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Campaign Songs.

From the Press and Tribune. Honest Abe of the West.

AIR-"Siar Spangled Banner."

O hark! from the pine-crested hills of old Maine, Where the splendor first falls from the wings of

where the spielator inst tails from the wings of the morning.
And away in the West, over river and plain, Rings out the grand anthem of Liberty's warning! From green rolling prairie it swells to the sea, For the people have risen, victorious and free; They have chosen their leaders, and bravest and

Of them all is Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

The spirit that fought for the patriots of old Has swept through the land and aroused us for-

ever; the pure air of Heaven a standard unfold Fit to Marshal us on to the sacred endeavor! In the Proudly the banner of freemen we bear; Noble the hopes that encircle it there, And where battle is thickest we follow the crest Of gallant Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

There's a triump h in urging a glorious cause, Though the hosts of the foc for a while may be

stronger, Pushing on for just rulers and holier laws,

Till their lessening columns oppose us no longer. But ours the loud pæan of men who have past Through the struggle of years, aad are victors

at last; So forward the flag! leave to Heaven the rest, And trust in Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

Loi see the bright scroll of the Future unfold! Broad farms and fair cities shall crown our devo

Free labor turn even the sands into gold, And the links of her railways chain ocean to

ocean; Barges shall float on the dark river waves

with a wealth never wrung from the sinews o And the Chief, in whose rule all the land shall be

biest is our noble Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

Then on to the holy Republican strife!

And again; for a Future as fair as the morning, For the sake of that freedom more precious than

hile, Ring out the grand anthem of Liberty's warning! Lift the banner on high, while from mountain to plain The cheers of the people are sounded again; Hurrah! for our cause—of all causes the best; Hurrah! for Old Abe, Honest Abe of the West!

HURRAH FOR ABE LINCOLN.

AIR .--- "Boatman. Dance."

Hurrah, hurrah, did you hear the news? The Democrats have got the blues; They're puzzled now, and all afraid use we've nominated ABE, Chorus-Hil ho! we'll put them through Split their rails and haul them too. Hi! ho! we'll put them through,

In all their ranks they cannot find A candidate to suit their mind; They kick and squirm, but 'tis no use, Their game is up, their platform's loose.

Split their rails and haul them too

obtain.

side in the eastern parts of the State.

[The following biography of Abraham Lin-coln, was written by Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of West Chester, Pa., in February last. Mr. genial manners, united with a certain lofty Lewis is an able statesman and a gentleman of disinterestedness, and generous abnegation of honor and truth. This sketch of the next self, that made him a universal favorite.

President of the United Stetes, was prepared During his legislative period, he studied law, at that time so that the people of Pennsylvaand removing to Springfield, he opened an ofnia might vote understandingly at the Chicago fice and engaged actively in practice. Busi-Convention for one of the most prominent ness flowed in upon him, and he rose rapidly to candidates who would be brought before that body.] distinction in his profession. He displayed remarkable ability as an advocate in jury trials, From the Chester County Times. and many of his law arguments were master-

Abraham Lincoln.

pieces of logical reasoning. There was no refined artificiality in his forensic efforts .-They all bore the stamp of masculine common sense; and he had natural, easy mode of il-lustration, that made the most abar as sub-Among the distinguished men, who, by their patriotism and eloquence, have assisted to create and sustain the party of constitutional jects appear plain. His success at the bar, freedom which now predominates in most of bowever, did not withdraw his attention from the free States, there is no one who has a firmer politics. For many years he was the "wheelhold on the confidence and affections of the horse" of the Whig party in the State of Illipeople of the Great West, or is more an object nois, and was on the electoral ticket in several of their enthusiastic admiration, than ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Springfield, Illinois. No traveller that visits the valley of the Mississippi north Presidential campaigns. At such times, he canvassed the State with his usual vigor and ability. He was an ardent friend of Henry of the Ohio, can fail to be impressed with the Clay, and exerted himself powerfully in his unrivalled popularity of that eminent Repubbehalf in 1844, traversing the entire State of lican chief throughout that whole region ; and Illinois, and addressing public meetings daily, it is impossible to doubt that he was vigorously until near the close of the campaign, when pressed upon the Chicago Convention, by the representatives of a large and carnest constitu-ency, as a proper standard-bearer of our great becoming convinced that his labors in field would be unavailing, he crossed over into In-dians, and continued his efforts up to the day of national party in the impending struggle for the election. The contest of that year in Illithe Presidency. In consequence of the position he occupies in the regards of our western nois was mainly on the question of the tariff. Mr. Lincoln on the Whig side, and John Cal-houn, on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets. Calhoun, late of Nebraska, now dead, was then in the brethren as a champi n of the Republican faith, we have been interested to inquire into the incidents of his life and the prominent traits of his character. We now furnish you with the refull vigor of his really great powers, and was accounted the greatest debater of his party.sult of our inquiries, though they have been attended with but moderate success, and have They stumped the State together, or nearly so, elicited much less than we reasonably hoped to

