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Reading Matter from Saturday's Evening Gazette.

Abraham Lincoln's Record—Noble Sayings by the President—His Administration as Depicted by its Acts.

I hold that, in the contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual.—*Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1861.*

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity and existence of our national Union and legalize and existence of our national Union and perpetuity of popular government.—*Proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861.*

Now and ever I shall do all in my power for peace constitutionally with the maintenance of the Government.—*Letter to the Governor of Maryland, April 20th, 1861.*

You will in no case listen to any suggestions of compromise by this Government, under foreign suggestion, with its discontented citizens.—*Instructions to Minister Adams, April 10th, 1861.*

It is with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defense of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government.—*Message of July 4th.*

The Union must be preserved; and hence all indispensable means must be employed.—*Message of December 3d, 1861.*

Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherishing memories are vindicated and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand.—*Appeal to Border States, July 26, 1861.*

My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery.—*Letter to Horace Greeley, August 22d, 1862.*

Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do.—*Reply to Chicago Clergyman, September 13th, 1862.*

Hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States.—*Proclamation of Sept 22, 1862.*

Upon this act sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.—*Proclamation of Emancipation, Jan. 1, 1863.*

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert.—*Reply to Albany Resolutions, June 12, 1863.*

The man who, may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion, and then be dealt with by the Constitution as if there was no rebellion.—*Reply to Ohio Resolutions, June 29, 1863.*

My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical in performing that important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.—*Letter to Horatio Seymour, August 7th, 1863.*

This Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—*Speech at Gettysburg, Nov. 19th, 1863.*

The Rebel Refuge in Canada.

The rebels find a safe refuge in Canada for the laws they have violated in the United States. So long as they keep from hostilities in that country, the colonial authorities will, of course, give them the same protection as if they were loyal citizens. When, however, they undertake to make their security there the means of devising hostile raids against our border towns, the colonial government is no longer called to protect, and is bound to punish them for a violation of Canadian neutrality. The United States have suffered a great deal from the plots of rebel refugees in Canada, but the recent raid into Vermont from beyond the Canadian lines and the wounding of several of our citizens is such a gross outrage that the Colonial authorities must do something to put a stop to them at once, if they wish to preserve peace.

The citizens of St. Albans armed themselves and pursued the robbers and murderers and have caught eight. Whether proceed into Canada or not to make the capture, it is not stated, but do or not to make the capture, it is not stated, but it is evident that people liable, at any moment to attack from ruffians sheltered in neighboring territory, will not stop to consider the juridical liability of territorial lines as a bar to reparation of their wrongs. In this way a feeling may be produced which the authorities on either side will not be able to allay. The danger is no doubt as apparent to the Colonial authorities as it is to any one else. The obligation rests on them to remove it. This cannot be done by such proceedings as have marked the course of justice in the Province. The parties guilty of these outrages should be punished, and punished in such a manner that the outrages will not be repeated. The people on the northern border must be safe in their security, and if those who are bound to give it are not able, they will take care to get it through their own acts.—*Phila. Ledger.*

What Will Elect McClellan.

We publish elsewhere an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* of October 14th, in which the following statement is made: "Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall Sherman than those reported already in Richmond; should Hardee be withdrawn from the valley by the necessities of Grant; should Grant assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any or all of these disasters are possible—*the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House.*"

It is useless to attempt to deny the fact that Lee is fighting to elect McClellan is running on the same ticket. When one wins the other wins. When the star of the former pales the rest is darkness. The difference in the position assigned them arises solely from a difference in their talents. Lee is better at fighting on open prairies, McClellan at surrender. Lee is an open traitor, McClellan a secret danger. Lee "Dances" blush to see that the defeat of our soldiers, the slaughter of our armies, the triumph of the armed rebel hosts, the shame of our country, is necessary to seal their gunboat fever? If such must prove his election, what may be expected to follow it? If it is necessary to ruin the country in order to save his political hide, is it worth saving at such a price? What is worth most; McClellan or the Union?—*Chicago Tribune.*

SALE OF OLD CANNON.—A number of brass and iron cannon, in the State arsenal, were sold at public auction, recently, by authority of an act of the Legislature. Some of the brass pieces were of French manufacture, and dated during the reign of Louis XVI. They formed a portion of the purchases from that Government by our colonial fathers, and for aught we know, may have followed the Pennsylvania Line into more than one bloody battle-field of the Revolution. The iron pieces were cast in this country. The lead brass cannon were purchased by A. Parvis & Son, of Philadelphia, the iron pieces by A. Hitchcock, of New York, and W. O. Hitchcock, of this city, the former taking eight of them. The brass pieces brought an average of 44.33 cents per pound, and the iron 2 cents per pound.—*Phila. Ledger.*

KANSAS FOR LINCOLN.—A letter from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Chicago *Journal* says:

You may set it down as certain that Kansas will give a majority for Lincoln and Johnson unanimously. The Little Breckenridge Democrats who are for him are those who mean it. Kansas who are for him are those who mean it. Kansas who are for him are those who mean it. Kansas