

"Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys !" UNION RATIFICATION MEETING. Independence Square Alive with Freemen.

"The Union must and shall by preserved." Under the call of the National Union Executive Committee, a general meeting was held in Independence Square, in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, September 10th, to ratify the National Union nominations. The immense assemblage was addressed by Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Cessna, and a number of others. In the Philadelphia Press of Mouday, September 12th, 1864, we find the following report of

HON. JOHN CESSNA'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS : Since the polls were closed on the first Tuesday of November, 1860, I have very rarely appeared before my fellow citizens as a political speaker. Nor do I expect to change that habit to-night, because, although this is to a great extent a political meeting, yet in what little I shall say to my fellew-citizens, no matter what others may say on the subject, I do not wist to be understood as making a strictly political address. So far, however, as what I have to say here to-night may partake of a political character, I shall a k the indulgence of the e who may hear me, to believe me when I say that it will n no degree vary in principal from the political addresses which I have delivered within the last four years, or at any former time. I am fully sensible, however, of the fact that to-night I appear before many of my fellowcitizens with whom I have never heretofore politically acted in harmony. My position in appearing before you, so far as relates to my personal feelings, and so far : s relates to the attachments of friends, is one of a somewhat paintul character; yet I hold that these are times when no man is justified in yielding to the selfish considerations of political position or personal feeling. It is but natural to desire the good opinion of all our fellow-citizens, and to regret when we are compelled to differ with those with whom we have long acted ; but, as I have already said there are duties devolving upon us which are of far more weight and influence than the mere considerations of personal comfort, and it is the influence of those duries upon the party, both together, went to Chicago, my mind, upon my conscience, and upon my indgment which has brough me here tonight. [Applause.] Although there are many painful considerations in connection with my appearance here to-night, there are those of a different nature. In the first place, those men and those political journalists with whom I formerly acted, and who; if they notice our proceedings to night, will doubtless most rudely and extensively dename me, are those who, for the last four years, have been the loudest, most eloquent, and most pers stent in advocacy of the right of tree speech and the enunciation of individual opinion. In the next place, these men and these papers who will perhaps denonnce me as a renegade and a traitor for what I may say to you, may be improved thereby, for I know that I have not, and I believe you have not, heard many of them say anything about the renegades and traitors. that live in another part of the country. [Applau-e.] If, when they get their hands in. hey should tire of abusing and denouncing me and others who have been Democrats at our lives, but who have been unable to swa! low the platform lately erected at Chicago. and will turn their attention for a short time to Jeff. Davis and his fellow rebels, I think we will have accomplished something in the interest of our common cause. And if any one of them, whether he be a public speaker or a public writer, should be bold enough or patriotic enough to speak out against the enemies of our country, I think that Barnum will be able to make a fortune by transporting him around the country as a kind of curiosity. [Laughter and applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have said that differ in its political character from anything I have ever said before the people of my na tive State. I am not here to-night as the partisan of any man, or the advocate of any estly desired to stand by the Democratic farty, and while it was possible, have done to to the best of my judgment and ability. I am not here to denounce that party nor any of my friends who differ with me on the present issue, but I am here because I beleve that the best men of that party, and the best men of all parties, are called upon by the condition of our country, by the exicencies of the times, and the probability of the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in this land and throughout all the nations of the earth, to rise above party and to stand by the country, the country's cause, and the country's flag. [Cheers.] I have always been taught to believe it to be part of the creed of the great party to which I have always been proud to belong to stand by the Union. to stand by the Constitution, and to uphold that flag. But at the National Convention of that party held at Charleston, there were men who came there determined to divide and distract the party. They came there, and with the aid of men in the Pennsylvania delegation, and in many other Northern men who did it. We stood there patiently or days and for weeks. Went to Baltimore. They followed us, some of them, and some

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when the Democratic party took ground in already received several heavy loads. The they did the same, and I stood by them. I from the army of General Sherman. The was with them in the campaign, and sup-ported their ticket because I believed them Mountains of Vermont. The next will be to be honest in their professions. In 1863 a layer of lumber from the forests of Maine. they ignored the war policy of the country. And so it will continue until the second I entreated them to reflect upon the consequences of their unwise position, and to ad- tumble upon it such a large cargo of iron ere to their former policy in favor of a vig- and coal as will sink it so deep that the hand ous prosecution of the war, as sustained y them in 1861 and 1862. I told them, and others of us told them, that so sure as they repudiated that policy and adopted the doctrine of Vallandigham and his co-laborers of the Northwest, just so sure the people would rise in their might, and the party would be overwhelmed at the ballot-box. [Great cheering] For this reason, I went home from the covention at Harrisburg in adness and in silence, and remained silent during the campaign. The people of Ohio, y more than 90,000 majority, verified and fulfilled the prediction that I had made to country. Is man capable of self-govern-the Democratic leaders at the convention in ment? To establish this proposition was 1863. Still we remained silent, hoping al- the great object of the American Revolution.

party from that day to this.

