But, do not despair of the Republic. plause.] It will pass the ordeal imposed upon it by Disunion Democracy unscathed, and will rise redeemed and strengthed to march onward in fulfillment of its high mission. Pennsylva-nia will, in October next, speak in thunder On the 23d of December. tones for the Union, for Protection, for Free and we shall rear out standard victoriously to this Union, of every clime, and it will be in hostilities." harmony with the great sentiment—'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and insepa-

When the speaker closed, the applause was designing and continued for some moments:

## ABRAHAM LINGOLN.

#### THE PEOPLES' CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

### Sketch of His Life and Character.

Although in the present campaign the people are contending for the success of great principles, and not for the elevation of mere men, it he always upheld the right of petition.

The contending for the success of great principles, and not for the elevation of mere men, it he always upheld the right of petition.

The content of the light of petition. s proper that we should know something of is proper that we should know something of the history and character of the man whose who are battering for the rallying cry for those who are battering for the rights of mankind. In this contest the undying principle involved is the gress as sustained or authorized the slave trade ple. The debates of Lincoln and Douglas at the contest the undying principle involved is the test the undying principle involved is the rights and the powers of the people of this Re-public. This being a People's movement, it is eminently proper that a man of the people should be our standard-bearer. That Abraham Lincoln is a man of the people, and whose every act and sentiment of life has identified him di rectly with the masses, a glance at his history, private and public, will show.

February, 1809, in what was then Hardin county, in the State of Kentucky His grandfather and his father were both born in Bockingham county, Virginia. His more remote ancestors came from Berks county, in Pennsylvania, and are said to have been of the Quaker persuasion Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of our Presi dential candidate, emigrated to Kentnoke, where he was killed by the Lodians. The as, the father of our subject, married in the year 1806 Nancy Hanks, also a native of Virginia, who was the mother of Abraham Lincolu, now

Abraham Lincola was sent to prim ry schools in Kentucky, in his early years, where he acquired the first rudiments of an education.

When he was in his eighth year, his father removed to Spencer county. Indians. This portion of the country was then an almost until the country was the his father again married lady of Kentucky.-During this period Abraham attended schools but not regularly, and all his schooling did not amount to more than a year in the aggregate. howev r, by that better much for knowledge, ma of mederate means and time reading such books as he could obtain.

At the age of oineteen he made a trip on a flat-boat to New Orleans, accompanied by the nat-boat to New Orleans, accompanied by the son of his employer. In this trip they were at-tacked one night by seven negroes, who at-topmted to kill and rob them. After a desper-ate battle, the negroes were driven off, and the youthful pair proceeded on their voyage. In the Spring of 1830, the Lincoln family re-moved from Indiana to Illinois, in two wagons drawn by oven. They settled at a place on

drawn by oxen. They settled at a place on ency of reporting a tariff bill based upon the the Sangamon river, ten miles west of Decatur. principles of the tariff of 1842. Here they built, a log cabin, while Abraham and his father went to work and split rails to fence their new farm. From that circumstance Mr. Lincoln derives his popular soubriquet.—During the succeeding Winter young Lincoln hird out to go to New Orleans on a flat-boat, mired out to go to New Orleans on a narroar, out apolishing slavery in the District of Columbiand made the journey to Springfield, where he bia. Mr. Lincoln, opposed to agitation on the was to start, in a cause with two companions. They then had to build their boat on which, they performed their juteaded trip. Mr. Of the 21st Mr. Gott offered a resolution prothey performed their juteaded trip. Mr. hibiting the slave trade in the District of Ooffill, who employed Lincoln to perform this lumbia. Mr. Lincoln, desiring to modify some voyage, then engaged him to take charge of a features of the resolution, and to add certain and mill at New Salem, in Sangamon

of which he was elected Capuana, and endured many stead bill. Mr. McClellant oneren the compaign, and endured many stead bill. Mr. McClellant oneren the compaign, and endured many stead bill. Mr. McClellant oneren the compaign and the compaign battle. He still owns land in lowa, which he Recoved, That the pre-ent traffic in the public obtained for warrants granted him for his ser-lands should cease, and that they should be vices in this war.

