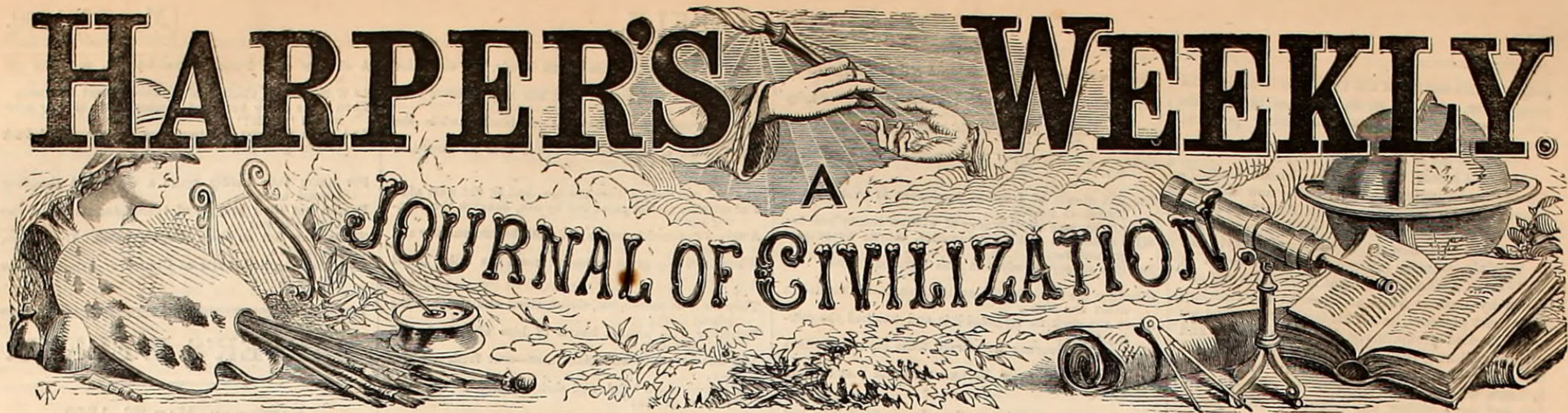


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### HON. ABRAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

[REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.]

We engrave herewith the portrait—from a photograph by Brady—of Hon. Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, the Republican candidate for President. The following sketch of his career is from the *Herald*:

Abram Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the campaign of 1860, is a native of Harden County, Kentucky. He was born February 12, 1809. His parents were born in Virginia, and were of very moderate circumstances. His paternal grandfather, Abram Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky about 1781-'82, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians. His ancestors, who were respectable members of the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. Descendants from the same lineage still reside in the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

Abram Lincoln, the subject of this memoir, further removed from Kentucky to Spencer County, in Indiana, in 1816.

Mr. Lincoln received a limited education. In 1830 he removed to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon County, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He next went to New Salem, at that time in Sagamon County, now Chenard County, where he remained about one year as a clerk in a store. About this time the Florida or Black Hawk War broke out, and on the call from the Federal Government for volunteers, a company was raised in New Salem, and Lincoln was elected captain. He served during this memorable campaign. On his return to Illinois, in 1832, he became a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated. The next three succeeding biennial elections he was elected to the Legislature by the Whig party. During his legislative term he studied law, and subsequently engaged practically in the profession at Springfield; but his practice at the bar did not withdraw his attention from politics, and for many years he was one of the leaders of the Whig party in Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several presidential campaigns. He was a disciple of Henry Clay, and exerted himself in his behalf in 1844, by making a tour of Illinois and advocating Clay's election to the Presidency. He was elected to Congress in 1846, and served until 1849.

While in Congress the Wilmot Proviso warfare was in progress, and which disturbed the peace and harmony of the country until it shook the foundation of the Union from its centre to its circumference. He voted forty-two times for the Proviso. He was also active, in connection with Seward, Chase, Giddings, and other abolitionists, in the agitation of that subject. He also opposed the Mexican War, and declared it unconstitutional and wrong, and voted against the bill granting 160 acres of land to the volunteers.

