

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, July 28, 1860.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

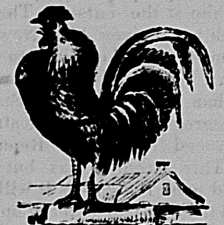
The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN
Crawfordville.
Advertisers, call up and examine our list of
SUBSCRIBERS.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO R. R.

GOING NORTH.
Morning Train, at 5:40 a. m.
Evening Train, at 11:20 a. m.
Freight at 3:30 p. m.
GOING SOUTH.
Morning Train, at 4:20 a. m.
Evening Train, at 8:30 p. m.
Freight at 1:30 a. m.
R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

For President,



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
OF GEORGIA.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DAVID TURPIN, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM H. SCHLAFER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
NATHAN F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT,
CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

For Congress—Sixth District,
SAMUEL C. WILSON, of Montgomery.

For Circuit Prosecutor,
WILLIAM P. BRYANT, Jr., of Parke.

NOTICE.

For announcing the names of Candidates, payment in advance must invariably be made. Persons handing in their announcements, unaccompanied with the cash, must not complain if they find their names out of the list.

THE CONVENTION—THE DEMOCRACY COMING UP BY THOUSANDS.

The County Convention and Mass Rati-
fication Meeting on next Saturday, the 4th,
promises to be the largest gathering of the
Democracy ever witnessed in Crawford-
ville. From many of the townships we
hear of extensive arrangements being
made in the way of rigging up big wagons,
collecting banners and flags of former
campaigns that waved in triumph over glo-
rious victories won in days gone by. Every
arrangement will be made to give the
affair an interest, and to make it a day
long to be remembered in Montgomery
County. The eloquent Willard and his
gallant compeers Voorhees and McDonald,
will be on hand to preach the great truths
of Democracy. Let no Democrat stay at
home. Like General Putnam, when he
heard the roar of the cannon on Bunker
Hill, leave the plough in the furrow and
the oxen in the field. The fate of our be-
loved country hangs in the balance, and
the aid of every patriot is implored to come
up once more to the rescue, and drive back
the sectional bandits of the North and
South that seek the dismemberment of the
Republic.

CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Col. Wilson is now busily engaged in
canvassing the District. All efforts of his
to induce the man Rice to consent to a
joint canvass have proved unavailing. Rice
is a poor declaimer, a man of barely ordi-
nary abilities, and his nomination at Del-
phi has been a continual source of annoy-
ance and mortification to the Republican
party. The leaders, Orth, Gregory and
Billy Wilson knew it would never do to
exhibit their man in company with the
Colonel, it would be like pitting a lamb
against a lion, hence they resolved to take
a safer course and keep Rice at home as
much as possible. The Colonel is making
a vigorous canvass and he will win the
race with comparative ease.

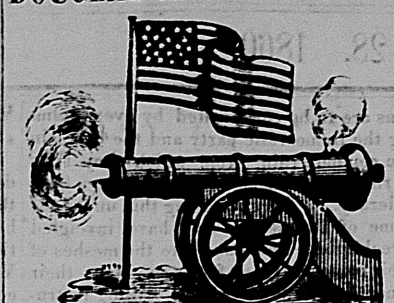
CITY EXPRESS NO. 1.

R. H. Craig & Bro. and T. D. Brown in-
tend starting, in a few days, an Express
for the purpose of delivering goods to the
customers of each of these houses, free of
charge.

This is an accommodation to our citi-
zens which will undoubtedly be appreci-
ated.

Hon. W. Crump, of Virginia, Min-
ister to Chili under President Tyler, sup-
ports Mr. Douglas.

DOUGLAS AND VICTORY!



GRAND RALLY

OF THE...

MONTGOMERY DEMOCRACY

On Saturday the 4th of August.

The Democracy of Montgomery County
will assemble in mass Convention on Sat-
urday the 4th of August, for the purpose
of nominating a ticket for the several County
Offices.

AND RATIFYING THE NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON!

Among the distinguished speakers who
will be present on the occasion, will be
GOV. WILLARD,
HON. D. W. VOORHEES,
HON. J. E. McDONALD
AND OTHERS.

