

COLUMBIA AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor.

"TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT OVER THE DARKENED BARTH."

\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 14.—NO. 24.

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

VOL. 24.

THE Columbia Democrat

Published every Saturday morning, by LEVI L. TATE, in Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa. OFFICE: In the new brick building, opposite the bridge, by side of the Court House. "Democrat's Head Office."

Campaign Poetry.

Hurrah! For Breckinridge and Lane. Unfold the banner to the breeze From Georgia through the land to Maine, And let its waving folds display The names of Breckinridge and Lane.

Political.

Life of Lincoln.

In the House of Representatives, on the 10th of June, Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an enthusiastic Douglas-man from Illinois, in reply to Mr. Washburne, gave a history of the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln, Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, from which we make the following extracts.

Saul was chosen by the Israelites as their ruler, not because he was skilled in hunting asses, but because the Lord had indicated to him the proper man for them to select. The Republicans, without any evidence that the Lord had bestowed a special blessing upon them in the person of "Uncle Abe," say he shall be the ruler over this mighty Republic. And why? My colleague gives the answer. Hear it! He was born in Hardin county, Kentucky; removed with his father to Spencer county, Indiana; lived amid the "wild and romantic scenes of the border;" made his first advent into the "great world" as a flatboatman, and actually found his way back home, after the cargo was disposed of, without a guide; removed to Illinois; passed the first year in Macon county; split, in one winter, with John Hanks, three thousand rails; and besides, worked at a still-house! On account of these "thrilling incidents" and great feats, my colleague claims the Republicans are going to put him into the White House at the other end of the avenue! The principal merit, however, set up for Mr. Lincoln is, that, in conjunction with John Hanks, his kinsman, he "split three thousand rails."—Yes, that is the exact number; Mr. Lincoln remembers it! Well, suppose he did, what of it? The first remark I have to make on the subject is, that splitting three thousand rails is no great job. I know something about cutting wood and "splitting rails" myself, and I know that any ordinary good workman can split one hundred and fifty rails per day; so that, allowing "Uncle Abe" to have been a "full hand"—and certainly his friends claim nothing less for him—he worked at rail splitting just ten days, for which he is to be idolized and made President. The next remark I have to make is, it is claimed by the Republicans that Mr. Lincoln was actually condescending enough, before he became a "lawyer," to work! Workingmen, what think you of this reflection upon you? Suppose Mr. Lincoln did once work at manual labor: why boast of it? Millions of others as good as he have done the same; and although it is not stooping from the proud position of God's nobility—no dishonor—yet you are now insulted by the inference drawn by the Republicans, that Mr. Lincoln is far above you! If you pocket the insult, I am much deceived.

But, Mr. Chairman, what I desire to notice more particularly concerning the "rail-splitting" is this: my colleague says this portion of Mr. Lincoln's history "gave rise to the incident in the late Republican State convention, in Macon county, which awakened the intensest and wildest enthusiasm." "John Hanks presented to the convention two of the rails made by himself and Mr. Lincoln. The effect was electrical. One spontaneous burst of applause went up from all parts of the wigwag." So says my eloquent colleague. "Two rails" brought down the house! "Of course," Mr. Lincoln was called out, and made an explanation of the matter. "Of course he was," he actually related the "stirring incident" that he once helped to make some rails. How wonderful! "Nothing contained in all this!" It was, "of course," purely an accident that John Hanks was in town on the day of the convention; an accident that he brought the "two rails" with him; an accident that he asked to present them to the convention; an accident that Mr. Lincoln was there; and hence nothing of what was going on; an accident that he was called on for a speech; nothing prearranged; nothing contrived in the whole affair—all accident! Tell it to the marines! The whole thing, as is clearly evident, was gotten up by Mr. Lincoln himself, and deserves, as it has received, the scoff and contempt of the whole country. Mr. Lincoln will find that "trading on a rail" into office is a sore business.

