

LINCOLN AND LIBERTY !!

Tract No. 6.

New York, July 24th, 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.

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*"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. —

Sumner's Great Speech,

ON the origin, necessity and permanence of the Republican party, is to be issued August 1st, in neat pamphlet form, by the Young Men's Republican Union, under whose auspices it was delivered.

One Hundred Thousand copies will be gratuitously circulated in all parts of the country.

Cassius M. Clay closes a glowing endorsement of the doings at Chicago thus:—"Lincoln and Hamlin, 'true men' and genuine metal. Down with bogus Democracy! Up with the world-honored flag of '76, the Constitution, the Union, and the liberties of mankind!"

Philadelphia.

THE friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, are organizing in Philadelphia in the most complete manner. We are informed by leading friends of our candidates there, that the opposition to the corrupt "Democracy" was never so united or so well organized as now. There are over forty Republican clubs—"Continental," "Wide Awakes," "Invincibles," &c,—in full blast in the "city of brotherly love."

Light in Egypt.

SINCE the nomination of President and Vice-President at Chicago, seventeen new Republican papers have been started in Central Illinois, bordering "Egypt," and in that delightful region itself—Among them is one started in Effingham County, where Fremont got but 90 votes, and Buchanan 748. The Vandalia Observer and Beardstown Illinoisian, heretofore neutral, now support the Republican nominees. The Mendon Index, heretofore Democratic, now supports the Republican nominees.

Good for Maine

WE have good accounts from Maine, the first State to vote for State officers in September. A Correspondent in Brunswick, describing a great mass meeting there, addressed by Gov. Morrill, Mr. Burlingame, and Israel Washburne, jr, the Republican candidate for Governor. "In conclusion, let me say that the people of Maine are alive, and are sensible of the real issue before the country. Your readers may be assured that no effort will be spared to roll up such a vote as shall make true again the old adage, 'As goes Maine, so goes the Union.' Put down our majority for Washburne at 20,000, and for Honest Old Abe 25,000.

THE Republicans of Indiana are making a vigorous canvass. They are holding meetings in every county and township, and organizing Wide Awake Clubs and Vigilance Committees in every part of the State. Papers and documents are being widely disseminated among the people. Among the prominent speakers on the stump are Henry S. Lane, Judge Morton, Schuyler Colfax, C. M. Clay, Will. Cumbach, Judge Kilgore, James Wilson, Chas. Case, and George W. Julian. In a short time, Carl Shurz and F. Hassaurek will each fill a series of appointments to speak in the German language. All the signs are indicative of a grand triumph in the Hoosier State.

STILL THEY COME.—The Chilicothe, (O.) Gazette says:

Col. Van Trum, the candidate of the Fillmore party for Governor in 1857, is out for Lincoln and Hamlin, and will probably take the stump for the ticket this fall.

The German Republicans of Newark, N. J., are thoroughly organized for the campaign. They have efficient clubs in nearly every ward, and are to have a central association to which the ward clubs are to be auxiliary. This class of our fellow citizens are to be among the most zealous and effective in the canvass.

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

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

Freedom of Public Funds to Actual Settlers.

THE DANGER TO THE UNION.—Judge Orr, who is now stumping Missouri as an opposition candidate for Governor, ridicules the idea of danger to the Union from the success of the Republicans, and tells the following story to illustrate the asinine character of such threats :

"The people are beginning to know them as well as the lion knew the donkey, with whom he was travelling. The pair becoming hungry, the donkey proposed that they should turn aside into a corn field. They did so, and the donkey having feasted to his content, was preparing to leave ; but the lion said, 'What am I to do? I cannot eat corn.' 'True,' said the donkey ; 'but if you will lie in the bush, here, I will go into the thicket, yonder, and frighten the deer with a bray, so that you can catch one when they attempt to escape.' The lion agreed, and the jackass going into the thicket, brayed so terribly, that all the deer in it came running out — The lion seized one and made a meal of the prey. On coming back, the donkey, with much conceit, asked : 'Didn't I scare them?' 'Yes,' replied the lion ; 'and you would have scared me, too, if I hadn't known who you were !' Just so we might be frightened by the predictions of danger to our own institutions by the democrats, if we did not know exactly what value to set upon them."

"We believe **CAPITAL SHOULD OWN LABOR** ; is there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere? In all countries and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow ; and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country."

WORKING MEN, do you hear the above remark? Are you prepared to assent to the doctrine it contains? Do you think, because "there must be a laboring class everywhere, that therefore *Capital should OWN labor*?" Are you willing to create such a state of society as would throw the **OWNERSHIP** of the working class into the hands of the capitalist? And yet you are all called to vote for the man who uttered the above idea.

