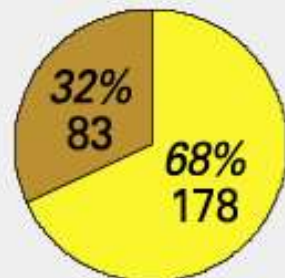
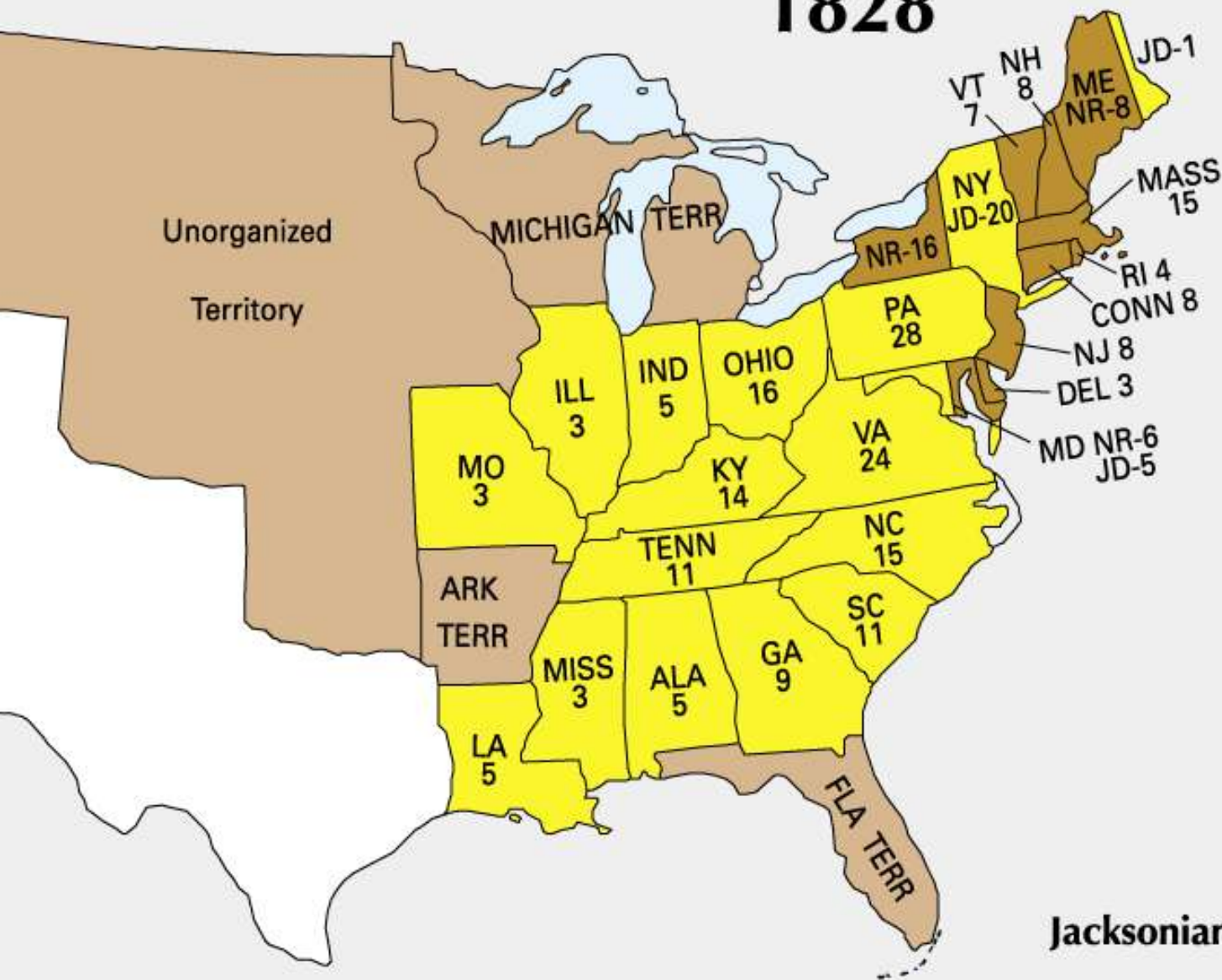
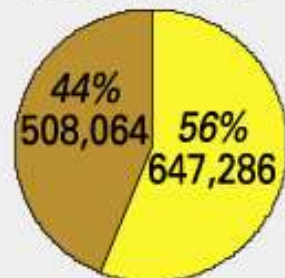