LINCOLN'S BETRAYAL OF HENRY CLAY. Passing, Mr. Chairman, that portion of Mr. Lincoln's life when he was a member of the Legislature from the county of Sangamon as possessing nothing worthy of note, and also passing over the "extraordinary" efforts spoken of by my colleague as having been made in 1840 in favor of "Tip and Ty" as barren of interest, (for nobody ever heard of their amounting to anything, until since he has become a candidate for President,) and also passing by his stump-speech efforts of 1844, in which year he was on the electoral ticket for Mr. Clay, and up to which time nothing had occurred to attract public attention particularly to him, I will dwell for a single moment upon his betrayal of Mr. Clay.—At the house of his brother-in-law in Springfield, the city of his residence, he was proposed to a large company of prominent Whig gentlemen who were congregated there, to throw Mr. Clay overboard and take up General Taylor. General Singleton, a distinguished old-line Clay Whig of Illinois, who had followed the fortunes of his brave and gallant old leader through sunshine and storm, and who held his banner firmly grasped, condemned the scheme as impious; yet it was finally consummated at Philadelphia, in a conclave in which Mr. Lincoln was master of ceremonies, and the Brutus who gave the final blow that laid his chieflain low; who gave the mortal stab to the great leader of the Whig party, and expected, and, if I am correctly informed, claimed, for General Taylor's administration the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office for his services. There is no doubt of the fact that he expected to receive it. Instead of being a modest, retiring gentleman, he has always been an inveterate office-seeker.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want General Singleton to speak for himself. I read from his published remarks; and hear him! Mr. Lincoln has never dared to deny a single word he uttered. Mark well what he says. Let the Clerk read it. The Clerk read, as follows: "Mr. Lincoln against Henry Clay. "Mr. Lincoln was the first man in Illinois who proposed to an organized body of Whigs to abandon Henry Clay, and the principles of the Whig party. In or about June, 1847, the constitutional convention being in session, the Whig members of said convention were privately summoned to appear at the house of Ninian W. Edwards, in the city of Springfield. The meeting being organized, Mr. Lincoln explained its object to be the selection of some other man than Henry Clay as the standard-bearer of the Whig party in the coming presidential contest. The name of General Taylor was proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and the necessity of immediate action urged, on the ground that if the Whigs did not take Taylor for their candidate, the Democrats would. That the Whig party had fought long enough for principle, and should change its motto to success.—Resolutions being adopted by this meeting in accordance with the views expressed by Mr. Lincoln, Charles H. Constance and myself immediately left the house. "When the Whig convention assembled in Philadelphia, in 1848, Abraham Lincoln united in all the schemes against Henry Clay, and contributed there and elsewhere every thing in his power to rob that great and good man of the honors he had so richly earned by a long life of devotion to his country and to his party. "Mr. Lincoln even went so far as to try to prevent me from taking a seat in the Philadelphia convention; and urged me to surrender my seat to Dr. Zabriske—Zabriske then being a citizen of New Jersey, and not of Illinois, because Zabriske was for Taylor, and I was for Henry Clay for the Presidency. "As a member of Congress, Mr. Lincoln was actively engaged, during the spring of 1848, in concocting schemes for the defeat and overthrow of Henry Clay, and finally rejoiced when he beheld the mangled remains of that great patriot and statesman inhumanly butchered by those claiming to be his friends. "After the election of General Taylor, he cast his eyes upon the Land Office, at Washington, soon to be disposed of by the President. The Whig party of Illinois, claiming that appointment, recommended Cyrus Edwards of Madison county, who was regarded by all in the party, and out of it, with the highest veneration as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman. The recommendation of Cyrus Edwards was forwarded to Mr. Lincoln, then a member of Congress, who, instead of laying it before the President, kept it in his pocket, and pretended that he was the only man that could keep Justin Butterfield from receiving the appointment. When the Whig party learned the game Lincoln had played on their old and true friend, Mr. Edwards, instead of helping him to defeat Butterfield, they, in the town of Springfield, administered to Lincoln a most severe rebuke for going for Butterfield instead of for Lincoln. From that time until within a year or two past, Mr. Lincoln has been compelled to remain in retirement."