My fellow-citizens, no man in Pennsylvania more anxiously or more earnestly hoped, even against hope, that he might be able to sustain the nominees of the Unicago Convention than did the individual who now stands before you. I wanted even until t e Convention had concluded its labors. and the proceedings were officially proclaimed and sent forth to the world, and I stand here to-night to say to you that if that Convention had endorsed the true doctrine of the Democratic party, and had declared for the Union, the Constitution, the prosecution of the war-against secession aid in favor of suppressing the rebellion-and had placed before the people national candidates. in whom we might have confidence, 1 would have supported the nominees of that Convention. But the same men that went to Charleston, and broke up the Convention there, the same men that went to Baltimore to continue the business, the same men that have been trying to break up the Union and and unfortunately obtained a controlling influence of that Convention. They have sent forth to the country a platform which I shall not attempt to describe. for I have not time, and, besides, you all understand its contents, but I will say here, before the world. I would rather that my right arm should fall from my shoulder, that any caiamity should befail me, the loss of friends: party associates, property, all that I am, and all that I hope to be, in this life-that all these should perish, before I will support the Chicage platform, or any man that stands on it. Long and continued cheering) I take this stand because I believe my country demands that sacrifice. My fel low-citizens sacrifice their lives upon the battle-field, and why should not I sacrifice my political position, my personal standing, my pro-pects before the country, and with my friends, rather than that flag should go down, as I believe it will, if the nominaions and platform at Chicago are sustained y the An erican people. [Great cheering] believe that the only safe remedy for all true Democrats is to unite in defeating the nominces of the Chicago Convention, in rebuiking those who destroyed the party in 1880, and who continue to keep it in a false position before the nation and before the world in 1854. If they will not listen to our advice, nor heed our entreaties, we must, in self-defence, and in the discharge of our duties, assist in teaching them that they cannot, and shall not, use us as instruments for the accomplishment of their uuworthy purposes. If you succeed in con-vincing them that they cannot be successful in foisting false doctrines upon the Ameriwhat little I may say to you to night will not | can people they will, perhaps, in the fatare listen to our appeals. For the present they have taken from us every remedy but this one-to openly oppose them in their endeavors. The American people have solemnly party. I am here in no such capacity. I determine i that this nation shall not be dihave for two, three, or four years past earn- vided. They have resolved this upon their knees and in their closets, and if the rebels in arms will not submit to this decision the military power of the rebellion must and will be overthrown. The Chicago platform contains no such declaration, -not one word against the doctrine of Secession, or against the rebellion, and nothing in favor of its suppression. For this reason the American people will not endorse it. Pretended peace commissioners from the South may suggest at Niagara theories for a Democratic platform-members of Congress who openly advocated the heresy of Secession, and hoped the rebel armies might be victorious and the Union armies defeated, and other members of Congress who assisted in retaining those members in their seats may go to Chicago and submit to the distation of such peace commissioners-the proceedings the Convention may be endorsed in Nova-Scotia-Richmond traitors may long for the triumph of the theories thus expoundedforeign enemies of the American Republic of the Government has at all times in its hismay re-echo the hope-Lindsey, Roebuck, tory been clearly maintained by the ablest and their friends in England; Louis Napo- statesmen. George Washington did not hesdelegations, they succeeded too well in their leon and John Slidell in France, and the enbefatious purposes. If the election of A- emies of civil and religious liberty every- attempted to resist it in the collection of braham Lincoln, in 1860, was a national where may join in the issue, but the Amer- taxes on whisky. In his message to Concalamity, I charge it home that they are the ican poeple will rise in their might and ov- gress, soon after the occurrence, the Father erwhelm them all in one common ruin. of his Country says : "Thus the painful al-The friends of this platform cannot reasona- ternative could not be discarded. I ordered tempt to dishearten the people by portraybly hope for its success. The candidate the militia to march after once more admon- ing to them the magnitude of our national of them went to Richmond, where they es-anominated upon it for the highest office in ishing the insurgents, in my proclamation debt. This debt has been variously estimaablished their own platform. We came the gift of the people has been unable to of the 20th of September last. While there ted, but it is now officially declared to be home; and those of us, although in a major- stand upon or endorse it without material is cause to lament that occurrences of this less than two thousand million of dollars. ^{hy in our own party, who stood by the reg.} alterations, corrections, and additions, nature should have disgraced the name or and no well-informed man will calculate a alterational wat national wat national to the formed the transmitter of any part of greater increase than one thousand millions. that national nominees, were ridiculed, abu- This being the fact, it is asking too much interrupted the tranquility of any part of greater increase than one thousand millions ted denounced, insulted, and driven into the rear ranks of the Democratic party. This merely because we would not follow the beck self. We sincerely believe that the people