In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of General Taylor, and sustained the nomination by a canvass of his own State. In 1852 he was efficient in his efforts for General Scott, and was considered by the Whigs of Illinois and the Northwest as one of their leaders. From 1849 to 1854 Mr. Lincoln was engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1849 he was a candidate before the Illinois Legislature for United States Senator, prior to which he stumped the State for the Whigs. When the Legislature met, the Democracy was in the ascendant, and General Shields, the Democratic candidate, was elected. In 1855 he was again the

candidate of the Whigs for United States Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but the Democracy being in the majority, Lincoln was again defeated and Judge Trumbull, the Democratic candidate, elected. In 1856 Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont electoral ticket in Illinois. In 1858 it was the desire of the Illinois Re-

publican State Committee to have Mr. Lincoln succeed Douglas in the United States Senate, and to effect this he stumped the State for the Republicans; and it was during this campaign that Mr. Lincoln made the best political speeches of his life, and from which the people of the Union will at once read his sentiments on the great questions of the day. He is a tariff man, in favor of a protective policy, opposed to the Dred Scott decision, urg-

ing as an especial reason for his position that it deprives the negro of the rights of that clause in the Constitution of the United States which guarantees to the citizens of each State all the rights, privileges, and immunities of the several States.

In the campaign in Illinois in 1858, when he stumped the State in opposition to Douglas, he

him best, "Old Uncle Abe," is long, lean, and wiry. In motion he has a great deal of the elasticity and awkwardness which indicate the rough training of his early life, and his conversation savors strongly of Western idioms and pronunciation. His height is six feet three inches. His complexion is about that of an octoroon; his face, without

being by any means beautiful, is genial looking, and good humor seems to lurk in every corner of its innumerable angles. He has dark hair tinged with gray, a good forehead, small eyes, a long penetrating nose, with nostrils such as Napoleon always liked to find in his best generals, because they indicated a long head and clear thoughts; and a mouth which, aside from being of magnificent proportions, is probably the most expressive feature of his face.

As a speaker he is ready, precise, and fluent. His manner before a popular assembly is as he pleases to make it, being either superlatively ludicrous or very impressive. He employs but little gesticulation, but when he desires to make a point produces a shrug of his shoulders, an elevation of his eyebrows, a depression of his mouth, and a general malformation of countenance so comically awkward that it never fails to "bring down the house." His enunciation is slow and emphatic, and his voice, though sharp and powerful, at times has a frequent tendency to dwindle into a shrill and unpleasant sound; but, as before stated, the peculiar characteristic of his delivery is the remarkable mobility of his features, the frequent contortions of which excite a merriment his words could not produce.

Mr. Lincoln is the author of the basis upon which Seward formed his "irrepressible conflict" platform, as will be seen from the subjoined extracts from his speeches. Lincoln's "irrepressible conflict" sentiments were uttered in a speech delivered at Springfield, Illinois, June 17, 1858, and Seward's speech on the same topic in October, 1858. Mr. Lincoln, in his speech at Springfield, Illinois, on the 17th of June, 1858, said:

In my opinion it will not cease [the slavery agitation.—*Ed.*] until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself can not stand." I believe this Government can not endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new—North as well as South.

In another speech at Chicago, on the 16th of July, 1858, he said:

I have always hated slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist. I have been an Old Line Whig. I have always hated it, and I always believed it in course of ultimate extinction. If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision I would vote that it should.

