



A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 23.

RATIFICATION SONG.

On the occasion of inaugurating the Republican Wigwag at Brooklyn, a few evenings ago, W. H. Burleigh was introduced and read the following ratification song, which he had been requested to write. It breathes the spirit of true poetry and genuine patriotism, and should be committed to memory by all the friends of "Old Abe" who sing, so that they can make the walking ring during the exciting, lively and musical campaign upon which we are about to enter:

Up again for the conflict our banner fling out,
And rally around it with song and with shout!
Stout of heart, firm of hand, should the gallant
Boys be,

Who bear to the battle the flag of the Free!
Like our fathers, when Liberty called to the strife
They should pledge to her cause, fortune, honor
and life!

And follow wherever she beckons them on,
Till Freedom exults in a victory won!
Then fling out the banner, the old stary banner,
The battle-torn banner that beckons us on!

They come from the hills, they come from the
glens—
From the streets thronged with traffic, and surging
with men;
From loom and from ledger, from workshop and
farm,
The fearless of heart and the mighty of arm,
As the mountain-born torrents exultingly leap,
When their ice-fetters melt, to the breast of the
deep;

As the winds of the prairie, the waves of the sea!
They are coming—are coming—the Sons of the Free,
Then fling out the banner, the old stary banner,
The war-tattered banner, the flag of the Free!

Our leader is one who, with conqueror's will,
Has climb'd from the base to the brow of the hills
Undaunted in peril, unwavering in strife;
He has fought a good fight in the Battle of Life,
And we trust him as one who, come woo or come
weal,

Is as firm as the rock and as true as the steel,
Right loyal and brave, with no stain on his crest,
Then, hurrah, boys, for honest "Old Abe of the
West!"

And fling out your banner, the old stary banner,
The signal of triumph for "Abe of the West!"

The West, whose broad acres, from lake-shore to
sea,
Now wait for the harvest and homes of the free!
Shall the dark tide of slavery roll o'er the sod,
That Freedom no "ces bloom like the garden of God?
The bread of our children be torn from their mouth,
To feed the fierce dragon that preys on the South?
No, never! the trust which our Washington laid
On us, for the future, shall ne'er be betrayed!
Then fling out the banner, the old stary banner,
And on to the conflict with hearts unshak'd!

RALLYING SONG.

Free Territories for Free Men.

Come, ye Rocky Mountain brothers,
Come from store, from shop and hall;
Pass the watchword to the others,
Don't you hear our rallying call?

Chorus—Freedom for our western prairies,
Freedom to Pacific's shore,
Freedom give our land to freemen,
Free it shall be evermore.

Rally once more round our banner,
In the fight be true and strong;
Keeping step to freedom's music,
With our voices we'll shout our song.
Fr edom, &c.,

Let the part be now forgotten,
While sweet Freedom's foes we rout;
All we ask of each one coming,
Vote for freedom—work and shout.
Fr edom, &c.,

Have you heard from old New Hampshire,
How the strikers struck up there?
Dealing deadly blows to slavery,
Singing on the evening air.
Fr edom, &c.,

Then Connecticut, right nobly,
Next sustained the glorious fight,
Conquered all the foes of freedom,
Shouting till the morning light.
Fr edom, &c.,

Shall the Keystone State be wanting,
When the others all stand true?
Then let each one do his duty,
Work there is for us and you.
Fr edom, &c.,

Come, then, freemen, come and join us,
You who never came before;
All we ask is vote for freedom,
Fill it reigns from shore to shore.
Fr edom, &c.,

TO ABE LINCOLN.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."—Pope.

We hail you as the People's choice,
We greet you as the Poor Man's friend;
In you, our party all rejoice,
Because we saw your name will lend
The same success that erst was won
By gallant General Harrison.

Though party ties have changed since he
And Henry Clay repose in death,
While you still live, our aim will be
To aid you with our latest breath.
The Poor Man's friend—the People's choice
Will ever make our hearts rejoice.