of such leaders. We stood it then, in 1861, will overthrow it at the ballot-box. It has substantial consolations for the misfortune. dollar, and those who are too mean to pay Tuesday of October, when Pennsylvania will of resurection will never be able to reach it. The people of the nation will re-inforce the victorious armies of Grant and Sherman. They will continue the fight until the rebel horde of Lee and the flying remnants of Hood shall be overthrown. The unity and integrity of the nation shall be preserved, and peace shall be restored throughout her borders. [Renewed cheers]

My fellow-citizens, allow me to call your attention to the issues of the present crisis. They are most momentous-none greater have ever stood forth in the history of the most against hope that our Democratic leaders At that time there were many unbelievers at Chicago would return to the faith of our in the doctrine, and, notwithstanding the fathers, and to the true doctrines of the result of that revolution, and our remarka-Democratic party, as proclaumed by Jeffer- ble and unexampled prosperity as a nation, on, Jackson, and all the best men of that there are and have always been among us men who have no faith in the doctrine, and who constantly predict the ultimate success of the present rebellion. In this they are heartily joined by the tyrants and the aris-tocracy of the world. The unprecedented progress of our nation has ereated an intense interest throughout the world. If we can survive the present shock, suppress the rebellion, and return to our former path of progress, the example cannot and will not be resisted by the other nations of the earth. The success, or rather the continuance of civil and religious liberty, not only incour own country, but throughout the world, depends upon the result of the present conflict. Our failure now would rejoice the enemies of liberty and make glad the hearts of tyrants in every land, and bring additional grief and sorrow to the down-trodden and oppressed of every clime. The destruction of our Republic would do more to perpetuate despotism, to roll back the tide of pro-

tinguished by being the army of the Constithe approach of an inclement season, or any other discouragement.

These are the words of the first President condition of his native land, he could not ment

As early as 1786, Mr. Jefferson, in a lettheir contributions." In another letter, written in 1787, Mr. Jefferson says: "But greatest defect is the imperfect manner in which matters of commerce have been probe generally believed, that Congress have no power; by the Confederation, to enforce anything, for example-contributions of money, It was not necessary to give them that power expressly; they have it by the law of nature. When two parties make a contract there results in each other a power of compelling the other to execute it.