1828




**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 261**

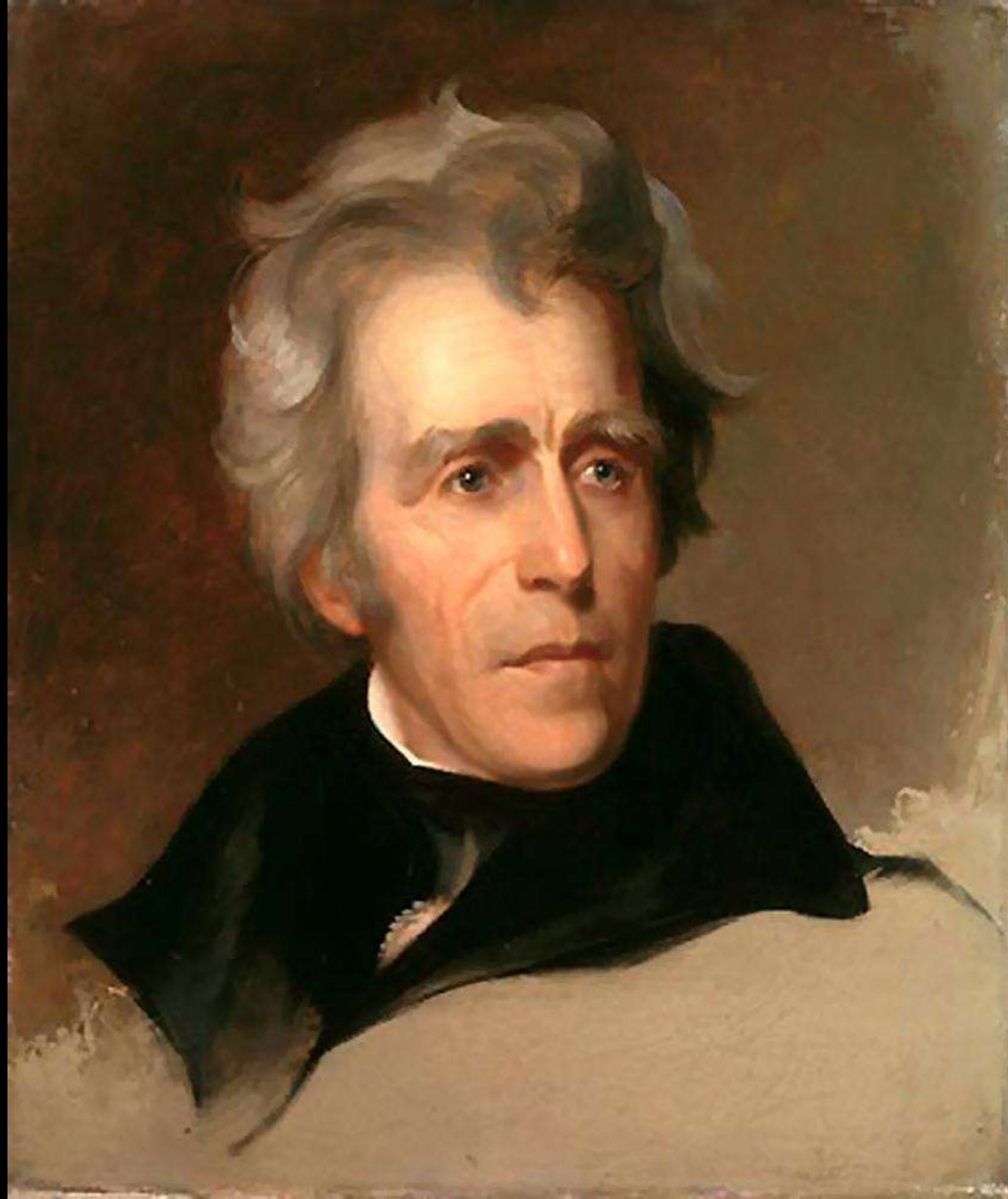


