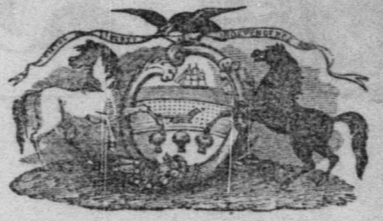


# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

## BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 15, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,  
OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,  
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Delegate Elections

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, or at such other places as the township committees may appoint, on Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1860, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County ticket, and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Senatorial and Congressional Conferences, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees, will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., in the Townships, and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the delegate elections, the County Committee has appointed the following Committees, and it is hoped that the gentlemen named will see that timely notice is given, and that the elections are duly held in said districts:

Bedford Bor., Alex. Henderson, R. D. Charms Barclay, Esq., and David J. Mann.

Bedford Township, Zachariah Diehl, Sam'l Phillips, and James Rea, Jr.

Broadtop, John B. Gartner, James Ebbelberger, and John Foster.

Colerain, Nathan Evans, Jacob Barshert, and Emanuel J. Diehl.

Cumberland Valley, Peter Derremore, Josiah Tewel, and Nathan Lee.

Harrison, Hugh Wertz, John McVicker, Esq., and Martin Feigntner.

Hopewell, Thos. N. Young, Esq., Henry Gates, and Luther R. Piper.

Juniata, Josiah Lehman, Peter R. Hillegas, and Leonard Bittner, Esq.

Liberty, David S. Bristresser, Samuel A. Moore, and Sam'l F. Shep.

Loudondary, Levi Carpenter, Jonathan Feigntner, and John Wilhelm.

Monroe, Jacob L. May, Wm. Stuckey, and Andrew Adams.

Napier, Wm. Hall, George W. Williams, and George Stuckey.

Providence E. Sidney R. Whitfield, Wm. Lysinger, and David Menor.

Providence W. Wm. Dibert, Wm. Cook, and Nicholas Peck.

Schellsburg, Jacob W. Knipple, Wm. A. B. Clark, and James Gollipher.

Southampton, John Johnson, John W. Lashley, and Jared Hauks.

Spike Spring, Asa Stuckey, Esq., John Eshelman, and Jacob Linzenfelter.

St. Clair, Jacob D. Wright, Esq., Jacob Horne, and Gideon D. Trout.

Union, John Fikes, Sam'l Shaffer, Esq., and John Ake, Esq.

Woodbury Middle, Wm. F. Johnson, John H. Wilkinson, and Jacob Bruenneman.

Woodbury South, Adam Keating, John B. Miller, and Robert Ralston.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,  
Chairman.

June 1, 1860.

### THE TARIFF.

[Twelfth Resolution in the Chicago Platform, on which Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated.]

"That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, SOUND POLICY REQUIRES SUCH AN ADJUSTMENT OF THESE IMPOSTS AS TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, AND WE COMMEND THAT POLICY OF NATIONAL EXCHANGES WHICH SECURES TO THE WORKINGMEN LIBERAL WAGES, TO AGRICULTURE REMUNERATING PRICES, TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS AN ADEQUATE REWARD FOR THEIR SKILL, LABOR AND ENTERPRISE, AND TO THE NATION COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY AND INDEPENDENCE."

### THE VOICE OF CLAY.

"As long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, in admitting one word of FREE TERRITORY TO THE EVERLASTING CURSE OF HUMAN BONDAGE."

### THE VOICE OF WEBSTER.

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind for one, THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL I CONSENT TO THE EXTENSION OF THE AREA OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES, OR TO THE FURTHER INCREASE OF SLAVE REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."

"Sir, whenever there is a particular good to be done—whenever there is a foot of land to be laid back from becoming slave territory—I AM READY TO ASSERT THE PRINCIPLE OF THE EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY."