Thus spoke the author of the Declaration gress, and check the advance of civilization of Independence and the father of Democrathan any event which has occured in the ey. Had all of his pretended followers and lution. history of the human race. Words cannot admirers in the South obeyed his teachings describe nor language measure the import- and practiced his theories, the present crisis low-citizens, and I find myself compelled to would not now be upon the nation. In 1832, James Madison, in speaking of the of every patriot to u e his utmost exertions Virginia Resolutions, written by himself, to secure its favorible termination. The used the following language : "The essential present civil war was inaugurated by those difference between a free government and a Fovernment not free is, that the former is founded in compact, the parties to which are admi-sion of this principle in any one case | mutually and equally bound by it. Neither of them, therefore, can have a greater right to break off from the bargain than the other or others have to hold him to it; and certainly there is nothing in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798 adverse to this principle, which is that of common sense and common instice." It is remarkable the nullifiers, who make the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, closely shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is clearly and emphatically against them. In his letters to Monroe and Carrington he speaks of the power of the old Congress to coerce delinquet States, and states his reason for preferring for the purpose a naval to a military force, also remarking that it was not necessary to find a right to coerce in the Federal of such negociations, he would continue the Articles, that being inherent in the nature of a compact. In 1832 the State of South Carolina attion, in order to prevent, for all time to tempted to inaugurate the heresy of secession. At that time Andrew Jackson occupied the Executive chair of the nation. His views and opinions are fully and clearly set lead to the widest confusion in the working | which, among other truths, he declares that | "the Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league; and structure, distributing the powers of the whether it be formed by compact between render their slaves than give up their inde-Government in such a way as to make them the States or in any other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in change the war to a contest for the Union unity and harmony in the promotion of all which all the people are represented, which with slavery McClellan struggles for an imoperates directly on the people individually, rate States may become great in territory, great in population, great in resources, but power they did not grant. But each : tate to the rebel States if they will return to the germ of their greatness consists in their having expressly parted with so many pow- their allegiance. States, a single nation, cannot, from that Jeff Davis than they ever had with us, and period, possess any right to secede, because such secession does not break a league but Constitution, one Union, one Government, would result from the contravention of a inevitable and unavoidable; a restoration of compact but it is an offence against the whole Union. Thus speaks Andrew Jackson in 1832. and silent be the tongue and palsied the arm | His actions correspond with his words, and it is fortunate for the nation and for man- and all merely to enable the Democratic parkind that General Jackson then occupied ty to regain power. the Executive chair of the United States. The views entertained by these statesmen peated occasions by the Supreme Court of the United States. I might refer particucrimsoned with the blood of heroes, the shall on the subject, but I have not time to dearer it becomes to the hearts of patriots. do so. The same voice comes to us from the I didn't take any.' tombs of Mount Vernon, Monticello, the Hermitage, and the grave of Madison. Ashland and Marshfield poured forth their unsurpassed eloquence in defence of the same vital principles, and all the great men of our land, of all parties, have at all times, Now, my fellow-citizens, our enemies at-

It has demonstrated that our prosperity their taxes if they can escape their payment, favor of a prosecution of the war. In 1862 first was a large supply of shot and shell rests on solid foundations by furnishing an I will occupy your attention for one moment additional proof that my fellow citizens un-derstand the true principles of government sula war the debt of England was about five ring the exciting political canvass of 1862, and liberty, that they reel their inseparable thousand millions of dollars. It is now a this paper ventured to put forth several arunion; that notwithstanding all the devices little less than four thousand millions of dol- ticles by way of a feeler, suggesting the aswhich have been used to sway them from lars. Her last war loan in that war was sold sumption by us of the rebei war debt as a their interest and duty, they are now as at fifty three cents on the dollar, payable in means of conciliating and restoring the Uniready to maintain their authority of the depreciated paper. But not a single bond on. So vehemently was this denounced that laws against *licentious invasions* as they were of the United Sta es is below 1 ar, and near-to defend their rights against usurpation. It all command a premium. The income has ever since been entertained by the Dem-It has been a spectable displaying to the of our treasury for the past year, in the very ocrats, and really forms an essential part of highest advantage the value of republican midst of the war, was nearly three hun- their programme, although they do not dare government, to behold the most and least dred milli ns of dollars. The increase in to avow it openly. This debt is mainly in wealthy of our citizens standing in the same the value of our real and personal property the hands of English capitalists, the repreranks as private soldiers, pre-eminently dis- from 1840 to 1850 was sixty-four per cent. ; from 1850 to 1860 it was one hundred and tution, undeterred by a march of three twenty-seven per cent. The income of our the tone of the London Times, which paper hundred miles over rugged mountains, by productive labor for 1860 was nearly two he has used against us from the commencemillions of dollars.

