

# LINCOLN AND LIBERTY !!

Tract No. 10.

New York, August 21st, 1860.



For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
Of Illinois.

For Vice-President,  
**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**  
Of Maine.

ISSUED BY THE  
**Young Men's Republican Union,**

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Campaign Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659  
Broadway; open daily, from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

*"Let us have faith that right makes might,  
and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do  
our duty, as we understand it."*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

STATE ELECTIONS are yet to be held before  
the Presidential Election in November as follows:

- In VERMONT, on Tuesday, Sept. 4.
- In CALIFORNIA, on Wednesday, Sept. 5.
- In MAINE, on Monday, Sept. 10.
- In GEORGIA, on Monday, Oct. 1.
- In MISSISSIPPI, on Monday, Oct. 1.
- In FLORIDA, on Monday, Oct. 1.
- In SOUTH CAROLINA, on Monday, Oct. 8.
- In PENNSYLVANIA, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
- In OHIO, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
- In INDIANA, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.
- In MINNESOTA, on Tuesday Oct. 9.
- In IOWA, on Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Presidential Election in all the States, on  
Tuesday, November 6.

## Financial Economy.

If any doubt the necessity of Covode investigations, let him read what has been done during the three-years of J. B's Administration:

When the Buchanan Administration came into power, it found in the Government treasury a surplus of *eighteen millions of dollars*, and the public debt was only *twenty-nine millions*. Three years of Buchanan management has entirely cleaned out the treasury, and increased the public debt to *sixty six millions*.

Cleaned the treasury and increased the public debt *sixty six millions!*

## Douglas on the Tariff.

The most of the Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania profess to believe in the old-

fashioned tariff notions, avowed by Judges Baldwin, Forward, and Todd, in Congress—such as are contained in the messages of Govs. Snyder, Wolf and Porter, and in the letter of Gen. Jackson to Dr. Coleman. Now, we want the editors of this way of thinking, to answer us how they can reconcile their support of Douglas with such principles? *He has always been one of the most ultra free traders in Congress, from the North!* If any doubt this, let them examine his record. He first came into public life when the tariff of 1842 was the law of land.

December 11th, 1843.—Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce the following resolution;

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means do inquire, as soon as practicable, into the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the tariff act passed in the year 1841, and in lieu thereof imposing a maximum rate of duty of 20 per cent., *ad volorem*, on imports, discriminating below this maximum in the duties imposed, on the principle of producing revenue only.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS VOTED YEA! [See Con. Globe, volume 13, page 44.]

January 3d, 1844—Mr. Rhett submitted the following resolution, on which he moved the previous question:

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing all the duties on imports over 30 per cent., *ad volorem*, to that amount, and providing for a reduction within two years, to 20 per cent., *ad volorem*, with such discrimination below this maximum as the purposes of revenue shall require.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS VOTED YEA! [See Con. Globe, volume 13, page 98]

The act of 1842 was repealed, and that of July 30th, 1846, passed in the House, by yeas 114, nays, 95—Stephen A. Douglas voted aye. In the Cincinnati Convention. Douglas was, par excellence, the candidate of the extreme free traders. The first plank in that platform declared in favor of *progressive free trade throughout the world*. The last Democratic State Convention at Reading, denounced the tariff of 1857, under which we are now acting. Yet Stephen A. Douglas *voted for that Act of 1857*. The late bill of the House was lost for a few votes in the Senate. At no time did Senator Douglas vote on that measure. He was said to have the bronchitis, but he could entertain daily (Sundays included) hundreds of his political friends, at his house, although it was not convenient to go to the Senate Chamber to vote on this measure, vital to the interests of Pennsylvania; even though Henry D. Foster was at Washington on a double mission to nominate Douglas and pass the new Tariff Act. Now, we challenge any Douglas organ in the State, to show any vote, report or speech of his in favor of this interest vital to Pennsylvania, during the seventeen years he was in the House or Senate. On the contrary, we maintain that on all occasions, during those seventeen years *he has voted for the most ultra free trade propositions that came before Congress!*

## Popular Sovereignty

In a speech delivered at Washington, August 2nd, 1860, John D. Defrees, said: Permit me

**Free Speech. Free Press. Free Soil. Free Men.**

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

Freedom of Public Lands to Actual Settlers.



to digress a moment to say a few words about Mr. Douglas and his supporters. Although that gentleman has declared that *he* did not care whether or not Slavery be bolted into or out of the Territories, a great number of his friends in the Free States do care. Many of them are honestly opposed to permitting Slavery in the Territories, and think it would be prevented if the Doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" were carried out.

