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BY DAVID OVER.

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Campaign Songs.

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

AIR—"Star Spangled Banner."

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

There's a triumph in urging a glorious cause, Though the hosts of the foe for a while may be stronger...

Then on to the holy Republican strife! And again for the future as fair as the morning...

HURRAH FOR ABE LINCOLN.

AIR—"Boatman's Dance."

Hurrah, hurrah, did you hear the news! The Democrats have got the blues...

In all their ranks they cannot find A candidate to suit their mind...

I hear they've bought an old steam tug, On which to place poor little Doug...

We'll give them Ham enough to fill, To satisfy them one and all...

Hurrah! hurrah! we are sure to win, And the way we'll beat will be a sin...

From the Delaware County Republican. Lincoln is the Word.

TUNE—"Scot's who ha'e."

Need we tell of other's fame? We can shout Abe Lincoln's name...

Gather! gather! in your might Who's the laggard in the fight?

Now's the time, and he's the man, Let the faction—let the clan...

Strike for freedom and for home! Falter not, success shall come...

Glorious stripes, and brilliant stars—Victor in the olden wars—

Rally! rally! in your might Who's the laggard in the fight?

Homey as Henry Clay.—In personal appearance Mr. Lincoln is long, lean and wiry...

"Lincoln" is a good name in American history. In 1781, at York town, Cornwallis surrendered...

[The following biography of Abraham Lincoln, was written by Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of West Chester, Pa., in February last. Mr. Lewis is an able statesman and a gentleman of honor and truth.]

From the Chester County Times. Abraham Lincoln.

Among the distinguished men, who, by their patriotism and eloquence, have assisted to create and sustain the party of constitutional freedom which now predominates in most of the free States...

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky. He was born on the twelfth day of February, 1809.

Mr. Lincoln's father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education.

From 1849 to 1854, Mr. Lincoln was engaged assiduously in the practice of his profession, and being deeply immersed in business, was beginning to lose his interest in politics...

At twenty one he removed to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county, in active labor on a farm.

"Lincoln" is a good name in American history. In 1781, at York town, Cornwallis surrendered his sword to "OLD BEN LINCOLN," and ended the war to extended British Tyranny...

and acknowledged as a champion and a leader, and his unvaried courtesy, good nature and genial manners, united with a certain lofty disinterestedness, and generous abnegation of self, that made him a universal favorite.

During his legislative period, he studied law, and removing to Springfield, he opened an office and engaged actively in practice.

They all bore the stamp of masculine common sense; and he had natural, easy mode of illustration, that made the most abstruse subjects appear plain.

Mr. Lincoln on the Whig side, and John Calhoun, on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets.

Mr. Lincoln has been a consistent and earnest tariff man from the first hour of his entering public life.

In 1846 he was elected to Congress and served out his term; and he would have been re-elected had he not declined to be a candidate.

In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and sustained the nomination by an active and energetic canvass of his own State.

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instance that their representatives in the Legislature could be induced to disappoint their 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 freedom, Mr. Lincoln was among the first to join in the formation of the Republican party...

When the campaign of 1858 was about to open, the voice of the Republican party of Illinois was so unanimous and enthusiastic in his favor as the successor of Judge Douglas...

Mr. Lincoln on the Whig side, and John Calhoun, on the Democratic side, were the heads of the opposing electoral tickets.

Since that great contest, Mr. Lincoln has repeatedly given his powerful aid, in support of the Republican cause in other States, as in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Kansas during the present year, and, in every instance, he has been received with enthusiasm by the people...

In private life Mr. Lincoln is a strictly moral and temperate man, of frank and engaging manners, of kind and genial nature, unaffectedly modest, social in disposition, ready in conversation, and passing easily from grave to gay and from gay to grave...

FALLING INTO LINE.—During the last Presidential canvass, the old Whig party was distracted and divided, and many of its members sought refuge in the ranks of the so called Democracy.

The Chicago nominees are doing a glorious work in the "Old Guard" already. Old line Whigs, who, in a moment of kindly neighborly feeling, consented to go for Mr. Buchanan in 1856, are on all sides falling into line in support of that brave old Whig champion in arms, Abraham Lincoln.

Address of the People's State Committee of Pennsylvania.

To the people of Pennsylvania.

We are about to enter upon another great National struggle, the issue of which must tell decisively for the weal or woe of our common country.

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

Corruption has gained undisputed mastery in almost every department of power, and stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the Government, and shameless profligacy has given us National bankruptcy at home and national dishonor abroad.

The studied purpose of the National Administration has been to sectionalize the Government, and give boundless dominion to a system that has dishonored and beggared free industry wherever its devastating steps have gone.

Against this fatal sectionalism the friends of 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.

To restore the Government to its original purity, to redeem it from its fatal hostility to the interests of free labor, from the corruption the profligacy and the sectionalism which have marked the party in power, are the great purposes of the People's organization in Pennsylvania.

Our standard bearers fitly represent the vital issues involved in the struggle. They command the unbounded confidence of friends, and the respect of foes. Even partisan malice is impotent to assail them.

Whether our opponents will enter the contest united or divided, our duties and dangers will be the same. In any event, the triumph of the right will be resisted with the spirit of desperation.

of North and South by irreconcilable differences of principle, and bleeding from wounds inflicted within their own household, yet there is one common 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 national tranquility and national honor demand it.

A. K. McCLELLAN, 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, fairly, squarely. He asked them whether this squatter sovereignty platform? The Cincinnati platform is ambiguous. We at the South say it means one thing—they at the North say it means another.

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 betrayed, its interests ever sacrificed.

Mr. Hamlin's Democracy.—In announcing 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 ultra Democrat, but having quarreled with his party, was discarded by it."

"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 ever he was, and it was the democratic vote of Maine—which could not be cheated nor driven into the support of the Slave Democracy—which elected Hamlin Governor in 1856...

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 mob 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 North-west 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 daguerotypes, 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, and afterwards became a printer, and continued "setting up type" till he commenced the study of the law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1833, when he was 24 years of age.

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 men. 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 "architects 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 as "tariff Andy," was present at a Republican ratification meeting at Conneville on Friday, and made a first rate speech in favor of our nominees. He urges upon the farmers, the mechanics and laboring men of all classes, the necessity of a change in the Administration of the Government. He had served in Congress with "Honest Old Abe Lincoln," and knew him to be the friend of the laboring man.