# UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

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Jan. 1, 1858. WORDEN & CORNELIUS.


## The Origin of "Yankee Doodle."

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Once on a time, old Johnny Bull
Flew in a raging fury,
And swore that Jonathan should have
No trials, sir, by jury;
That no elections should be held
Across the briny water,
And now said he, "I'll tax the tea
Of all his sons and daughters."
Then down he sate in hurly state,
And blustered like a grenadier,
And in derision made a tune
Called "Yankee doodle dandy."
"Yankee doodle"—these are facts—
"Yankee doodle dandy;
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax;
You Yankee doodle dandy."

John sent the tea from off the sea,
With heavy duties rated,
(But whether 'twas or 'twas not
I never heard it stated;)
Then Jonathan to pout began—
He had a strong embargo—
"I'll drink no tea, by Jove!" so
He threw overboard the cargo.
Then Johnny sent a regiment,
Big words and looks to handy,
Whose martial band, when near the land,
Played "Yankee doodle dandy."
"Yankee doodle—keep it up—
Yankee doodle dandy—
I'll power with a tax your cup;
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

A long war then they had, in which
John was at last defeated,
And "Yankee doodle" was the march
To which his troops retreated.
Cute Jonathan, to see them fly,
Could not restrain his laughter;
"That tune," said he, "suits to a T,
I'll sing it ever after."
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,
Was flushed with beer and brandy,
Even while he ran to sing no more
This "Yankee doodle dandy."
"Yankee doodle—ho! ha! he!
Yankee doodle dandy,
We kept the tune, but not the tea—
Yankee doodle dandy."

I've told you, now, the origin
Of this most lively ditty,
Which Johnny Bull dislikes so much—
Oh! isn't it a pity?
With "Hail Columbia" it is sung,
In chorus full and hearty—
On land and main we breathe the strain
John made for his tea party.
No matter how we rhyme the words,
The music speaks them handy,
And where's the fair can't sing the air
Of "Yankee doodle dandy?"
"Yankee doodle, firm and true—
Yankee doodle dandy—
Yankee doodle, doodle do,
Yankee doodle dandy."

## The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860.

### A Remarkable Fact.

☞There has not been a *Disunion* speech made in Congress since ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated.

### Exit, ye Japanites!

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

PHILAD., June 16, 1860.

Thank Heaven! they're gone at last. Such a hubbub! such a noise! such continued commotion! and such fools, our good city never saw before. Women have run positively wild. The staid and aristocratic respectability, who are not in a position to create fashions by setting public opinion at defiance, and who preserve their places in society by the strictest observance of every rule of decorum known to fashionable life, have forgotten their cards for once, and condescended to stand at corners, crowd on steps with the common herd, and block passage ways, to get a solitary peep at some servant of the embassy—for very few but servants have allowed themselves to be caressed. The "dignitaries" have practised the most retired manners, and observed with the most stolid indifference everything got up to entertain and instruct, or to impress them with the advantage of intercourse with a great and civilized nation.

Travelers who have visited uncivilized parts of our earth, have described with much satisfaction the curiosity manifested by the untaught crowds who have followed their steps. There never was a poor traveler so beset by any barbarous race, as these Japanese have been. Women have insisted on intruding themselves into their rooms at the most mal-apropos moments, swarming around their apartments like the frogs of Egypt, perching themselves on their baggage, and lounging on their divans, watching their movements—taking lessons in their manner of dressing their hair, and shaving their heads, while from early dawn till bed time, (if any one has gone to bed for a week,) an eager crowd—a regular pepper and salt crowd—have been constantly assembled opposite the Continental, looking with eager eyes at the few unctuous visages exposed at the windows of the hotel, or rushing from one door to the other as some adventurer strolled in or out to see the town or go shopping. On these excursions, each adventurer promenaded with at least one hundred at his heels, and every few minutes little squads of two or three with their purchases tied up in bandanas or stuffed into carpet bags, were being returned to the hotel by ubiquitous policemen who had picked them up out of their latitude.

But if the populace has reveled in enjoyment and excitement, what shall I say of the Councils! Never has any council, since the days of those who sat around Penn, revelled in such continued luxury. The Embassy had to be "put through," and the anxious desire of the city fathers to show them the length and breadth of the town, caused them to keep up a continuous round of visits to all the notable places, and every institution that is put down in our Directory. If a few places of but little note and little interest were visited, which might have been left off the programme without much loss to Japan, but with considerable loss to some who live by notoriety, it must be attributed to no other motive, of course, than a desire to have the strangers see everything.