LINCOLN'S MEXICAN WAR RECORD. He seems to have taken his seat in Congress impressed with the belief that his own Government was all wrong and Mexico all right. The President, in his message to Congress of the 11th of May, 1846, asserts that the Mexican Government had refused to receive the envoy of the United States, and after long-continued menaces, had at last invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our citizens.—In his annual message of December 8, 1846, he again says that we had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities, but even then we forbore to take redress until Mexico became the aggressor, by invading our soil and shedding the blood of our citizens. And again, in his message of December 7, 1847, he says Mexico refused even to hear the terms of adjustment; and, under wholly unjustifiable pretenses, involved the two countries in war by invading the territory of Texas and striking the first blow. Congress had also declared the war to exist "by the act of Mexico," and that it was our duty to defend the rights and honor of the nation. Still Mr. Lincoln was not satisfied! He could not be consoled!—Although he saw both lines of our gallant army moving on from victory to victory, and our arms covered with imperishable glory, he could not be reconciled! In sixteen days after he took his seat in Congress he offered the resolution which I send up, and ask to be read. The Clerk read as follows: "Whereas the President of the United States, in his message of May 11, 1846, has declared that 'the Mexican Government not only refused to receive him, (the envoy of the United States,) or listen to his propositions, but after a long-continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory, and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil.' And again, in his message of December 8, 1846, that 'we had ample cause of war against Mexico long before the breaking out of hostilities; but even then we forbore to take redress into our own hands until Mexico herself became the aggressor by invading our soil in hostile array, and shedding the blood of our best citizens.'—And yet again, in the message of December 7, 1849, that the Mexican Govern-

ment refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he (our minister of peace) was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretenses, involved the two countries in war, by invading the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.' And whereas this House is desirous to obtain a full knowledge of all the facts which go to establish whether the particular spot on which the blood of our citizens was so shed was or was not at that time our own soil: Therefore, "Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House—1. Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his message declared, was or was not within the territory of SPAIN, at least after the treaty of 1819 until the Mexican revolution? 2. Whether that spot is or is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary government of Mexico? 3. Whether that spot is or is not within a settlement of people, which settlement has existed ever since long before the Texas revolution, and until its inhabitants fled before the approach of the United States Army? 4. Whether that settlement is or is not isolated from any and all other settlements by the Gulf and the Rio Grande on the south and west, and by wide, uninhabited regions on the north and east? 5. Whether the people of that settlement, or a majority of them, or any of them, have ever submitted themselves to the government and laws of Texas, or of the United States, by consent or compulsion, either by accepting office or voting at elections, or paying tax or serving on juries, or having process served upon them, or in any other way? 6. Whether the people of that settlement did or did not flee from the approach of the United States Army, leaving unprotected their houses and their growing crops before the blood was shed, as in the message stated; and whether the first blood so shed was or was not shed within the inclosure of one of the people who had thus fled from it? 7. Whether our citizens, whose blood was shed, as in his message declared, were or were not, at that time, armed officers and soldiers, sent into the settlement by the military order of the President through the Secretary of War? Whether the military force of the United States was or was not sent into that settlement after General Taylor had more than once intimated to the War Department that, in his opinion, no such movement was necessary to the defense or protection of Texas?"