You truly worked your way to fame
Through trials which but few could bear—
You've won a time-enduring name
As universal as the air—
It may be, your reward comes late,
But you have gained a high estate.

We fling our banners to the breeze—
Your name is lionized on their folds—
A name each honest man will please,
Whatever party name he holds—
A name that you have kindly lent
The name of our next President.

The time has come when party ties
Should be ignored and cast aside—
Let people in their strength arise
And crush the domineering Pride.
That's led the reigns of power so long,
It still would govern—right or wrong.

The North and South, the East and West,
Have joined on you as nominee,
And no united power can wrest
Your certain claim to rule the Free;
The name that you have kindly lent
We'll change to that of President.
Chicago, Ill. W. P. B.

The Visit of the Committee of the Chicago Convention to Mr. Lincoln.

The Chicago Journal has a very interesting letter from Springfield, describing the visit of the committee of the Convention to Mr. Lincoln. We subjoin a portion of the letter:—

A great crowd were awaiting them at the depot, and greeted their coming with enthusiastic shouts. From the depot they marched to the hotel, accompanied by the crowd, and two or three bands discoursing stirring music. The appearance and names of the more distinguished delegates were received with vociferous applause, especially the venerable and famous Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Among the delegates composing the committee were many of the most distinguished men in that great Convention, such as Mr. Everts, of New York, the accomplished and eloquent spokesman of the delegation from the Empire State, and friend of Mr. Seward; Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, whose tall form and sonorous eloquence excited so much attention; Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, the round faced, handsome man, who made a telling speech on behalf of the old Bay State, in seconding the motion to make Lincoln's nomination unanimous; Mr. Simmons, the grey headed U. S. Senator from Rhode Island; Mr. Ashmun, the President of the Convention; the veteran Blair, and his two gallant sons, Frank P. and Montgomery; brave old Blakey, of Kentucky; Gallagher, the literary man of Ohio; burlly, loud voiced Carter, of Ohio, who announced the four votes that gave Lincoln the nomination, and others that I have not time to mention.

In a few minutes, (it now being about 8 P. M.), they were at Mr. Lincoln's house—an elegant two story dwelling, fronting west, of pleasing exterior, with a neat and roomy appearance, situated in the quiet part of the town, surrounded with shrubbery. As they were passing in at the gate and up the steps, two handsome lads of 8 or 10 years, met them, with a courteous "good morning, gentlemen."

"Are you Mr. Lincoln's son?" said Mr. Everts. "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Then let's shake hands," and they began greeting him so warmly as to excite the younger one's attention, who had stood silently by the opposite gate post, and he sung out, "I'm a Lincoln, too!" whereupon several delegates, amid much laughter, saluted the young Lincoln.

Mr. Ashmun then introduced the delegates personally to Mr. Lincoln, who shook them heartily by the hand. Gov. Morgan, Mr. Blair, Senator Simmons, Mr. Welles, and Mr. Fogg, of Connecticut, were first introduced; then came hearty old Mr. Blakey, of Kentucky, Lincoln's native State, and of course they had to compare notes, inquire up old neighborhoods, and if the time had allowed, they would soon have started to tracing out the old pioneer families. Major Ben Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was next, and his greeting and reception were equally hearty.

Tall Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was then presented by Mr. Ashmun to Mr. Lincoln. As they shook hands, each eyed the other's ample proportions with genuine admiration—Lincoln, for once, standing straight as an Indian, and showing his tall form in its full dignity.

"What's your height?" inquired Mr. Lincoln.

"Six feet three; what is yours, Mr. Lincoln?" said Judge Kelley, in his round, deliberate tone.

"Six feet four," replied Lincoln.

"Then," said Judge Kelley, "Pennsylvania bows to Illinois. My dear man, for many years my heart has been aching for a President that I could look up to, and I've found him at last in the land where we thought there were none but little giants."