making speeches usually on alternate days at each place, and each addressing large audiences ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a native of Hardin bounty, Kentucky. He was born on the Mr. Lincoln, in these elaborato speeches, at great length, sometimes four hours together. twelfth day of February, 1809. His parents evinced a thorough mastery of the principles were both born in Virginia, and were certainly not of the first families. His paternal grandof political economy which underlie the tariff question, and presented arguments in favor of father, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockthe protective policy with a power and coningham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about clusiveness rarely equalled, and at the same time in a manner so lucid and familiar, and so 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later, he was killed by the Indians, not in battle, but by well interspersed with happy illustrations and stealth, while he was laboring to open a farm apposite anecdotes as to secure the delighted in the forest. His ancestors, who were re-spectable members of the Society of Friends, attention of his auditory

Mr. Lincoln has been a consistent and earnwent to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylest tariff man from the first hour of his entervania. Decendants of the same stock still reing public life. He is such from principle, and from a deeply rooted conviction of the wisdom Mr. Lincoln's tather, at the death of his of the protective policy; and whatever influence father, was but six years of age, and he grew he may hereafter exert upon the government up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county,

Indiana, in 1816. The family reached their served out his term ; and he would have been new home about the time the State was adreelected had he not declined to be a candimitted into the Union. The region in which date. As to the character of his services, in opponent into a joint canvass of the entire they settled was rude and wild, and they en- that body, my information does not enable me

constituents by giving their votes to another. From his thorough conviction of the growing magnitude of the slave question and of the need

of a strong effort to preserve the territories to oin in the formation of the Republican party, country. although the public opinion around him was strongly adverse to that movement. He exert-ed himself for the organization of the Repubcan forces in Illinois, and attended the first

epublican Convention held in the State. That rus at Bloumington in May, 1856. His speech Debt. ontest of that year Mr. Lincoln was at the nead of the Illinois electoral ticket, and laborfrom the grasp of the pro-Slavery Democracy,

ic a full State Convention of our ge Dougha, full delegates, the unusual step was taken of nom-inating him for that office by acclamation.— The enthusiasm of the delegates in convention

extended to their constituents. The party want into the contest with the name of Lincoln on all their banners, instituted Lincoln clubs, wore Lincoln badges and held Lincoln meetings at almost every school house in the State. The respective parties were marshalled under leiders, who were fitting representatives of the principles of each. Lincoln, the consistent advocate of institutional government, cognizant

of indefeasible rights, and animated and controlled by a sense of human responsibility dependent of conventional rules, placed himself upon the battlements of the constitution, and summoned to his side the friends of law, order, and humanity. Douglas, in the spirit of a system which assigns all power to a majority and flatters the people in the concrete, while it cheats the individual of all security for his per-

sodal rights, appealed to popular prejudice and to the antipathies of pace. The one held sla-very to be an institution in conflict with the principles of free government, wholly depen-doe upon positive law, and never to be extend-ed where it could be legitimately prohibited; while the other averred that the despotie will Against this fatal sectionalism the friends of of any majority, though of a community exist-

ing only in a state of pupilage under the guardianship of federal authority, ought to be competent to establish it without question by that will be in favor of that policy. In 1846 he was elected to Congress and erations. The contest excited intense interest and was maintained with infinite spirit. Lincolo, after vainly attempting to draw his wary