### FOSTER AND THE TARIFF.

The last Gazette says that Henry D. Foster deserves great credit because he is at Washington trying to urge the passage of the Tariff bill. This is all fol de rol. Mr. Foster went on to Washington to try to hush up that little \$2,500 matter, which Mr. Witte, a prominent candidate for Governor before the last Locofoco State Convention, and Cornelius Wendell, proved before the Covode Committee, Mr. Foster received of the bribery printing corruption fund, to unlawfully secure his (Foster's) election, two years ago, when he was beaten by Old John Covode. But how humiliating to Pennsylvania, that they have to send persons to Washington, to elector for the passage of a Tariff bill, for political effect only, when it is known that the Locofocos in the U. S. Senate will defeat it. Mr. Curtin don't need to go to Washington for that purpose, as the People's and Republican parties are all for the Tariff, although Mr. Curtin is in Washington, and doing all in his power for the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill. Remember the fraud of Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842, and then remember that Foster is not a whit better man than Geo. M. Dallas, and consequently not to be trusted. The only true friends of the Tariff in this contest, are Lincoln, Hamlin, and Curtin. Remember this!

### Another Lie Nailed.

So hard pressed are the Locofoco journals to find something against the People's candidate for President, that they are inventing all manner of lies against him, several of which we have already refuted, in regard to his voting against sending supplies to our army in Mexico, &c. The last falsehood is to the effect that whilst Abraham Lincoln was in Congress he had purchased three pairs of boots, for \$25 and had them charged to the Government, and sent home by mail, as stationery. This lie originated with the Chicago Times, a Locofoco paper, and we have seen it in nearly all our Locofoco exchanges, and we presume, as a matter of course, it will be published in the Bedford Gazette. C. H. Ray, Esq., of Chicago, wrote to the Clerk of the House of Representatives to ascertain the truth, and here is his reply:

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S. June 5, 1860.

"Sir: I have caused the official copies of the annual reports of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the expenditure of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives during the XXX Congress to be examined, as requested and do not find that at either session of that Congress there is any charge upon the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives, or the Stationery Account thereof, of \$25 for three pairs of boots furnished the Hon. Abraham Lincoln during that Congress, as charged in the Chicago Times of May 30, 1860."

"I am, very respectfully yours,  
JOHN W. FORNEY,  
"CHIEF CLERK HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES."  
C. H. RAY, ESQ., Chicago."

Our readers are cautioned against believing any of the reports against Mr. Lincoln, in regard to abolitionism, or anything else, as we have no doubt they will all turn out like this, manufactured out of the whole cloth.

The last Gazette is much exercised at what it denominated the "Dutch Plank," in the Chicago Platform. It is well known that Meyers of the Gazette, joined the Know-Nothing party in Somerset County, and was so zealous an advocate of its principles that he traveled around that County instituting lodges, and making speeches in its favor. It is equally well known that after the secret corruption locofoco agent arrived in this town, Meyers changed his principles—if he ever had any—and came out for Buchanan. He then gave as his reasons for turning, that the National American Convention, at which Fillmore was nominated, had admitted the Catholic delegates from Louisiana—so bigoted was he against the Catholics. He now opposes the Chicago platform from the same reasons, because of its moderation in regard to religion and foreigners. Ain't he a pretty fellow to grind the organ of a party that is all the time pandering for the foreign and Catholic vote?

We notice in the last Gazette, a letter "To the Democratic Party of Bedford County," signed by John Cesna, declining the nomination of his party for Congress. Our friend Cesna has declined for one of two good reasons: He is too shrewd a politician to believe that there is any chance for the election of a Locofoco in this district, and consequently he don't wish the honor of being soiled; or, his sceptre has departed in this County—the leadership of his party has been transferred to Wm. P. Schell, and to contest the nomination with him would result in his complete discomfiture. Alas! says, sour grapes!

We publish, this week, the great speech of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, at the Cooper Institute, in New York, in February, last—This was several months before he was taken up for President, and at a time too that very few persons in the East expected his nomination. This speech is an able and admirable defense of Republican doctrines and will not fail to convince the most sceptical, after a careful and dispassionate perusal, of its correctness. Read the speech, and hand it round to your Locofoco neighbor.

### Boarding House.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Joseph Alsip, in to-day's paper. Mr. Alsip has had considerable experience in Hotel keeping, and we have no doubt he will keep an excellent Boarding House. We hope he will receive a liberal share of patronage.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.—Our terms from now until the week after the Presidential election will be only 50 cents, in advance. Friends, get up clubs for the INQUIRER. Can't you send us five, ten, twenty or fifty campaign subscribers. Push on the column! Now's the time to work.