The Convention will assemble at 1 o'
clock. Immediately after nominating the
candidates speaking will commence.

At 10 o'clock a

STATELY HICKORY,

will be raised in front of the Court House.

Let every Democrat turn out on this oc-
casion. Bring your banners, flags, music,
and all the emblems of old fashioned Dem-
ocracy, and let us rebuke the factionists,
who would break up the nation.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

And let us have a glorious Democratic Ju-
bilee. By order of the

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

START EARLY.

The number of distinguished speakers
that will be present on next Saturday ren-
ders it necessary that the Convention for
the nomination of county offices should
assemble at 11 o'clock A. M., so as to have
the speaking commence at 1 o'clock. Dem-
ocrats will see the necessity of making an
early start, so as to be in time for the
Convention.

CAPT. D. W. SCOTT.

We notice in the *Manhattan Express*,
published in Manhattan City, Kansas, that
Capt. Scott, formerly a citizen of our town,
and at present holding a commission in the
United States Army, was recommended by
the entire corps of his fellow officers for
the appointment of Suter to the new post
on Kansas Fork. Capt. Scott's long ex-
perience in the army service, his high
character as an accomplished gentleman,
and the respect and esteem in which he
was held by the army, rendered his ap-
pointment to this position as eminently
proper in every respect. The Secretary
of War, however, disregarding the wishes
of the officers and soldiers in the Terri-
tory, appointed a man totally incompetent
for the place. We can assure Mr. Sec-
retary Floyd that his action in thus dis-
regarding the claims of a man who has served
the Government faithfully, and who
helped to sustain our flag in the war with
Mexico, is not only a source of regret to
the gallant army in Kansas, but to troops
of friends in Indiana, and we can but be-
lieve that the Hon. Secretary will yet do
justice in the matter, when he comes to
consider the wishes and interests of the
Army in the Territory.

UNBLUSHING AUDACITY.

We notice that the left wing of the
Black Republican party of Indiana, led on
by the traitor Bright, propose at their jour-
ney to Indianapolis on next Tuesday, to offer
to the Indiana Democracy a joint union on
the electoral ticket. This proposition of
course will be spurned with contempt.—
The idea of a handful of mercenary Fed-
eral office-holders, that have deserted their
party, dictating terms to their masters, is
preposterous and ridiculous. We have no
terms to offer these traitors, only an uncondi-
tional surrender. Like John Brown, they
find themselves entrapped, and assume
a dictatorial spirit in the hope that they
may have at least the honor of march-
ing in political obscurity with the honors
of war.

An enthusiastic Democratic meeting

was held at the Court House on last
Tuesday night. Lew. Wallace spoke for
about two hours. In his speech he com-
pletely riddled the Hon. James Wilson.—
A greater triumph we never witnessed,
and many republicans reluctantly admitted
that Lew's speech in many respects was
unanswerable. A few more such speeches
in the county will effectually silence the
misrepresentation that have been made by
the Hon. Mr. Wilson, and convince the
people that the doctrine of non-interven-
tion in the territories is a living principle,
an established fact, that all parties have
yet to admit and recognize in the future.

We are indebted to Frank Heaton for a
beautiful flag, the starry banner of the
Great Republic. We have thrown it to
the "battle and the breeze," from the
third story of our office. Inscribed upon
its ample folds are the names of Douglas
and Johnson, the great statesmen and pa-
triot of America, the men who will man-
age the affairs of our government for the
next four years, and under whose admin-
istration the nation will rejoice in pros-
perity and peace.

"THE OLD LINE GUARD."

"Stealing the liver of Heaven
To serve the Devil."

We noticed the other day the first num-
ber of this new month-piece of the Repub-
lican party. It is published under the
auspices of the traitor Bright, and is in-
tended as an instrument to distract the
Democracy of Indiana and give the State
to Lincoln. The better to accomplish their
insidious designs they have hoisted false
colors. To entrap Democrats, they fly at
their mast-head the words "Old Line
Guard."

The Republicans generally here are
subscribing for it.