But, this Doctrine is repudiated by the very Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas. If it be doubted, read the following resolution then adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform that, during the existence of Territorial Governments the measure of restrictions whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial legislation, over the subject of domestic *relations*, as the same has been or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States should be responded to by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

This resolution must have some meaning, or certainly it would not have been adopted. What is that meaning? It is this, and no one will dispute it: The Supreme Court has decided, or will at some future time decide, that Slavery exists in the Territories by reason of the Constitution of the United States and cannot be touched by the people—but must be protected by every branch of the General Government.

The cry of "Popular Sovereignty," therefore, became the merest mockery—the scorn of all thinking men.

The truth is, Mr. Douglas and his followers present a very disagreeable bundle of contradictions on this subject, reminding us of the famous couplet of

"First it will and then it won't  
Then it does and then it don't"

#### Advice from a Prominent American.

Judge Wilson of Chicago, has written a letter on the duty of Americans in the present crisis. He has been a prominent member of the American Party, but now says he cannot see the least chance for either Messrs. Bell or Everett, even should the election go to the House. Mr. Douglas, he claims, is the candidate of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Mr. Breckinridge would perpetuate the corruptions of the present administration. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is honest and capable. He, with Mr. Bell, can be charged with Sectionalism with less reason than either Douglas or Breckinridge; so Judge Wilson has determined to labor for his election, as an American, to the best of his ability, although he does not indorse all the doctrines of the Republican Party.

#### Douglas during the last Congress.

When the Senate Committees were being reconstructed in such a manner and for such a purpose, that any Senator with a spark of manliness, independence or dignity would have been there and made himself heard—in other words, when the Senate was heaping insult and indignity upon Douglas—where was he? He had the *pleurisy!*

When the death of Broderick was announced—the man who had died fighting Douglas' battles—when tributes were to be paid to his memory, and when Douglas, of all living men, should have been there, among the foremost in honoring the martyr—where was he? He had the *diarrhea!*

When the Homestead Bill was to be voted upon, giving to the poor laboring man a free home for the use and support of himself and his family—where was Douglas? He had a *sore throat!*

When the bill for the admission of Kansas was up, where was Douglas, the champion of Popular Sovereignty, who had divided the Democratic party upon the Kansas question? He was *paired off!*

So we might go on. Whenever a question was up, on which a Senator might show himself to be a *man*, or upon which an issue might be made before the people, or when his enemies were handling him and his dogmas without mercy, Douglas was invariably absent—cause, pleurisy, diarrhea, sore throat or paired!

#### Consistency!

A Douglas paper in this city keeps the following falsehood, as the Douglas creed, standing at the head of its columns:

"LET THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES DETERMINE THE QUESTION."  
—*Douglas.*

In a speech made by Douglas, February last in the Senate—called his great speech—and which was deemed his platform in view of the Charlestown Convention, he used just these words, to wit:

"I hold that no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory"—*Cleveland Herald.*

#### Douglas and his Mother.

Douglas has made two or three attempts to come westward to see his mother, but every time he has been headed off by the offer of a chance to speak in his own behalf as a Presidential candidate.

#### Johnson's Views.

Few, at the South, deny the power of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories—I *certainly do not.*—*[Herschell V. Johnson.]*

Will our Douglas non-intervention friends put this in their pipes and smoke it?

#### Bell and his opinions.

In response to many inquiries Hon. John Bell writes a letter declining to give his opinions upon the pending political issues.

Like the party which nominated him, he probably has no opinions

#### California for Lincoln.

The Overland Mail brings intelligence which transfers California from the Democratic column to the phalanx of Republican States. The BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS factions will divide the Democratic vote nearly equally, and LINCOLN will doubtless have a large majority over either. Add four to the Republican electoral vote.



### Pryor coming to his senses.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor recently spoke at Charlottesville, Va. The *Review* of that place says :

"He said the National Democratic party had no longer an existence, that it was perfectly impotent and so enveloped by corruption that it absolutely needed to be chastened by defeat and privation. In his opinion, Lincoln's election was inevitable, and nothing was left the South but to show an undivided front to the aggressions of the foe."