Mr. Everts, of New York, expressed very gracefully his gratification at meeting Mr. Lincoln, whom he had heard at the Cooper Institute, but where, on account of the pressure and crowd, he had to go away without an introduction.

Mrs. Lincoln received the delegates in the South parlor, where they were severally conducted after their official duty was performed. It would not doubt be a gratification to those who have not seen this amiable and accomplished lady, to know that she adorns a drawing room, presides over a table; does the honors on an occasion like the present, or will do the honors at the White House, with appropriate grace.—She is a daughter of Dr. Todd, formerly of Ky., and long one of the prominent citizens of Springfield.

She is one of three sisters noted for their beauty and accomplishments. One of them is now the wife of Ninian W. Edwards, Esq., son of old Gov. Edwards. Mrs. Lincoln is now apparently about thirty-five years of age; she is a very handsome woman, with a vivacious and sparkling manner; is an interesting and often sparkling talker. Standing by her almost gigantic husband, she appears petite, but is really about the average height of ladies. They have three sons, two of them already mentioned, and an older one—a young man of sixteen or eighteen years, now at Harvard College, Mass.

Mr. Lincoln bore himself during the evening with dignity and ease. His kindly and sincere manner, frank and honest expression, and unaffected, pleasant conversation, soon made every one feel at ease, and rendered the hour and a half which they spent with him one of great pleasure to the delegates. He was dressed with perfect neatness, almost elegance—though, as all Illinoisians know, he usually is as plain in his attire as he is modest and unassuming in deportment. He stood erect, displaying to excellent advantage his tall and manly figure.

Perhaps some reader will be curious to know how "Honest Old Abe" received the news of his nomination. He had been up in the telegraph office during the first and second ballots on Friday morning. As the vote of each State was announced on the platform at Chicago, it was telegraphed to Springfield, and those who were gathered there figured up the vote, and hung over the result with the same breathless anxiety as the crowd at the Wigwag. As soon as the second ballot was taken, and before it had been counted and announced by the Secretaries, Mr. Lincoln walked over to the State Journal office. He was sitting there conversing, while the third ballot was being taken.

When Carter, of Ohio, announced the change of votes giving Lincoln a majority, and before the great tumult of applause in the Wigwag had fairly begun, it was telegraphed to Springfield. Mr. Wilson, the telegraphic correspondent, who was in the office, instantly wrote on a scrap of paper, "Mr. Lincoln, you are nominated on the third ballot," and gave it to a boy who ran with it to Mr. Lincoln. He took the paper in his hand, and looked at it long and silently, not heeding the noisy exultation of all around, and then rising and putting the note in his vest pocket, he quietly remarked, "There's a little woman down at our house would like to hear this. I'll go down and tell her."

It is needless to say that the people of Springfield were delirious with joy and enthusiasm, both that evening and since. As the delegates returned to the hotel—the sky blazing with rockets, cannon roaring at intervals, bonfires blazing at the street corners, long rows of buildings brilliantly illuminated, the State House overflowing with shouting people, speakers awakening new enthusiasm.

The Ohio delegates brought back with them a rule, one of the original three thousand split by Lincoln in 1830, and though it bears the marks of years, is still tough enough for service. It is for Tom Corwin, who intends taking it with him as he stumps the Buckeye State for honest old Abe.

LINCOLN vs. DOUGLAS.

The Providence (R. I.) Post deems Mr. Lincoln inferior as a debater to Mr. Douglas—at least, it says so. Let us hear what it has to offer on this point:

"Our impression is, that we read all the discussions in which the two candidates were engaged, in that memorable controversy—Mr. Lincoln's speeches, as well as Mr. Douglas's. We felt a deep interest in the canvass, and did every Democrat; and we naturally wanted to know what was being said by the combatants. We shall not be charged with surrendering our judgment to a blind prejudice, or to admiration of a man, when we repeat what we said at the time, that in point of ability—that ability which we seek in the statesman—Judge Douglas stood far ahead of his competitor. He exhibited more of power—very much more—than Mr. Lincoln. His points were clearly stated; his facts were never of a questionable sort; his conclusions could not possibly be avoided. They were fortified on all sides, and so well fortified that no Court in the civilized world have permitted a further accumulation of evidence in their support. And then they were forced home. They were fastened upon the Republican party; they were fastened upon Lincoln, they were burned into his very flesh. There was no reply to be offered. And none was offered. Lincoln had marked out his course, and he followed it. He never met, squarely, the argument of his opponent. He repeated his story, as good-naturedly as possible; and, with admirable skill, labored to make his hearers forget what had been said and proved on the other side.—All the while, and even after an impartial witness would have said that he had been flayed alive, he manifested complete confidence in his cause and in himself, and he succeeded in impressing a portion of this confidence to the excited Republicans who listened to him."

—Let us just put one fact—a most incontrovertible one—in opposition to the above assertions: this namely: *Long before Mr. Lincoln was regarded this side of the Wabash as a probable candidate for the Presidency, the Republicans of Ohio had engaged heartily in disseminating that series of debates between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas—not one side merely, but BOTH sides—as a campaign document for 1860. Witness the following circular to Republicans, advertised in our columns several weeks ago:*

DEBATES BETWEEN MESSRS. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS. To the Members of the Republican Party: The undersigned have arranged with the Publishing House of FOLLETT & CO., of Columbus, to publish the debates between Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas, in Illinois, during the exciting campaign of 1858; and the speeches preceding the debates, but connected therewith; together with the two great speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859.—Through out the Union the contest was regarded as the most spirited and important that had been witnessed for many years. The peculiar doctrines of Mr. Douglas, which had given him so much prominence, are here set forth by him, in their most attractive forms; while the eminent ability with which they were analyzed, and their sophistry held up to the attention of the American people, by Mr. Lincoln, everywhere received the most gratifying commendations. The distinctive features of the Republican party, as the friend of Free Labor and Free Institutions, in contrast with that of Slavery and its incidents, were never more fully and ably presented than by Mr. Lincoln, in these speeches. It is not too much to say, that in no other form have the vital principles of the two great parties of the country been found condensed, and so ably set forth, as in this volume.

No man can justly claim to be a thorough and intelligent politician who has not studied these debates, and made himself familiar with the arguments of the advocates of Squatter Sovereignty. The book should be in the hands of every voter.

These debates are authentic, having been reported by the friends of each—Mr. Douglas's in the Chicago Times, and Mr. Lincoln's in the Chicago Press and Tribune. The volume will make 280 pages, large octavo, printed from new type, on clear white paper, at the following rates:

50 cents a Copy, Bound in Muslin.
\$50 per Thousand, Bound.
\$35 per Hundred, unbound.
\$25 per Thousand, unbound.

They will be boxed and sent by express to all parts of the country. Committees and individuals will please write Follett, Foster & Co., Columbus, Ohio, and designate how many copies they will want.—This should be done at once, that the edition may be large enough to supply all orders.

So soon as the work is out, which will be April 2, parties sending orders will be notified, and the books will be sent on receiving the remittance.—Will your friends aid in this matter promptly? Respectfully,

GEORGE M. PARSONS,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
WILLIAM T. BASCOM, Sec'y.
Columbus, Ohio, Feb., 1860.

We had repeatedly urged Republicans to buy and circulate this discussion—had ourselves prepared and sold some hundreds of copies of it—before we ever dreamed that Mr. Lincoln would be our candidate for President.

How is it with *The Post*? Has it ever, even yet, urged anybody to purchase and read that discussion? Has its party ever got up an edition of it, or circulated copies of that got up by Republicans? If Judge Douglas really triumphed over Mr. Lincoln in that discussion, why not?