the words, and vone Lincoln acquired more the security is to be maintained which and and the security is to be maintained which and and to the words, and other noxious animals still infested where the words, and vone Lincoln acquired more the words. The value and vone Lincoln acquired more the words and vone Lincoln acquired more the words. The value and vone Lincoln acquired more the words and vone Lincoln acquired more the words. The value and vone Lincoln acquired more the words a obtained by the instrumentality of an old and Administrations, and leaving a history crimunequal apportionment of the districts a major- soned with the blood of our brethren. ity of the Representatives, and thus secured is re-election to the U. S. Senate. Since that great contest, Mc. Lincoln has peaceful and enlightened industry, the Constihis re-election to the U.S. Senate. Northwest as one of their ablest and wisest repeatedly given his powerfol sid, in support tution itself has been assailed, and its sacred From 1849 to 1854, Mr. Lincoln was enof the Republican cause in other States, as in aims perverted, to sectionalize the nation .gaged assiduously in the practice of his pro-Ohio, Wisconsin, and Kansas during the present The startling declaration is now made by the fession, and being deeply immersed in business, year, and, in every instance, he has been re- party in power, through its official exponents, ceived with enthusiasm by the people, evincive selfishness of an unscrupulous aspirant to the of the held he has on the popular heart .-rious a character. Hard work, and plenty of Presidency brought about the repeal of the Wherever he speaks he draws together large crowds of interested listeners, upon whom he never fails to make a marked impression .---Though a ready and fluent speaker, he avoids declamation, and is never betrayed into mere scholar. He could read and write, and had fought the battle of freedom on the ground of word-painting, which his good taste habitual.y some knowledge of arithmetic, but that was about all; and, as yet, he had but little am, his accustomed energy and zeal. He fully ap-did the great Webster in his prime, and employs poses of the People's organization in Pennsyl-did the great Webster in his prime, and employs yania. To this patriotic end we invoke the aid bition to know more of what was to be found preciated the importance of the slavery issue, as the vehicle of his thoughts a style of sinin books. His attainments otherwise were not and felt the force of the moral causes that gular clearness and simplicity. In his stateto be despised. He had grown to be six feet must influence the question, and he never fail- ment of facts he is serupulously accurate, and common cause, to inaugurate a liberal, just and four inches in stature, was active and athletic, ed to appeal to the moral sentiment of the to every opponent he exhibits the utmost fairpeople in aid of the argument drawn from Less, candor, and liberality, retorting no abuse, political sources, and to illuminate his theme but preserving an unfailing courtesy even under with the lofty inspirations of an eloquence, the severest provocation. His manuer is earnpleading for the rights of humanity. A revo- est, his arguments close and logical, and he lution swept the State. For the first time a reaches his conclusions by a process that seems majority of the Legislature of Illinois was op- to render those conclusions inevitable. Whethposed to the Democratic administration of the | er you agree with him or not you cannot listen picked up from time to time, as opportunity Federal government. They were not, however, to him without being satisfied of his sincerity, occurred, or as the presence of some exigency all Free-Soilers in principle. A'small body of and that his object is not victory but truth anti-Nebraska Democrats held the balance of In private life Mr. Lincoln is a strictly moral and temperate man, of frank and engaging passed the first year in Macon county, in active striking exhibition of Mr. Lincoln's habitual manners, of kind and genial nature, unaffectlabor on a farm. Then he got to New Salem, magnanimity. A United States Senator was to edly modest, social in disposition, ready in conbe elected in place of Gen. Shields, who had versation, and passing easily from grave to gay where he remained about a year, as a sort of yielded to the influence of his less scrupulous and from gay to grave, according to the humor of the hour or the requirements of the occasion, a firm friend and yet not implacable to an enemy, a consistent politician, a good citizen, and his long and consistent public career in the an honest patriot.

mittee of Pennsylvania.

To the people of Pennsylvania We are about to enter upon another great National struggle, the issue of which must tell reedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to decisively for the weal or woe of our common

The so called Democratic party has been in power for nearly eight years, and the fruits of its policy are now felt in a prostrace Industry, a paralyzed Commerce, a bankrupt Treasury and a large and steadily increasing National

in that Convention was of surprising power and eloquence, and produced great effect. In the nessed the restoration of the party now in nessed the restoration of the party now in power, have been wantonly exchanged for sec-tional discord and fraternal strife; and even ed carnestly, though vamily, to wrest that State the sacred landmarks of the Constitution have to our cause, alike in the State and National been blotted out, in the systematic effort of with "the walking magazine of mischief," as the Government to spread the blight of slave-Douglas has been appropriately termed, at its ry over Free Territory, in defiance of the popular will.

