

# Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITT, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866.

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 18.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**BALDWIN, ALLEN, & MITCHELL,**  
DEALERS IN Flour, Salt, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain,  
Feed, Candles, Soap, and Timothy Seed. Also,  
Groceries, such as Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Tea and  
Coffee. West side of Public Avenue.  
Montrose, April 17, 1866.

**Dr. E. P. HINES,**  
HAS permanently located at Friendsville for the pur-  
pose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its  
branches. He may be found at the Jackson House.  
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Jan 1st  
Friendsville, Pa., Jan. 10th, 1866.

**C. S. GILBERT,**  
**Licensed Auctioneer,**  
sept 6th  
Great Bend, Pa.

**ROGERS & ELY,**  
**Licensed Auctioneers,**  
my 1st  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**PETER HAY,**  
**Licensed Auctioneer,**  
sept 6th  
Anburn 1st Corners, Pa.

**M. C. SUTTON,**  
**Licensed Auctioneer,**  
sept 6th  
Friendsville, Pa.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
SCRANTON, Luzerne co., Penn'a—PENN AVENUE,  
J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
**BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer,** Montrose,  
Pa. Shop on Main street, one door below the Post  
Office. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing  
done neatly. Jan 6th

**STROUD & BROWN,**  
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office  
over the Post Office, Montrose, Pa. All business  
directed to promptly on fair terms. Jan 1st 1866.  
BILINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.

**LAMBERTON & MERRIMAN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 204 Market street,  
Philadelphia, Pa. Will practice in the several  
courts of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties.  
C. L. LAMBERTON, E. L. MERRIMAN.  
Dec 4, 1865.

**Dr. E. L. BLAKESLEE,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn,  
Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls  
with which he may be favored. Office at L. M. Bald-  
win's. Feb 1st

**Dr. E. J. GARDNER,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Office  
over Webb & Butterfield's Store. Boards at  
Searle's Hotel. May 1st

**G. Z. DIMOCK,**  
PHYSICIAN & Surgeon, Montrose, Pa. Office  
over the Post Office. Boards at Searle's Hotel.

**H. BURRITT,**  
DEALER IN Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery,  
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints.  
Boots and Shoes, Cane, and Buffalo Robes,  
Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Milford, Pa.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, etc., Montrose,  
Pa. Office, Lethrop's new building, Turnpike-st.  
HENRY COOPER, HENRY DRINKER.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Pension,  
Land and Excemption Claims attended to. Feb 1st  
Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

**Dr. E. L. HANDRICK,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his  
professional services to the citizens of Friends-  
ville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Le-  
land at J. H. Hordford's. July 20 66

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye  
Stuffs, Glass, Wares, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-  
dow Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfu-  
mery, &c. Agent for the most popular PATENT  
MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa.

**DR. WM. SMITH,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.—Montrose, Pa. Shop  
in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson  
& Foster. All Dental operations will be  
performed in good style and warranted.

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
one door west of Searle's Hotel.  
All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.  
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

**WM. W. SMITH,**  
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot  
of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson  
& Foster. All work warranted to fit with elegance  
and style. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 6th

**JOHN SAUTER,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now pre-  
pared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most  
Fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with elegance  
and ease. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Store, Montrose.

**SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY.**  
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOV-  
ERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all  
claims entrusted to his care. Charges low, and infor-  
mation FREE. Montrose, Jan. 14, 1866.

**SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, And Back Pay!**  
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOV-  
ERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims intrus-  
ted to his care. No charge unless successful.  
Montrose, Aug. 20, 65. J. B. McCOLLUM.

**SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, and Back Pay!**  
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOV-  
ERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims intrus-  
ted to his care. No charge unless successful.  
Montrose, June 6th, 1864. GEO. F. LITTLE.

**CALVIN C. HALSEY,**  
**EXAMINING SURGEON,**  
For Pensioners, and Applicants  
for Pensions.  
Office in Public Avenue, over the Store of J. L.  
Cox & Son, Montrose, Pa., May 26, 1864.

## FOR THE DEMOCRAT. History of the Great Conflict between Democracy and Abolitionism, ter- minating in a War upon President Johnson.