Abraham Lincoln was ever defeated by a direct work of the people. Such was his popularity at A motion was carried to lay the resolution on home, that his own precinct, which gave Jackham as majority of 115 over Clay, gave Lincoln motion, as he was in favor of giving the public 227 rotes to 7 against him, withough he was an arowed Clay man: This is an unpara kiled ap culature.

in company with snother man, but they did not Columb a goin came before the House. Mr. succeed. He was appointed Postman r at New Lincoln in rodu ed an amendment for the Balem, not with standing his politics; the effice gradual aboli ion of slavegy in the District. being of very little value. He then comme ded being of very little value. He then comme ded this amendment provided that all persons the study of law, borrowing what books he now held in slavery in the Destrict should no could, and soon mastered the ru invents of his main so at the will of their owners, but that of dangamon, and executed his work satisfac-

torily.

In-1884 he was elected to the Legislature, recelving the highest vote of any randid to in our in which case they should not be interfered the fitter; and was re-elected in 1836; 1888 and with. That the children of slave parents should the slate; and was resisted in 1836; 1838 and with. That the children of slave parents should 1840. In 1836 he was Received to practice him be reasonably supp to d and educated by the and semanted to Springfield; where he was tinto owners of their acothers until they arrived at partnership with the S vist. His slocess was a cast in age. Any person shoulding slaves remarkable and he soon had a wide and lucrat could manually them at his application and receive it ive proclass. He was several times app 1 too their full value from the Reasonay of the United a Presidential Elector on the Whigh tikes in States. That the anthorities of Washington is the state of the a Presidential Elector on the Whigh these in States. That the authorities of Washington all lines He was a string friend in latential and Georget we should provide efficient means in let of the gallant "Harry of Electrony," for delivering up to their evenes fagilize should and in 1844 ca wasse! the entire State of Itils escaping into the District. That this act should escaping into the District. That this act should escaping into the District. and in 1844 ca wa-se! the entire State of the node, doing battle for the node Wing stan land to p seel up n by the qualified voters of the node, doing battle for the node Wing stan land to p seel up n by the qualified voters of the bearer. He also prosed over into Indiana, and District, and should not become a law, unless passed over the greater portion of that State, and the principles of the will for whose making anasches for Henry Clay, and the principles of the will for whose with an anasches for Henry Clay, and the principles of the will for whose who is a supplementary of the control of the co making speeches for Henry Clay; and the p-in-ciples of the Whig party of that day. The main contest in Illinois was on the tariff ques Henry Clay in favor of the principle of ir teo-tions. He was then considered the ablest debain his party, and his speeches of that date mo lels for sound sense and vigorous reason.

In 1846 Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Thir- in favor of abiliating the franking privilege. tieth Cougress, and took his seat at the open A bill with this object was teleor the House, ing of the seesing, in December, 1847. Of the and a motion being male to lay it on the table, seven Repres nistives from Illinois, all were Mr. Lincoln voted against the motion.

Democrats but Mr. Lincoln, In the House During Mr. Lincoln's short career in Conwere 117 Whigs, 110 Democrats, and I Ame gress, it will be seen that he placed himself on lican.

Among the first measures brought before the the artise retired to the first measures brought before the the artise retired to the first measures brought before the the artise retired to the first measures brought before the the artise retired to the first measures brought before the the artise retired to the first measures brought before the the artise retired to the first measures brought before the first measures between the first measures brought before the first measures between the firs

against a motion to lay these resolutions on the table. Afterwards a resolution embodying precisely the principles of the above was passed,

On the 23d of December, Mr. Lincoln offered a preamble and resolutions in relation to the Labor and for Free Homes. [Applause.] These Mexican war. The preamble set forth that the principles will be triumphantly asserted as due to ourselves, to our State and to our country; tory, and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens. the world; it will be a triumph proclaiming and that our country "had ample cause of war equal and exact justice to our free brethren of against Mexico, long before the breaking out of against Mexico, long before the breaking out of hostilities." The resolutions called upon the President to inform the House whether it was true that the first blood was shed on our soil, and whether hostilities were not first commenced by the American army

and Mr. Lincoln shared the feeling of his party on that subject, considering the beginning of the war both unnecessary and unjust. When hos-tilities commenced, however, Mr. Lincoln, as

On the 28th of December a petition was presented from citizens of Indiana for the abolition to the Senate for his opposition to the Lecomposition to the District of Columbia. Mr. ton fraud. Mr. Crit endon wrote a letter, ad Lincoln voted in favor of the reception of the vising the Old Line Whigs of Illinois to vote

On the 17th of January, 1848, a resolution gress as sustained or authorized the slave trade in the District of Columbia. After being modified, the resolution was laid on the table, Mr. Lincoln voting against laying it on the table.
February 17th, Mr. Lincoln vot d for supplies for the Mexican war. He voted in favor of a

bill to raise asum of sixteen millions to pay off the debt contracted by the war in M xico. The bill passed by a vote of 192 yeas to 14 nays. Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of Mr Lincoln's vote be no recorded in the affirmative. Mr. Limon also voted twice to take up the Ten Regiment Bi

On the 19th of June, 1848, the first tariff movement was made in the House, and Mr Lincoln put himself equarely on the record on him to introduce the following resolution:

wed, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill increasing the duties on foreign luxuries of all kinds, and on such foreign manufactures as are now coming into ruinous competition with American labor.