The grand performance wound up with a torchlight procession of the fire department, last evening, which collected a mighty crowd and bid fair at one time to burn the city down.

At ten o'clock this morning, the whole embassy left the hotel for New York, and as I saw the last greasy cranium glisten in the morning sun from the top of a hotel coach, I ran in and put down the sentence with which I began this letter, and, sincerely trust we are done with Japan.

S. F.

## THE BROTHER'S GIFT

BY KATHLEEN.

"Did I ever tell you how I got mistaken about the sewing machine, and how green I felt about it?" said Fred to his brother, as they sat chatting, while Nettie was putting the children to bed. (You see, this brother was in California when Fred married, and all the little incidents of the courtship to the absent one were quite new—at least, Fred thought they were.)

"O, if you've got a good story to tell, let's have it now—'founded on facts,' as some of the marvellous legends, we stole into the privacy of the hay-mow to read, need to affirm."

"Well, Nettie was just as industrious a little body as ever you saw, and instead of wasting her time in endless listening to my talk, during my unfailing three evenings a week, for a year and a half, she would sew or knit week day evenings, and make me go to church Sunday evenings. Don't you laugh, Jack, about the 'make me go.' There are more ways than one in which the girls manage. I am a good bass singer, our voices chimed melodiously in hymns and psalms, and I was proud to sit beside her, look into the same hymn book, and all the while confident that not another fellow in the neighborhood could get as near to her as that.

"One night, just at dusk, I saw a man unload a box at her father's door. When questioned as to where it came from, he said, 'that was none of his business, he brought it according to directions, was paid in advance for doing so, and that was all he knew or cared about it.' My curiosity, not to say a little jealousy, was excited. Nettie's father was not one to get up surprises, though fond enough of his daughter. She had no brother to send her a costly present, no previous lovers, that I knew of; what could it all mean?

"A tack hammer and chisel opened the box, and revealed a pretty mahogany case, to what I at once pronounced a melodeon, but there was a note for Nettie asking her acceptance of something which would make rare music in her home, and hoping the giver would live to see her bring the music out of it.

"Jack, what are you laughing at? Nettie's face grew first red, then white, as she saw how I looked, yet earnestly protested she did not know who sent the box. I tried to be very calm as I helped to unpack the affair and open it for her, saying she must be in a hurry to practice the music, to charm the great unknown, when he came to see her.

"The poor girl could scarcely speak between surprise at the gift and grief at my jealousy, but tears came welling up into her blue eyes till I was ashamed of myself. 'But what is this?' we both exclaimed, 'no melodeon.' I picked up a pamphlet called '*Directions for the use of Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine*;' and here was the iron needle-woman, who, under Nettie's skillful guidance, was to make my shirts and leave her time to read, instead of having to stitch her life away, as many young wives and mothers have to do."

"Ever learn who was the giver?" said Jack, very indifferently, to Nettie, as she took her place between the two brothers.

"No," said Nettie, "but I wish I could, for never was bridal gift more valuable. I'd like to sing a *new* 'Song of the Shirt' while making a dozen or so for him."

"Now, that's real gratitude; here's a clue to the discovery," and he handed her a bit of paper, on which was written:

"Sent to the order of John Monroe, one of our first class sewing machines. Price, $125. Received payment, Aug. 30, 1857.

TAGGART & FARR."

Fred looked amazed, then pleased, for Nettie had risen, and, with her face all aglow with emotion, threw her arms around Jack's neck, and said, as she touched the broad forehead with her rosy lips, "My best, dearest brother!"

"But I can not understand," said Fred, "how you came to know about Nettie before we were married."

"I do. A friend sent me word of your out-goings and late in-comings, and whither your steps tended at night, and I set myself to work to find what kind of a gift I could send, which was most valuable, and I could think of nothing better than a sewing machine; so I ordered one sent to Nettie, with the note which caused you the commotion. I am satisfied that nothing better suited to your means could have been selected; and to gratify Nettie she shall make me all the shirts she desires to, since I'm not likely to have a Nettie of my own to do the work. However, I had an odd corner in my trunk on leaving San Francisco, and filled it for the benefit of my friends. Here, Fred, take this key and unlock the trunk, and see my curiosity shop."