VERMONT FOR DOUGLAS.

Singular as it may seem, there is a
strong prospect that this State will cast
her electoral vote for Stephen A. Douglas.
Within the last month not less than five
thousand men who have heretofore acted
with the Republican party have declared
for the Little Giant. The fact that Ver-
mont is the native State of the great
Statesman, and that the descendants of the
Green Mountain Boys of the Revolution
feel an honest pride in the splendid genius
of one of her sons, who, a poor, friendless
orphan boy, became the arbiter of his own
greatness, unaided by wealth and power,
is an incentive of itself to prompt them to
stand by the chieftain, the Young Hickory
of the American Democracy.

MASSACHUSETTS FOR BELL.

The American party in the old Bay
State are confident that they will give the
electoral vote of that State to Bell and
Everett. Lincoln is scarcely spoken of.—
The Republicans feel sore over the defeat
of Seward, and seeing no hope for Lincoln
are going over by thousands to the sup-
port of the Bell and Everett ticket.

Every day develops the hopelessness
of Lincoln's election. The contest is now
virtually between Douglas and Bell. In
the event of Douglas' defeat, which is al-
most improbable, Bell will be the next
President of the Confederacy. Thousands
of Republicans who were warmly attached
to Lincoln, seeing the inevitable defeat
that awaits him, are rallying to the stan-
dard of Bell. The American electoral
ticket will be put in the field next month,
and they confidently expect to poll at least
sixty thousand votes in the State.

NO ENTHUSIASM.

The nomination of Lincoln has fallen
flat upon the North. In no section of the
West is there the least feeling or enthusi-
asm manifested. Intelligent Republicans
admit that it is useless to attempt to elect
Lincoln. They say that in fifteen South-
ern States he will receive comparatively
no support, while in the Northern States
he cannot possibly obtain enough elector-
al votes to secure an election.

Our neighbor of the *Journal* is still
laboring vigorously for the election of the
Yankee ticket. Seeing no hope for Lin-
coln, he is straining every nerve to induce
the Republicans to vote for Breckinridge
and Lane.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, is
not, like some other men whose names
have been mentioned for the Presidency,
so jealous and envious of Douglas that he
would rather see Lincoln than the Little
Giant elected. On the contrary, he is
earnestly for Douglas, and will speak for
him at Utica on next Monday evening.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ham-
ilton, Ohio, has refused to be a candidate
for Congress on the Black Republican
ticket, saying, "According to the new tests
of Republicanism adopted by the Chicago
Convention, I regard myself as resolved
out of that party."

An Old Tea Party.—Recently five old
ladies met at the house of Edmund Wor-
dell, Westport, Mass., about one mile from
the Narrows, aged respectively 88, 82, 78,
74 and 74, making unitedly 396 years, or
an average of 79 1-5 years. There was
ancient gossip there, and no mistake.

Gen. Bethune, of Georgia, editor of
the *Corner Stone*, and a strong advocate of
Southern rights, thinks that the strength
of Mr. Douglas in the South is decidedly
underrated. He would not be surprised
if he should be elected by the electoral
college.

Republican colporteurs are busily
engaged at present in peddling "Helper's
Impending Crisis," and the "Old Line
Guard." Helper and Bright are well man-
aged. They are both traveling the same
road. Let them walk blind-fold on, be-
hind them stalks the headman.

Mothers have no longer any excuse
for permitting the health of their children
to be gradually destroyed by worms in the
intestines. Dr. Bull's *Vegetable Worm
Destroyer* is a sure and prompt remedy.—
It cannot possibly injure the child, and is
so pleasant to the taste, and tempting to
the sight, that children prefer it to candy.

—Lafayette Courier.

A VENERABLE SETTLER.—The Baton

Rouge Comet says:

Mr. Alexander Hunstock places on our
table the rattle of a rattlesnake killed re-
cently on Bayou Rouge, which numbers
thirty-seven rattles. Allowing three years
before the first button on the tail of this
reptile is formed, it would give it the age
of forty years. He measured fifteen feet
clear, without the rattle.

