

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1863.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. 727 Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb. 24, 1863.

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DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hatters Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Stoves & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the lowest prices.

Lowest Prices.

Lathrop & Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 6, 1863.

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Licensed Auctioneer, FOR SQUACUMANN COUNTY. Office: Adams, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susquehanna County, Pa.

By the adjournment of the Court of Sessions of July 1, 1862, it is provided, that any person desiring to be licensed as an auctioneer, shall take out a license for that purpose, as required by act, and shall for each year, and each year, equal to the term of the license, pay to the clerk of the Court of Sessions, one half of the fee of the State, and the other half to the person giving information of the fact, who shall be paid by the clerk.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., DEALERS in Groceries, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c. Office: Adams, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susquehanna County, Pa.

McCORMICK & SEARLE, ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, Montrose, Pa. Shop in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All dental operations performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN SAUTTER, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over L. N. Hulse's, on Main Street, on Main Street. Tailor for past years, he solicits a continuance of patronage, and will do all work satisfactorily. Clothing done on short notice, and warranted to fit. New York, July 12, 1863.

P. LINES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop in Fleming Block, over store of Rice, Watson & Foster. All work warranted. All fitting and finishing done on short notice, in best style. Jan 10.

JOHN GROVES, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over the Baptist Meeting House, on Turquoise Street. All orders filled promptly, in best style. Clothing done on short notice, and warranted to fit. New York, July 12, 1863.

L. B. ISBELL, REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Anderson's store, Montrose, Pa.

WM. W. SMITH & CO., CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, Foot of Main Street, Montrose, Pa. and H. C. O. FORDHAM, MANUFACTURER of PAPER & STONES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over W. H. Hulse's, on Main Street. Paper to order, and repairing done neatly. Jan 10.

ABEL TURRELL, DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Tree Scuffs, Oils, Waxes, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c. &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES, Montrose, Pa.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D., PHYSICIAN, located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be honored. Office at Todd's Hotel. New Milford, July 12, 1863.

MEDICAL CARD. DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER, LATE GRADUATE of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.

Disorders and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to. Office over W. H. Hulse's, on Main Street, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and cash not refused. Montrose, Pa., May 17, 1862.

TAKE NOTICE! Cash Paid for Hides, Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of leather and furs, and skins constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street. Montrose, Feb. 4th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union. CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, \$500,000. ASSETS OVER, \$1,200,000.

Full rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the first for honesty and integrity. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street. CHARLES BLATT, Secy. AFFRICK & COFFIN, Pres. Montrose, July 12, 1863. BILLINGS STREET D. AGT.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York. CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS. ASSETS July 1st 1860, \$1,481,819.27. LIABILITIES, 43,068.68.

J. Milnes Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President. John Meden, Asst. A. F. Wilmart, Vice.

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at the office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. no 23 y.

BILLINGS STREET, AGENT.

REMITTANCES To England, Ireland and Scotland. BRAHAM BELL'S SON'S DRAFTS, in sums of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by WM. H. COOPER & CO., BAYVIEW, Montrose, Pa. 30-62.

J. B. HAZLETON, Ambrotype and Photographic Artist, Montrose, Pa. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the Art.

Poetical.

A Tribute to the Memory of a Youthful Martyr.

BY ANNE.

Fain would I woo thee now my faithful muse,
The help I implore I pray not refuse;
Sing in the softest, mildest, sweetest strains,
And chant so tenderly your and refrain.

Thy task's a painful one, oh gentle muse,
And yet thou canst a ray of hope diffuse;
Canst soothe these crushed, anguish-bleeding hearts,
And quell the tear that now subdues our stars.

Now sing the merits of the youthful dead,
Who sleep thus early in a martyr's bed;
Who faithful offered at his country's shrine,
A life so pure, unsullied and benign.

One accident, whose thought pervades his breast,
For transient hours he is not in quest;
When rise dark frowning, and tumultuous waves
His now imperiled land he seeks to save.

With firm, undimmed step he takes his way,
And hastes him on unto the fatal fray;
His courage would not change mature years,
While in that breast there dwells no boding fear.

But, ah! disease, that insidious foe,
On him fastens its fangs, and lays so low;
The brother beloved, the dutiful son,
Alas! that he so early is no more.