This declaration was made by **HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON** of Georgia, who now asks your suffrages as Vice President of this Republic. He uttered it, (as we learn from the *Pittsburg Journal*,) Sept. 17th, 1856, in a speech made by him in Philadelphia. It is the sentiment of a southern slaveholder, and goes to justify not only negro slavery, but slavery of the white laborer to the man who employs him. What think ye white laborers, do you wish to be **OWNED** by your employers? Yet such is the idea advanced by the Douglas candidate for Vice-President. Can he be worthy of your votes? Are you willing to place the interests of a *free* nation in his hands? It is true, there must be a working class. But we, at the North, feel that that class should be independent and free—should **BE OWNED BY NO MAN**. *Are we not right?*

DOUGLAS, in his letter of acceptance, eulogizes the Compromise of 1850. Johnson, on the other hand, speaks of those Compromises as "a base surrender." If the things themselves are "base," those that made them are "base" also. Johnson is therefore now identified with the leading promoter of a "base" scheme, and Douglas is running with the man who denounced him for it! What a "Happy Family."

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—If slavery is right, all words, acts, laws, and constitutions against it, are themselves wrong, and should be silenced and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationality—its universality. If it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask we could readily grant, if we thought slavery right ; all we ask they could as readily grant if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition, as being right ; but thinking it wrong as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with their view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social and political responsibilities, can we do this?—*Abraham Lincoln*.

LINCOLN TO BE ELECTED.—Thousands and tens of Thousands of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket,—because they recognize in that party the only compact, responsible and effective political organization of the day. It is the only party in a position to achieve success, or to use it wisely when it has been won. It represents and embodies to-day far more thoroughly than any other, the democratic conservatism of the country. It stands midway between the Proslavery-issue which has ruled the Federal Government so long, and the Anti-Slavery-ism which would overthrow it altogether. It holds the Constitutional ground and doctrine on the subject of Slavery, and respects, thoroughly and rigidly, the limitations which the Constitution imposes upon its action. It holds the absolute majority of nearly all the Northern States already ; while in those which are doubtful it will be substantially aided by the nomination of Breckinridge. In Illinois and Indiana Mr. Breckinridge has a positive strength which will give him twenty or thirty thousand votes in each ; in Pennsylvania the power is sufficient to give him quite as many, and in New York we believe it is safe to predict that he will withdraw fifty thousand votes from the support of Douglas —*N. Y. Times*.

WHAT CUSHING SAYS OF LINCOLN—We were shown a letter by a friend of ours in Middleport lately, from a reliable source in New York, in which we find the following paragraph :

"In a conversation between Caleb Cushing and Col. Parker, author of *Reminiscences of Rufus Choate*, Cushing said : 'Abraham Lincoln is a much abler man than is generally supposed, even in his own party—in his canvas with Douglas he beat him in argument, beat him in law, and beat him in wit, and the published debates of that canvas will sustain this assertion.' —*Lafayette Courier*."

GIVES IT UP.—From the following editorial paragraph, which we find in the *Louisville Democrat*, the only Douglas Journal in Kentucky, it is to be inferred that there is not a great deal of hope prevalent among the Douglasites, in that section of the country, at least. The italics are ours :

The Republicans nominated a candidate to elect him President. The Opposition South nominated Bell and Everett in order to keep together and wait for opportunities. *Breckinridge was nominated to beat his own party.*

THE RE-NOMINATION OF JOHN SHERMAN.—The Republicans of Mr. Sherman's district met in convention on July 17. After the assembly was organized, John Shawk, of Morrow county, a man eighty years old, moved that John Sherman be nominated for re-election by acclamation. Carried amid the wildest enthusiasm.—Cheer after cheer went up, and when a banner, inscribed with the name of John Sherman, was displayed from the window, the crowd outside caught up the enthusiasm, and for several minutes the noise and confusion was immense. In compliance with the invitation of the convention, Mr. Sherman addressed it in the afternoon at length. He was followed by Gov. Dennison, Lieutenant-Governor Kirk, and others. Mr. Sherman concluded his speech thus:

"It is now sixty years since the Republican party, under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, made its first great struggle. Under the same name—with the same principles—with the same trust in the people—with an unshaken faith in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, we enter into the contest. We believe that the results of a Republican victory will dissipate the opposition of all our adversariss, except those who seek excuses to dissolve the Union, and with these we have no compromise to make. It is high time we ascertain their number and test their strength. We are all tired, even our Douglas democratic friends are tired, of this threatening and whining about dissolving a government they have controlled so long, and can control no more. Let the Republican party assume the administration of the government with a fixed resolve to obey the Constitution in all things—to give each state, and the people of each state, their full constitutional right, remembering, however, that this government was made for free men and not for slaves—that freedom is national and slavery sectional—that slaves, under slave laws, are *persons* under the Constitution of the United States, and not horses, cattle, and wild beasts. Let it be true to its name, its history, and platform, and you will find that the day for dissolution will be postponed awhile—then indefinitely, and the most noisy about dissolution will be begging office of Old Abe Lincoln.