Didn't the trio laugh, as they handed out parcel after parcel? Dolls, primers, tops, trumpets, puzzles, games, &c., for the babies; then a morocco case with a tiny watch and elegantly wrought chain for Nettie, a valuable microscope for Fred, and such rare and beautiful portfolios of engravings and maps, shells and minerals, classified and arranged for a cabinet! To crown all, a most elaborately bound Bible and hymn book; "for," said Jack, as his fine eyes grew moist, "we must not forget the chart and compass by which Christians shape their course amidst the tempests which often assail them—the ones which guided our parents to heaven. I have admired many women for their grace and loveliness, but the memory of a mother who is now among the blessed, teaches me that real, unaffected piety is the last and crowning grace of womanhood, and without it she is 'lighter than vanity.'"

The evening wore away, and from that hour, Jack, the wanderer in many lands, found the peace and quiet, elsewhere sought in vain, in the house he had done so much to bless and beautify.—*The Opal, Utica.*

## Old Republican Platform.

### DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE Passed July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable* rights; that among these are *life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.* That, to *secure these rights*, governments are instituted among men, *deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed*; that, whenever any form of government becomes *destructive of these ends*, it is the right of the people to *alter* or to *abolish* it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations until his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes upon us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexion and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

[Substitute the *Slave Power* for "the King of Great Britain," and *Kansas* for "these Colonies," and the foregoing might have answered for our day.

MR. LINCOLN'S APOSTROPHE TO THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

[In these latter days, politicians have arisen who sneer at the Declaration as "*a string of glittering generalities*," or "*a fanfaronade of nonsense*"—that our Whig forefathers were hypocrites, and did not mean what they said. We doubt whether that Declaration will be read in a dozen Democratic or 'Union' celebrations of the 4th of July, 1860. Judge Taney and S. Arnold Douglas have been the most bold and ingenious in their arguments to bring into disrepute that glorious instrument by robbing it of its vital principle. It was in reply to one of those assaults (by Judge Douglas) against the Declaration, in the campaign of '58, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN gave utterance, impromptu, to the following noble and eloquent defence of the Patriotic Signers of the Platform of '76:]

"The Declaration of Independence was formed by the Representatives of American liberty from thirteen States of the confederacy—twelve of which were slave-holding communities. We need not discuss the way or the reason of their becoming slaveholding. It is sufficient for our purpose that *all of them* greatly deplored the evil, and that they placed a provision in the Constitution which they supposed would gradually remove the disease by cutting off its source. This was the abolition of the Slave Trade. So general was the conviction—the public determination—to abolish the African slave trade, that the provision which I have referred to as being placed in the Constitution, declared that it should *not* be abolished prior to the year 1808. A constitutional provision was necessary to prevent the People, through Congress, from putting a stop to the traffick immediately at the close of the War. Now, if Slavery had been a good thing, would the Fathers of the Republic have taken a step calculated to diminish its beneficent influences among themselves, and snatch the boon wholly from their posterity? Those communities, by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the whole world, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the Universe. This was their lofty, and wise, and noble understanding of the justice of the Creator to His creatures. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, to *all* His creatures, to the whole family of men. In their enlightened belief, nothing, stamped with the Divine image and likeness, was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows. They grasped not only the whole race of man then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the farthest posterity. They erected a beacon to guide their children's children, and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great *self-evident truths*, that when, in the distant future, some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men, or none but Anglo Saxons, were entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began—so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man hereafter would dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built. [Loud cheers.] Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are *not* created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back. Return to the fountain whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no thought of the political fate of any man whomsoever—but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending no indifference to earthly honors, I *do claim* to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. *But do not destroy that immortal emblem of Humanity—the Declaration of American Independence.*"

### JUNE.

Some cultivators, or, more correctly, slubberdegullions, not only neglect the due tillage of their farms, but suffer the minds of their children, and other dependents, to become little wildernesses, more dreary and desolate than the wildest spots of earth's surface which ever were parched in the torrid or stiffened in the frozen zone. But knowledge is as much better than money, as mind is superior to matter; and it is better to give a child a good and useful education, than great riches with indolent and vicious habits, which make children candidates for the alms-house, penitentiary, or state's prison.

Declare a war of extermination against insects. The weapons for assailing those petty but potent enemies, may be decoctions of elder, especially of the dwarf kind, of tobacco, walnut leaves, or other bitter or biting herbs, lye of wood ashes, lime-water, or solutions of pot or pearl ashes, water impregnated with salt, tar, or turpentine, water heated to one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty degrees, &c. which may be applied with a syringe, watering pot, or garden engine. If you will sprinkle your fruit trees, by the help of a syringe, or garden engine, twice a week for two or three weeks, canker worms, caterpillars, and other pestiferous insects will vanish from your premises like ghosts at cock crowing.