When the campaign of 1858 was about to open, the voice of the Republican party of Illi-nois was so unanimous and enthusiastic in his stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the favor as the successor of Judge Douglas, that Government, and shameless profligacy has given us National bankruptcy at home and hational dishonor abroad.

The time has come when a thorough reform is unmistakeably demanded by the people. In this great work, Pennsylvania must, as ever, be potential. Always loyal in the last degree to the maintenance of the National Union, and to the compromises of the Constitution, and faithful to the supremacy of the laws, her peo-ple have no warfare to wage upon the rights of sister States. They will maintain these rights inviolate with the same fidelity that they de-connational states in the same fidelity that they defend their own.

Our free labor is the basis of all our wealth, our prosperity, our greatness. It has trusted and appealed in vain to the party in power to protect it. Its confidence has been ever be-ly, openly and thoroughly. The minority say traved, its interests ever sacrificed. Our untold millions of slumbering wealth, and our the Supreme Court. That is no convenience unemployed and unrequited labor, are swift to the South. They take it for granted that witnesses to the suicidal policy that has im-noverished us. all Democrats are law abiding citizens, and if so, when a decision of the Supreme Court is

The studied purpose of the National Administration has been to sectionalize the Government, and give boundless dominion to a

a diversified and prosperous industry have protested without avail. Nothing but a radical change of administration can give reasonable promise of respect for the great industrial interests of our State, and redress from the endless train of evils flowing from the faithlessness of the Government.

The Territories of the great West teem with beauty and richness. There, with free homes, State, met him in seven great debates in as our sturdy sons would rear new empires to

Address of the People's State Com- | of North and South by irreconcilable differences of principle, and bleeding from wounds inflicted within their own household, yet there is one ommon bond of union that will rally their discordant forces when all else fails-that is, "the cohesive power of public plunder." Our cause is worthy of an earnest, united

effort. Our languishing industry, our homeless laborers, our bankrupt treasury, our na-tional tranquility and national honor demand it. With early, systematic and thorough or-ganization, by which the truth can be disseminated in every section of the State, we cannot fail to triumph. Let the efforts of our friends be thus directed without delay, and in whatever shape and under whatever flag our opponeuts may determine to meet us, the voice of the Keystone State will give a decisive victory struggles.

A. K. MCCLURE, Chairman

People's State Committee Rooms, Philadelphia, June 7, 1860.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM A SWINDLE. - We commend the following extract from a speech of Avery, of North Carolina, in the Charleston Convention. It corroborates all that the Republicans have alleged concerning the Cincinnati platform:

He would say, never yield one inch upon the abolition question, but meet it boldly, fair-ly, squarely. He asked them whether this is-South say it means one thing-they at the North say it means another. We ask you now ly, openly and thoroughly. The minority say they are willing to leave its interpretation to the Supreme Court. That is no convenience made, adverse to their views, they will submit it to it as a matter of course. It is no solution of the question, no settlement of the issue satisfactorily, in the South, to say, "Leave it to the Courts."

MR. HAMLIN'S DEMOCRACY .--- In announce ing the nomination of Mr. Hamlin for the Vice Presidency, the Ohio Statesman (Democratic) has the bad taste to say that until "within the last six years that gentleman was an out and out and ultra Democrat, but having quarreled with his party, was discarded by it." To this the Cincinnati Commercial very properly replied as follows:

"Mr. Hamlin never 'quarreled with his party,' and was never 'discarded by it.' On the contrary, he is just as much of a democrat as ver he was, and it was the democratic vote of

They know that they will loose the day It they take up with Stephen A; And so to add to their humbug swell I think they'd better take up Bell.

I hear they've bought an old steam tug. On which to place poor little Dovo; For President too late they've found, His coat tail comes too near the ground

We'll give them HAN enough this tall. To satisfy them one and all; Served up in style quite neat and plain, Just imported from old Maine.