A Bell and Everett editor in Geor-
gia, recently received a basket and the
following message from a lady:
"Mr. Editor: I send you some Bell
pears, the best you ever eat."

MR. DOUGLAS AT BUNKER HILL.

From the Boston Post.
Addressed at the Bunker Hill Monument
by Judge Douglas, Hon. Charles Thompson and May-
or Dana.

Judge Douglas visited the battle field of
Lexington yesterday afternoon, and on his
return, after retiring for a time to his quar-
ters at the Revere House, he proceeded to
Charlestown, arriving at Monument square
about seven o'clock. He came up in a
barouche, accompanied by Mayor Dana, of
Charlestown, Hon. Charles Thompson, and
Mr. Richard S. Spafford Jr. Notice of his
coming had been duly given, and a large
crowd—numbering perhaps two or three
thousand—waited to welcome him, and
when he reached the grounds he was warm-
ly cheered. The original intention was
that the speeches should be delivered at
the monument, but the crowd was so great
and so eager to obtain a sight of the dis-
tinguished Senator, that it was thought ad-
visable to give up this plan, and Mayor
Dana accordingly requested the multitude
to give way and allow Judge Douglas to
walk round the Monument, stating that
welcoming ceremonies would afterward be
performed at the steps fronting High-
street. After a few moments Judge Doug-
las and his friends made their appearance
at this place. Mayor Dana was addressed
by Hon. Charles Thompson as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. CHARLES THOMPSON.

MR. MAYOR.—On this sacred ground,
consecrated to freedom and by the blood
and treasure of our forefathers, and since
trodden by the feet of a Webster, a Jack-
son, and other worthies, we have now be-
fore us an illustrious stranger—a stranger
to us personally, but known to the whole
country through his deeds and acts. It is
fitting and proper that a gentleman of his
standing, and of his character and emi-
nence, should visit Bunker Hill, and should
be shown to the citizens who reside on the
summits of Bunker Hill, and around it.—
Sir, it is my honored privilege to introduce
to you my friend, the champion of the
rights of man [applause] whose labors in
the Senate of our country have done so
much, to say the least, as those of any
other living man, to sustain the great fun-
damental principles of non-intervention and
popular-sovereignty—the corner stones upon
which the citadel of our liberty stands,
and must stand. When these fall the
superstructure must fall.

Sir, it is my pleasure to introduce to
you the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illi-
nois. [Three cheers.]

SPEECH OF MAYOR DANA.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—As the chief execu-
tive officer of this city, and as the organ of
my fellow citizens, it gives me pleasure in
their behalf to extend to you a cordial
welcome to this city. We desired that
you, before you left this section of the
country, should stand upon this sacred
ground, that you should tread upon the
soil once pressed by the feet of Putnam,
of Warren, of Prescott, of Stark, and of
those other heroes whose deeds on this
spot have made the name of Bunker Hill
immortal. We are glad sir to have you
stand under the shadow of that majestic
shaft, and see what a tribute grateful sons
have paid to heroic sires. But, sir, we
have also invited you to visit us, because
we wished to see one who fills a high place
in the high councils of the nation; because
we desired to see one who has filled and
does fill so large a space in the minds
of the people of this country. [Amen—
"Good," "Good," and "Three cheers."] Sir,
you see around you a large number of
your political friends. We cannot all
agree with all your views on the policy of
the country, but, sir, we can all respect
and admire the man who, not propped
up by the power of his friends, by his
own genius and indomitable energy, and
industry, has risen from the humble walks
of life to fill some of the highest places
in the nation. [Applause.]

Sir, this audience are waiting to hear
from you, and I will not longer detain
them; but again, in behalf of the citizens
of the Monumental City, bid you welcome
to the city. [Applause, and three cheers
for Douglas.]