The friendship of comrades so tried and true,
Which friendship was firm and unwavering too,
Could not bribe the arch foe, he'd chosen his prey;
On angelic plumes he's now borne away.

A loving mother's tears, profound grief,
As she her darling's name so wistfully sighs;
And brothers too in agony and woe,
In vain they cry, "dear Lord avert the blow."

This soldier so valiant has joined the throng
That ever delight to swell the glad song;
To him has been given the sweet-toned lyre,
He's mingling now with the angelic choir.

In the symphonies sweet of those bright spheres,
Where war is unknown, where death is no more;
He's feeling his old on the immortal song,
And sharing the bliss of the glorified throng.

Thus, N. Y., April, 1863.

A Song for Public Schools.

A song, a song for public schools,
Our people's proudest glory;
And while we sing, the nation's stars,
Clink brightest the story.

And higher float those restless folds,
And higher still we follow;
And seven a name whose only sound,
Like singing gladsly follow.

Then free as air shall knowledge be,
And open wisdom's portals;
To every child, earnest soul,
Who longs to be immortal.

Here rich and poor stand side by side,
To quaff the purest chalice,
And never dream that death's narrow
Belong to cot or palace.

The light of truth shall guide us on,
When glory lies before us,
And "Right makes Might" emblazoned on
The banner waving o'er us.

A song, a song, a song,
Shall ring from sea to sea;
And tell the world that mind, not gold,
Shall make our stations vary.

State of the Country.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

The Question of Loyalty Discussed.

It is undoubtedly true, that the people of the loyal States are now divided into at least two political parties. One of these is composed of those who yield an unconditional support to the Federal administration; the other of those who are willing to support the administration only in a faithful exercise of all its legitimate powers. It becomes, then, important to decide which of the parties named is the most truly loyal to the government; or rather, (as there can be no degrees of loyalty between them,) which is really loyal and which really disloyal. It is quite notorious that the party which insists that the administration should be given an unqualified and unquestioning support, should be sustained, regardless of what it may do; whether right or wrong—assumes to be the only loyal party in the country; and, of course, that all those who will not assent to these loose notions respecting the political duty of the citizens, and the claims of the government on his allegiance, are therefore traitors.

If the people of the country were living under a despotism, there might be some sort of reason in contending that they owe and should render absolute obedience to their sovereign. But they live under a republican government, of limited and defined powers and jurisdiction. They, moreover, are its creatures, and it is their creature. Their duty of obedience to it is commensurate with the powers and jurisdiction and beyond that it has, and can have, no just claim of authority over them. The sovereignty of the people is original and plenary—that of the governments they have instituted for their welfare—both State and National—is derivative and partial. The people therefore, owe the governments of the States and of the Nation only so much submission and fealty as is correspondent with that measure of their inherent sovereignty which they have delegated to those governments. And here we must take a distinction between a Constitutional government, and the men who undertake to

administer it. A people may be entirely loyal to the political system, they have created for their government, and yet entirely opposed to the action of those whom they have appointed to enforce that system. The agents employed to execute certain powers, under oath, may violate them. The trust is thereby broken. But because those who give the powers and reposed the trust, complain of the faithlessness of their trustees, they surely do not, therefore, oppose the trust, or the thing entrusted, nor can they be fairly accused of any such folly. Hence, a people who censure their political rulers for grossly exceeding their delegated powers, are surely not guilty of infidelity to the government, which is a very different thing from the administration.

Let us go a step further in this argument. If censure of those who abuse a political trust, by exceeding or perverting it, is not a crime, but a duty, what should be thought of those who aid and abet such usurpation? Who, pray, are disloyal to the government? They who resist encroachment on the Constitution, or they who countenance and encourage encroachment? Are they disloyal who hold the private citizen and the public officer to the laws of the State; or they who, by agreeing to support the latter in treating the laws with contempt, virtually invite both the people and their servants to disregard and overthrow the laws? It seems to us, that while that party which insists only on a faithful adherence of the people and their servants to the laws is really loyal, those who would support an administration in violating the laws, are but aiders and abettors of treason. We never supposed that the day would ever come, under this government, when a political party would be denounced as "sedition and treasonable, for simply insisting that the chosen executors of the laws shall be faithful to them; and that another party, which more than approves of the grossest invasion of the Constitution by the Executive, would have the supreme impudence to set itself up as the exclusive embodiment of patriotism and loyalty. Surely the people of America never can be persuaded that the way to preserve their liberties, is to give them up—that the best and safest mode of securing a government of law, is to suffer tyrants to destroy it on a plea of "necessity." "Junius" said to the people of England:

"Both liberty and property are precarious, unless the possessors [have] sense and spirit enough to defend them. Let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer the least invasion of your Constitution to pass by without a determined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to-day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures. Be assured that the laws, which protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the Constitution, and they must fall or flourish with it! * * * The power of Kings, Lords, and Commons, is not an arbitrary power; they are the trustees, not the owners of the estate. The fee simple is in us; they cannot alienate; they cannot waste. When we say the legislature is supreme, we mean, that it is the highest power known to the Constitution; that is the highest in comparison with the other subordinate powers established by the laws. In this sense the word supreme is relative, not absolute. The power of the legislature is limited, not only by the general rules of natural justice and the welfare of the community, but by the forms and principles of our particular Constitution. If this doctrine be not true, we must admit that King, Lord, and Commons have no rule to direct their resolutions, but merely their own will and pleasure; they might unite the legislative and executive power in the same hands and dissolve the Constitution by an act of Parliament."

"The dearest interests of this country are its laws and its Constitution. Against every attack upon these, there will, I hope, be always found amongst us the firmest spirit of resistance superior to the united efforts of faction and ambition; for ambition, though it does not always take the lead of faction, will be sure, in the end, to take the most fatal advantage of it, and draw it to its own purpose. But, I trust our day of trial is yet far off; and there is a fund of good sense in this country which cannot long be deceived by the arts either of false reasoning or false patriotism."

The above language, of an intelligent and free-spirited Englishman, addressed to his fellow countrymen, at a time when their Constitutional liberties were being endangered by a most corrupt Ministry and Ministerial party, is so applicable to the portentous state of affairs now existing in this country, that we think it wise to quote it for the instruction and admonition of our people. The pitch of it all is that under a Constitutional government, loyalty consists alone in adherence to the laws, and that the safety of public liberty depends on the rigor with which those who govern are held to the laws by those whom they represent.—Philadelphia Mercury.

A soldier recently discharged from a Massachusetts regiment in Louisiana was 72 years of age.

To Loyal Leaguers.

It is well in times like these to be honest and conscientious in all that we do with reference to the country. It ought to be true of every member of the various loyal leagues that have been formed on various foundations, hereabouts, that he honestly intends to keep the pledge which he takes, not for an hour or a day, but for ever. A pledge of honesty for only a week, is almost equivalent to a determination to be dishonest after the week is ended. A pledge of loyalty, if it means anything, must mean perpetual loyalty—at least as long as the man who takes it remains in the country.

But have you carefully considered the meaning of the pledge you have taken, and do you mean to abide by it sincerely and with singleness of purpose, or do you take the pledge only for the purpose of making a political and partisan use of the men you can induce to join you? If the latter is your object, then indeed no words can sufficiently describe the infamy of your conduct. The baseness of the man who, to gain political power, professes a loyalty which he intends to abandon whenever convenient, is the worst of hypocrisy. Such men disgrace republics, and deserve the contempt of their fellow men and of posterity.

Let us trust that none of you have any such miserable secret disloyalty in your dispositions. Let us believe that all of you, editors of Evening Posts, Times, Liberator, Anti-Slavery Standard, Tribunes, and what not, have honestly and frankly resolved to sustain "the Union in accordance with the Constitution," and sincerely intended to keep your vow of supporting the government of the United States.

This is no slight vow, let us tell you. You have of course, considered the possibility of a change of policy in the Administration, a revocation of the Emancipation Proclamation, an abandonment of the negro; arming plans, and a return to the war as laid down by the Crittenden Resolutions; and that would not shake your determination. But you may be called to go a step further. The war may be prolonged into a new Administration, and these "copperheads" may be after all in such majority as to elect a copperhead President, so that the government will be administered on copperhead principles; whatever those are. You have of course taken a vow for three or five years at least. It is a poor vow, a waste of vows, if it does not extend to that length. You have considered all that and you intend to support "all the measures of the government" as the duty of loyal men. We do not pretend to know what copperheads may do with the government when they come to take charge of it. We cannot possibly foresee what you may be called on to support when the administration is in their hands. But we cannot imagine that any of you will be so lost, to shame as to violate your honor or forswear your vows merely because you think the policy of the Administration ruinous to the country. That were indeed a "ridiculous" miss after a mountain of vows. No, no; we expect to see the Loyal Leaguers, with the Evening Post and Tribune at their head and on all their flagstaffs, supporting the copperhead Administration, even if their special abhorrence, Thomas H. Seymour, should be the President whom they have to follow. There are glorious histories of leagues that have been honorable and faithful through trials even worse than this. The old Knights of St. John fought many a gallant battle under Grand Masters whom they abhorred. The Loyal Leaguers will not fail in the hour of trial.