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois. That resolution, sir, prefixed to Mr. Lincoln's name in Illinois, the word "spot;" and he is called there "Spot Lincoln" unto this day. There is no striking coincidence between it and the telegraph dispatch sent by General LANE to the Oregon delegates in the Charleston convention.—Mr. Lincoln uses the word "spot" four times, and General LANE uses the word "stand" just four times in his dispatch. There is something significant in the number. What became of Mr. Lincoln's resolution is well known. The House treated it with contempt, and it sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. While, sir, our heroic arms were being borne over hostile territory, and the stars and stripes were floating in triumph over every battle-field while the Illinois regiments, led on by their brave and patriotic officers, were reaping laurels for themselves and their State, Mr. Lincoln was moping about on the territory between the Neuse and the Rio Grande, to see if he could not find the exact "spot" where hostilities commenced, and demonstrate that it belonged to Mexico, and as a consequence that his Government was the aggressor! Sir, I have no feelings of toleration for an American citizen who is not for his country; and I rejoice that Mr. Lincoln's constituents repudiated him and vindicated their patriotism. I cannot, in any imagination, compare him so well to any other man than the notable individual described by Patrick Henry, who went about in the American camp during the Revolution, crying "beef!" "beef!" "beef!" while others were driving from our shores a hostile foe. Mr. Lincoln went about crying "spot!" "spot!" "spot!" The resolution, as well as nearly the whole of Mr. Lincoln's record on the Mexican war question, my colleague carefully suppressed. He is very much like a certain preacher I once heard of, who took for his text the words, "If sinners notice thee, consent thou not;" and read "if sinners notice thee consent thou," and then he stopped. The old deacon reminded him that he had omitted to read the word "not." He answered he never read any more than suited him. My colleague might answer likewise that he never reads any more than suits him. It would be to him no agreement to give Mr. Lincoln's entire record—to be forced to prove that the "spots" on which the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma were fought belonged to Mexico; and hence, as I have said, he never referred to Mr. Lincoln's "spot" resolution. Indeed, he passed over his entire Mexican war record with great rapidity, and said as little about it as possible. The subject is an unpleasant one to him; yet I hope he will pardon me if I pursue it further. Pitt, I believe it was, once said something should be pardoned to the spirit of liberty; and it can, with equal propriety, be said that something should be pardoned to the spirit of inquiry.

On the 3d day of January, 1848, Mr. Houston, then a member of this House from the State of Delaware, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular Army, and of the volunteers under his command, for their indomitable valor, skill and good conduct conspicuously displayed on the 23d and 29d days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a numerous Mexican army, consisting of four times their number, and composed of chosen troops, under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna, and thereby obtaining a victory over the enemy, which, for its signal and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world. "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematic of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion. "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor in such manner as he may deem best calculated to effect the objects thereof." Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved the following as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Houston: "Resolved, That the capitulation of Monterey meets with the entire sanction and approbation of this Congress; and that the terms of said capitulation were as creditable to the humanity and skill of the gallant Taylor as the achievement of the victory of Monterey was glorious to our arms." Mr. Henley moved to add to said resolution the words "engaged, as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation." Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, the same I believe, who was the president of the late Republican Convention, held at Chicago, which put Mr. Lincoln in nomination, offered an amendment to Mr. Henley's amendment to Mr. Kysil's resolution, in these words: "IN A WAR UNNECESSARILY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY COMMENCED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." For this amendment Mr. Lincoln voted. The fact is admitted by my colleague; but he pleads in extenuation of the vote, that others who are now acting with the Democratic party voted likewise. It is so that it is no excuse for Mr. Lincoln. Besides, the individuals referred to long since confessed their error. Mr. Lincoln has made no such confession. He stands just where he did, now, as then, in hostility to his country. He stands just where he did, side by side with CORWY, welcoming our troops, "with bloody hands, to hospitable graves." Desirous of wiping out, as far as possible, this foul record made by Mr. Ashmun's amendment, or, if not that entirely, to break his moral force, Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, proposed a resolution in these words, which Mr. Lincoln voted to lay on the table: "Resolved, That the words of the amendment offered and adopted by the House to the resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor on the 3d of January, 1848, containing the words, 'that the war [meaning with Mexico] was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President, is untrue in fact and calculated to prevent a peace with Mexico on the basis of indemnity, and should be rescinded.' Mr. Lincoln also voted against the resolution of Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, which I will read: "Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Brigadier General R. E. Twiggs, Brevet Major General R. J. Worth, Major G. J. Pillow, and Brigadier General James Shields, and through them to the officers and soldiers of the regular and volunteer corps under their command, for their gallantry and military skill displayed at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulo, March, 1847; at the storming of Cerro Gordo, April, 1847; at the desperate battles of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August, 1847; and at the sanguinary engagements before the City of Mexico, September, 1847. That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major General R. Patterson, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command, for their gallant bearing at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the capture of the castle of Cerro Gordo, Ulo, and at the victory in Cuero Gordo, in March and April, 1847. That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General John A. Quitman, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their heroism and good conduct at the fall of the entire Mexican war record with great rapidity, and said as little about it as possible. The subject is an unpleasant one to him; yet I hope he will pardon me if I pursue it further. Pitt, I believe it was, once said something should be pardoned to the spirit of liberty; and it can, with equal propriety, be said that something should be pardoned to the spirit of inquiry.