### First Gun for Honest Old Abe.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 11, 1860.

At the city election here, to-day, the Republican majority for Clerk, Aldermen, Common Council and Sheriff was 177. Gain over last year, 140!

### Rainsburg Seminary.

The annual exhibition of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, at Rainsburg, will take place on Thursday next, the 21st inst.

BEDFORD TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.—This society will meet on Monday evening next. Address by Rev. S. Barnes. Let there be a good turn-out of the friends of the good cause.

ORGANIZE TOWNSHIP CLUBS, friends of Lincoln and Hamlin, immediately, and get everybody you can to join them. To be successful, you must go to work now.

In to-day's paper we publish the letters of acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.—They are brief and expressive, just as they should be.

Gen. Jessup, one of the oldest commissioned officers in the army, and Quarter Master General of the United States, died on the 10th inst., in Washington, aged about 71 years.

As an offset to the recent disclosures, before the Covode Investigating Committee, of the bribery and corruption by Buchanan and his officials, the Locofocos in Congress made a charge of fraud in reference to the election of Col. Scranton, of the Luzerne district, in this State. The following are the proceedings in reference to this matter before the House on the 8th inst.:

### MR. SCRANTON'S ELECTION.

The vague and irresponsible charge made in the House by Mr. Winslow, to the effect that money had been improperly used to promote Col. Scranton's election to Congress, was investigated before the Covode Committee to-day. The Hon. George Sanderson, Democrat, of Scranton, testified substantially that he knew of no money having been used in any way to further Mr. Scranton's election. The reason of the great change in that Congressional District was the disaffection which prevailed among the Democracy towards the present Administration, and the high character and great popularity of Mr. Scranton, who was esteemed among all classes. He considered that the Anti-Locomotion feeling exerted much influence on the result.

J. H. Puelston stated that he accompanied Mr. Scranton throughout the greater part of the canvass of 1858, and aided in its general management. No money had been improperly used to his knowledge, directly or indirectly, and no questionable means to advance Mr. Scranton's election. The large vote which he obtained was a tribute to his extended popularity, his fidelity to the Protective policy, and his enterprise and public spirit.

A. Davis, editor of the Scranton Herald, a Democratic organ, supported Mr. Scranton in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, because of his fitness and devotion to the best interests of the people in his District. He received no pecuniary consideration for his services.

D. S. Koon, lawyer, residing at Princeton, who preferred the charges, knew nothing beyond vague statements, and upon re-examining Mr. Puelston, in reply, he was unceremoniously dismissed as unworthy of notice.

Mr. Brisbane, formerly Democratic member of Congress, and others, were anxious to testify in Mr. Scranton's behalf, but Mr. Winslow became disgusted with the whole development, and refused to take more testimony, admitting that he had been grossly deceived. He will make a statement in the House fully exonerating Mr. Scranton.

The committee unanimously ordered that Mr. Koon should not receive either mileage or fees, regarding his conduct as an attempt at extortion. Mr. Scranton, however, very generously directed his returning expenses paid, notwithstanding his base aspersions. All the other witnesses were discharged and paid.

This experiment has cost about \$1,000.—When Mr. Covode protested against calling witnesses without specific information, Mr. Winslow appealed to the House and obtained the order, and Democratic papers alleged there was a design to exclude evidence involving their own friends. These disclosures vindicate Mr. Covode completely, and put the Democracy in an embarrassing predicament.

### Congratulations at Washington.

At Washington on Saturday night, the Republican Association, formed a procession and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hamlin, and then called upon other distinguished Republicans and treated them to a serenade. A mob of rowdies attempted to break up the crowd but was defeated by the Police. We give the remarks of Mr. Hamlin.

### SPEECH OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Mr. Hamlin then came forward, amidst great cheering and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Conjuring with you fully in the great principles which have united us in political association, I am pleased to meet you on this occasion; and I unite my voice with yours most cordially in a tribute to a common cause. You have assembled to congratulate each other upon the doings of our recent Convention at Chicago, the result of which has come to us over the telegraphic wires. Of that position which has been assigned to me, you will allow me to say, that while I feel profoundly grateful for the honor it confers, and am duly sensible of the obligations, it was neither sought, expected, nor even desired.