The Voice of a True Man.

In a speech at the great ratification meeting in New-Haven, the Hon. Truman Smith spoke as follows:

"This is the time to say, as I now say with all my heart and soul, that we will elevate Honest Old Abe to the Presidency. I have had the honor of a personal acquaintance with him. When representing the IVth Congressional District in Congress, I met him in 1847 on the floor of the House, and during that session and the vacation that followed, I saw him constantly, both in the House and in the Whig Central Committee, of which we were both members. I formed a very high estimate of his character. I found him a man of a high order of intellect, of unspotted integrity, and of very superior abilities. He is now thirteen years older, and his powers have increased and matured greatly since that time. He has now reached the period when the faculties are most thoroughly developed, and he has those powers which will enable him to discharge the duties of the Presidency in a manner that will satisfy the country and command the confidence and respect of the

world. His administration will stand out in bold contrast with the corrupt and wicked administration that we now have, at the head of which is that wretched and miserable old bachelor, James Buchanan. What is needed for President, is not so much a crack orator—as some think—as a man of strong common sense—and that Mr. Lincoln has in a marked degree; powerful intellect—he has that too, unspotted integrity—and for that he is proverbial, and a man of nerve and unflinching firmness, for which Lincoln is also distinguished. I desire no better man at the head of Government than this citizen of the Great West, of whom it is truly said that he has not sought the office. I rejoice at his nomination. I rejoice at it for other reasons—because the Convention adopted the rule of moderation and conciliation. Abraham Lincoln stands the Representative Man of a united Opposition, a party of Freedom, and every man and every branch in opposition to the present and corrupt Administration, can gather round the standard that bears aloft his glorious name. His name was brought forward in a conciliatory spirit, and whether any man pleases to call himself a Republican, or an American, or a Conservative, Lincoln is a candidate that he can support. There is yet another reason. Mr. Lincoln comes in without committals—he has not appointed his Cabinet. I have known Hannibal Hamlin, also; I was associated with him in the United States Senate, of which he was a Democratic member. But when the Democrats passed that measure of iniquity, the Nebraska bill, he abandoned that party, and now acts with us. He is a man worthy of your confidence and support, and is fit to fill any place in the gift of the people, even the chair of the Chief Magistrate. I am for the cause. I think it high time that the democratic party should take a vacation. We shall then have an opportunity to overhaul the Government in all its departments, and if you want to know what we shall discover, I will refer you to the testimony of the Covode Committee! Some people have tried to get up a third party, and I have thought I would propose one myself—a party that if properly organized and supported, would soon put democratic villainies out of every department of Government. I have thought of proposing an Anti-Rascality party. But now that Honest Abe Lincoln is nominated, I think we need no third party.

A PRESIDENT TO "LOOK UP TO."—Among the Committee appointed by the National Convention to wait upon Mr. Lincoln and inform him of his nomination for the Presidency, was "tall Judge Kelly," of Pennsylvania. After a presentation by Mr. Ashmun to Mr. Lincoln, Judge Kelly and the latter shook hands, eyed each other's ample proportions with genuine admiration, when Lincoln, standing erect as an Indian and showing his tall form in its full dignity, said to Kelly:

"What's your height?"

"Six feet three; what is yours, Mr. Lincoln?" replied Kelly, in his round, deliberate tone.

"Mine is six feet four," answered Lincoln.

"Then said Judge Kelly, "Pennsylvania bows to Illinois. My dear man, for years my heart has been aching for a President that I could *look up to*, and I've found him at last, in the land where I thought there were nothing but *little giants*."