But a few days before President Lin-  
coln's death, John W. Forney publicly ac-  
quiesced in the restoration policy of that  
forgiving Executive, in an article published  
in the Washington Chronicle. He  
says:

"For our part, slavery being practical-  
ly and constitutionally abolished, we are  
ready to concede everything else to recall  
our erring brethren. On the subject of  
secession, who does not know that man-  
y of the leading Republicans in Congress  
objected to the law, which has been par-  
tially and ineffectively enforced? Who  
does not know that those who have pur-  
chased under this law in the City of Wash-  
ington and elsewhere, admit that they  
have the fairest of titles? Why not  
then at once give up a law, for the sake  
of perpetual peace, which all nations in  
times of war have regarded as tempo-  
rary? Next comes the amnesty proclama-  
tion, with all its exceptions as to great  
offenders. Why not make this general  
without exception? Are we afraid of  
them? Do we fear their reappearance at  
the Federal capital? Are we of the free  
North afraid to admit any of our country-  
men submitting to the Constitution and  
obeying the laws, to all the privileges of  
the American Union? If we are, we are  
unworthy of the destiny which has been  
transmitted to us by our fathers and  
theirs. Shall we hold the position of  
France after the revolution, when her ex-  
patriated nobility plotted the great con-  
spiracies which undermined the First Con-  
sul, and contributed to his terrible and  
final overthrow?"

Never was there uttered a greater truth  
than this! The abolition conspirators in  
and out of Congress are pronounced by  
John W. Forney as unworthy of the lib-  
erties which they now enjoy. These con-  
spirators declared that God removed Ab-  
raham Lincoln out of the world for the  
very reason that he was going to receive  
the Southern people back into the Union  
with open arms, and President Johnson  
says truly, that "when these radicals  
make war on me they also make war on  
President Lincoln, whose policy I am car-  
rying out."

John W. Forney was so delighted with  
this policy up to October, that he contin-  
ued to hold it up before the people as the  
dawn of the millennial glory. In the Sun-  
day Chronicle, dated October 1st, 1865, is  
an editorial letter signed J. W. F., and  
as it manifests such a joyful spirit in the  
anticipation of the return of the Southern-  
ers to Congress, it is laid before the read-  
er:

"The appearance of Southern newspa-  
pers in a Northern editorial room is one  
of the living signs that the Union is being  
rapidly restored, and that however ideal-  
ists may doubt or threaten, the coming  
together of the several States will be swift  
and irresistible, and will at the same time  
shut out and bury forever many hatreds  
and prejudices which, only a few months  
ago, seemed to be unappeasable and in-  
curable. It is as if a great door, which had  
been closed upon a future of unparalleled  
grandeur and glory, had been suddenly  
swung open to millions, upon condition  
that they left behind them all personal  
hatreds and unworthy memories."

We shall soon see who shut that door,  
which President Johnson flung open to a  
future of glory, directly in the face of mil-  
lions about to enter.

"The President," says Mr. Forney, "in  
the exercise of his functions, and in the  
full view of his responsibilities, is extend-  
ing a wide and generous indulgence to the  
Southern people. His pardons are dis-  
pensed with more magnanimity to those  
who have been excepted under the twenty  
thousand dollar clause. The prodigals  
find in him a hospitable host—a lenient  
judge—a warm-hearted friend. He is try-  
ing the experiment of leniency with a full-  
ness and frankness that should awaken on  
their part responsive loyalty, fidelity and  
devotion."

We here see the very policy recom-  
mended by Mr. Forney in relation to the  
amnesty proclamation, carried out as he  
desired it to be. What does it mean when  
this same John W. Forney says, but  
three months afterward:

"What do I see? Andrew Johnson of  
Tennessee, idol, organ and protector of  
men who during four years were his per-  
secutors and revilers. Why is it that  
within ten days past every returned traitor  
who is permitted to come back to live  
under the government he tried to destroy,  
is now filled with exultation."

Have not pardoned rebels reason to ex-  
ult? Did not John W. Forney desire the  
President to bring the North and the  
South together, and have a day of rejoic-  
ing? Yet when he sees that the "opposite  
party" are also delighted with the  
policy of the President, he cries out that  
his party is betrayed. In the letter now  
being quoted, he says of the President's  
policy:

"In the midst of such a popular move-

ment as the present, he will prove himself  
to be the wisest man who refuses to take  
issue with the inevitable, who takes up  
and works with the weapons of common  
sense, and who treats others as he ex-  
pects to be treated himself, with a gener-  
ous 'confidence' and a truly catholic tol-  
eration. There are some things against  
which bigotry and a habit of living among  
the recollections of past conflicts cannot  
always prevail, and among these is the  
restoration of friendship between individ-  
uals related by blood, and connected by  
marriage, who have separated in a mo-  
ment of passion, and whose reconciliation  
is demanded by every high consideration.  
The moment such a feud is adjusted in  
the family circle, oblivion to everything  
that disturbed the family concord becomes  
the order of the fireside.