from the State of Delaware, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Major General Zachary Taylor and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular Army, and of the volunteers under his command, for their indomitable valor, skill and good conduct conspicuously displayed on the 23d and 29d days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a numerous Mexican army, consisting of four times their number, and composed of chosen troops, under their favorite commander, General Santa Anna, and thereby obtaining a victory over the enemy, which, for its signal and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world. "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematic of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion. "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor in such manner as he may deem best calculated to effect the objects thereof."

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved the following as an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Houston: "Resolved, That the capitulation of Monterey meets with the entire sanction and approbation of this Congress; and that the terms of said capitulation were as creditable to the humanity and skill of the gallant Taylor as the achievement of the victory of Monterey was glorious to our arms." Mr. Henley moved to add to said resolution the words "engaged, as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation." Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, the same I believe, who was the president of the late Republican Convention, held at Chicago, which put Mr. Lincoln in nomination, offered an amendment to Mr. Henley's amendment to Mr. Kysil's resolution, in these words: "IN A WAR UNNECESSARILY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY COMMENCED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." For this amendment Mr. Lincoln voted. The fact is admitted by my colleague; but he pleads in extenuation of the vote, that others who are now acting with the Democratic party voted likewise. It is so that it is no excuse for Mr. Lincoln. Besides, the individuals referred to long since confessed their error. Mr. Lincoln has made no such confession. He stands just where he did, now, as then, in hostility to his country. He stands just where he did, side by side with CORWY, welcoming our troops, "with bloody hands, to hospitable graves." Desirous of wiping out, as far as possible, this foul record made by Mr. Ashmun's amendment, or, if not that entirely, to break his moral force, Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, proposed a resolution in these words, which Mr. Lincoln voted to lay on the table: "Resolved, That the words of the amendment offered and adopted by the House to the resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor on the 3d of January, 1848, containing the words, 'that the war [meaning with Mexico] was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President, is untrue in fact and calculated to prevent a peace with Mexico on the basis of indemnity, and should be rescinded.' Mr. Lincoln also voted against the resolution of Mr. Chase, of Tennessee, which I will read:

"Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Brigadier General R. E. Twiggs, Brevet Major General R. J. Worth, Major G. J. Pillow, and Brigadier General James Shields, and through them to the officers and soldiers of the regular and volunteer corps under their command, for their gallantry and military skill displayed at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Ulo, March, 1847; at the storming of Cerro Gordo, April, 1847; at the desperate battles of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco, August, 1847; and at the sanguinary engagements before the City of Mexico, September, 1847. That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Major General R. Patterson, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command, for their gallant bearing at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the capture of the castle of Cerro Gordo, Ulo, and at the victory in Cuero Gordo, in March and April, 1847. That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General John A. Quitman, and through him to the officers and men under his command, for their heroism and good conduct at the fall of the entire Mexican war record with great rapidity, and said as little about it as possible. The subject is an unpleasant one to him; yet I hope he will pardon me if I pursue it further. Pitt, I believe it was, once said something should be pardoned to the spirit of liberty; and it can, with equal propriety, be said that something should be pardoned to the spirit of inquiry.