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

MR. MAYOR AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I
have just returned from a pilgrimage to
Lexington, preparatory to visiting this sa-
cred spot where we are now assembled.
Of all the battle fields and all the places
consecrated to patriotism by the blood of
our Revolutionary fathers, none is so dear
to the American heart as Bunker Hill.
[Hear, hear, and applause.] There
is not an American citizen upon the face
of this broad continent, no matter whether
he may come from the South or from the
North, or whether he may come from the
plains of the Northwest or the shores of
the Pacific, who does not claim for himself
and his posterity a share in the glories
which that monument was erected to com-
memorate. [Applause.] You may imag-
ine that the monument is peculiar to
Charlestown, and that you have a deeper
interest in that work than the American
citizen, who may be in the remotest part
of the Republic, or sailing upon the broad
ocean; but I will assure you that there is
not one of you who claims greater pride,
either in the work itself, or in the glories
which it was made to commemorate than
the citizens of my own Illinois.—
[Hear, hear, and applause.] This has
been me a day which I shall long cherish
and remember. I have seen the spot
where the first American blood was shed,
which gave rise to the American Revolu-
tion, and now I have the honor of ad-
dressing you from the place of all others which
gave the impetus to the Revolution which
resulted in the establishment of our inde-
pendence and our liberties. Let the sons
of those brave sires prove true to the prin-
ciples which gave rise to the Revolution
which resulted in the establishment of our
independence and our liberties. Let the
sons of these brave sires prove true to the
principles which gave rise to the Revolu-
tion which formed the foundations of
our own political system, and upon which
alone this Republic can be maintained in
its unity and purity forever.

The American Revolution originated in
the assertion by the people of Colonies,
of the right of self government by each Col-
ony in everything that related to their do-
mestic and internal polity. Our fathers
were willing to recognize the paramount
authority of the British Parliament and
the British Crown over all matters and
things which were Imperial and not Colo-
nial—over all that affected the general wel-
fare of the Empire, without interfering
with the local and domestic affairs of the
people of the Colony; but our fathers said
to the British Government: "You must
not interfere with our firesides and our
hearthstones. We have a right to our