"If this is true of men, it is even so in  
a larger proportion, and in a grander in-  
tensity with nations, especially with those  
whose origin is the same, and who have  
marched hand in hand for nearly a cen-  
tury of organized government, under the  
same Constitution and laws. I remember  
more than two years ago hearing a dis-  
tinguished statesman describe the return  
of a prodigal brother, who had been ab-  
sent from home for many years. 'It was  
one of the happiest days of our lives,' said  
he, 'when we saw him come back. Then I  
felt the truth of the saying that 'blood  
is thicker than water.' You will see the  
day,' said my friend, 'when the second  
prodigal son will be acted in this country,  
on a scale so grand, with characters so  
conspicuous, and with results so marvel-  
ous, as to make all the world wonder.'"

Yes, the scene of the "prodigal son"  
has been acted in this country, on a grand  
scale and with conspicuous characters, and  
very much more after the "parable" from  
which the scene is taken than Forney ap-  
peared to think it would be. The prodigal  
sons of the South returned to their  
father's house, and asked admission into  
the family again. The father saw these  
sons afar off and had compassion on them,  
and when they asked his pardon he gave  
it them—and all was joyful and merry un-  
til some of his other sons drew nigh the  
White House, and heard the music and  
dancing, and saw an account of the Union  
of the family being so rapidly restored—  
the hatreds all buried—their father ex-  
tending such wide and generous indul-  
gence to his prodigal children, and that  
they had found in him a hospitable host,  
a lenient judge and a warm hearted friend.  
Some of the Northern sons asked what  
these things meant, and the answer was,  
"Thy absent brothers have come, and thy  
father hath killed the fatted calf, because  
he received them safe and sound," and  
these brothers were angry. But the father  
said to them, "It is meet that we  
should make merry and be glad, for these  
thy brothers were dead (to us) and are  
alive again—they were lost and are  
found."

To illustrate this subject let us enter the  
White House and witness a meeting be-  
tween the President and a delegation of  
fifty gentlemen from the South, represent-  
ing nine States. "They gave him the as-  
surance of their personal esteem, and con-  
fidence in his policy of reconstruction.—  
The South would earnestly sustain him  
and his administration of the government,  
and he might rely upon the good faith of  
those present."

The President replied as follows:

"Gentlemen, I am highly gratified to  
receive the assurances you have given me.  
I was unprepared to receive so numerous  
a delegation. It excites in my mind feel-  
ings and emotions that language is totally  
inadequate to express. When I look  
back four years ago where I stood bat-  
tling for principles, which many of you  
thought were wrong, I was battling for  
the same principles that actuate me to-  
day, and which principles I thank my  
God you have come forward on this oc-  
casion to manifest a disposition to sup-  
port. The issue was made by the South  
against the Government—and the Govern-  
ment has triumphed; and the South,  
true to her ancient instincts of frankness  
and manly honor, comes forth and ex-  
presses its willingness to abide the result  
of the decision in good faith. While I think  
that the rebellion has been subdued. I  
want not only you, but the people of the  
world to know, that while I dreaded and  
feared disintegration of the States, I am  
equally opposed to consolidation, or con-  
centration of power here, under what-  
ever guise or name they bear, let the  
Constitution be our guide. Let the preser-  
vation of that and the union of hearts be  
our principal aim. I love the Southern  
people and will do all in my power to re-  
store them to that State of happiness and  
prosperity, which they enjoyed be-  
fore the madness of misguided men led  
them astray. All I ask or desire of the  
South, or the North, the east or the west,  
is to be sustained in carrying out the  
principles of the Constitution. Deep  
wounds have been inflicted. Our country  
has been scarred all over, but the day is  
not distant, when we shall feel like some  
family that has had a desperate feud, the  
various members of which have come to-  
gether, and composed the evils and suf-  
ferings they had inflicted upon each other.  
They had seen the influence of their  
error and its result, and governed by the  
generous spirit of conciliation, they had

become mutually forbearing and forgiv-  
ing, and returned to their old habits of  
fraternal kindness, and become better  
friends than ever. Then let us consider  
that the feud that alienated us has been  
settled, and adjusted to mutual satisfac-  
tion. That we come together to be  
bound by firmer bonds of love, respect  
and confidence than ever."