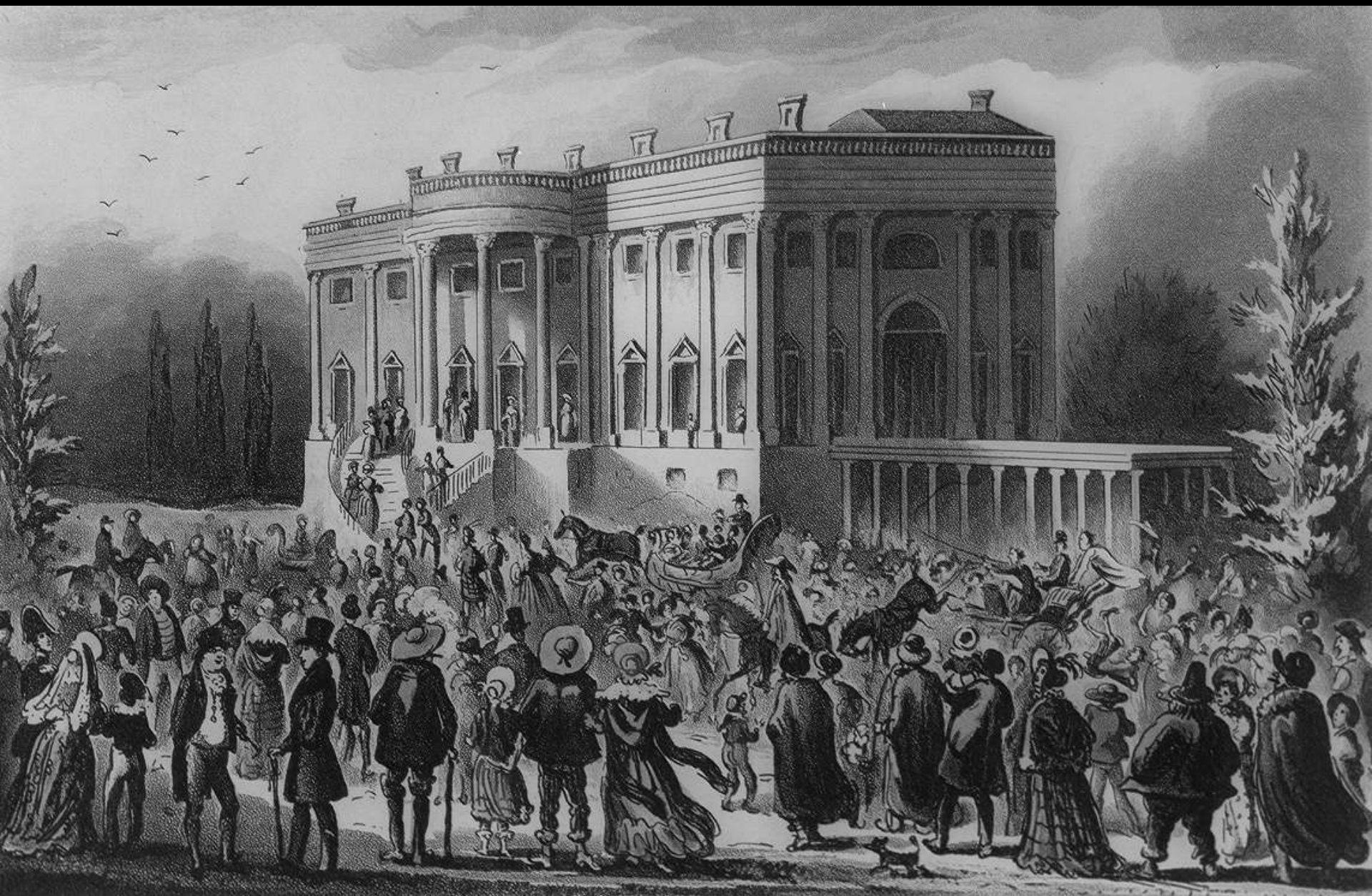
**POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 