Provincial Legislatures, to make our own
laws, and establish our own institutions,
and manage our own internal affairs in our
own way, without the interference of the
British Parliament." [Applause and cries
of "Good," "Good," "Hear," "Hear!"]
The Revolution was fought in defense
of the great principle of local self-govern-
ment. May we, their sons, be faithful to
that principle, and never permit it to be
violated, either in State or Territory, Prov-
ince or Colony. [Applause and cries of
"Good!"] If we only remain faithful to
the fundamental principles, leaving the
people of each State and each Territory
free to maintain their own domestic affairs
and internal concerns in their own way,
without interfering with those of their
neighbors, there can be peace forever be-
tween the North and the South, the East
and the West. [Applause.] You have in-
stitutions in Massachusetts peculiar to
yourselves—institutions differing from
those of us in Illinois, differing from those
in the Southern States, differing from those
upon the Pacific Coast. When I come to
visit you, you receive me with open arms,
welcome me among you, and show me
everything that is glorious or sacred in the
history of your country, and, sir, I trust
when I come among you, and, sir, I trust
all due respect to the constitutional au-
thorities, and render obedience to your
laws. [Hear, hear, and applause.] But, sir,
if you find me complaining that I do not
like your laws, your institutions, your do-
mestic affairs, I expect you will tell me
that while you regret my displeasure, these
laws were made for you and not for me,
and if I do not like them I can go back to
Illinois. And now, Mr. Mayor, permit me
to say to you, in return for the kind senti-
ments with which you have welcomed me
to Bunker Hill, in the name of your fellow
citizens of Charlestown, if you will do me
and the State that I have the honor to re-
present, the honor of making us a visit, I
will take pleasure and pride in welcoming
you to Illinois, but I wish you to under-
stand that it is on the express condition
that you will obey our laws—respect our
institutions, and not interfere with our do-
mestic concerns—[laughter and applause]—
and if you complain to me that you do not
like our laws, I shall say that, while I re-
gret it, you must remember that they are
our laws, and not yours—[laughter and
cheers]—we made them for ourselves and
not for you—[renewed cheering]—we
adapted them to our condition—to our in-
terests, to our wants—and if you do not
like them, you must go back to Massachu-
setts where you will find better ones.—
[Applause.] So it is in the Southern
States. If you of Massachusetts, or we
of Illinois, go to Charleston or New Or-
leans, it does not become us to tell those
people that they have bad laws and bad in-
stitutions, which we do not like. They
are their institutions; let them be good
ones, let them enjoy the blessings of them
—if they are evil institutions, let them
bear the burden and the evils they entail,
until they become wise enough to change
them and make better ones. [Applause.]
And especially, when you go to Kansas,
or to New Mexico, you will find a body of
men there possessing more of the elements
of energy, of courage, of enterprise, and
of intellect, than you will find in any State
of the Union; for I suppose that I may ut-
ter one great truth, without fear of offense
being a Yankee like the balance of you,
[laughter] by saying that New England is
an emigrating country, and whenever a
New England farmer has two sons, the one
a little wild, daring, reckless, but intelli-
gent, he thinks the valley where he was
born is a little too small a theatre for his
operations, and starts off West—goes into
the wilderness or upon the prairies, and
carves out his own fortune, and makes a
man of himself by his own energies. The
other brother being, perhaps a little more
obedient to parental authority, a little less
ambitious, a little less energetic, and a lit-
tle more lazy, [laughter] had rather stay
at home and be supported by his daddies
and mammys, than go west and support
himself. [Great merriment.] Hence, if
you go to the frontier, you will find men
of the highest capacity of any in the known
world. These men go from Massachusetts,
from Vermont, from South Carolina, from
Virginia, from Germany, from Ireland,
from England, from all parts of the world;
and when they get there, they carve out
their own homes, erect their own houses,
lay out their own towns, erect their own
churches, establish their own schools and
colleges, and lay there the foundations of
civilization, and establish just such institu-
tions as they believe will be best for
themselves and their posterity forever.—
[Hear, hear, and applause.] I believe
that they are entitled to that great
privilege of self-government. It won't do
for you to tell them that a particular sys-
tem of laws is good and another bad, and
therefore they must not have it. They
have an inalienable right to determine for
themselves what is good and what is bad.
That is their privilege; let them determine
judge for yourselves; let them determine
for themselves. They are responsible to
the same Divine Providence as you are.
They have good consciences of their own as
well as you. They leave children behind
them to be blessed or to be cursed by the
act of their fathers as well as you. Let
them work out their own salvation; make
their own laws; establish their own insti-
tutions; manage their own affairs in their
own way; and be responsible to posterity
and to the Almighty, but to no other pow-
er on earth. [Applause and cries of
"Good!"]

Gentlemen, I did not come here to make
a speech to you, but in the presence of
that monument, and inspired by the place
and by the noble deeds of those immortal
men to whose virtues and patriotism that
work was erected, my attention was un-
avoidably directed to the principles involv-
ed in that memorable struggle. [Bravo.]
That principle, was, I repeat, the right,
the inherent inalienable right, of the peo-
ple—the people of colonies, of Territories,
of Provinces, as well as of States, to make
their own laws, establish their own gov-
ernment, and manage their own affairs.—
Let us be true to that principle, and this
Union will last forever. Let it never be
said, let not the historian ever record, that
the children of those sires who erected
this temple of liberty were not competent
to maintain it. Remember that when the
Revolution began, Virginia sent Wash-
ington to Boston to take command of the
army. [Applause.] Remember that
Northern and Southern men stood side by
side in all of the great struggles. Nor-
thern and Southern men from the free
States and the slave States poured out
their blood in a common cause, in order
that they might transmit to their posterity

a common country in all time to come. Let
us cultivate that paternal feeling between
every portion of this Union which existed
in the times of the Revolution. Let us
cherish that forbearance toward the people
of other States that they cherished toward
each other. Let us mind our own busi-
ness, manage our own affairs, and let our
neighbors alone, and then we will live and
die in peace. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, I owe you an apolo-
gy for having detained you so long. [Cries
of "Go on!"] I am deeply indebted to
you for the kindness you have manifested
toward me. I came to Boston a stranger
and you have treated me as a brother.—
When I return to my own dear prairies of
Illinois, I shall carry with me, fresh in my
heart, the grateful recollection of the kind-
ness and civility with which you literally
overwhelmed me. I thank you kindly
again.