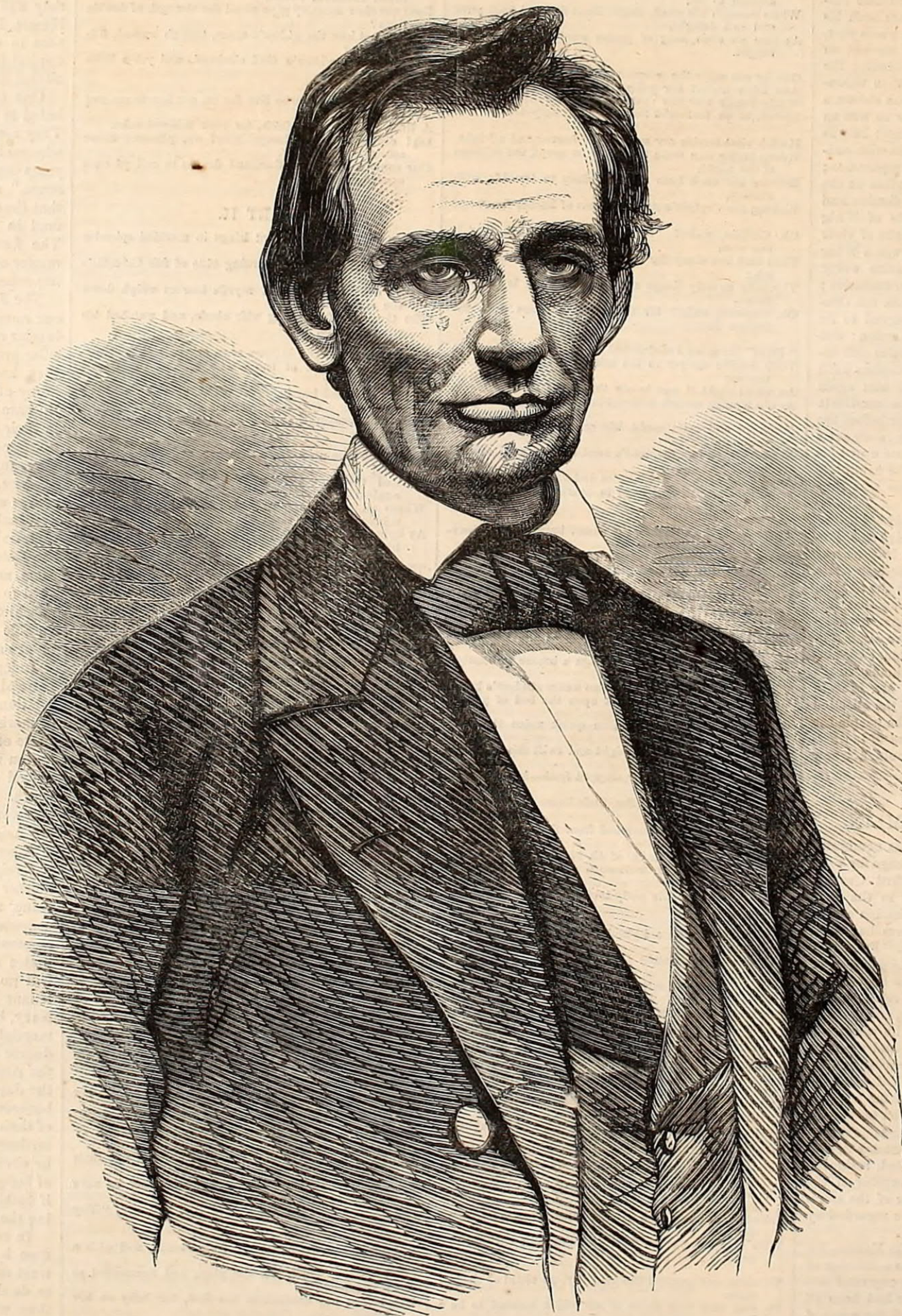
In another speech at Springfield, Illinois, July 17, 1858, he said:

I nevertheless did not mean to go on the banks of the Ohio and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions.

In another speech at Galesburg, October 7, 1858, he said:

I believe that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.

Mr. Lincoln was comparatively unknown to the



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[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]

publican State Committee to have Mr. Lincoln succeed Douglas in the United States Senate, and to effect this he stumped the State for the Republicans; and it was during this campaign that Mr. Lincoln made the best political speeches of his life, and from which the people of the Union will at once read his sentiments on the great questions of the day. He is a tariff man, in favor of a protective policy, opposed to the Dred Scott decision, urg-

showed himself an adept in political strategy, and suited his speeches to the locality in which he spoke. His partisans claim that he had the advantage of the Illinois Senator as well in eloquence as in tact, and commend very highly the manliness and courage which he displayed on several occasions when they met in debate.

In personal appearance Mr. Lincoln, or, as he is more familiarly termed among those who know