of the Republic. Had his penetrating eye to pay our debt at the end of the war. We duced the greater part of ill feeling against scanned the future and beheld the present have more than 30,000 miles of Railroad, us in the English press and people. finished at a cost of \$1,200,000,000. Fifty have used language more completely and thousand vessels of the Republic writen evco clusively establishing the right and duty ery ocean. The increase in the tonnage on known Democratic politician, who has been of self-preservation existing in the Govern- our Western waters in eight years, was 320 the moneyed man of the McClellan move-

ter to Mr. Monroe, declared "there never gave the nation, in 1860, \$1,600,000,000 ; will be money in the treasury till the Confed- and when our fertile lands are well cultivaeracy shows its teeth. The States must see ted, this sum will be multiplied a hundred mont is at the bottom as capitalist. The the rod, perhaps it must be felt by some of told. Our territ my is nearly as large as all advocacy of the assumption of the rebel them. I am persuaded that all of them would | Europe, with its forty different empires. rejolce to see every one obliged to furnish The increase of our population since 1790 has been six times greater than that of England, and ten times greater than that of with all the imperfections of our present France; therefore the burden of our debt Government, it is, without comparison, the will sit but lightly upon a nation whose best existing, or that ever did exist. Its home is a continent, whose soil embraces thereby imposed upon labor and capital, vided for. It has been so often said as to their resources an hundred fold, and whose population grows with a rapidity which is without parallel in history. As I said before, it is the purpose of our enemies to dishearten the people with rumors of our ina-bility to pay the National debt; but they have not examined the question and do not wish to examine it: they only desire to draw away from their allegiance the friends of the Union, and induce them to accept an ignominious peace upon the terms of disso-

But the he hour is growing late,

SHALL WE ASSUME THE REBEL WAR DEBT?

The leading newspaper organ of the Mcsentative man of whom is Rothschild. It is well known that that great capitalist controls ment of the war, to depreciate our credit We have rich public lands, and almost and to aid that of the rebels. This interest, enough of these alone, at one dollar per acre. with its innumerable ramifications, has pro-

The principal American agent of the Rothschilds is Auguste Belmont, a wellper cent. Our exports of grain have reached, | ment, and who figured largely at Chicago in in a single year, \$500,000,000. Agriculture in securing his nomination. If the real gave the nation, in 1860, \$1,600,000,000; proprietorship of the World could be fathomed, it would doubtless be found that Beldebt in 1862 clearly showed the cloven hoof. McClellan, under the manipulation of Belmont and those whom he controls, has been made to say in his letter of acceptance that "the condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens the product of every land, whose people, by and the necessity of a return to a sound systheir industry, thrift and skill, multiply tem, . . . are subjects of not less vital importance in war than peace." This points to what Belmont and his cronies have been clamoring for, the withdrawal of the greenbacks, and a resort to gold bonds solely for means to carry on the government

Bearing these facts in mind, the following passage in McClellan's letter of acceptance has a peculiar significance.

"The Union was originally formed in a spirit of conciliation and compromise; to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our conneils and in the " hearts of the people. What compromise is here hinted at we leave our readers to conjecture. McClellan over every inch of territory belonging to our says, emphatically, "The Union is the one Do condition of peace-we ask no more." we really ask no more? The rebels demand that we assume their debt. Are we ready to do so? It seems from this passage that General McClellan is. There can be no mis-Government of our fathers is not destined taking him. His language is so plain as to render misconception impossible. This ex-plains the activity and energy of Belmont. He is working like a beaver to render valid the rebel bonds held by his principals in England, and to effect such an object they can afford to spend money liberally. Nor are we left in the dark as to the amount of this debt which we are to be saddled with, for a late Richmond paper tells us that it amounts to \$1,800.000.000. By the time peace could be made it would reach \$2,000,000,000, so that by assuming this rebel debt, by way of conciliation and compromise, we should have a debt amounting in all to \$4.000.000,000equal in total to the present enormous debt of England. This is McClellan's idea of a "sound financial system." Every man who owns a U ited States bond may judge for himself what chance he would stand of getting either principal or interest in gold in such an event as this.

ance and magnitude of the present struggle. It becomes, therefore, the paramount duty who maintain the doctrine of secession. It requires no argument to show that the leads inevitably to dissolution, disintegration, and final anarchy. Admit the possibility of Northern and Southern Confederacies, an I you thereby concede the establishment of an Eastern and Western or a New England and Border State, an Atlantic and Pacific, a Mississippi Valley, or any other Confederacy or number of Confederacie which the discontent or ambition of individuals may require to suit their unworthy pur-