Nay, even if the radical abolition doctrine should come to be the doctrine of the present Administration, and they should be pressed by the disunionists of the North (the radical abolition party are all disunionists) into adopting the policy of peace by disunion, still you will support all the measures of the Administration, will you not? You recollect the radical platform? We give some planks from it, to recall it to your minds. Here is one:

"Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for the Union, which was kept in existence by Southern menaces and Northern concessions, we have no regrets and no wish for its reconstruction."

Who wants a Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacker Fourth of July orations withal?

If, by chance, in ancient times, the criminal felt the loathsome corpse which justice had laid upon his shoulders, slipping off—he did not, we fancy, cry out, "O wretched man that I am—who will fasten me again to the body of this death?"

If we are, in the Providence of God, to be delivered from unnatural alliances—if the January of slavery is no longer to chill by unnatural embrace the May of human hope, who is there weak or wicked enough to forbid the righteous divorce?—Tribune.

Another:—

The Fremont party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the abolitionists are striving to accomplish—the dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in 1856. Another:—

I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

This talk of restoring the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Again:—

Who, in the name of God, wants the Cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?—Hon. Mr. Bingham.

Finally:—

Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEWS.—Tribune.

Even, we say, if this radical element, represented by these shining lights of politics in our day, should obtain such power as to press the Administration to the "peace by disunion" course, you will still support it, still urge that loyalty demands support of all that the Administration thinks best to do, that it is treason to oppose the wishes of the Administration and recommend another as a better course—will you? Did any one say No? What is your vow worth if this is not to be covered by it? Put out the man who said No! He does not belong in any league like yours.

As for us, gentlemen leaguers, we are preaching to you from an outside standpoint. We don't belong in the league. We don't believe with you that the Administration is the Government, and we don't believe in promising to sustain all the efforts of this Administration, or any future Administration, in any war, or in peace, or for any specific purpose. We will never bind ourselves hand and foot to the ear of any party, Administration, or man in America. We will sustain the government of the United States, to wit: the Constitution and the power of the people of the several States, even unto the end—if the end must be. And whenever and wherever we see a man, officer or not, who is doing what we believe will tend to the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the government, we will do all that we can to avert the evil likely to follow his efforts, and to induce him to change his course. Leaguers that agree to follow the lead of any one man, and support whatever policy he dictates, are dangerous institutions—dangerous to those who join in them as well as to the country.

A league to support all the measures of a Democratic Administration would be as wrong as a league to support all the measures of a Republican Administration. Gentlemen there is something else to do besides making war. Because a nation is engaged in war, that is no reason why we should cease to perform our duties as citizens, as members of a community, as heads of families, as wise men in the ordinary business of life. They who are endeavoring to direct your attention closely and only to the war, as the sole object worthy your attention, may be doing it to divert your minds from your pockets, which they would rob, and from your liberties, which they would destroy. There are some men in your loyal league whom all the world knows as just the men to rob and destroy you. Be loyal men, but be wise in your loyalty. Sustain the government, and sustain every branch of it, the Executive, the Judiciary, the Legislature, both in the nation and in the States. The reserved powers of the States demand your faithful, unswerving, fearless defence, quite as much as the delegated powers in the United States. A pledge of loyalty is a vow to support Governor Seymour, of New York, as firmly as the President of the United States. A pledge of support to the government is a solemn promise to stand by him in New York; and a promise in Connecticut to support Thomas H. Seymour, if he should be there, elected; for the State government is a part of the government set over you by the Constitution, and by the reserved powers therein referred to. It becomes Loyal Leaguers, then to remember what they have vowed, in all its length and breadth, so that they shall not stand perjured hereafter. Let your vows be solemn, and then keep your vows, or accept the reputation, and the just reputation, which always attaches to the forsworn.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Village Record, a republican paper published at West Chester, Pa., says: "the golden opportunity for putting down the rebellion is past." That's a sober, there seems to be a greenback opportunity left.