—We might proceed to show that *The Post* is entirely wrong in asserting that Mr. Douglas in 1858 received a majority of the popular vote of Illinois. That vote (for Members of the Legislature that was to elect a U. S. Senator) was correctly summed up in our article of Wednesday as follows:

For Members of the Legislature.	125,275
Lincoln, Douglas.	121,090
Leecompton.	5,071

For Treasurer.
Miller, 125,480 Dougherty, 5,071 Fondley, 121,609
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Bateman, 124,556 Reynolds, 5,178 French, 122,418

—These figures show that *The Post's* assumptions that Mr. Lincoln ran behind and Mr. Douglas ahead of his party's average strength are entirely mistaken.

Equally baseless is its assertion that the "Americans" supported Mr. Lincoln in a body. Many of them supported him; but many likewise supported Judge Douglas, being impelled thereto by a letter from Senator Crittenden.—(See comparative returns from the counties of Alexander, Carroll, Clinton, Franklin, Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Madison, Massac, Morgan, Pope, Saline, and Williamson, in the *Tribune Almanac* for 1859.) In fact had the "Americans" of barely the three counties of Madison, Morgan, and Sangamon unanimously supported Mr. Lincoln, he must have succeeded.

—We trust no one will understand us as disparaging Judge Douglas's conduct of the canvass on his side. He made a great race—eminently creditable to his energy and capacity—and it is neither wise nor fit that his friends should seek to disparage the abilities of his competitor. Judge Douglas himself does not. For our own part, we say—if any one fancies that a fool will answer to stump a State against either Lincoln or Douglas, just let him try it!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Fillmore's Home Organ for Lincoln and Hamlin.

READ, PAUSE, AND REFLECT.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* a journal of great ability and influence, and which in 1856 supported MILLARD FILLMORE for President, and is still ardently devoted to him, has run up the LINCOLN and HAMLIN flag, and comments upon the latter as below. Its remarks, of course, will not please the Republicans of 1860, for its views and theirs in regard to that struggle differ very widely; but we think they will go far towards satisfying *Fillmore men* who may read them, that in view of all the circumstances attending the campaign of 1860, it is best to unite upon Lincoln and Hamlin and so drive out of power the villainous Bogus Democracy who are now so sadly misgoverning and plundering the nation. We commend the piece to the calm and dispassionate consideration of all:—

"The Republican party approaches the attainment of power, and with its growing consciousness of strength comes a new sense of responsibility. At Philadelphia, in 1856, it was vehement, intemperate, fanatical, because only by appealing to the passions of men, arousing their prejudices and inflaming their zeal could it acquire that hold on the popular attention necessary to the building up of a new political organization. That work is done now. The same party which in 1856 denounced Slavery as a relic of barbarism and affirmatively declared for its prohibition in all the territories of the United States; which rested itself on this one issue alone; which was all at sea upon other and most vital questions of political economy, and presented no claim upon the suffrages of the sober-minded and conservative; this same party, we say, has met at Chicago during the week just closing, and enunciated a political creed so definite in all its matters of real importance; so free from sectional denunciations; so true to the old standard of the relations which should exist between the North and the South, that it appeals strongly to the confidence and support of those who have hitherto stood aloof from an organization which seemed—and under certain management was—dangerous to the perpetuity of our beloved Union of States. That danger no longer exists. The Chicago Platform contains no insult to the South, demands nothing which should not be yielded in a free government; protests strongly for the maintenance of State rights and the security of the domestic institutions of separate sovereignties, and brings us back once more to the Fathers on those other grand questions of political economy which relate to our revenue and the general duty of Government to foster and give safety to commerce.

Of candidates we have little to say. Mr. Bates and Mr. Cameron would have come within the scope of that wish we have so often expressed—that the Chicago Convention would unite the Opposition by presenting a platform

and candidates worthy of conservative support. We have often said that only at Chicago could the union for which we labored at Syracuse in 1858, and which we were instrumental in accomplishing in our local politics, be effective. In the hope that this might prove true, we withheld our support from the noble but hopeless ticket nominated at Baltimore, until the field of view should be more open.