The history of our country during the Revolution is too well known to require repetition. The Articles of Confederation and their inadequacy to subserve the ends and purposes of the nation are matters of histoiy known to all. Our forefathers-those to whom we owe our existence as an independent nation and o r continuance as a Government-speedily superceeded those Articles of Confederation by a written Constitucome, the practice of secession, and to strengthen the arm of the central power. This doctrine of secession is not only without warrant in the Constitution, but must forth in his proclamation of that date, in of our political-system-a system without a model in all the ages of the past-a perfect Government in such a way as to make them a check upon each other while working in the great objects of its creation. The separate States may become great in territory. being parts of a greater whole-members of ers as to constitute, jointly with the other one great family. Our nation can only live and accomplish the purposes of its creation, and protect and uphold the cause of civil and religious liberty on this continent and destroys the unity of a nation, and any inthroughout the world, by adhe ing to one jury to that unity is not only a breach which one set of laws, one destiny. One flag, and that the stars and stripes, should ever be permitted to float over any portion of our land; of him who would date to utter a word against or attempt to lower from its proud position the flag of our country. [Cheers.] To preserve our unity as a nation, to prevent dissolution, disintegration, and final an- have been fully endorsed and affirmed on rearchy may, and no doubt will, require many and fearful sacrifices in addition to those already made; but the more that flag is | rly to the opinion of Chief Justice Mar-The right of self-preservation on the part itate to enforce the law against those who

curtail my remarks. When the proud old flag of our fathers shall again float, in triumph over the walls of Fort Sumpter, and insists only upon one point-the Union. He ancient inheritance; and when all the people of the land shall live in peace and amity. and treason shall no more raise its wicked head, then will the most skeptical and timid he constrained to admit that this noble to premature decay, but that the noble old Republic still lives, and shall live forever. [Long continued cheering.]

-----A PICTURE.

McClellan says that he would use every means known to diplomacy to termimate the war peacefully at once, but on no account would acknowledge more than one government in the Union.

The rebels constantly declare that they are determined on independence, and will listen to no terms of peace unless they are based on that.

McClellan says that in case of the failure war:

The Administration, having ascertained the condition of things long ago to be pre-cisely as McClellan would find it after wasting months of negotiation, goes on with the war

McClellan says that the war should be prosecuted solely for the restoration of the Union, and that it should be the only condition of peace.

The rebels say that they would sooner surrender their slaves than give up their indepossibility.

But the rebel States have less rights under so oligarchs would have more power than they ask for or ever had.

Thus McClellan offers a negotiation which would be fruitless, to avoid a war which is the Union on impracticable terms; the preservation of slavery, which even the rebels do not hope for; State rights, which the rebel States have cast off and repudiated :

A little girl, after returning home from church, where she saw a collection 'aken up for the first time, related what took place, and among other things she said, with all her childish innocence, "That a man passed around a plate with some money on it, but

"Stockings I can do without so long as I wear fashionable dresses," said a village belle somewhat straightened in her financial resources, "but a bosom pin and kid gloves I must have.

like a trap; they get in easily, and then year ago. perhaps can't get out at all.

of wind, but where there's a red nose it's a | red heat is less intense than the white. sign of wet.

Fame is but an inscription on a grave glory; the melancholy blazen on a coffinlid.

Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.

CURIOUS CONSISTENCY .- In the report of Major Marcy, Gen. McClellan's father-inlaw, on the Red River expedition, to which the General was attached, it is stated that 'an interesting collection of reptiles and other specimens, in alcohol, was also made under his (McClellans) superintendence." It is a little curious that the abillity which first brought him to notice should remain unimpaired through many years, and adorn the last as well as the first chapter of the General's public career. A similar collection. tyough embracing a single variety instead of many-the copperhead in the place of all-was made in the interest of the same individual but the other day; and as if to continue the parallel, it is more than intimated that many of the latter were preserved in the same liquid with the former.

A clergyman had two daughters who were much too fond of dress. which was a great grief to him. He had often reproved them in vain; and, preaching one Sabbath day on the sin of pride, he took occasion to notice. among other things, pride in dress. After speaking some considerable time on this subect. he suddenly stopped short and said, with feeling and expression : "But you will say 'look at home!' My good friends, I do look at home till my heart aches.'

A down-east girl being bantered one day by some of her female friends, in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, she replied to them very smartly-"Pooh. I wouldn't have a man with two legs; they're too common.

The Chicago Tribune says there is more than double the amount of wheat and Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind | corn in store in that city than there was a

The anger which flushes the face is not so When these's a red sky it's a sign deadly as that which makes it pale. The

> Why should the highest apple on a tree be a good one? Because it's a tiptop apple.

Our best friends are often those who tall us of our faults.