"Where are you going?" asked a passer-by.

"I'm going up to the Zoological Gardens, to tell the managers that one of their baboons is loose."

The Attempt to Consolidate Black and White Troops on Ship Island.

Cor. of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

PENSACOLA, (FLA.) Feb. 1, 1863.

As the experiment of organizing negro regiments has been instituted by the government, its progress and results are a matter of great interest; and having had an opportunity to witness the effort to enforce the principle of military equality of such regiments, I will volunteer to give you its history.

For several months past the military post of Ship Island has been garrisoned by two companies of the Thirteenth Maine Regiment, under command of Col. Henry Rust. Recently the Second Louisiana Regiment of Black Volunteers were ordered to rendezvous at this island, and Col. Rust was ordered to transfer the command of the post to their commanding officer, Col. N. W. Daniels. Colonel Rust and staff, as ordered, repaired to Fort Jackson, leaving behind him on the island the two companies of the Thirteenth Maine.

Upon assuming command of the post, Col. Daniels issued orders commanding the consolidation of the two companies of whites with his regiment of blacks. He ordered them to attend battalion drill and be consolidated at dress parade. In Camp and guard duties black captains were placed over white lieutenants, and thus white officers and black, in one black column went, obsequiously doing honor to black equals and superiors, were to inaugurate the reign of ebony. The recognition required was not merely the passing salutes and modes and forms of military etiquette, but an equal military equality, with its accompanying honors and obedience.

Against the orders thus consolidating them with blacks the officers of the two white companies earnestly but respectfully protested. But their protest being unheeded and unanswered, after a suitable delay, they finally refused to obey the orders. They refused to take their companies to battalion drill or appear on dress parade; they refused also to detail guard to be commanded by negroes. They were arrested, and the command of the company finally devolved upon the orderly sergeant. By the sergeant's offering to detail guard the question was put directly to the members of the companies, whether they would do duty as guard under negro officers. Following the example of their officers, the men promptly refused. Whereupon the men were ordered under arrest, their muskets and equipments taken from them, and black guards stationed around their appointed quarters.

The execution of the order for arresting these companies was one of the most humiliating scenes I ever witnessed. As a precaution against disturbance, the black regiment was ordered under arms and muskets loaded. Two companies of blacks, with their black officers, marched to the quarters of the disobedient soldiers, and called upon them to come forward and surrender themselves as prisoners. Instead of resisting the men obeyed the summons in a spirit characteristic of the intelligent New England soldier, who knows how to obey, but knows, too, the philosophy of resistance to injustice. Silently they marched to the front of their negro masters, stacked their arms, hung their accoutrements upon their glittering bayonets, and turned sadly away, while their black captors bore away their arms with feelings and expressions of grief, as if they were trophies of conquest. As the ebony band returned from their work their comrades in camp welcomed them with shouts of triumph. By a single word or act on the part of the white officers, a scene of riot and blood would have been the sequel. But wise counsel prevailed, and officers and men quietly submitted themselves as prisoners to those with whom they would not serve as soldiers or acknowledge as equals.

Discovery of a Wonder of the Skies.—Wm. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee upon the Observatory at Harvard, Mass., in his recent report, alluded to the discovery in the seeming neighborhood of Sirius, by means of the gigantic refractor of Mr. Alvan Clark, an object, which had escaped the space penetrating power of any other telescope. This body has been since seen and observed upon by Mr. Bond at the Observatory, and through the observation of years may be redoubled absolutely to identify this as the perturbing power, yet its apparent proximity to Sirius, and most all of its direction, from it, leave little doubt that this is indeed the object hitherto known only by its effects. Thus we have added to the catalogue not a new star only, but a magnificent wonder; and we may still be reminded of one of the remarks of La Placo, and certainly a very impressive one.—That which we know is little but which we know not is immense.

An amusing incident transpired a few evenings since, at Manchester, New Hampshire, in the Huntington Street Baptist Church, on the occasion of the magic lantern exhibition. The scene of the children of Israel crossing the Red Sea, was exhibited, and the small children were asked if they could tell what it represented. One little fellow immediately sang out: "Burnside crossing the Rappahannock!"