. lost his head, there has been no King in England who could make such laws in that realm. And where is there to be found, in our history, or our constitutions, either State or National, any warrant for saying, that a President of the United States has been empowered by the Constitution to extend martial law over the whole country, and to subject thereby to his military power every right of every citizen? He has no such authority."

And what is the limit of his lawful and constitutional authority as General-in-Chief?—Judge Curtis answers this question as follows:

"What, then, is his authority over the persons and property of citizens? I answer, that over all persons enlisted in his forces he has military power and command; that over all persons and property *within the sphere of his actual operations in the field*, he may lawfully exercise such restraint and control as the successful prosecution of his particular military enterprise may, in his honest judgment, absolutely require; and upon such persons as have committed offences against any article of war, he may, through appropriate military tribunals, inflict the punishment prescribed by law. [illegible]

"The military power over citizens and their property is a power to *act*, not a power [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] by them. It is not a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the statesman or legislator, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] property may be [illegible] [illegible] to military [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"But [illegible] military [illegible] [illegible] control the persons or property of citizens who are beyond the sphere of his actual operations in the field. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a legislator. Those laws [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] by military power, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the enemy [illegible] [illegible]. And [illegible] [illegible], and whether his edicts are clothed in the form of proclamations, or of military orders, by whatever name they may be called, they are laws. If he have the legislative power conferred on him by the people, it is well. If not, [illegible] [illegible].

"He has no more lawful authority to hold all the citizens of the entire country, outside of the sphere of his actual operations in the field, amenable to his military edicts, than he has to hold all the property of the country subject to his military requisitions. He is not the military commander of the *citizens* of the United States, but of its *soldiers*."

As to our duties in this solemn crisis of our country's history, Judge Curtis speaks in a strain of manly, deep-toned, stirring eloquence, worthy of the best State papers of the revolutionary struggle:

"A leading and influential newspaper, while expressing entire devotion to the President, and approbation of his proclamation of emancipation, says:

"'The Democrats talk about "unconstitutional acts." Nobody pretends that this act is constitutional, and nobody cares whether it is or not.'"

"I think too well of the President to believe he has done an act involving the lives and fortunes of millions of human beings, and that the entire social condition of a great people, without caring whether it is conformable to that Constitution which he has, many times, sworn to support.

"Among all the causes of alarm, which now distress the public mind, there are few more terrible to reflecting men than the tendency to lawlessness which is manifesting itself in so many directions. No stronger evidence of this could be afforded than the open declaration of a respectable and widely circulated journal, that 'nobody cares' whether a great public act of the President of the United States is in conformity with, or is subversive of, the supreme law of the land—the only basis upon which the government rests; that our public affairs have become so desperate, and our ability to retrieve them by the use of honest means is so distrusted, and our willingness to use other means so undoubted, that our great public servants may themselves break the fundamental laws of the country, and become usurpers of vast powers not intrusted to them, in violation of their solemn oaths of office; and 'nobody cares.'

"It is not believed that this is just to the people of the United States. They do care, and the President cares, that he and all other public servants should obey the Constitution. Partisan journals, their own [illegible] and [illegible] desire to support the President,—on whose wisdom and firmness they rely to relieve their country from its evils and dangers,—and the difficulties which the mass of the people [illegible] [illegible] in forming opinions on questions of constitutional law, may prevent them, for a limited time, from arriving at a just judgment on such questions, or of the [illegible] practical effects dependent on them.

"But the people of the United States do not [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of power or national security from the violation of these great principles of public liberty, which are the only possible foundation in this country, of private [illegible] and public order.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], because they may possibly avert for the moment some threatening danger, at the expense of the violation of great principles of free government, or of the destruction of some necessary safeguard of individual security.