1,155,350**

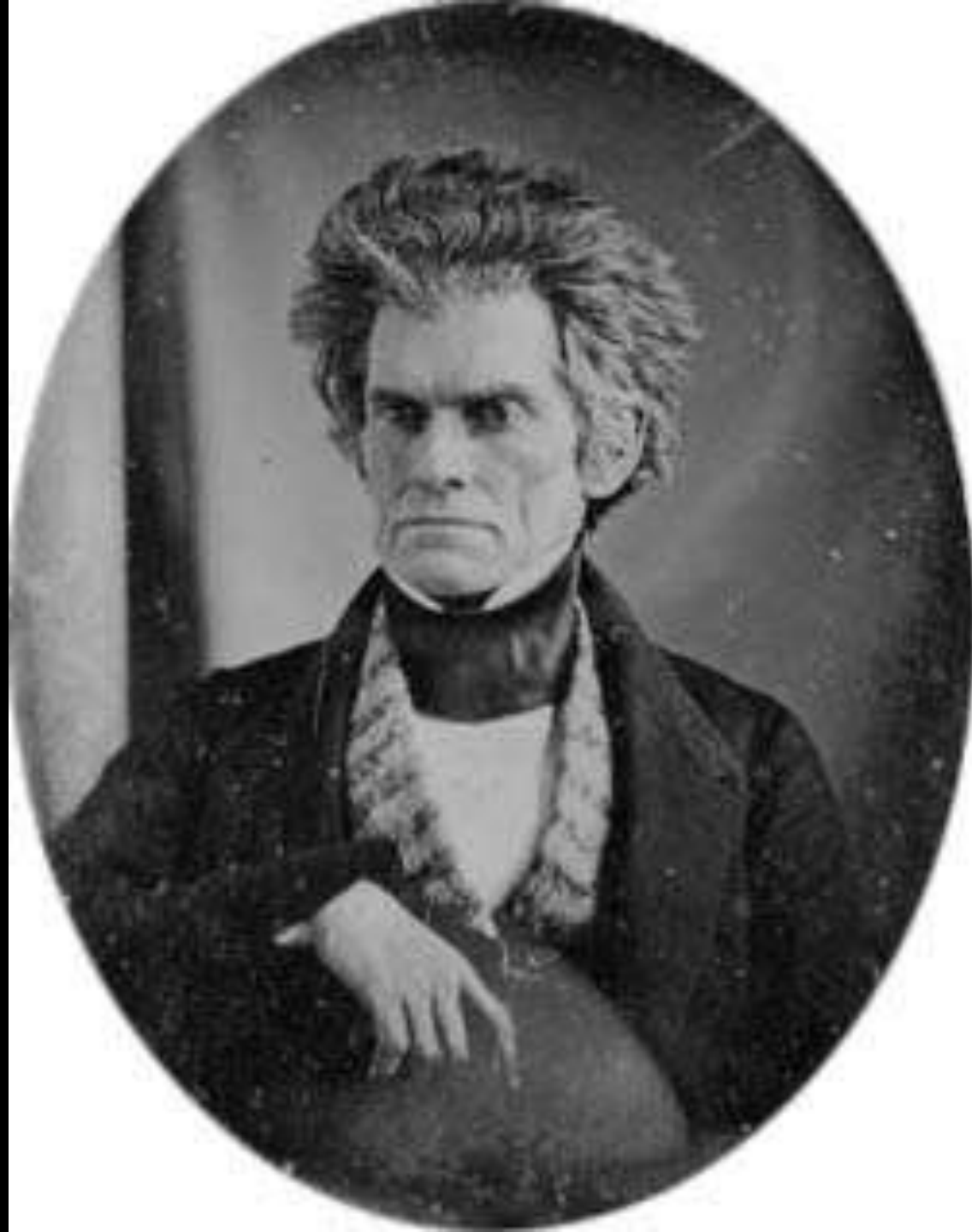
 Territories

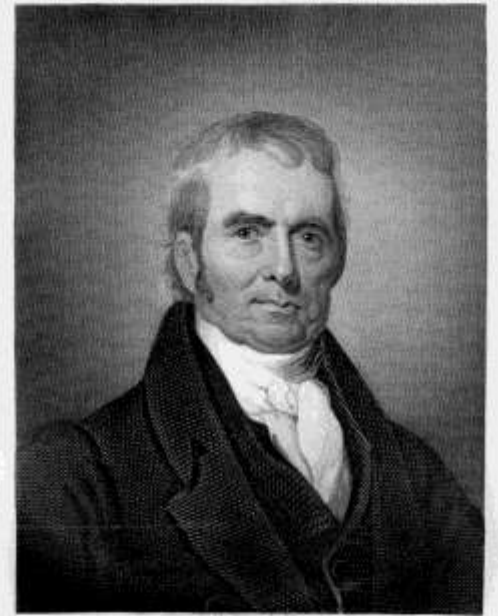
Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson) 

National Republican (J. Q. Adams) 

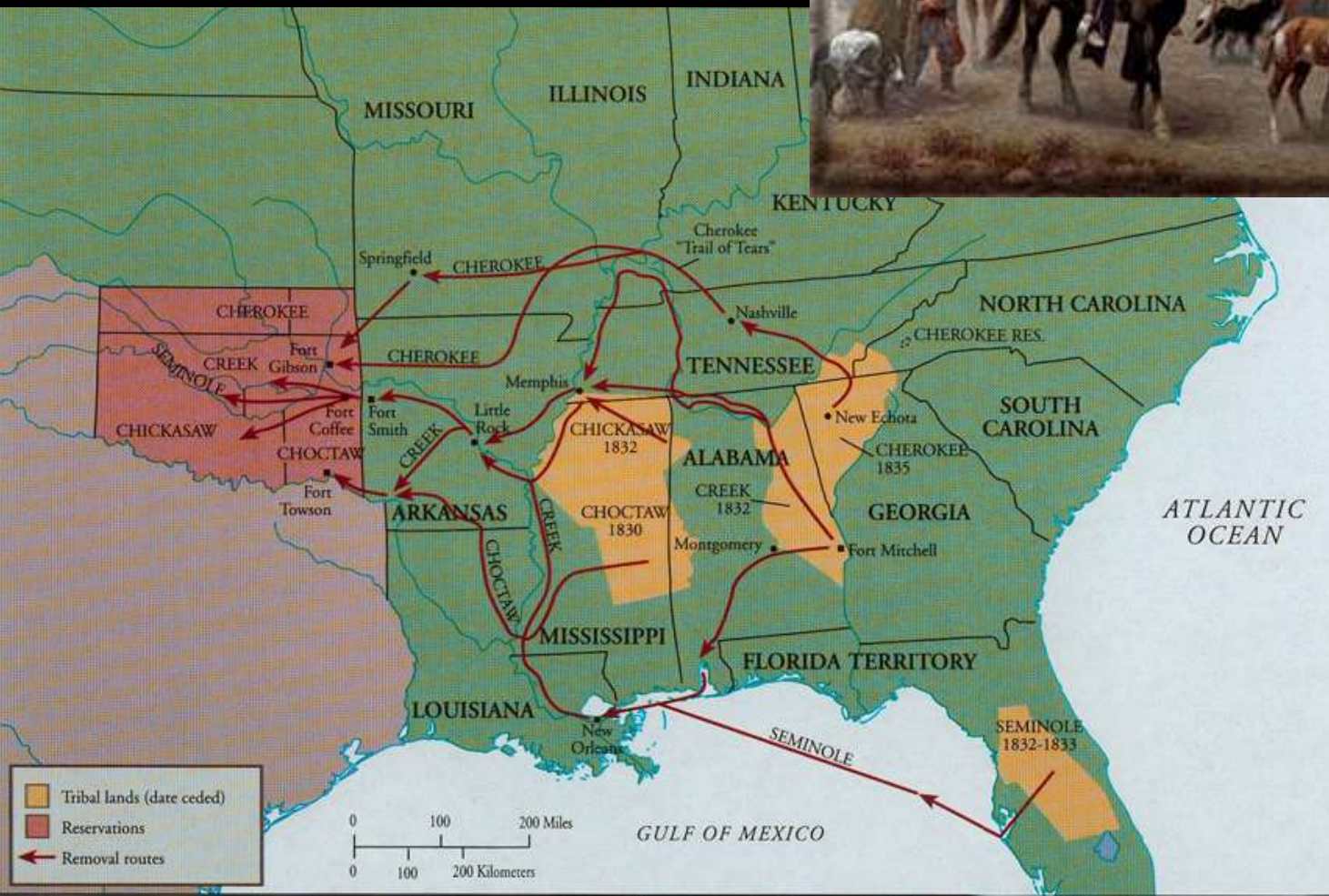


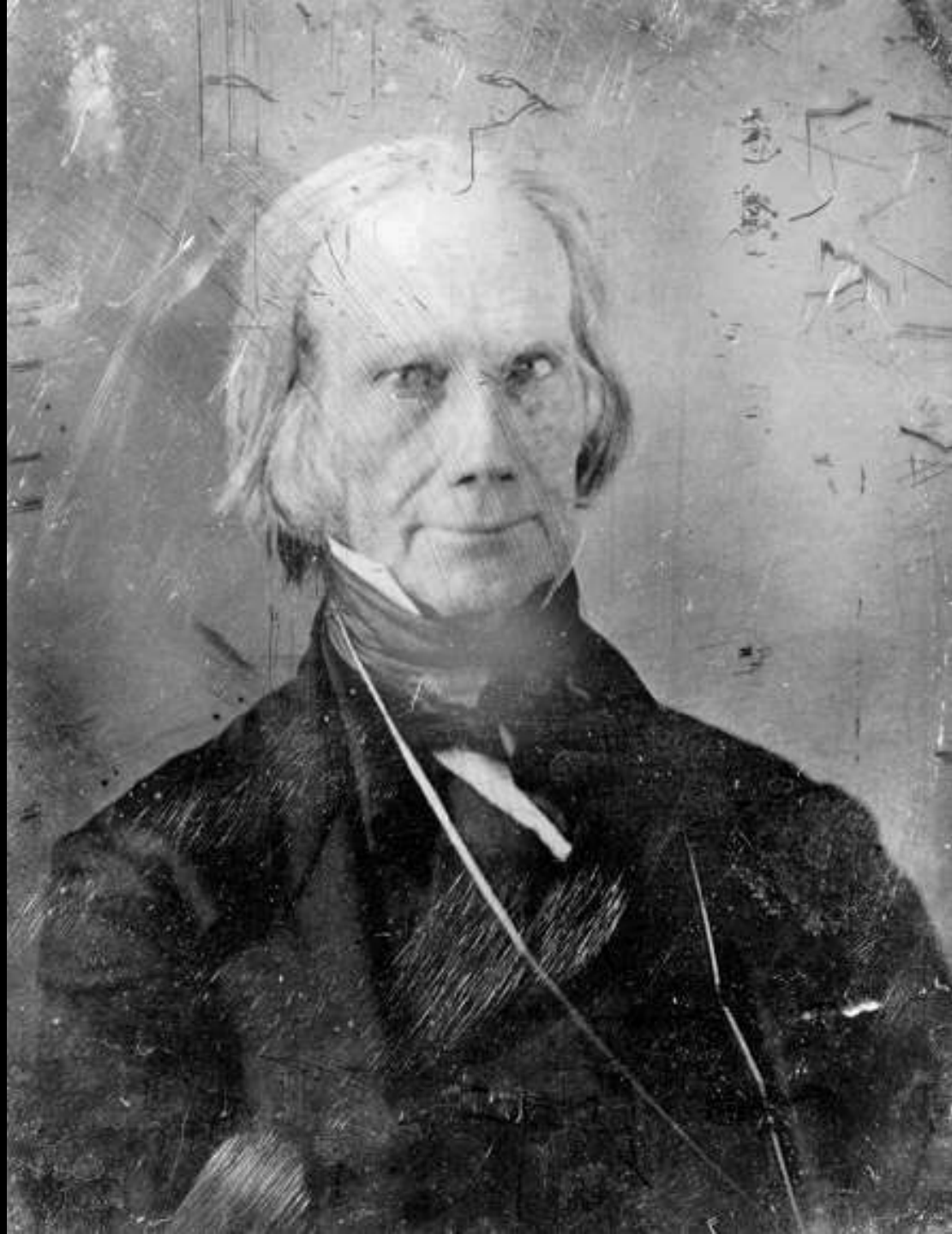






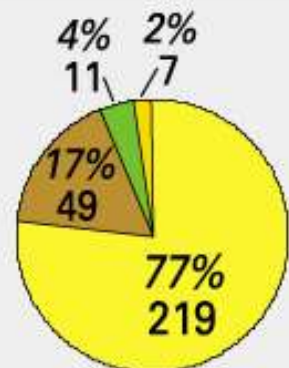