conditions which they have so gallantly won in Mexico, for the purpose of falling back on a defensive line." He also voted against allowing Mr. Chase the privilege of introducing other resolutions, which I ask the Clerk to read. The Clerk read as follows. "Resolved, That these victories following each other in quick succession, and wrung from the enemy under all circumstances, create a doubt which to admire the most, the skill and gallantry of the commanders, or the indomitable courage of the soldiers, which prompted this band of heroes to press forward into the heart of the enemy's country, overcoming every obstacle, scattering the armies of Mexico as the chaff before the wind, until the most signal triumphs are crowned by the possession of the far famed 'Halls of the Montezumas.' "Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be struck eight gold medals, with devices emblematic of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the Army, and that one be presented to each of the generals named in these resolutions as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their skill and good conduct in the brilliant campaign of 1847. "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate these resolutions to the generals specified in the foregoing resolutions, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect to the object thereof, and that he be requested to cause an order to be issued and read at the head of the several corps of the Army."

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I will not pursue Mr. Lincoln's Mexican war record further. I turn from it with mingled feelings of pity and indignation. Not satisfied with his vote, he enforced them by an offensive speech, which will stand as an enduring monument to perpetuate his hostility to his own Government. I have no patience, I can have no sympathy, with a public officer who will openly give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Mr. Greeley, in the Tribune of the 21st of May, speaks of Mr. Lincoln as "an opponent of the war with Mexico, and the builder of the original Republican platform. "During the second session of the Thirtieth Congress Mr. Lincoln seems to have subsided. He remained silent and demure. His name hardly appears. The course he pursued at the first session rendered him so generally odious that he seems to have courted obscurity. Nothing more is heard of him for several years, or until he supposes the past has been forgotten, and then he turns up as a candidate for the Senate. TRUMBULL beats him. He next tries his hand upon DOUGLASS. DOUGLASS beats him; and as the "great rejected," he is taken up by the Republicans for President—the veritable "living" "Uncle Abe" is taken up. Alas! for the better days of the Republic! Shades of Clay and Webster, and Wright and Benton, protect us!

LINCOLN A KNOW NOTHING. I remember very well to have heard it said some four years ago that Mr. Lincoln was in Quincy, the city of my residence, attending a Know Nothing lodge. I saw him there at the time, and I have no doubt he went into the lodge. If his friends deny it, I am satisfied I can prove the fact. Mr. Lincoln has been seeking too much for popularity and place not to avail himself of the influence, when he could do it, of an organization so powerful as that was for a time—more especially as its doctrines harmonized so well with his natural proclivities.

The Quincy Herald, a Democratic newspaper, uses the following language bearing upon this point. There is a heap of truth in what the editor says: "THE KNOW NOTHING ELEMENT TRIUMPHED.—That the Know Nothing element in the Black Republican party triumphed at Chicago, in the nomination of a presidential candidate, is now generally well understood. The contest was narrowed down to Seward and Lincoln. So far as the slavery question was concerned, they both occupied about the same position. There was no respect in which Lincoln was preferable to Seward with the Black Republicans then and there assembled, except that Lincoln had been a Know Nothing and Seward had not. It is well known to many of our citizens that Lincoln visited a Know Nothing lodge in this city, the first year that organization was in existence, for they saw him go in and they saw him come out, and many of them saw and heard him address the lodge while he was in there. Mr. Seward had never been a Know Nothing. On the contrary, he was one of the first public men in the country to take a bold and open stand against the Know Nothing organization. And it was precisely this that beat him in the Chicago convention. It was a knowledge of the fact on the part of the members of that convention that Lincoln had been a Know Nothing, and that Seward had not, that nominated Lincoln."