Sir Lincoln voted for the resolution.

On the 28th of July the bill to establish territorial governments for Oregon, California and New Mexico came up in the House. Tue bill contained a provision prohibiting the territorial his father in clearing forests and tilling fields passing any law restricting or establishing treme Republicans desired the nomination of until his twenty-first year. In the year 1818, alwery, and that all territorial laws should be Mr. Seward, on a platform of uncompromising his father again magning the desired the support to the sanction of Congress. Mr. Weblegislatures of California and N w Mexico from subject to the sanction of Cougress. Mr. Webster, in the Senate, opposed this bill in one of ple's party considered that the agitation of the his most powerful speeches. Mr. Corwin, then slavery question at the present time would produce no good results, and that the nomination

resolution was introduced into the House It was submitted by Mr. Eckert, and was as follows:

Resolved That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expedi

Mr. Lincoln voted in favor of this resolution hus a second time proving his devotion to the ZOn the 18th of the same month, Mr. Palfrey,

Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce a ill abolishing slavery in the District of Columrestrictions, voted to lay it on the table. The friends of rival caudidates at Chicago.

disposed of to occupants and cultivators, on The the same year he was run for the Legisla proper conditions, at such priors as will nearly ture of his State and beaten, the only time indemnify the cost of their purchase, manage-Abraham Lincoln was ever defeated by a direct ment, and sale.

instance of personal popularity

On the 16th of January, the question of perAbout this time Mr. Linedin opened a store hib ting the slave trade in the District of

mion. He was appointed Deputy Surveyor p races born of clave parents after a certain date, and executed his work satisfact date, should be free, and that no course slaves: should be introduced, except such as accompan ied their masters, who were temporary sojourn

The introduction our enemies ccuse Mr. bigologofiques being an Abolitionist. Every one, whitever tion, Mr. Lincoln taking decided ground with his opinions on the subject of slav, ry, will see Henry Clay in favor of the principle of ir teo, that there was nothing in the bill to which any man could obj ct. Indeed, it was the most

equitable measure on that subject ever brought before Googless. On the 21st of February, Mr. Lincoln voted

Among the first measures brought before the the parties supporting him are now contending thouse were two resolutions, relating to the parties supporting him are now contending powers of Congress to improve rivers and har to a Homested bill, for internal improvements, bors. As this is a question of some importance, against slavery ext ntion and against slavery and Mr. Liucoln placed himself so equately on agitation. Our candidate has a record, and it the record in favor of internal improvements, is exactly what we should desire it to be —

the election of their chief ruler, carries upon its face its dangers and its infamy. [Applause.] Such improvement.

But, do not despair of the Republic. [Ap-]

Mr. Lincoln, with the other Whigs voted in Mr. Trumbull to the United States Senate.— During this contest Lincoln and Douglas had their first passage at arms before the people.

In the opinion of all candid men, the "Little

Giant' found more than his match. After the Legislative contest were decided, Mr. Lincoln was taken up as the Opposition candidate for United States Senator. The Anti-Nebraska Democrats alone voted for Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln would have been elected to the United States Senate, had be followed the wishes of his friends. But fearing that some third candidate, less acceptable than Judge Trumbull might be concentrated upon, he persuaded his friends to withdraw his own name and to vote for Trumbull, thus securing the election of the latter If Mr. Lincoln has not been more in public life, and occupied higher positions, he owes it to his The design of these resolutions was merely self-sacrificing generosity. The people will to establish the truth which was impliedly certainly not condemn him for that. In 1854, subverted by the President's message. The Mexican war was never popular with the Whigs, Illinois, but declined in favor of Mr. Bissel, for whom he labored zealously.

In the year 1858 the famous contest, for the United States Senatorship to k place (Stween) tilities commenced, however, Mr. Lincoln, as Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas The posi in did the other Whigs, recommend d and voted to prosecute it vigorously, as we shall presently see.