### The Candidates and the Dis-unionists.

There is not a single avowed Secessionist or Dis-unionist in the Slave States who does not heartily and cordially support the Breckinridge and Lane ticket for President and Vice-President. Does not this fact satisfactorily prove when we consider the proverbial political sagacity of these men, that they, without exception, deem this ticket satisfactory, and well adapted to further Dis-union purposes; and does not this fact account for their unanimity in supporting it?

### Dis-Union.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, a leading disunion sheet, and good authority on its side, thus says of the Bolter's Convention :

"The truth is, the Seceding Convention at Baltimore was a *Southern Sectional Convention*. It represented the rights of the South and was controlled by Southern power."

### Balloons and Politics.

Probably Mr. Breckinridge hopes to get to Washington by an air machine. Anyway the Louisville *Journal* says :

"We see that the Breckinridge men of Georgia have a balloon man to go about with his balloon to their different meetings and make ascensions by way of attracting crowds. We presume that the league, coalition, and fusion, between the dis-union party and the balloon man will be mutually advantageous and profitable. Each meeting of the party will, no doubt, let off gas enough to inflate the balloon."

### Indiana.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively through Indiana says it will give Lincoln and Hamlin from ten to fifteen thousand majority.

And a fair prospect of being able in October, to elect ten out of the eleven representatives to be elected to Congress, and a Republican legislature that will send the right sort of a man to the United States Senate in place of bogus Fitch.

The Douglas men are becoming alarmed at the inroads made into their ranks by the Breckinridge men, who claim a majority in the south half of the State, where Breckinridge and Lane are very popular.

Six more papers, which had been counted for Douglas, have come out for Breckinridge.

The anti-slavery men in the Douglas ranks are going over to Lincoln, while the pro-slavery men are going over to Breckinridge.

### Virginia.

An exultant Virginian sends us a piece of the Lincoln pole cut down and chopped up at Occoquan, and says :

"This is the way we do things down South. You can erect as many Lincoln poles North as you please; but you cannot come down into our sunny South and erect one."

Our correspondent is mistaken. We shall erect a first rate one in the White House at Washington on the 4th of March next—quite tall, though only a few inches over six feet—and it will stand there at least four years, and not be cut down even then. Wait and see.

### Present to Mr. Lincoln.

Quite an ingeniously constructed chair has been presented to Mr. Lincoln. It is composed of thirty-four varieties of timber, representing thirty-three states and Kansas, the names of which are inscribed upon the several pieces respectively. The two main posts of the chair are hickory and ash, in commemoration of the "Old Hero" of Tennessee, and the "Sage of Ashland" of Kentucky—Kansas with her afflictions is represented by a limb of *Weeping Willow*; and in a similiar manner appropriately throughout the whole.

### Now and Then.

In 1856 J. & E. Brooks of the New York *Express* made their great point on Fremont that he was a Catholic, because, they said, a Catholic priest could marry none but a Catholic. Douglas was married by a Catholic to a Catholic; and J. & E. Brooks, so far from denouncing him, are proposing to help elect him. The dog Noble doesn't bark at the empty hole any more.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

Advices from Pennsylvania assure the Republicans that Curtin will have, against any combination, in October, 20,000 majority, and Lincoln a still larger one. The Republicans there are completely organized and know their exact strength.

### Another Convert.

The Mount Gilead Sentinel says that General E. W. Benson of Westfield township, Morrow county, an old Revolutionary soldier, and also a soldier of the war of 1812, and a lifelong democrat has come out for Lincoln. The old soldier says :

"I have always been a democrat, and for several years have stuck to the party with the forlorn hope that it would return like the prodigal son, never to go astray. But it still continues to 'spend its substance with harlots and in riotous living,' and I now absolve myself from all alliance to it."

### Last Democratic President.

Forney says "the old public functionary" is perfectly delighted that "in leaving the Presidency in 1861, he has deprived any Democrat of being his successor."

## MARK THE FIGURES.

The elaborate statistical table herewith printed, is eminently worthy the careful consideration of men of all parties. No more comprehensive or conclusive exhibition of the comparative resources and prosperity of the free and slave states could possibly be given. Let those who doubt the blighting influences of the "peculiar institution," read and reflect upon these truthful and suggestive figures.