Hurrah! hurrah! we are sure to win. And the way we'll beat will be a sin; The coming year's impending blast, Will show them they have crowed their last.

From the Delaware County Republican. Lincoln is the Word.

TUNE-Scot's wha ha'e.

Need we tell of other's fame? We can shout Abe Lincoln's name His a tribute high may claim From each honest tongue.

Gather! gather! in your might! Who's the laggard in the fight? Our's is just-our cause is right: "Lincoln" is the word.

Now's the time, and he's the man, Let the faction—let the clan, Strive to crush our noble plan— Human liberty!

Strike for freedom and for home! Falter not, success shall come; Soon shall foes be silent, dumb-"Lincoln" is the word.

Glorious stripes, and brilliant stars – Victor in the olden wars-Fear we wounds-nor fear we scars-Our tried standard thou.

Rally! rally! in your might! Who's the laggard in the fight? Ours is just—our cause is right— "Lincoln" is the word.

HOMELY AS HENRY CLAY .- In personal appearance Mr. Lincoln is long, lean and wiry. 3 complexion is about that of an octoroon .-Lie has dark, bristly short hair, tinged with gray, a good forehead, small eyes, a long penetrating nose, and a month, which, aside from being of magnificent proportions, is probably the most expressive features of his face.

the woods, and young Lincoln acquired more his own State. In 1852 he was equally effiskill in the use of the rifle than knowledge of cient in his efforts for Gen. Scott, and was books. There were institutions here and there, considered by the Whigs of Illinois and the known by the flattering denomination of Northwes "schools," but no qualifications was required of leaders. a teacher beyond "readin', writing and cipherin'," as the vernacular phrase rau, as far as the Rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojouru in the was beginning to lose his interest in polities, neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard, and regarded with an awe suited to so mysteit, was the order of the day, varied, indeed, by Missouri Compromise. That act of baseness

an accasional bear-hunt, a not unfrequent deer-chase, or other wild sport. Of course, when young Lincoln came of age he was not a at once into the contest that followed and could wield the axe, direct the plow, or use the rifle as well as the best of his compeers, and was fully up to all the mysteries of the woods, to the deeper mysteries of prairie farming, and fully innured to hardship and toil. Since he arrived at age, he has not been at school .-Whatever his acquirements are, they have been

demanded. At twenty one he removed to Illinois and power. This circumstance gave occasion for a at that time Sangamon, now in Menard county, clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk | colleague and against his own better judgment war. A company of volunteers was raised in voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. Lin-New Salem and the surrounding country, and coln was the admitted leader of the opposition young Lincoln was elected captain-a success and was universally regarded as their candiwhich, as he has often said, gave him more date for Senator. Governor Matteson was the pleasure than any he has since enjoyed. He candidate ef the Nebraska Democrats and served with credit during the campaign, and Lyman Trumbull of the handrul of Anti-Nebecame popular. On his return, in the fall of braska Democrats in the Legislature. The 1832. h was a candidate for the Legislature, election came on, and a number of ballots and ran, but was beaten. This was the only were taken, the almost united opposition voting time that be has ever failed of an election by for Lincoln, but a few Anti-Nebraska Demothe people, when he has sought their suffrages. crats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became ap-The next and three succeeding biennial elec- prehensive that those men would vote for and tions he was elected to the Legislature, and elect Matteson, and to prevent such a consumserved with distinguished reputation in that mation he went personally to his friends and body. While a member of the Legislature, he by strong persuasion induced them to vote for first gave indications of his superior powers as Trumbuli. He thus secured, by an act of "Lincoln" is a good name in American history. In 1781, at York town, Cornwallis sur- His latent ambition was excited by success, the Senate, not inferior in earnest zeal for the rendered his sword to "OLD BEN LINCOLN," and he improved industriasly the opportunities principles of Republicanism to any member of and onded the war to extended British Tytanny that offered of self-cultivation. From the that body. It was not without difficulty, how-

FALLING INTO LINE .-- During the last Presidential canvass, the old Whig party was dis- advocated in every contest, with all bis matchtracted and divided, and many of its members less power, the true principles of governmens, sought refuge in the ranks of the so called as declared by the Convention that has placed Democracy. We learn by the following from him before the people. Measured by the highthe Lancaster Examiner, that our old friends will be in the front of the battle, bearing our in that county are returning to their former standard aloft, and defending our cause. party associations:

"The Chicago nominees are doing a glorious work in the 'Old Guard' already. Old line to a decisive victory in October. Whigs, who, in a moment of kindly neighborly feeling, consented to go for Mr. Buchanan in Abraham Lincoln. The signs of the times

Failing to subdue, even by force, the strong that the Constitution must defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of its authors, and carry servile labor, under its own broad shield, into every territory in the Union.