A large number of the Reputicans thought it due to Mr Douglas that he should be returned

The contest was unequal for Mr. Lincolu, yet by his perso al popularity and his eloquence, this time are intensely interesting. Mr. Lincoln is conceded by the best judges, even friends of Douglas, to have greatly distanced his compelitor

The result of the contest was that Lincoln received 4,085 votes more than Douglas, though from the unequal apportionment Mr. Douglas had a majority in the Legislature. Mr. Lincoln's net gain on the vote in 1856 was over fourteen thousand. Mr. Douglas was returned to the Senate, but Mr. Lincoln was the choice

On May 16th, 1860, the National Convention of the Republican and People's parties met at Chicago. There was much interest in the rethis question. Mr. Steware, of Pennsylvania, Chicago. There was much interest in the removed to suspend the rules, in order to enable suit of this Convention's work, for on it depended the success or failure of the opposition to the miscalled Democracy in the present Presidential campaign. There were two parties in that Convention—the People's party of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with those who had heretofore acted with the Republican organization, but were now willing to take con-servative ground, and the Republican party proper. These two parties, having many prin ciples in common, and a common inter st desired to unite for the surety of success.

It was soon found that a union could only be in the Senate, also opposed the bill with characteristic ability. Mr. Lincoln voted to lay this bill upon the table. On the 2d of August the bill upon the table. On the 2d of August the bill upon the table. On the 2d of August the said would insure defeat. They were d strought for the organization of Oregon Territory being lictore the Enusa, a motion was made to skilke out the provision extending the ordinary. Mr. Liuroln voted against the motion, at in favor of retaining the ordinare.

On the 12th of December, 1848, another tariff form embodying the issues of protection, a resolution was introduced into the House. It homestead policy, internal improvements, and homestead policy, internal improvements, and a Pacific Railroad, was adopted. Some few compromises had to be made with other ele-

ments, and one or two indifferent planks were insurted, which may be construed in a manner not quite satisfactory to our people, although taking them in their diclared intent, they are not particularly objectionable.
On the third ballot Abraham Lincoln, of Illi nois, received the nomination for the Presidency amidst the wildest excitement. was the greatest triumph of conservatism in was the greatest trumph of conservation in the Chicago Convention. In the evening of the same day (the 18tb) Haribal Hamilia, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

The news of the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was received everywhere with the most intense satis action, except perhaps by a few personal county.

On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, of the properties of a homeof which he was elected Captain. He did good directly in favor of the principle of a homeout the nomin tion of Mr. Lincoln, for they felt that he was of them and one in whom they of which he was elected Captain. He did good directly in favor of the principle of a homeout of the most implicit confidence— Every sac, enemies as well as friends, felt that
Abraha Lincoln was destined to be the next
President of the United States.

Mr. Lincoln is a man well worthy to be the

Chief Executive officer of this government.— No fault whatever can be found with him, and his most litter pili ical opponents are obliged to confess that he is personally above reproach. All they can say against him, is to attempt to ridicule him for his all ged want of education. Mr. Linco'n is not an ignorant man, although his early opportunities were very poor. He has been a life-long student, and possesses a fund of general knowledge injoyed by few. Sluce leaving tongres, he has mastered the s'x books of Euc it's Ge metry. Any person who will reaf the debites between Mesers, Lincoln and Douglas, and a seit that the former is ignorant must be sadly deficient in understanding.

must be sady dediction in understanding. He exhibits a fund of practical knowledge of the affects of our Nation, and a statesmanlike audity passessed by sew public man.

The following account of Mr. Lincoln's first and only duel, which was not a duel, is taken

from a Culc go outnal:

A great deal of iun was had by the jokers, in Springlie d, about an affair, in which a long time ago our good friend Liucoln, the candidate for the Presidency, was engaged. A young lady of the city, now the wife of a nistinguished Stateman, wrotes a program in a butterque weln, for the Sangamon Frimal, in which Gen.
Shields was good humoredly tidiculed for his connection with a m public measure. The connection with a m public measure. The Gen rail was greatly incensed and demanded of the editor the n me of the off nding party Od Sm' put him . ff with a request for twenty four hours to consider the matter, and shortly afterward meeting Lincoln, told him his perplexity. Tell him I wrote it, said Lincoln; and tell him he did. A ter s deal of diplomacy to get a retracti n'of the offensive parts of the saragraph in question, Shields sent a challenge which binolin accepted, named broadswords as the weapons, and an unfrequented, well wooded isla d'in the Mississippi, just below Atton, as the place. Old Abe was first on the ground, and when Shields arrived he found his antegonist, his sword in one hand and a hatcher the other, with his cost of clearing away he und roush! Bore the preliminary ar-ngem uts were c moleted, John J. Hardia wuo, somehow, had got wind of whit was all at, appared on the scene, colled them both d -d fools and by his arguments, a ldressed to beir comm in rease, and by his ridicule of the figure that they, two well-grown, bearded men, we o making there, out with a frog sticker in we git ite the resolution:

During his public ife, he did not cast a vote or feedback. That if, in the judgement of Congress, it be necessary to improve the invigation of a river to expedite and render seque.