State	Area in square miles.	Population, 1850.	Value of real estate.	No. of public schools.	No. of pupils.	Annual income of public schools.	White population.	No. scholars in academies and public schools.	No. white persons over 21 who can read and write.	Value of churches.	Annual transportation, &c., miles.	Annual costs.	Postal expenditures.	Postal receipts.
Alabama	50,722	771,623	\$78,870,718	1,152	36,880	\$315,602	426,514	37,237	37,757	\$1,244,741	2,286,392	\$340,029	\$393,628 99	\$129,103 23
Arkansas	52,198	209,897	17,372,534	332	5,493	43,768	162,189	11,650	16,819	149,656	2,868,308	304,672	320,128 32	42,532 13
Florida	50,268	87,445	7,924,568	69	1,878	22,866	47,203	3,129	3,859	192,600	682,612	154,640	172,184 76	25,939 41
Georgia	58,000	936,185	121,619,739	1,251	32,705	182,331	321,572	43,209	41,200	1,327,112	2,916,586	278,533	338,180 03	108,664 73
Kentucky	37,680	659,405	177,013,407	2,234	21,429	211,852	761,413	85,914	66,687	2,205,383	2,635,466	275,885	385,673 40	151,717 46
Louisiana	41,325	517,762	176,623,651	664	23,046	349,679	233,491	21,221	19,404 415	2,405,262	503,843	777,517 50	196,201 63	151,717 46
Maryland	11,124	538,034	139,026,610	898	33,111	218,836	417,943	45,023	20,515	3,074,116	2,061,192	247,253	299,766 98	180,259 28
Massachusetts	47,156	606,326	55,171,488	782	18,746	254,159	295,718	26,226	13,405	822,692	2,654,942	323,922	370,002 88	101,439 62
Missouri	67,389	652,044	66,802,223	1,570	51,734	160,770	592,004	61,259	36,281	1,730,135	3,740,491	613,302	727,090 97	227,876 63
North Carolina	50,704	869,039	71,702,740	2,657	104,005	155,564	553,928	112,330	73,566	907,725	2,304,434	191,288	270,762 21	88,491 02
South Carolina	29,385	653,507	105,737,492	724	17,838	200,630	274,658	26,125	15,684	2,181,476	1,997,213	201,170	319,068 10	107,586 12
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	107,981,793	2,650	104,117	198,518	736,836	115,730	77,522	1,246,971	2,267,843	247,570	333,820 04	132,402 17
Texas	237,504	212,592	28,149,671	349	7,946	44,088	154,934	11,560	10,235	409,944	4,140,764	654,860	723,280 04	100,597 35
Virginia	61,332	1,491,661	259,105,894	2,930	67,333	314,625	894,900	77,764	77,005	2,902,220	4,006,725	378,872	510,801 03	255,075 70
	849,328	9,591,227	\$1,416,109,421	18,313	572,891	\$2,676,172	6,113,308	687,891	508,346	\$21,334,226	37,017,521	\$4,745,229	\$5,912,092 65	\$1,908,937 98

### SLAVE STATES.

Alabama	402,693	13,036,934	\$2,408,309,987	61,008	2,711,033	\$6,663,608	12,882,279	2,878,291	411,036	\$66,972,525	38,773,134	\$3,127,060	\$3,513,169 68	\$3,052,938 14
Arkansas	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Florida	10,212	314,120	57,230,399	2,731	93,457	176,111	313,402	100,785	6,189	11,853,291	5,420,725	372,797	671,532 28	661,822 54
Georgia	1,306	147,345	54,558,231	416	23,130	100,480	143,875	25,014	3,340	1,293,600	1,097,400	253,988	47,175 47	66,665 69
Kentucky	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Louisiana	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Maryland	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Massachusetts	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Missouri	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
North Carolina	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
South Carolina	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Tennessee	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Texas	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78
Virginia	49,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	413,706	1,348,219	2,258,160	66,928	61,030	5,890,059	5,544,190	565,818	806,414 15	519,998 78

### Illinois.

As showing the tide in the doubtful counties of Illinois, it is stated that Carter Van Vleck of McDonough County, a leading lawyer and Douglas Democratic politician, who was on the stump for Douglas in 1858 comes out in a letter in favor of Lincoln. McDonough County gave Douglas 200 majority in 1858.

### Wide Awakes

Can obtain the necessary information about uniform, &c., by applying to E. A. MANN, 659 Broadway.