Cleanse your cellars, and every apartment in and about your dwelling, from all putrid and offensive substances, for you may about as well live on tainted provisions, as breathe putrid air; in either case you bid defiance to the laws of health, as well as cleanliness. The carcasses of dead lambs, cats, &c. should be covered, each with five or six times its bulk of soil, together with one part of quick lime to five or six of earth, and suffered to remain a few months, when the whole will have become excellent manure.

Make daily visits to your garden. Melons and cucumbers, which have hitherto been protected by glasses and paper frames, may now be exposed to the open air. If the season be at all dry, your vegetables, particularly your cucumbers, will need water. Keep your crops clean by hoeing and hand weeding. Thin forward melon, squash and cucumber plants, leaving only two or three in a hill. Cut and dry for winter use such medicinal herbs as have come to maturity.—*Fessenden.*

### A Mournful Political Wreck.

"Judge Douglas is still confined to his bed by the condition of his throat. If it should not improve, he will be compelled to visit New York for the purpose of obtaining medical assistance there."—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

[Upon this a cotemporary remarks:]

"There is no doubt but the health of Judge Douglas is very seriously, and perhaps permanently, impaired. He at times displays almost preternatural energy and activity, but his power is rapidly waning. On occasion of his last speech in the Senate, he was obliged to suspend his remarks in consequence of exhaustion. His once magnificent voice is gone, ruined by his campaign upon the "stump." His habits are not such as to encourage recovery. His personal conspicuity is so great that he is incessantly harrassed by partizans of his persuasion, and, like many others of our eminent politicians, he frequently appeals to the brandy bottle to sustain him amid the exhausting excitements to which he is subjected. Those who know him best, are impressed that he can not live many years—indeed, that it is extremely doubtful whether he can live through his present Senatorial term. To add to his embarrassments, his own fortune broke with his health. A few years ago, he was believed to be worth about two hundred thousand dollars, but his enormous expenses in canvassing Illinois in 1856 and '58, and the fall in North-western real estate—particularly that which was being speculated upon—has brought him to the verge of bankruptcy. Now, broken in health and in fortune, his life, instead of being pointed out and blazoned as a splendid success, will prove a complete and mournful failure—a dismal illustration of the perils and fatalities attendant upon inordinate ambition, and a warning to young men who are dissatisfied with the paths of quiet usefulness, and thirst for the vain pomps and glittering but unsubstantial reputations, so hardly won, worth so little, and so easily lost, in a public man's career."

The New York *News*, a Democratic organ, thus speaks of the "Little Giant:"

"Douglas is, beyond all question, the most dangerous man in this Republic, more so than Seward, because he has elements of popularity with the vulgar herd which Seward does not possess. When a man is introduced to Seward, for example, he will blend his dignity with his suavity, and affect the Senatorial gravity! But, introduce a man to Douglas, and he feels thirsty at once, and proposes a drink! We are not more surprised than the Administration men are to find that Mr. Buchanan has been made the instrument, unwittingly, by placing Douglas in position, to peril the interests of the Democratic party."

GARRIBALDI.—With regard to his late unfortunate marriage, but little is generally known, save that it was unfortunate; that, on the day succeeding the marriage, the General parted from his beautiful bride for ever, and that he makes one of the illustrious band of genius and greatness who have been unhappy in their married lot. She had been corrupted before marriage, and it is said has gone into a convent.

### A "Valley River" Melody.

AIR—"*Dixie's the Site.*"

Come all ye brave lads of old '56,
Who rallied 'round "Buchanan and Breckinridge,"
Now give us your hearts and your voices
For Lincoln the noble and true.

We'll show to the world our Slave spirit—
The Right must for ever endure—
And push straight ahead for Abe Lincoln,
For Abraham the honest and pure.

Come forth, one and all, to the contest,
Determined our country to save,
And vote for the jolly Rail Splitter,
For Lincoln the fearless and brave.

A true leader he is to command us,
So now we will give him our best,
Then shout for the friend of Hoss Lincoln,
The patriot who hails from the West.

For Protection he ever has struggled,
His heart you will find is home-made,
He works hard against the starvation
That comes with one cried "Free Trade."

So for Home and Home's Friends let us rally
And never give over the fight,
Till Borer, Banks, and their Pro-Slavery allies
Are put to inglorious flight.

We're engaged for the war, and we'll conquer,
You needn't believe we'll back out,
For the flag of "Free Freedom" is flying,
And for Lincoln and Hamlin we'll shout.

