

**ADDRESS IN CINCINNATI,
OHIO,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1859; PP.
34-60 (NOT COMPLETE)**

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Address in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1859; pp. 34-60 (not complete) by Abraham Lincoln

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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Address

BY

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Abraham Lincoln

OF ILLINOIS

IN

Cincinnati, Ohio

September 17, 1859



1918

Chas. F. Lutz Printing & Stationery Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

E. 74

Dedicated by
Traxel & Maas
to the
Citizens of Cincinnati
1910

773188



Abraham Lincoln
16th President of the United States
1861 - 1865

Born in Laure County, Kentucky
February 12, 1809

Died at Washington, D. C.
April 15, 1865

Age, 56 years

When Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the Presidency, by the Republican National Convention, assembled in Chicago, May 16th, 1860, there was an immediate demand for his picture.

Responding to this, his Chicago friends, early in June following, commissioned their most competent photographer to visit Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill. (his home), and obtain the desired negative of the coming President.

The great nominee was a little surprised at the photographer's call, remarking that he "could not see why any one wanted a picture of his ugly face; but he would sit to please his friends, if they wished it."

The photographer's visit resulted in obtaining *two* negatives, both shown in this booklet; and these are, so far as known, *the only original* ante-presidential negatives in existence!

When proofs of the sittings were shown to Mr. Lincoln afterwards, he selected the picture—Portrait No. 1,—which has met with such popular favor, saying: "Well, *that expresses me better than any I have seen.* If it pleases the people, I am satisfied."



UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

We furnish either of these Pictures in Carbon Photographs direct from
the original negative, size, 7x9 inch each, \$3.00
14x17 inch enlargement, \$10.00

Now, my brother Kentuckians, who believe in this, you ought to thank Judge Douglas for having put that in a much more taking way than any of yourselves have done.

Again, Douglas' great principle, "popular sovereignty," as he calls it, gives you by natural consequence the revival of the slave-trade whenever you want it. If you are disposed to question this, listen awhile, consider awhile, what I shall advance in support of that proposition.

He says that it is the sacred right of the man who goes into the Territories to have slavery if he wants it. Grant that for argument's sake. Is it not the sacred right of the man who don't go there, equally to buy slaves in Africa, if he wants them? Can you point out the difference? The man who goes into the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, or any other new Territory, with the sacred right of taking the slave there which belongs to him, would certainly have no more right to take one there than I would who own no slave, but who would desire to buy one and take him there. You will not say— you, the friends of Judge Douglas—but that the man who does not own a slave, has an equal right to buy one and take him to the Territory as the other does?

I say that Douglas' popular sovereignty, establishing his sacred right in the people, if you please, if carried to its logical conclusion, gives equally the sacred right to the people of the States or the Territories themselves to buy slaves, wherever they can buy them cheapest;