Thus spake the President to his chil-  
dren of the South, and it is surprising  
how nearly this address is worded like  
the article written by Mr. Forney, who  
speaks of the restoration of friendship and  
reconciliation in a family which have sepa-  
rated from each other, in a moment of  
passion, and adds that the moment such a  
feud is adjusted, oblivion to the past, be-  
comes the order of the fireside. It would  
seem as if there was a mutual understand-  
ing between him and the President, and  
that they were working in harmony to-  
gether to unite the South and the North.  
The President addresses the North, and  
says, "when those who rebelled comply  
with the Constitution, when they give  
sufficient evidence of loyalty, when they  
yield obedience to the law that you and I  
acknowledge obedience to, I say, extend  
them the right hand of fellowship, and let  
peace and Union be restored."

Mr. Forney seemed to take great pleas-  
ure in informing the people of the North  
how loyal their Southern brethren were,  
and how rapidly they were renewing al-  
legiance to the Government, he says Sept.  
30th 1865.

"Yesterday President Johnson receiv-  
ed a dispatch from Columbia, S. C. an-  
nouncing that the ordinance of secession  
had been repealed, Slavery abolished,  
and representation equalized. Moreover,  
the convention has unanimously endorsed  
the administration of Andrew Johnson,  
"All are loyal and in good spirits says  
the dispatch, and the country will receive as  
a harbinger of the better time coming,  
spoken of by the poet, the cheering words  
sent to our honored and patriotic Presi-  
dent."

When "our honored and Patriotic  
President," asked Congress to receive the  
loyal State of South Carolina, back into  
the Union, they called him a usurper, and  
his former champion joined in the cry.  
In Sept last he said:

"Some of the opponents of President  
Johnson's reconstruction policy insist that  
the Southern States should be held out-  
side of the portals of the Government, un-  
til they are better prepared for their ad-  
mission. But President Lincoln, only  
three days before his death, spoke of the  
danger of delay, where a State is ready to  
come back to the Union. Apply his rea-  
sonings in the case of Louisiana to any  
of the other States which are now calmly  
and carefully preparing to come back to  
the Union, and tell us whether they do  
not constitute an overwhelming plea in  
favor of the policy President Johnson?  
There is scarcely a new Constitution of  
any of the recent rebellious States, that is  
not as liberal as that of Louisiana. Indeed,  
South Carolina proposes to go beyond  
the model of that State, and when they  
are all completed, some of the free States  
may improve their own laws by copying  
from these new Southern experiments."

Again he says: "The conventions of  
the Southern States are evidently con-  
trolled by men, who are determined to  
comply with the requirements of the ex-  
ecutive, and with the expectations of the  
great body of the Northern people. When  
any doubt arises, despatches are sent to  
Washington, asking information and coun-  
sel. I have already referred to the ab-  
sence from the list of candidates for Con-  
gress of many who have been prominent  
in the rebellion, and from the examina-  
tion of the Southern papers, believe that  
very few of this class will present them-  
selves for admission into the halls of our  
National Legislature. The men promi-  
nent in the work of reconstruction, are  
fully impregnated with the principles of  
the President, and are resolved to carry  
them into their actions, and to embody  
them into their State Statutes."

What does this same Mr. Forney say  
in Feb. 1866?

"Andrew Johnson says: Take back  
the States lately in rebellion, thus shall  
come harmony and peace. But of their  
fitness and right Congress is to judge,  
and no man has a right to interfere, who  
over makes the effort will be blasted by  
the live lightning of a loyal people's indig-  
nation, and buried in their political graves  
beyond the hope of resurrection."

The people are to say whether a Presi-  
dent, who is trying to restore the Union  
by the civil power, after four years of  
bloody war for that same object, is now  
to be blasted by the lightning of the Abolition-  
ists, or whether these abolitionists  
themselves, who are determined to de-  
stroy the Union, shall be blasted, that  
the Union may be restored. If the Presi-  
dent fails, the Liberties of the white  
race fall with him, and Ethiopian darkness  
will enshroud the fair face of American  
freedom.

—Mr. Killan, at the head of the Fenian  
Treasury Department, writes to a gentle-  
man in Canada, "This money, not men,  
we want." A good many have suspec-  
ted as much.