### New Republican Papers in Egypt.

A large number of Republican papers have been started in the Central and Southern portions of Illinois within a short time. We notice the following:

Egyptian *Republic*, Centralia.
Tazewell *Republican*, Pekin.
Pana *Plain Dealer*, Pana.
Menard *Index*, Petersburg.
Illinois *Free Press*, Hillsboro'.
Clark County *Hornet*, Marshall.
Fayette *Observer*, Vandalia.
*Prairie State*, Jerseyville.
*Yellow Jacket*, Palestine.
Ford County *Journal*, Paxton.
Douglas County *Shield*, Tuscola.
Madison County *Advertiser*, Edwardsville
Carrolton *Press*, Carrolton.
Randolph County *Republican*, Sparta.
Cumberland County *Expositor*, Greenup.
Western *Star*, Newton.

The Vandalia *Observer* had been neutral, but is now a good Republican sheet.

The Menard *Index*, formerly a Democratic paper, has become Republican.

The Shawneetown *Illinoisian* has been resuscitated, and now exhibits vigor and ability in the good cause.

The Beardstown *Illinoisian*, neutral, has raised the Lincoln flag, and is working like a wheel-horse for the redemption of Cass county.

And now we have to record the establishment of a wide awake Republican paper in Effingham county, called the Effingham *Gazette*. That is boarding the lion in his den.

—This rapid growth of orthodox papers in the "Egyptian" section of the State—where we were beaten 10 to 1 in 1856—indicates the healthy progress of Republicanism among the people of Southern Illinois, and augurs well for the future triumphs of our great party in the Prairie State.

TO AMERICANS AND WHIGS.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Times*, which has heretofore been identified with the American party, has determined to support the Republican nominees. The article announcing the decision has the following:

"The path of duty is clear so long as a man of such antecedents and such conservatism as Abraham Lincoln is in the field as the nominee of a powerful party of probable success. To these suggestions we direct all our friends—Whig and American—believing, that, if elected, his administration will be wise, eminently conservative, honest and national."

The Buffalo *Express* publishes the following extract from a letter from an Old Line Whig of Boston:

"Your Chicago ticket is bound to sweep the country. It will equal the Hard-Cider times of 1840, or the Rough and Ready of a late period. I hear on all sides a general 'caving in' or rolling off the fence of hundreds of Old Whigs and others who, for the last six or eight years, have followed no one's lead, and knew not where they belonged or where to go. We (for I am one of them) now think there can be no mistake, and that the Chicago ticket is bound to succeed."

An Indianian writes to the Harper's of a son of the "Emerald Isle" whom a man by the name of Haney had engaged to haul coal. On delivering it, Mrs. H. wished him to take it across the pavement and deposit it in the cellar, which he would not do. She told him he was "*no gentleman.*" "Faith, mum," said Pat, "and if I was a gentleman, do you think I'd be hauling coal for the likes of Mr. Haney?"

The London *Spectator*, one of the leading weekly papers of England, in speaking of the political nominations in the United States, says that a Convention in Illinois has nominated *Mr. Hamlin for President, and Mr. Maine for Vice President*—and that the whole field will be greatly modified before the election comes off in *June.*

Mrs. Partington called on the Japanese at Washington and told 'em, "she was mighty glad to see them, as she understood their President was Ty-Coon, who she doubted not, was nigh kin to old Zip-Coon that the Whigs run in 1840. If they wanted him to, Ike would sing 'em a song about old Zip."

Parson Brownlow, the fighting Whig editor and Methodist preacher, has been challenged to fight a duel; he accepted, as follows: "We select a hog pen, immediately after a hard rain, and dung forks as the weapons—whoever lifts the other out is to be acknowledged victor."

The mere cost of land on which British railways are constructed, has averaged $43,000 per mile—as much as the average cost of making a railway in the United States.

Dr. Holland describes a certain dismal class of persons—the grumblers—as "sitting on the north side of the tree of life, and peeling rotten apples with a rusty knife."

The *Auburn Advertiser* says a committee of leading citizens of that place called on Mr. Seward, on Saturday morning last, and requested him to consent to deliver an oration on the Fourth of July. Mr. Seward received the request very kindly, but said that he must decline the invitation for the present year. He added, however, that, if living on the Fourth of July, 1861, he would then cheerfully consent to deliver an address to his fellow-townsmen, as forty years previous to that date he had commenced his public life and that occasion would be its conclusion.