Mr. Lincoln was a delegate in the National the movements of our army, and save from the movements of our army, and save from the movements of our arms and munitions of war.

Congress has the power to improve such rivers. Congress has the power to improve such rivers. Of this delay and loss our arms and munitions of war.

Congress has the power to improve such rivers. Congress has the power to improve such rivers. Of this delays advected the States of the triple of the feedback. The tit to be necessary for the present Taylor. He also can wassed the States of the interest Taylor. The lives of our seamen, repairs, safe, of the heart of the feedback. The tit to be necessary for the present of the heart of the feedback. The tit to be necessary for the present of the heart of the feedback. The tit to be necessary for the present of the heart of the feedback and the feedback of the feedback. The tit is to which he prove a harbor or inlet, either on our Atlantic.

The feedback is the two results of the consolation of the consolati Lincoln's saying, that the acceptance of the we can learn our delects.

Mr. Lincoln deeply and actively sympathized with the American movement, and b lieves with us, that Americans should rule America. Although not of the most radical sort, he is still a good and true American. On the slavery question he is more conservative than many of the Republicans, and in reply to a charge of Mr. Douglas, he said, in relation to the subject of negro equality:
"Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at

on of all I have ever said in regard to theis the whole of it, and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political icquality with the negro, is but a specious fan-tastic arrangement of words, by which a man can prove a horse-che nut to be a chesnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of elavery in the States where it now exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between

the winds and the sk races. There is a phy ment, that will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality, and insamuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. The following shows his position on the subject of the Uni n and the disunionists:

But you, Democrats, are for the Union, and you greatly fear the success of the R-publicans

would destroy the Union. Why? Do the Re publicans declare against the Union? Nothing like it. Your own statement of it is, that it the Black Republicans elect a President, you won't stand it! You will break up the Union. That will be your act, not ours To justify it, you must show that our policy gives you just cause for such desperate action. Can you do that? When you attempt it, you will find that our policy is exactly the policy of the men who made the Union. Nothing more and nothing less." Do you really think you are justified to break the Government rather than have it administered as it was by Washington, and other great and good men, who made it? If you do, you are very unreasonable, and more reason able men cannot and will not submit to you. While you elect Presidents we submit; neither breaking nor attempting to break up the Union. It washall Constitutionally elect a President, it will be our duty to see that you also submit.-Old John Brown has been executed for treason aganist a State. We cannot object, even though be agreed with us in thinking slavery wrong. That cannot excuse violence, bloodsued and traison. It could avail him nothing that he might think bimself right. So, if Constituyou undertake to destroy the Union, it will be our duty to deal, with you as old John Brown has been dealt with. We shall try to do our duty. We hope and believe that in no section will a majority so act as to render such extreme

measures necessary."
A gentlem in who was present at Mr. Lincoln's house, when the official announcement was made of his nomination for the Presidence

of the United States, thus describes him: "ABRAHAM LINGOLA'S appearence is striking. The first impression produced in looking at him is, that he is a hard featured ugly, min, but his quiet unoutrusive dignity of bearing and manner, soon dispels this impression. He is not over the prime of life, apparently not over fifty, and now he comes to be known as 'One Abs.' I cannot imagine. In person he is tall Ass." I cannot imagine: Le parson he is tall and lim. His height is six feet the and a half fuches, and his extremities appear to be disproportionately long, his neck unusually so. He is straight, anonless and the control of the co He is straight, angular and wiry, without any redundancy of either fat or muscle. His hair is dark, and the eyes are full, dark and expressive. His heid and face indicate a powerful intellect and an iron will, and yet his sunny mile and caniel expression of the control of the smile and genial expression discover him to be a man of great amiability of temper and gener-osity of disposition. His strongly developed features, prominent cheek bones; and the harshly defined rugged lines which mark the light and shade of his whole expression, when his features are in repose, are in strong contrast with the agreeable cheerfulness and humor which sparkle in his eye when engaged in conversation, and which render him one of the most attractive and companionable gentleman t has ever been my good, fortune to meet .-Mr. Lincoln reminded me foroibly of Henry Clay. There is much in the appearance of pleasure of his society has been broken. How it is that the first impression that Ahraham Liucoln is a homely, awkward looking man, was so suddenly dispelled, was to me a puzzle, for afterwards I saw nothing but grace, culture, and intellectual brilliancy.