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 colleges, 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	38,386	\$315,022	426,514	37,227	33,757	\$1,244,741	2,256,392	\$340,029	\$333,628 90	\$129,103 23
Arkansas	52,108	209,807	17,372,524	338	8,493	43,763	426,189	11,650	16,819	149,686	2,868,308	391,672	329,312 32	42,592 13
Florida	59,268	87,445	7,924,588	69	1,878	29,866	47,203	3,129	3,849	192,600	682,612	134,640	172,184 76	25,932 41
Georgia	58,000	936,185	121,619,739	1,251	32,705	189,231	531,572	43,229	41,290	1,327,112	2,016,586	278,533	338,180 03	108,664 73
Kentucky	37,680	982,405	177,013,407	2,234	71,429	211,552	701,418	53,914	66,687	2,295,323	2,675,466	275,832	305,675 40	151,717 46
Louisiana	41,235	517,762	176,623,654	664	28,046	349,679	225,491	31,003	21,221	1,940,416	2,403,292	376,233	777,317 30	196,291 63
Maryland	11,123	583,634	139,626,610	898	33,111	218,536	417,943	45,025	30,815	3,974,115	2,001,132	247,813	293,766 98	180,268 28
Mississippi	47,156	606,256	63,171,438	782	18,746	234,159	225,718	26,226	13,405	832,622	2,684,284	322,322	370,003 88	151,549 12
Missouri	67,380	652,044	66,892,233	1,570	51,734	160,770	532,004	61,529	36,281	1,730,153	3,740,491	643,392	270,702 21	227,876 63
Nor h Carolina	50,764	869,639	71,792,740	2,657	104,093	158,564	533,928	112,430	73,566	917,785	2,394,434	191,228	319,008 10	197,596 12
South Carolina	49,365	668,507	109,737,492	724	17,838	209,600	274,563	26,735	17,664	2,181,476	1,997,213	291,570	334,820 04	133,592 17
Tennessee	45,600	1,002,717	107,981,633	2,680	104,117	198,318	756,836	115,730	77,622	1,246,651	2,917,843	297,170	334,820 04	197,592 17
Texas	237,504	512,592	28,149,671	319	7,946	44,088	154,934	11,500	10,525	408,934	4,140,764	654,860	723,380 44	100,597 35
Virginia	61,352	1,421,601	252,105,834	2,930	67,333	314,635	894,800	77,704	77,005	2,992,220	4,006,725	378,872	519,801 03	235,075 70
	819,328	9,521,237	\$1,416,169,421	18,313	572,831	\$2,676,173	6,113,308	687,891	508,346	\$21,331,936	37,017,321	\$4,745,329	\$5,912,092 65	\$1,908,037 98

SLAVE STATES.

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 colleges, 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.
Connecticut	4,674	370,792	\$96,412,947	1,636	71,269	\$231,220	363,099	79,003	47,739	\$3,509,330	1,333,124	\$114,003	\$202,292 95	\$189,306 61
Illinois	55,405	851,470	81,524,835	4,032	125,725	349,712	816,034	130,411	40,054	1,352,305	4,928,170	394,546	691,625 17	446,335 77
Indiana	33,809	988,416	112,947,740	4,822	161,300	316,955	977,154	168,754	70,549	1,568,996	2,975,812	277,660	279,656 05	208,090 55
Iowa	50,914	15,672,322	15,672,322	740	29,356	51,492	191,881	30,767	8,120	223,412	2,265,327	203,829	283,663 57	139,446 08
Maine	31,766	583,169	64,336,119	4,042	129,315	315,336	581,513	199,745	6,447	1,794,299	1,869,608	120,006	208,884 83	154,232 21
Massachusetts	7,300	994,514	340,129,432	3,679	176,475	1,006,795	985,450	190,924	27,339	10,504,888	2,166,400	189,062	443,629 89	697,240 40
Michigan	56,243	397,654	23,880,371	2,714	110,455	167,806	385,071	112,882	7,912	793,180	2,122,746	174,360	269,448 22	168,554 45
New Hampshire	9,280	317,976	67,839,108	2,381	75,643	166,944	317,456	81,227	2,957	1,433,266	888,992	56,255	110,002 93	103,319 27
New Jersey	8,320	480,555	150,151,619	1,473	77,930	216,672	465,509	88,214	14,248	3,712,863	1,280,484	94,757	156,818 04	139,667 85
New York	47,000	3,097,394	564,649,649	11,580	673,221	1,472,637	3,048,225	727,222	91,233	21,539,561	6,866,488	462,806	1,107,886 79	1,553,680 34
Ohio	39,964	1,980,329	237,221,075	11,661	484,153	743,974	1,935,050	502,836	61,030	5,860,059	5,544,180	565,848	806,414 15	519,998 78
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,311,786	427,865,660	9,061	418,706	1,348,249	2,228,160	440,977	66,928	11,853,291	5,420,725	372,787	671,582 28	661,822 54
Vermont	10,212	314,120	57,320,369	2,731	98,457	176,111	313,492	100,785	6,189	1,251,655	1,097,400	81,887	137,742 34	103,218 20
Rhode Island	1,306	147,545	54,328,231	416	23,130	100,480	143,875	25,014	3,340	1,293,600	253,968	19,204	47,175 47	66,665 69
	492,693	13,039,934	\$2,408,319,987	61,008	2,711,033	\$6,663,603	12,812,279	2,878,291	411,036	\$66,972,525	38,773,131	\$3,127,060	\$5,513,169 68	\$3,052,038 14

FREE STATES.

PREFERS LINCOLN—The editor of the Cumberland (Md.) *Telegraph*, the American organ, referring to a statement that the opposition party of Alabama had, in convention, repudiated Bell and Everett, and declared their purpose to support Breckinridge and Lane, says,—
We prefer Mr. Lincoln before either of the democratic nominees, and if driven from our support of Mr. Bell by the treachery of our leading men—if our party is to be sold out to either wing of the democracy—then we are for Lincoln, with tens of thousands of others in good old Maryland.

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