## The Position of Gen. Lee--The Recon- struction Committee.

"Mack," the inimitable correspondent  
of the Cincinnati Commercial, a Republi-  
can paper, fills up the vacuum in General  
Lee's testimony before the so-called Re-  
construction (?) Committee as follows. It  
is a most capital bit at the folly of such a  
Committee as well as the radical fools  
who serve upon it:

I am sorry to observe a disposition on  
the part of the Reconstruction Committee  
to suppress in the pretended publication  
of General Lee's testimony, the most im-  
portant portion of that distinguished of-  
ficer's examination. I violate no confi-  
dence in giving it, as follows:

Q.—What kind of shirts did you wear  
during the war?

A.—Calico, sometimes, and sometimes  
woolen.

Q.—You are married, are you not?

A.—Yes, I am.

Q.—Well, state to the Committee what  
kind of under clothing your wife wore dur-  
ing the unholy strife.

A.—I was not at home much of the  
time and can't say.

Q.—What color was it?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Wasn't it gray?

A.—I never took notice.

Q.—Don't you know that the ladies of  
the South formed a secret cabal for the  
wearing of gray petticoats during the  
war?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Don't you think they wore more  
gray than blue in the article of clothing to  
which we refer?

A.—I do not know. Never investiga-  
ted that subject.

Q.—Is it true that the women of the  
South wear Jeff Davis' picture in their  
bosoms?

A.—I never took notice. Should not  
be surprised if some of them did.

Q.—Do you think a Freedman's Bureau  
agent would be allowed to marry into a  
first family of Virginia?

A.—If a young lady belonging to a first  
family were willing I suppose he could.

Q.—How long will it be before pump-  
kin pies become a favorite dish in the  
lately rebellious districts?

A.—I do not know. Some people like  
them now.

Q.—Is there not a great aversion to  
codfish, as a Yankee staple of diet?

A.—I do not know that there is.

Q.—Do they like pork and beans in Vir-  
ginia?

A.—Some people do.

Q.—What's your opinion of the Fen-  
ians.

A.—I have not given the subject much  
attention.

Q.—How are you on Schleswig Holstein?

A.—I have not made up my mind on  
that subject either.

Q.—Which side do you sleep on?

A.—The right side generally.

Q.—Do Southern men generally con-  
tinue to sleep in arms, notwithstanding  
the cessation of the rebellion?

A.—Those who are married do, I be-  
lieve.

Q.—Do those who are not married ab-  
stain from doing so?

A.—I can't say they all do.

There are other important parts of  
General Lee's testimony not yet publish-  
ed to the Committee on Reconstruction.  
I trust I have given enough to show,  
when contrasted with what has hereto-  
fore been given to the public, that the  
most significant portions of the examina-  
tion—those bearing most directly on the  
great problem of reconstruction—are will-  
fully suppressed.

MACK.

## The Reign of Thieves.

The reign of the thieves is not over yet,  
and occasionally even a Republican news-  
paper has sufficient honesty to denounce  
the wholesale system of plunder which has  
disgraced and impoverished the nation  
ever since the war began. The Philadel-  
phia Daily News has the following con-  
fession of the sins of its party in the past,  
accompanied by the acknowledgment that  
they are not less corrupt now. It says:

The "lobby" is mustering in great  
strength in Washington, and some grand  
assaults upon the public treasury are con-  
cocting. The end of the war has not put  
an end to many of the worst enemies of  
the Federal government. The immense  
appropriations of the past five years have  
created an appetite for plunder which can  
not be easily restrained, and while paper  
money continues to be printed and issued  
from the Treasury Department it is not  
probable that the sneaking agents of the  
"shoddy" cormorants who infest the cap-  
ital will feel inclined to abandon their  
schemes. The loose morality which per-  
vades every part of the country gives en-  
couragement to every rogue who thinks  
he can contrive a plan to draw money  
from the government, for he knows that  
success in such a matter, while it will en-  
rich him, will shield him from the scold-  
ing of honest men, whose opinions of prop-  
riety have too little weight to do him any  
injury. The armies of the republic may  
defend it from the attacks of warlike ene-  
mies who assail it with military weapons  
and engines; but where shall we find a  
power to protect the nation's treasury  
from the depredations of the knaves who  
gather about it as vultures do around a  
carcass?

## A Pleasing Incident of the War.

Now and then a smile brightens war's  
grim visage, like a flash of sunlight on an  
angry day. I remember one that I wish  
I could daguerrotype. The amenities of  
battle are so few, how precious they be-  
come! Let me give you one specimen of  
that little "touch of nature which makes  
the whole world akin."