and Burlington Railway was coming west recently the conductor was accosted at Hanna station, in Indiana, by a smart, intel ligent and good-looking female, who solie ted a ride. She explained that she had eloued from her parents on account of there oppositon to her union with a young man to whom she was attached: Conductor Moore advised her to reconsider her determination to elope; and decline I taking her on board. and the train moved on leaving her, as was suppose, behind. Some ime after, one of the train men had occasion to pass over the care, and found the kirk, with her band boxes, clinging to a car loaded with timber. just back of the engine. She had only a space of about six inches of the car testand on, and in that perilous position, with the sparks of the locomotive beating upon her, she had ridden twelve miles. The train was stopped and the girl taken into the conductor's car and left at Kent; but with uncon quered will, she succeeded in rasing suffinent money to pay her fore on a subsequent passenger train, and on Weden day evening she passed throult this city to Chillicothe, where sho met her lover.

Some men think because, as Has been sai l, a bard must be in some degree insane, that they are Byrons, for the reason that they are devoid of brains, believing they are born poets when they are only born fools.

A CHINESE MAXIM BAYS: "We require four things of woman: that virtue dwelo in her heart—h t modesty play on her brow—that sweetness flow from her lips—that industry occupy her hand."

CONSTANT SUCCES Shows us but one side of the world, for, as it surrounds us with his hand, broke up the fight. We do not know friends who will tell us only our merits, so how Gen! Shields feels, but we have heard of it silestoes those enemies from whom alone

SPEECH

# ANDREW G. CURTIN

AT LANCASTER, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

Fellow Citiz ns-I have spoken often and al-"Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at ways in the open air. If the audience behind any greater length, but it is the true complex me will keep perfectly quiet, I will be heard by You will notice by my voice toose in front. institution of slavery and the black race. This that I have been speaking too much for an ordi nary physical man.

I desire now to speak to the people of Lancaster county. Fellow-citizens—forty-seven times have I proclaimed my principles and the princi les of my party in Western Pennsylvania, and I believe I have spoken acceptably.— Now, having finished my engagemen's in the west, it is proper that I should speak in the strong-hold of the ancient Henry Clay [im-mense applause, and a voice earnestly, "Oh mense applause, and a voice earnestly, "Oh Lord, Whig party. You don't give me leave tence, the magio of the name and conservative Whig party seems still to exist among the people of Lancaster county. will not name his name again.

I notice that the distinguished gentleman who is my competitor for the highest honor in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, has at last broken silence. On Monday night General Foster seems to have made a speech to the people of Philadelphia; a very good speech.— [Laughter.] Certainly it affords me much pleasure and increased gratification to be in nomination and contest so distinguished an houor, with so distinguished a gentleman as General Henry D. Foster.

His sp ech is full of ingenuity. [Laughter.] noticed, however, that he confines himself in his speech to a reply to Col. McClure, Chairman of the State Central Committee. not read Col. McClure's speech, being engaged before the people of Western Pennsylvania; but I also understand that he answered General Foster's speech in the Wigwam in Philadelphia, and to these gentlemen L will leave the controversy. Having known Col. McClure since his mature manhood, he would not have been there he is now if I had not known him, and leave my distinguished competitor to his ten

He says; however, in his speech, that he will give me ten dollars [laughter] for every Senator to whom I spoke in favor of the Morrill tariff bill; and in the same speech he parades the fact that he went to Washington and im-plored the Democratic Senate to pass the bill that measure that would bring relief to the suffering interests of Penusylvania. I will becept the challenge; if he will give me ten dollars for every Republician Senator to whom I spoke, I will give him one hundred dollars for every Senator he converted. [Langhter.] I will call him out. [A voice—"We'll elect you anyhow," followed by renewed langhter and cheers.] Yes, fellow-citizens, I did go to Washington to do what might be in my power. to procure the passage of the Morrill tariff bill. [A voice-"I saw you there"-with cheers and

langhter.]
All the friends and relatives I have are interest d in the protection of labor in Pennsylva-nia. All that I have, save the house I live in, is invested in manufacturing. My friends are interested in manufacturing; but when my distinguished competitor who now offers me ten dollars a head for my fidelity to the tariff, supported "Polk, Dalias, and the tariff of '42." I was under the immortal leader of the Whig party, Henry Clay. [Cacers.] From him Lecalways in favor or presention, and yet Mr. Ros-ter comes and offers, me ten dollars for every senator I spoke to. I would have him know that I poke to many of the Senators of my political faith, and I found them all right Cheers.] Now, Lwill give him one thousand dolla:s for every Senator he converted nays more, I will give it to him for every Senator:

Buchanan, Beckman and himself converted.

