

In her heart of hearts, Wear your
bitter boudly and worthily the great
days which have wrought.

Freedom is represented only by a
skeleton of the armies of Freedom. I
am not worthy to unloose the latches
of your gates. The place you sought
was not at home, nor in the commis-
sary department, but at the front in
the battle departments. You bore the
flag always without distinction, into
the very jaws of hell. You covered
that flag all over with glory; and in
the name of the Republic I proclaim
to you, the glory of that flag is yours.
And when you shall take your places
among the heroes of all time, consider
that through your labors we have
entered upon the golden age of the Re-
public—become a redeemed and glori-
ous Young America!

Fellow-Citizens.—The fifty valor
which has thus brought us to a fruitful
quarry and a lasting peace because
born of a liberty which elevates the
citizen—has only set the Union back
upon the path of God's decrees. As
this land, since it came from the hands
of its Architect, has been saved, free
from the curse of kingcraft, dedicated
to virgin freedom; so, from the tem-
ple, the Divinity shall not depart!—
The eternal song of liberty is in the
voice of its waters and the roar of
its pines! God has not reared its crag-
gy mountains as great walls of universe
stones to Freedom, to stand pristine
before the Universe; nor has he scoop-
ed out the valley of the Mississippi
to be "the grave of liberty."

Seventeen Year Locust.

Cicada Septemdecim

As these insects are attracting so
much attention just now, by their num-
bers and their noise, so little is real-
ly known of them, and, as consequent-
ly, so many false and marvelous tales
are told, a few known facts of their
natural history may be worth reading.
First, then, they are not locusts; they
are not migratory; they do not nomad;
they skip no innocent children; they
have no organs to devour or to
sting.

2d. They ascend from the ground
at the last of May, climb the nearest trees
they find, burst their shells and fly away. The males have
little drums under their wings; with
which they forthwith begin their horde
music. The females are silent. They
copulate, and the males soon die after.
The female has an organ called an ex-
pander, often mistaken by credulous
persons for a large and dangerous
sting, and hence the fearful stories of
children stung to death. This organ
is for a very different purpose; to de-
posit her eggs in the young branches
of last year's growth. She prefers the
oak, but will take apple tree, or almost
anything else! At the proper time
she, with great labor, performs the
twist to the pitch, with a series of holes
in two parallel lines, close together,
laying generally two small white eggs
in a place. She soon dies also.
After the hatching of the fall rains,
these eggs hatch at a small white grub,
the same shape as its ancestors
which tumbles down to the ground
and descends into it, there to remain
until its appointed time, seventeen
years thereafter.

3d. There are within the limits of
the United States, east of the Missis-
sippi river, at least fifteen families, or
colonies, of these insects, all alike in
every particular except that they arise
in different years, but each colony just
seventeen years after its immediate
predecessor. Each of these colonies
covers a large area, and on the bound-
aries where colony meets colony of a
different year, they overlap each other;
some of one family coming up in, say, in
1865, and others of the other family
in 1871, and thus appearing to come
in less than seventeen years. This
discrepancy is only apparent, not real.
As here arises the strange fact in
their history, if they were all cre-
ated at the same time, why do they not
not appear the same year everywhere?
But if you discount the Mosaic account
of creation, and adopt Darwin's or any
other modern theory of development,
you do not get rid of the difficulty;
for how can fifteen colonies of them
to develop by chance, all exactly alike
in form and nature? How comes it
that the myriads of the great colony
of 1868 are just like the myriads of
our colony of 1871; each staying under
ground just seventeen years?

4th. No fact is better established
than that they return just seventeen
years after their ancestors. My fa-
ther saw them in the Miami country,
near Cincinnati, in the year 1810—
I saw them there in 1812, again in
1824, and again in 1841; before they
appeared in 1868 I had left them.
I saw another colony of them when
crossing Central Ohio in 1846—
They have now four meetings in
themselves of Wayne and Richland
counties by their discordant date.
I saw them here in 1854. Other early
settlements show them in 1857.

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