To restore the Government to its original purity, to redeem it from its fatal bostility to the interests of free labor, from the corruption the profligacy and the sectionalism which have vania. To this patriotic end we invoke the aid and co-operation of all who desire to join in a faithful Government.

Our standard bearers fitly represent the vital issues involved in the struggle. They comcommand the unbounded confidence of friends. and the respect of foes. Even partisan malice is impotent to assail them. That Abraham Lincoln, the nominee for President, is spotless in both public and private life, and that he is honest and capable, is confessed as with one voice by his countrymen. His well earned national fame, the offspring of no fortuitous circumstances, points to him as the "coming man" who will administer the Government and afterwards became a printer, and continuhonestly, frugally and faithfully, and restore the Republis to domestic tranquility, to pros-perity, and to honor. True to those great in 1833, when he was 24 years of age. measures of reform is Hannibal Hamlin, cur candidate for Vice President, as is shown by councils of the nation.

Andrew G. Curtin, our nominee for Governor, has given a lifetime of earnest, untiring effort to the interests of free labor. He has est standard, he is faithful and qualified. He have but to join him in his efforts with a zeal worthy of our principles, and he will lead us

Whether our opponents will enter the con-test united or divided, our duties and dangers ratification meeting at Councellsville on Friday, 1856, are on all sides falling into line in sup- will be the same. In any event, the triumph and made a first rate speech in favor of our port of that brave old Whig champion in arms, of the right will be resisted with the spirit of nominees. He urges upon the farmers, the desperation. Armed with all the power and mechanics and laboring men of all classs, the over us. Eighty years after, at Washing-town, Buchanan will yield the keys to "OLD ABE LINCOLN," (a relative of said Ben,") and end the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times dispersion. At met with all the power and mechanics and laboring men of all class, the over us. Eighty years after, at Washing-town, Buchanan will yield the keys to "OLD ABE the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times be present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times be present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times the present contest for Slavery Extension. The signs of the times of the government, they will the to perpetuate their ascendarcy. Although the to be the friend of the laboring man.

Maine-which could not be cheated nor driven into the support of the Slave Democracywhich elected Hamlin Governor in 1856, by by 25,000 majority, and U.S. Senator the next year. That Maine has always been a Democratic State, is a fact as notorious as any in our political history. Her people have chosen to stay democratic, while the sham democracy, to which the Statesman belongs, have gone over to despotism. That's all.

BEHOLD HOW THESE BRETHREN LOVE ONE ANOTHER !- Some of the Douglas Delegates to Charleston are telling rather hard stories to their constituents, in Cincinnati. One delegate (Wood) said, Mr. Logan, a Douglas man, attempted to speak from the steps of the Mills House, but the mcb shut him up:

"He found the Southern representatives in the Convention fire eaters. In view of these facts, he felt proud to think that the Northwest voted as one man; for there were two men, delegates from Minnesota, who had been bought- who voted against Douglas."

A voice-"Give us their names."

Mr. Wood-"I prefer not to give the names. We have got their daguerreotypes, and the next time you go to New York, you will find them in the Rogue's Gallery." Cheers.

A PRINTER FOR VICE PRESIDENT .- Hannibal Hamlin commenced life as a farmer boy,

Lincoln and Hamlin, alike in many points of character, and within a few months of the same age, both arose from the humble but honorable occupations of working mco. Both commenced life on a farm; both sprung from the working people; both struggled through a youth of work and difficulties to an honorable manhood; both have been the "architeets of their own fortunes;" both are eminently "self-made men."

It is such men the people love to honor. Two Farmer boys of 1809, will be at the head of the National Government in 1861.—Chicago Journal.

Hon. Andy Stewart, so long and well known