Now, let us understand where we stand; and not be caught by clap-trap: [A voice 'shat's so.'] I have interpreted them with the greatest tairness; I have spoken of the gentleman with respect, and shall continue to do so, but when he is driven to a corner, forced to such shifts, reserve cannot be charged upon me and my party. My party was faithful to the principles of protection in the p ssage of the Morrill tariff bill. There was a passage of the bill in the House, and there was a rejection of the bill by the Senate. The House was of my these great men in common, and much more pullicul party, and the Santte was of his in their intellectual structure. No man can political party, and the Santte was of his Whether Gen. Foster should be elected Government. nor of Pennsylvania is of small mun can leave him without a regret that the must be measured by the company we keep, nleasure of his seciety has been broken. How and because we act with the National organization, and in favor of the principle of protection; we are feeble as infants when taking the

words of the giant.

I have no doubt General Boster is a tariff man, because he says he is; I have no doubt many of the Democratic men of Pennsylvania are tariff men, and for a like resson. If they A DANGEROUS RIDE TO WIN A LOVE .- As are successful tariff men they must go with the the freight trian on the Logansport, Peoria national political organization in favor of a t riff, or certainly they can be of little account in procuring the pass go of such a measure. But, my friends, it makes very little differ encoto the State of Pennsylvania, wh m they e ect as their Governor. You, each one of you have as much right to expect that distinguished honor as either General Foster or his competitor. The only difference between you and them comists in this the circle has grown smaller and smaller until but two men stand

within it. I have no doubt General Foster desires to be elected. The infilmity of ambition leads him to be desired to be elected Governor. Frankne-s compels me to say that I feel a little of ne-s compels me to say that I feel a little of that is fire, it, maself, [a voice, "! bully, b, y," another voice; ", ou will be el cted," voices, "that a," and G d willing; I will be elected I made up my mind I would be. I have gone on the ground and spoken to the prode, and disapproved guilt and sleecit. I have produin. disapproved guit and necest. A nave productioned my principles in the faces of honest people.

Let us look at the question. Some of your ad in the newspapers of the war of speadies, of our orators in that protracted struggle which resulted in the election of Mr. Pensington, Speaker of the House of Ripresentatives at Washington. Then Southerners said that the election of a Repub ican Speaker would create

of this form of government.
It is now said, my fellow-oitizens, that of the many men now tamed for the office of President of the United States, and now before the people for that desinguished h nor, that the election of one of them will tend to the dissolution of the Union Bell, Breckinridge, Douglas, Houston, Smith, Lincoln [A vice— "T ney."] Of all these it is said the election of ne is not possible by the people. It is said by p difficient, in speeches preclaim d from one end of the Union to the other, that if the peend of the Union to spectour, many remarkant sal petricoatt by the and of all springs to of this, great Union clott, a Republicant sm, the crinoline is rid of all springs. For ident, the desolution of the Union much sem, the crinoline is rid of all springs. Thave never heard this from those of bolts, pivots, &c., and is inflated its answer of the containing any answer.

tendenci s which might result in a dissolution

that the acceptance of the weight we have heard of the invention is this the acceptance of the weight we have heard of the invention is this the acceptance of the weight we have heard of the invention is this that the acceptance of the weight were not of the invention is this they would be poyeties when they would be poyeties with the work of the communicate with the would be poyeties when they would be poyeties they would be poyeties when they would be poyeties they would be poyeties they would be poyeties when they would be poyeties when they would be poyeties when they would be poyeties they

years they are called upon to elect a part we and now are told if we legally elect to of our choice, it will dissolve the Un. say the people can't elect them by vote, but that they will take the the House of Representatives or inter-Now the design is apparent that if elect Abraham Lincoln President, will be dissolved But my fell was such result can follow and strength is to be laid in bloname let it come now. (Checrs ) Y right to transmit such a red legacy of his your children. How is it, my feilowed Once, in the early history of this govern the people failed to elect a President sident, and one single vote would have already and one single vote would have already are President of the jUnited States man who was afterwards a traiter of inta character, who went to his grave with his dyed with the blood of one of the pures a in the Revolution. Thomas Jeffers or