A WANE.—Children should have a minister of their own. Not a gentleman in a stiff neck-cloth and black coat, who says solemnly, in a sepulchral voice, (once a year, on his parochial visit,—"S-a-m-u-e-l—m-y—b-o-y—h-o-w—d-o—y-o-u—d-o!" but a genial, warm-hearted, loving, spiritual father, who considers himself neither wiser, nor greater, nor better than he who took little children in his arms and said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

PROPHECY AND ITS FULFILLMENT.

"I do not expect ever to be married," said a young lady of twenty-three, some five and twenty years ago. "Ah! M——," replied a facetious old uncle, in a tone of mock pathos, "if you thought you should not be married, you would not sleep a wink to-night." "I do not expect to be married," persisted the maiden, "(and I have formed three resolutions on the subject: First, that I will not become scolded toward the world; secondly, that I will not talk scandal; and thirdly, that I will not be ashamed to tell my age.") The girl read her destiny with a prophetic eye, and perhaps her resolutions have been better kept than resolutions generally are. But then the temptation to violate the first two has been small. The world has proved a very good one, presenting as few sharp corners and as many smooth surfaces as could reasonably have been expected; and if the words, "It's hard work living," have been echoed now and then, the prevailing and almost constant sentiment has been: "The world is full of beauty and love." Of course, when one's on good terms with society, there is but little inducement to spend one's breath in circulating ill reports.

As to the last resolution there are transition years, when it requires some little heroism for a woman; especially an unmarried one, acknowledge her age. To render a sufficient reason for this may be difficult; let it be set down to the account of vanity. But when one has fairly succeeded in weathering this stormy cape, the navigation is plain once more. "It is more blessed to be approaching age than to be receding from youth," some one has said; and truly it is easier in some cases to say "I am forty-eight," than it was to say, "I am thirty-three." One even comes to feel the once dreaded term "old maid" applied to herself with perfect equanimity. The words strike the ear, but carry no thrill to the heart. The true woman feels that she can stand on her own responsibility, though she stand alone. Had she inflicted a wound "on the hoily estate of matrimony," that relation, more frequently abused, perhaps, than any other of God's blessed gifts—had she done this, by giving her hand without the pure offering of the heart, she might well feel that she had taken a step downward. But standing in the unity in which God created her, she can wrap the mantle of her own self-respect about her, and while she acknowledges that many a sister woman has in her keeping holy and beautiful treasures which she has not, she will feel that, by the faithful discharge of her own duties, she also performs a perfect work in the world.—Many and sacred may be her ties to earthly friends; or, if these be wanting,

"Gains from heaven, if so be will, Sweeter melody may make On the lonely mountain rill. Than the sweetest waters make Who leads the Father and the Son, May be left but not alone."

SPEAKING TO ONE ANOTHER.

Much of the suffering which is endured by the people of God, grows out of their ignorance of each other's trials. These that fear the Lord too seldom speak one to another. Every heart knoweth its own bitterness, but another's it does not know. The tempted believer, as he struggles against the motions of sin in the flesh, is sometimes almost ready to cast off all hope for he cannot see how his sense of dejection can consist with that holiness without which no man can see the Lord. He not only regards himself as less than the least of saints, but doubts whether he be a saint at all. And yet this is the experience of every child of God, without a single exception, at some period, of his pilgrimage. The holiest and the very best of men have sometimes been brought to the very bars of the pit. A David, a Luther, a Bunyan, an Erskine and a Toplady—these have all known what it was to cry, "How long wilt thou forget me, O Lord? Forever! How long wilt thou hide thy face from me? How long shall I take counsel in my soul, having sorrow in my heart daily? How long shall mine enemy be exalted over me? Consider and hear me, O Lord my God; lighten mine eyes, lest I sleep the sleep of death." Let the tempted believer learn that his experience of the bitterness of sin, and of the deceitfulness and wickedness of his heart, is precisely that of all God's best. They are all fighting against the world, the flesh and the devil, and not one of them finds an easy warfare. Not one of them but must water his couch with tears—not one but must sometimes exclaim, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" But they may all, through the apostle, "I thank God, through Jesus Christ our Lord."