"It is a subject of discussion in the public journals, whether it is the intention of the Executive to use the powers asserted in the last proclamation, and the orders of the Secretary of War, to suppress free discussion of political subjects. I have confidence in the purity and patriotism both of the President and the Secretary of War. I fear no such present application of this proclamation or these orders by them. But the execution of such powers must be intrusted to subordinate agents; and it is of the very essence of arbitrary power that it should be in hands which act promptly and efficiently and unchecked by forms. These great powers must be confided to persons actuated by party or local or personal feelings and prejudices; or what would often prove as ruinous to the citizen, actuated by a desire to commend their vigilance to their employers, and by a blundering and stupid zeal in their service.

"But it is not this or that particular application of power which is to be considered. It is the existence of the power itself, and the uses of which it is susceptible, while following out the principle on which it has been assumed.

"The uses of power, even in despotic monarchies, are more or less controlled by usages and customs, or in other words by public opinion. In good hands, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] despotic power is not generally allowed to be felt to be oppressive. [illegible] [illegible] the forms of a free government, which has once existed, so far [illegible] are carefully and [illegible] preserved. But a wise people does not trust its condition and rights to the [illegible] [illegible] of favorable times or good [illegible]. It is jealous of power. It knows that of all earthly things, it is that which [illegible] [illegible] to be abused; and when it [illegible] a nation, most destructive by its [illegible]. They will rouse themselves to consider what is the power claimed; what [illegible] [illegible]; what is its extent; what [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in dangerous times, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be produced in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; and while they will trust the [illegible] [illegible], and will pour out their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to sustain the [illegible] [illegible] measures for their country [illegible] [illegible], they will demand of those [illegible] [illegible] to their will as expressed in the fundamental laws of the Government, to the end that there shall not be added to all the sufferings and losses they have uncomplainingly borne, that most irreparable of all earthly losses—the ruin of the principles of their free government.

"What then is to be done? Are we to cease our utmost efforts to save our country, because its Chief Magistrate seems to have fallen, for the time being, into what we believe fatal errors if persisted in by him and acquiesced in by ourselves? Certainly not. Let the people but be right, and no President can long be wrong; nor can he effect any fatal mischief if he should be.

"The sober second thought of the people has yet a controlling power. Let the gigantic shadow, which has been evoked out of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief, once be placed before the people, so that they can see clearly its proportions and its mein, and it will dissolve and disappear like the morning cloud before the rising sun.

"The people yet can and will take care, by legitimate means, without disturbing any principle of the Constitution, or violating any law, or relaxing any of their utmost efforts for their country's salvation, that their will, embodied in the Constitution, shall be obeyed. If it needs amendment, they will amend it themselves. They will suffer nothing to be added to or taken from it, by any other power than their own. If they should, neither the government itself, nor any right under it, will any longer be theirs."

DO THE RIGHT THING.—Whenever you are in doubt which of two things to do, let your decision be for that which is right. Do not waver, do not parley, but square up to the mark and *do the right thing*. You may not always hit the mark; but you should, nevertheless, always aim at it, and with every trial your skill will increase. Whether you are to be praised or blamed for it by others; whether it will seemingly make you richer or poorer, or whether any other person than yourself knows of your action, still always and in all cases *do the right thing*. Your first lessons in this [illegible] grow easier, until finally doing the right thing will become a habit, and to do wrong will seem an absolute impossibility.

☞ Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come, indolent, softly dawning one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips of those who pant for it; their music is sweet to the ear that listens to it; until, before we know it, a whole life of days has possessed [illegible] [illegible] citadel, and time has taken it for its own.

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throe that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

☞ Man proposes, and God disposes, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] her over-confident [illegible]. "Let a man propose to me if he dare," was the response, "and I will dispose of him according to my own views, as suits me."

☞ Some of the paroled soldiers at Camp Douglas, Illinois, became riotous last week, and burned a portion of their barracks.

☞ Pride and opulence may kiss in the morning as a married couple, but they are likely to be divorced before sunset.

☞ With half the pains people take to hide their faults, they might cure them.

☞ Happiness is a bird that owns no cage but a pure bosom.

☞ Satan lurks in honey suckles, as well as behind marble pillars.