The result is before the people. Abram Lincoln of Illinois is the standard-bearer. So far as the Opposition is concerned, the choice rests between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell. For the latter, all conservatives have a respect so sincere, and affection so earnest, that only a strong political necessity could lead them to refuse to him their votes.

But what prudent man, wishing to cast his vote where it will tell against the iniquitous power now enthroned in Washington, can honestly say that he expects to attain that end by voting for Mr. Bell in this State?

The fate has so ordered that not even his acknowledged purity of statesmanship can meet its reward, and though we and all those who think with us, should bend our every energy to his support, it would result only in a failure or worse than that, in a Democratic triumph.

Where, then, lies the path of duty? Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no reason in the man himself, why he should not merit the support and endorsement of honest national men, then it is the plain duty of every old Whig and American who hopes to do anything for his country in this campaign to come up squarely and pledge to Abram Lincoln that aid and comfort which a true man's help can give.

His colleague on the ticket the Hon Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, is a statesman of cultivation and experience. No man can doubt his ability and adaptation to the place, or would fear to see the reins of the executive office placed in his hands in event of the death of the President.

With such views of the Chicago platform and nominations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already diminished by a considerable accession to Sam Houston, and with the old Whig hatred of Democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and as strong to-day as in 1844, in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence."

The New Tariff Bill.

A new Tariff Bill, increasing the rate of duties and giving special protection to coal and iron, with specific rates for the latter, has passed the House of Representatives. It embraces all the essential features of Protection to American Industry, and its enactment into a law would at once ensure general prosperity in Pennsylvania and throughout the country. It was warmly supported by the Republicans, and most violently opposed by the Free Trade Locofocos, who endeavored to kill it outright by amendments, or stave it off by parliamentary maneuvering. It is very much to be feared that it will be defeated in the Senate. The latter body is not only overwhelmingly Democratic, but its Democracy is of the Southern ultra, free-trade stamp. The vote on the final passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.—IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.
YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, (Mass.) Adams, (Ky.) Adrain, Aldrich, Alley, Anderson, (Ky.) Ashley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Briggs, Burston, Buffington, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Case, Colfax, Conklin, Covode, Davis, (Md.) Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerston, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, ETHRIDGE, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Florence, Foster, Frank, French, Gooch, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Helmick, Hickman, Hoard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Jukin, Kellogg, of Michigan, Kellogg, (Ill.) Kenyon, Killinger, Leach, of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Millward, Montgomery, Moore, (Ky.) Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, (Pa.) Morse, Nixon, Olin, Potter, Reynolds, Rice, Riggs, Robinson, of Rhode Island, Royce, Schwartz, Scammon, Sedgwick, Sherman, Simes, Stewart, (Pa.) Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn, (Wis.) Washburn, (Ill.) Washburn, of Maine, WEBSTER, Wells, Whiteley, Windom, Wood, Woodruff.—105.

REPUBLICANS IN ROMAN TYPE; ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRATS IN ITALIC; SOUTHERN AMERICANS IN SMALL CAPITALS; ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS MARKED WITH A STAR (*).

AGAINST THE BILL.
NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, of Mo., Ashmore, Avery, Barksdale, Boccock, Bonham, Branch, Burch, Burnett, Clark, of Mo., Clifton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cox, Crawford, Curry, Davis, of Ind., DeJarnette, Edmundson, Garnett, Gartrell, Hardeman, Harris, of Va., Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Kanke, Lamar, Landrum, Leach, of N. C., Leake, Logan, Love, Martin, of Ohio, McQueen, Miles, Millson, Moore, of Ala., Niblack, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Ford, Reagan, Robinson, of Ill., Ruffin, Simms, Singleton, Smith, of Va., Smith, of N. C., Spenner, Stallworth, Stanton, Stevenson, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Vallandigham, Woodson, Wright.—64.

Administration Democrats in Roman; Republicans in Italics; Southern Americans in Small Capitals; Anti-Leecompton Democrats marked with a star (*).