In 1832, when Mr. Lincoln was first a candidate for the Legislature of Illinois, there were cast in the New Salem precinct, where he resided, for candidates for Congress, 276 votes—Gov Duncan, the Jackson candidate, receiving 97 votes, and Pugh, the Clay candidate, receiving 179 votes. Mr. Lincoln at the same time received for representative to the Legislature, 277 votes, being all which were cast for both the Whig and the Democratic candidates for Congress; and *one to spare.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—On the occasion of the recent disaster to the steamer R. F. Sass, the mate, Mr. A. C. Neal, whose wife and two children were on board, hastened to place the children in the life-boat, and then turning to his wife as he believed, placed her also in safety, exclaiming, "Come on, Molly, we're safe!" A few moments afterward, he found that the woman he had saved was not his wife, but a Mrs. Louty of New Orleans, while his own partner had sunk in the ill fated steamer!

Some of the Locofoco Slavery propagandists take great of *fence* at our candidate for President because he has been a "rail-splitter." We shall make no de*fence* to the accusation! *Rail* on, gentlemen! We are going to build a *fence* around your Southern "nigger extension," with Lincoln *rails*, that all your "fire-eaters" and "little giants" can neither destroy or surmount. The more you *rail*, the higher you help build the *fence.*

LINCOLN'S ELECTION, CERTAIN.—We have Democratic testimony that Abraham Lincoln will be the next President of the United States. The Anti-Lecompton men swear, that, if Douglas is not nominated, Lincoln will be elected. On the other hand, the Administration party declare that if Douglas is nominated, the Democracy will be defeated, and Lincoln elected. How can it be otherwise than that he will be the next President?

Cassius M. Clay made a grand Republican speech in the Court House of Madison county, Kentucky. A mob menaced him with death, but Mr. Clay said he would "stand or fall there—if you don't want to hear me, go out!". The majority sustained his right to free speech, and the slavery ruffians slunk away. All honor to Cassius M. Clay!

An Ex-Governor of Illinois, (EDWARD COLES,) of Philadelphia, who was private Secretary to Jefferson and Madison, sent word to the Republican Ratification meeting that he should support Abraham Lincoln. He said he imbued his Democracy directly from Jefferson, and should be true to its principles by supporting the Chicago nomination.

MONUMENT over the Political Remains of a Western Senator: "Here Lyeth ye Remanes of a Lytle Giante, who was kilt in ye irrepressible conflict for ye Presidency, at Charles Town, Maye the 2, 1860. Ambitious youth, take warning by his fall, and never stryve to fille ye place for which ye are too small."

The revenue of the government from the New York post office has increased 38 per cent. since postmaster Fowler ran away and a special agent of the department assumed its management. Apparently a system of plunder was in operation throughout the establishment.

John Mitchell has written a sensible letter to his brother Irishmen in America, advising them not to herd together like cattle on one man and be bought and sold, but to go with such parties as they consider right and best, regardless of old names and prejudices.

In the recent Bell-Everett Convention at Baltimore, forty-five self-appointed delegates represented Pennsylvania, of whom *thirty six* reside and transact their business in Philadelphia, and others were formerly from that city. Rather *bogus*, and exceedingly *brassy*, that transaction.

The Gubernatorial electioneering conflict, in North Carolina, is strangely turning upon the slave. The question is whether he shall be taxed upon his value as property, or as a personal poll. The Democrats are in favor of the latter proposition.

GOT YOU AT LAST.—Now that the "Union" party at Baltimore have made their nomination, we shall know where to find them. The party was so small that to prevent its getting lost altogether this fall, it was deemed advisable to *put a Bell on it!* so that it can be heard where *Ever itt* goes.

Ex-Gov. Johnson of Georgia, in reply to the question, should the South demand of Congress the protection of slavery in the Territories, says no; and adds a conclusive reason—*she has agreed not to do it.*

Daniel Ullman, the last American candidate for Governor of New York—and Isaac Hazlehurst, the last American candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—are "out" for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Mr. Everett, in his dreary, hopeless letter accepting to run for Vice President, discusses the Slavery question—a question which he and his party say the People must not discuss at all!

*Lincoln Green* has suddenly become the fashionable color in New York, since the Chicago nominations; whereat the Republicans are mightily tickled, saying that it is a good cure of Democrat *blues.*

G. G. Glass, a Lawyer of Tazewell county, Illinois, removed to a Southern State as a Douglas Democrat, but his experience with the "institution" was such that he has come back a Republican and advocates the election of Lincoln