Six cheers were then given for Stephen
A. Douglas, and the recipient of these
honors again entered his barouche, and
was driven to the house of Mayor Dana,
where he received the greetings of hun-
dreds of citizens of Charlestown, who
crowded the spacious parlors of the May-
or's residence.

It is understood that Judge Douglas
leaves our city this morning and proceeds
to Albany, where preparations have been
made to give him a suitable reception.

THE EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WHAT ONE OF HIS COUSINS HAS
TO SAY OF HIM. BY JOHN HANKS.

A COUSIN WHO SPLIT THE
RAILS, AND ALL ABOUT IT.

EDITOR OF THE MACEZEE.—Dear Sir:
In the last week's issue of the *Chronicle* I
noticed a letter signed "John Hanks,"
which is so extraordinary in many of its
features that I feel called upon to give it a
brief notice.

John Hanks is my youngest brother,
and Abe Lincoln is my cousin. I have
known both John and Abe from their ear-
liest childhood. Since brother John has
committed himself to the Deatur politician,
who is using him as a tool to specu-
late in certain old rails (that I know that
cousin Abe never made) I have great
fears that brother John like cousin Abe,
has fallen into bad hands, and that a man
by nature made for a good man, but who
always needed protecting counsellors may
be by his bad associations entirely ruined.
I have known the entire history of both
brother John and cousin Abe, and all that
stuff in the letter published in the *Chroni-
cle* is stuff, miserable stuff, and although
poor brother John's name is signed to it,
I know that he even yet does not know
what is in it; much less did he ever write
it. It is the work of men unscrupulous in
the means that they may use in gulling
honest people.

In John's letter I find a long and pa-
thetic allusion to cousin Abe's early and
hard life. That may be poetic, but there
is but little of it true. In Abe's young
days he was simply a wild *lucerna scaram*
boy, and jumping and wrestling were his
only accomplishments. His laziness was
the cause of many mortifications to me;
for as I was an older boy than either Abe
or John, I often had to do Abe's work at
uncle's, when the family were all sick with
the ague from eating watermelons, and
Abe would be frolicking around the coun-
try neglecting them. In these early days
we all saw hard times; yet a young man
who was energetic and industrious could
dress himself comfortably, and plenty of
good plain food to eat. I have often felt
ashamed of cousin Abe in seeing him a
full grown man, gadding around the coun-
try barefoot, with his toes outrageously
spraddled out by the mud; and instead of
reading his books, as brother John, tho'
the Deatur politician so poetically tells
us, he would be rowding around with a
pack of wild young men. I well remem-
ber when he went courting one of Major
Warnick's daughters, in this county, his
boots were so miserable bad that his feet
were frosted, and he had to lay up at Major
Warnick's for two weeks, and have the
old lady nurse and doctor his feet.

I am fully persuaded that brother John
is taking the strange course that he is now
pursuing for the purpose of making a lit-
tle money out of a rail speculation, and if
I could for one moment think that the
Deatur sharpers, in whose hands he has
placed himself, would not cheat him out of
every cent of the money, I would not spoil
the speculation by telling the facts.

The facts in regard to those rails are
these: The little farm that John and Abe
made the rails to fence contained ten acres.
About five years after this little farm was
fenced, the entire fence was burned up, to
my certain knowledge, for I hauled the
rails to fence it the second time. Lewis
H. Ward, who now resides in this county,
witnessed the fire that burned the rails,
and he is willing to make affidavit of this
fact.

I lived within two miles and a half of
this Lincoln farm from the time it was first
settled, up to 1857, and during those early
times our farmers were subject to being
visited by devastating fires, and I know
that the fence around the Lincoln farm was
consumed at least three times. And I
know that after the Lincoln family had
left the farm, that the fence was again
burned, and that Shelt. Whitely and Daniel
McDaniels made the rails and refenced it.

I think, and I am almost certain, that
the rails that are now being worshipped all
over the North as Lincoln rails, were made
by poor Bill Strickland, who is now poor,
blind, helpless