elect such officers as they see tit

vote. In 1924 they tried the experiment The Union was agitated from its centre circumference. The great men of the days tarnished. Falsehood and defarration str. great and noble heart of Henry Cay in intment and sorrow to his grave  $N_{\rm ow}$ the people have a plain, Constitutional deperform, why let them do it, and let Ab

elected, on the forty-eighth ballot, by but

Lincolu be elected by the voice of the part suppose the Union is dissolved will it be divided? Our fathers formed in perpetual. They kindled upon its alter. light of liberty designed to illuminate world. South Carolina and Virgicia de that on the election of a President by the ple, they will dissolve the Union; but By going out of it? They can go out in they please, but when they go they can their chattels with them, and the institute of their chattels with them, and the institute of their chattels with them. around which they cling with so mu city; they may leave the country behing Virginia and South Carolina will still be map of the Union, (laughter.) and let take care that the sentiment so deer planted in the Anglo Saxon race, that is ree labor loving men will go and squar the land they left.

And now in regard to the tariff of ISI2 that time the Government, so far from ing the interests of Pennsylvania, has betually at war with her.

The speaker proceeded further in a feat important remarks, and introduced Mr Grow, the Peunsylvania or Keitt pana expounder, who made a few brief and priate remarks. In his section of the they had two parties—one the people ties the postmisters.

### Philadelphia Byening Bulletin, (neu-Politics in a Prayer Meeting. -A

Rebuke. The present campaign is distinguished feature so prominently as by the great man-of well-behaved, orderly, respectable and mirably officered and drilled Lincoln and tin Clubs. They have added great interest the meetings and processions, and have some to enlist in political pursuits many young who would otherwise be idle and designed the cause of freedom and protected much to their efforts. Still more house due them if the full Peoples' vote sh their means be brought out, and Curt Lincoln should carry the State.

But the anti-Lincoln people, anery anaprot turn out such well-discipl new ous, have taken every opportunity of it and villfying the Peoples Clubs, notwing the fact that the Wide Awakes, I bles, Continentels, &c., have had too self-respect to embroil themselves in the Noon Prayer Meeting was instantly rebuked therefor by one most venerable, distinguished and below vines in the city. Our namby pampy had made a three minute speech, in walked the prayers of the congregation of the congregation of the congregation of the congregation. asked the prayers of the congregation !young men in the political clubs. His is might be surprised to learn (he went or these clubs were not all vagabonds and la but that many respectable young men witheir degraded and rowdy ranks. This s things grieved him so much that he ask

prayers of all present! The eminent and experienced divise as to above, then rose. He remarked that young men were in danger, and that we pray for them uncessingly. We should for all classes and conditions of people still, he thought that the members clubs could not be better employed than potriotic work of endeavoring to conti-affairs of this great Republic. It was a privilege, and should be sacredly go Again : - being members of these organisher young meh from licentiousness. luptuousness, from idleness, from aveil kindred vices, and brought them und plined effirts toward a worthy end. As the being drilled and uniformed, and marchine the meetings, he would merely say that discipline was one of restraint, and not landianies. It held in their terd no b rather than er couraged it. them go to a me ting in a disord thy rank by rank, under soldierly drill!

We give not the words but the substan the remarks of the reverend Doctor, at h reby t nder him our most hea ty thates his just rebuke to the preceding spake there is one thing that tends toward to America, it is that cowardly, Miss Fancy. water spirit which would keep all honed high minded, respectable men out of p and would give the control of the laws and stitutions of this glorious Union en irely the bands of the loufers, pris fighters, 100 and rascals who are always trying to exthat control. No! the man who re'uvote for what his consciouce and comme LI him is petriotic and right, does not de the rights of citizenship; has no claim or protection of the law. If his influe confeit on the side of right, it will be felt to side of wro. g. We are as responsible influence as tor any act of our lives

We do not moin to infer that there leficts is political organizations. Far in Like all great privileges, the control of its liable to abuse. But because the blar boonday is furtful to the e. we should ive in a cellur; because some broke are should norrefuce to learn the alphabet too with politics; drunkenness and and cursion trickery and fraud are great evils; but you do not cure them by the drumkards, rioters, tricksters and box stuffers to have everything their own

A Parisian genius has just invented and follow Thave never heard, this from those of bolts, pivots, &c., and is inflated it the North, who feet the dissolution of the preserver, the air furnishing any and Union.

I bolieve that if all the candidates named for of say a quarter of a mile. The satvisers and party were 10 a miles the atvisers and party were 10 a miles to atvisers and party were 10 a miles to atvisers.