But as it has come unlooked for, it leaves me no alternative but to accept the responsibilities which attach to it, with an earnest hope and endeavor, that a cause more important than any man, will receive no detriment at my hands.— But you have come to pay a tribute to our standard bearer, who has been taken from the Great West, where the star of empire is culminating, prehensive and vigorous intellect, and fully equal to the position designated. The architect of his own fortune, he comes to us most emphatically a representative man; not only a representative man as an able and earnest exponent of Republican principles, but as identified with the laboring and industrial classes. Having devoted himself to the maturity of manhood, he does, but feel a keener sense of the rights of labor. He stands before the country, too, a suspicion was never breathed, and with a political integrity above reproach. The objects desired by the Republicans in the pending election, and the obligations imposed upon our candidate, are to bring back the Government to the principles and practices of its fathers and founders, and to administer it in the light of their wisdom and example; to aid our commerce, to send it out upon distant seas, and to prepare for it havens in its distress and on its return; to infuse new life and energy into all the productive and industrial pursuits of the whole country—for we must not forget that the prosperity of every country must repose upon productive industry. Labor it is, and labor alone, that builds and navigates our ships, delves in our mines, makes music in the workshops, clears away the forest, and makes the hillside blossom as the rose. It maintains our Government and upholds the world in its prosperity and advancement. Surely then, it should challenge and demand its rights of the Government it thus sustains. To preserve the integrity of the Union, with the full and just rights of all the States, the States themselves not interfering with the principles of Liberty and Humanity in the territories of the United States, outside their own jurisdiction, and to preserve our original territorial domain for the homesteads of the free:—these are the great principles which we have united to sustain and advance. That done, our government will remain a blessing to all, and our country a refuge in which the man of every creed and every clime may enjoy the securities and privileges of institutions of freedom, regulated by law.

### The Republican Nominations.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE OF MESSRS. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice President.

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Sir:—The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in Convention at Chicago, have, this day, by a unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the next election; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee of the Convention to apprise you of this nomination, and respectfully to request that you will accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the Convention accompanies this communication.

In the performance of this agreeable duty we take leave to add our confident assurances that the nomination of the Chicago Convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and co-workers.

GEORGE ASHUM, of Mass.,  
President of the Convention.

Wm. M. Evans of New York,  
Joel Burlingame, of Oregon,  
Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey,  
Edison Wells, of Connecticut,  
D. K. Carter, of Ohio,  
Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin,  
James F. Simmons of Rhode Island,  
John W. North, of Minnesota,  
Geo. D. Bixby, of Kentucky,  
Peter T. Washburne of Vermont,  
A. C. Wilder, of Kansas,  
Edward H. Rollins, of New Hampshire,  
Francis S. Gorran, of Maryland,  
Norman B. Jewell, of Illinois,  
N. B. Smith, of Delaware,  
Wm. H. McCrillis, of Maine,  
Alfred Caldwell, of Virginia,  
Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana,  
Austin Blair, of Michigan,  
Wm. P. Wood, of Iowa,  
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri,  
F. P. Tracy, of California,  
E. D. Webster, of Nebraska,  
G. A. Hall, of District of Columbia,  
John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts,  
A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon. GEORGE ASHUM,

Pres't of the Republican National Convention.

Sir: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the Convention, to the rights of all the States and Territories, and people of the nation; to the tranquillity of the Union, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow citizen,  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nominees for the Vice Presidency, to which the following is the reply:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the Convention as its declaration of principles.

These resolutions associate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine, will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to co-operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me as presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my care to endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as havens for free

### THE NATIONAL JUDGMENT AND FEELING.

There is a judgment and a feeling against slavery in this nation, which cast as a million and a half of votes. You cannot destroy that judgment and feeling—that sentiment—by breaking up the political organization which rallies around it. You can scarcely scatter and disperse an army which has been formed into order in the face of your heaviest fire, but if you could, how much would you gain by forcing the sentiment which created it out of the peaceful channel of the ballot box, into some other channel? What would that other channel probably be? Would the number of John Browns be lessened or enlarged by the operation? But you will break up the Union, rather than submit to a denial of your constitutional rights. That has a somewhat reckless sound; but it would be palliated if not fully justified, were we proposing, by the mere force of numbers, to deprive you of some right, plainly written down in the Constitution.— But we are proposing no such thing. When you make these declarations, you have a specific and well understood allusion to an assumed constitutional right of yours, to take slaves into the federal territories, and to hold them there as property.