RECAPITULATION.	
FOR THE BILL.—	91
Rep.—	2
Dem.—	6
Anti-Leecompton Dem.—	6
Total	105
AGAINST THE BILL.—	64
Rep.—	59
Dem.—	3
Anti-Leecompton Dem.—	1
Total	64

The above vote shows distinctly who are the true friends of protection, and who are its enemies.

Fremont's Declination.
The following noble letter was written to Hon. D. C. Stanton, of California, in view of the presentation of the author's name to the Chicago Convention.

DEAR VALLEY, Mariposa County.—April 12, 1860.—My Dear Sir: I have had the satisfaction to receive your thoroughly sincere and friendly letter of the 8th, from San Francisco. I have to thank you equally for the warmth with which you urge your propositions in my favor, and for the very strong expressions of regret for the position I have taken. Since the campaign of 1856, I have been laboriously occupied with my private affairs, and so exclusively that I have been entirely shut off from the political life of the country. In the beginning of that contest, if I had neither political prestige nor party organization, I had at least no organized bodies opposed to my nomination. Now the case is wholly different. You will give full faith to what I say when I tell you that I have personally no desire for the Presidency, but I do most earnestly desire to preserve undiminished the great honor which the vote of the North reflected upon me in that campaign. In this respect it would be no benefit to myself, and certainly none to the party, which I wish to serve, if under these circumstances I were brought here before the Convention, where I could only be one of the elements of discord, I prefer, on the contrary, to contribute as much as possible to its harmony, and leave it, to this extent more free to make a prompt selection from among the distinguished leaders who have been actively engaged in maintaining and advancing the principles of the party. Letters and other indications had led me to think that my name would be placed before the Convention at Chicago, and wishing to have the certainty in this event that it would be promptly withdrawn, I asked you to do this friendly act for me if it became necessary. I rely confidently upon your assistance that my request will be faithfully observed. The contingency which your very friendly feelings make appear so probable, I look upon as merely possible. In such an event the nomination would be accepted, of course, as the choice of the party, and not as the result of the struggle for a nomination.—But this, I repeat, is out of the question.

Resuming my thanks for permitting me to avail myself of your friendship on an occasion of so much importance to me.

I am, very truly, yours,
[Signed.] J. C. FREMONT.
Addressed to Hon. D. C. Stanton, Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

Interview between Mr. Lincoln and the National Convention Committee.

The committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, comprising President Ashmun and the chairmen of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. Lincoln his nomination, arrived at Springfield on Saturday night, and proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's residence, where Mr. Ashmun, in a brief speech, presented to Mr. Lincoln a letter announcing his nomination. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I tender you and through you to the Republican Convention, and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the great responsibility which is inseparable from that honor—a responsibility which I could almost wish could have fallen upon some one of the far more eminent and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the Convention. I shall, by your leave consider more fully the resolutions of the Convention, denominated the platform, and without reasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory, and the nomination accepted. Now, I will not defer the pleasure of taking you and each of you by the hand."

The various members of the committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

PROPER PRONUNCIATION OF LINCOLN.—The Lancaster Express says:

"The nomination of Abram Lincoln, as the Republican candidate for President, has raised the question of its proper pronunciation—many contending that it should be pronounced according to its literal orthography—*Lincolten*. All the best authorities, however, agree in pronouncing it as they do out west—*Linken*. Below we give three leading authorities on the subject:

LINK-UN—*Lippincott's Gazetteer*.
LINK-UN—*Webster's Unabridged*.
LINK-KUN— *Worcester's New Dictionary*.

In Illinois, where everybody claims the privilege of familiarity with "Old Abe," they have somewhat improved on the above, and speak of the distinguished Sucker as "Old Abe Link-em."

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.—Some inquiry has been made as to the precise vote of Illinois at the election following the great campaign of 1858. As the issue was wholly between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, as competitors for the United States Senatorship, the vote for members of the Legislature showed the popular preferences according to the following figures:

For Abram Lincoln,	125,275
For Stephen A. Douglas,	121,190