Once on a time, the Third Ohio, of  
Streight's command, entered a town en-  
route for Richmond, prisoners of war.  
Worn down, famished, hearts heavy and  
knapsacks light, they were herded like  
dumb driven cattle, to wear out the  
night. A regiment, the 54th Virginia,  
being camped near by, many of the men  
came strolling about to see the sorry  
show of poor superfluous Yankees. They  
did not stay long, but hastened away to  
camp, and came streaming back with cof-  
fee kettles, corn bread and bacon, the best  
they had, and all they had, and straight-  
way little fires began to twinkle, bacon  
was suffering the martyrdom of the saint  
of the gridiron, and the aroma of coffee  
rose like the fragrant cloud of a thank of-  
fering. Our hungry boys ate and were  
satisfied; and for that one night our com-  
mon humanity stood acquitted of the  
heavy charge of total depravity with  
which it is blackened. Morning came and  
we departed.

We were in due time exchanged, and  
by and by camped within rifle shot of  
Kelly's Ferry, on the banks of the Ten-  
nessee. But often around the camp fires  
we talked of the 54th Virginia, and won-  
dered where they were, and discussed the  
chances of meeting them again. When  
they discussed the "damnable Johnny  
rebs," the name of one regiment, you  
may be sure, was tucked away in a snug  
place, quite out of the range of hard  
words. And now came the sequel, that  
makes a beautiful poem of the whole of it.

On the day of the storming of Mission  
Ridge, among the regiments taken prison-  
ers was the 54th Virginia, and on Friday  
it trailed away across the pontoon bridge  
and along the mountain road nine miles  
to Kelly's Ferry. Arriving here it set-  
tled on the bank like wasps, awaiting the  
boat. Some of the Ohio boys were on du-  
ty at the landing when it arrived. "What  
regiment is this?" they asked; and when  
the reply was given, they started for cam-  
p like quarter horses, and shouted as they  
rushed, "The 54th Virginia is at the Ferry!"  
The camp swarmed in three min-  
utes. Treasures of coffee, tobacco, sugar  
beef, preserved peaches, everything,  
were turned out in force, and you may  
believe they went laden with plenty, at  
the double quick to the ferry. The same  
old scene, and yet how strangely chang-  
ed, the twinkling fire, the grateful in-  
cense, the hungry captives; but guests  
and hosts had changed places, the starlit  
folds floated aloft for the bonny blue flag,  
a debt of honor was paid to the utmost  
farthing. If they had a triumph of arms  
at Chattanooga, hearts were the trumps  
at Kelly's Ferry. And there it was that  
horrid war smiled a human smile, and a  
grateful, gentle light flickered for a mo-  
ment at the point of the bayonet.

## Boston in the Olden Time.

A hundred years ago, on account of po-  
litical disturbances, certain municipal re-  
gulations were made, conducive to the bet-  
ter order of the town. Among them was  
an order to "arrest all negroes found out-  
after dark without a lantern." Soon after  
it happened that an old colored man was  
picked up, the record says, "prowling  
about in total darkness." When exam-  
ined by the magistrate the following day,  
he replied to the query, "Are you guilty?"  
"No, sah! I has de lantern," holding up  
before the astonished court an old one with  
neither oil nor candle in it. He was dis-  
charged, and the law amended so as to read, "a lantern with a candle."

Old Tony, not long after, was arrested  
a second time on the same complaint, and  
again pleaded "not guilty," producing a  
lantern with a candle. The wick, how-  
ever, had never been discolored by a flame.  
The shrewd darkey was again discharged  
with a reprimand, and the law was still  
again amended so as to require "a lan-  
tern with a lighted candle." Old Tony  
never troubled the watch any more. He  
was overheard saying, "Massa got too  
much light on de subject."

An English traveller, coming over a-  
bout this time to see what kind of a place  
these colonies might be, says of Boston:  
"The buildings, like their women, are  
neat and handsome, and their streets, like  
the hearts of their men, are paved with  
pebbles. They have four churches built  
with clapboards and shingles, and sup-  
plied with four ministers—one a scholar,  
one a gentleman, one a dunce and one a  
clown. The captain of a ship met his  
wife on the street, after a long voyage,  
and kissed her; for which he was fined ten  
shillings. What happiness, thought I, do  
we enjoy in Old England, where we can  
not only kiss our own wives, but other  
men's, without danger of penalty."

The western papers are literally filled  
with city, borough, township, and other  
local election victories for the Democracy  
and the Democracy and Johnson Republi-  
cans combined. In Ohio, Illinois, Indi-  
ana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, and  
even in dark-visaged Iowa, the election  
results are more than gratifying.