SILENCE OF THE CONSTITUTION AS TO THE RIGHT OF TAKING SLAVES INTO THE TERRITORIES. But no such right is specifically written in this Constitution. That instrument is literally silent about any such right. We, on the contrary, deny that such a right has any existence in the Constitution, even by implication. (Applause.) Your purpose, then, plainly stated, is, that you will destroy the Government, unless you be allowed to construct and enforce the Constitution as you please, on all points in dispute between you and us. You will ruin or rule in all events. This, plainly stated, is your language to us. Perhaps you will say the Supreme Court has decided the disputed constitutional question in your favor. Not quite so. But, waiving the lawyers' distinction between dictum and decision, the Court has decided the question for you in a sort of way. The Court has substantially said; it is your constitutional right to take slaves into the Federal Territories, and to hold them there as property. When I say the decision was made in a sort of way, I mean it was made in a divided Court by a bare majority of the Judges, and they not quite agreeing with one another in the reasons for making it; that is so made as that its avowed supporters disagree with one another about its meaning; and that it was mainly based upon a mistaken statement of fact—the statement in the opinion that "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution."

SLAVES CONSIDERED AS PERSONS AND NOT AS PROPERTY. An inspection of the Constitution will show that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in it. (Applause.) Bear in mind, the judges do not pledge their judicial opinion that such right is impliedly affirmed in the Constitution; but they pledge their veracity that it is distinctly and expressly affirmed there—"distinctly"—that is, not mingled with anything else—expressly, that is, its words meaning just that, without the aid of any inference, and susceptible of no other meaning. If they had only pledged their judicial opinion that such right is affirmed in the instrument by implication, it would be open to others to show that neither the word "slave" nor "property" is to be found in the Constitution, nor the word "person," even in any connection with language alluding to things slave or slavery (applause) and that wherever in that instrument the slave is alluded to, he is called a "person," and wherever his master's legal right in relation to him is alluded to, it is spoken of as "service or labor due," as a "debt" payable in service and labor. Also, it would be open to show, by contemporaneous history, that this mode of alluding to slaves and slavery, instead of speaking of them as employed on purpose to exclude from the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man.

THE SUPREME COURT TO RECONSIDER THEIR DECISION.

To show all this is easy and certain. When this obvious mistake of the Judges shall be brought to their notice, is it not reasonable to expect that they will withdraw the mistaken statement, and reconsider the conclusion based upon it? And then it is to be remembered that "our fathers who framed the government under which we live"—the men who made the Constitution—decided this same constitutional question in our favor long ago—decided it without a division among themselves, when making the decision; without division among themselves about the meaning of it after it was made; and so far as any evidence is left, without basing it upon any mistaken statement of facts. Under all these circumstances do you really feel yourselves justified to break up this government, unless such a court decision of yours is shall be at once submitted to as a conclusive and final rule of political action?

DISOLUTION OF THE UNION. But you will not abide the election of a Republican president. In that supposed event you say you will destroy the Union, and then, you say, the great crime of having destroyed it will be upon us! (Laughter.) That is cool. (Great laughter.) A highwayman holds a pistol to my ear, and mutters through his teeth, "Stand and deliver, or I shall kill you, and then you will be a murderer!" [Continued laughter.] To be sure what the robber demanded of me—my money—was my own, and I had a clear right to keep it; but was no more my own than my vote is now—[That's so,] and applause.—The people of death to me to extort my money, and to extort the death of destruction to the Union, to extort my vote, can scarcely be distinguished in principle.

A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great confederacy shall be at peace and harmonious one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. [We will,] and applause.—Even though most provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper. Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands and yield to them, if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them.— Will they be satisfied if the Territories be unconditionally surrendered to them? We know they will not. In all their present complaints against us the Territories are sorely mentioned. Invasions and insurrections are the rage now. Will it satisfy them if, in the future, we have nothing to do with invasions and insurrections? We know it will not. We so know because we know we never had anything to do with invasions and insurrections; and yet this total abstaining does not exempt us from the charge and the denunciation.

THE DIFFERENCE OF OPINIONS. The question recurs, what will satisfy them? Simply this—We must not only let them alone but we must, somehow, convince them that we do let them alone. This, we know by experience, is no easy task. We have been trying to so convince them, from the very beginning of our organization, but with no success. In all our platforms and speeches we have constantly protested our purpose to let

them alone; but this has had no tendency to convince them. Alike unavailing to convince them is the fact that they have never detected a man of us in any attempt to disturb them.— These natural, and apparently adequate means all failing, what will convince them? This, and this only—cease to call slavery wrong, and join them in calling it right. And this must be done thoroughly—done in acts as well as in words. Silence will not be tolerated—we must place ourselves avowedly with them. Douglas's new sedition law must be enacted and enforced, suppressing all declarations that slavery is wrong, whether made in politics, in presses, in pulpits, or in private. We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure; we must pull down our free State Constitutions; the whole atmosphere must be disinfected from all taint of opposition to slavery, before they will cease to believe that all their troubles proceed from us. I am quite aware they do not state their case precisely in this way. Most of them would probably say to us, "Let us alone, do nothing to us, and say what you please about slavery." But we do let them alone—have never disturbed them—so that, after all, it is what we say which satisfies them. They will continue to accuse us of doing, until we cease saying. I am also aware they have not, as yet, in terms, demanded the overthrow of our free State Constitutions.

THE GIST OF THE CONTROVERSY. Yet those Constitutions declare the wrong of slavery with more solemn emphasis than do all sayings against it, and, when all these other sayings shall have been silenced, the overthrow of those Constitutions will be demanded, and nothing be left to resist the demand. It is nothing to the contrary that they do not demand the whole of this just now. Demanding what they do, add for the reason they do, they will voluntarily stop nowhere short of this consummation. Holding as they do, that slavery is morally right and socially elevating, they cannot cease to demand a full national recognition of it as a legal right and a social blessing. [Applause.] Nor can we justifiably withhold this on any ground save our conviction that slavery is wrong.

If slavery is right, all words, acts, laws and Constitutions against it are themselves wrong, and should be silenced and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationality—its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask we could readily grant, if we thought slavery right; all we ask, they could as readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition, as being right; but thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with this view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social and political responsibilities, can we do this? ("No, no," and applause.)

SLAVERY NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH WHERE IT ALREADY EXISTS.

Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation; but can we, while our votes will prevent it, allow it to spread into the national territories and to overrun us here in these free States? ("No, never," and applause. A voice—"guess not.") [Laughter.] If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who would be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men care—such as union appeals beseeching true Union men to yield to disunionists, reversing the divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance—(prolonged cheers and laughter)—such as insinuations of Washington, imploring men to us what Washington said, and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government nor of dangers to ourselves. (Applause.) Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us, to the end, care to do our duty, as we understand it.

Mr. Lincoln then bowed, and retired amid the loud and uproarious applause of his hearers, nearly every man rising spontaneously, and cheering with the full power of his lungs.

The Argus calls Mr. Lincoln "the two shilling candidate." His friends do not object to these things at his poverty. Gen. Harrison was similarly assailed, because he lived in a "dog cabin." The people thought none the less of him for that. When Mr. Lincoln was first thrown upon his own resources, he was willing to work for "two shillings" a day. His wages were scarcely more than this when, later in life, he served as a flatboatman; and he was a great way past his majority before his daily earnings were indicated by the dollar mark. But whether he labored for "two shillings" or two dollars a day, he always earned his money. None of his employers ever complained of him as being either lazy or incompetent.

And what he was as a working-man he will be as a public servant; and if, as the Argus alleges, he is merely a "twenty-five cent" candidate, he will be a \$25,000 President.—Ab. Ec. Jour.

"ABRAHAM" IS CORRECT.—A question is raised