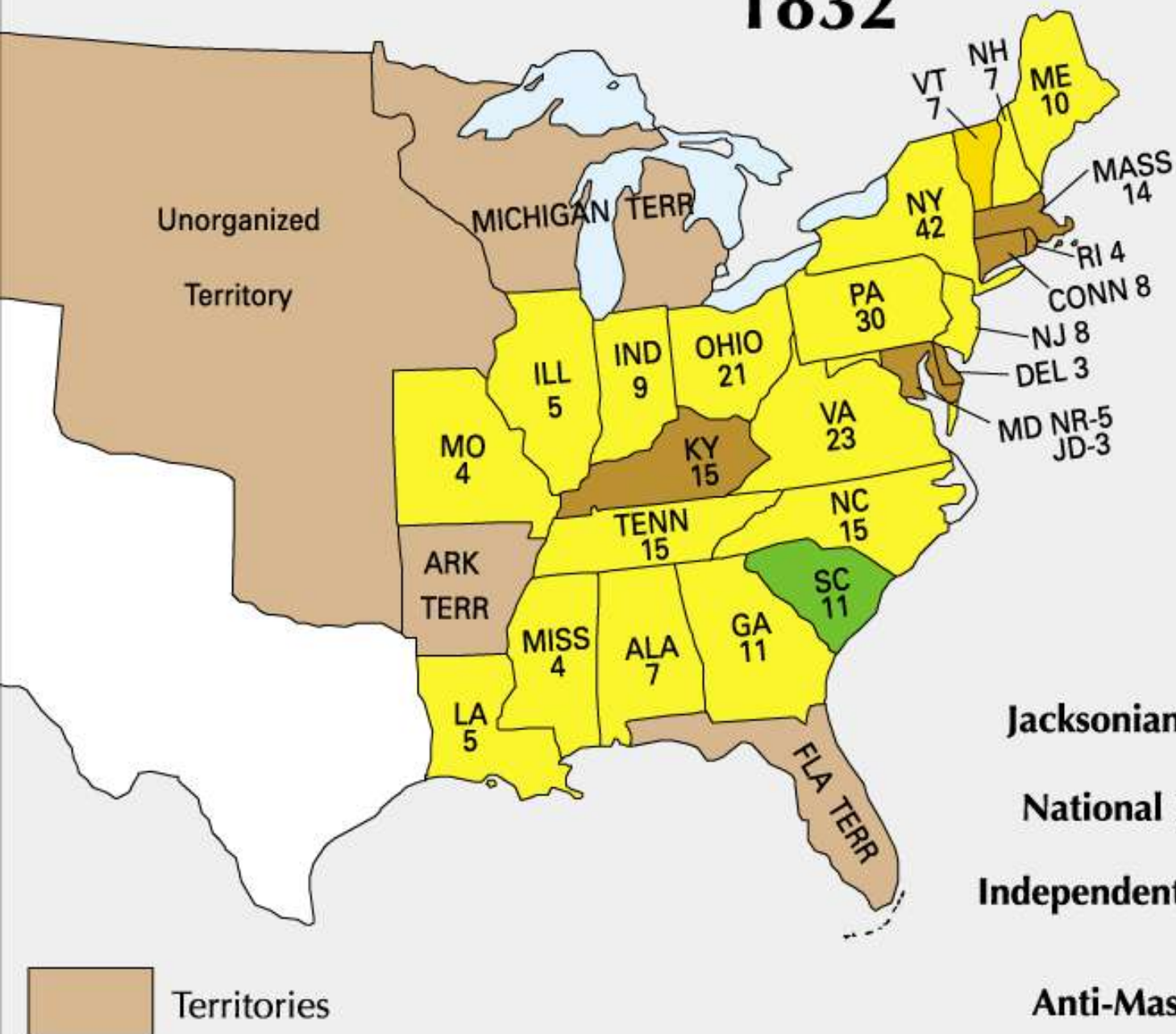
J. Marshall



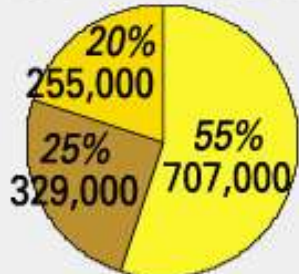




1832



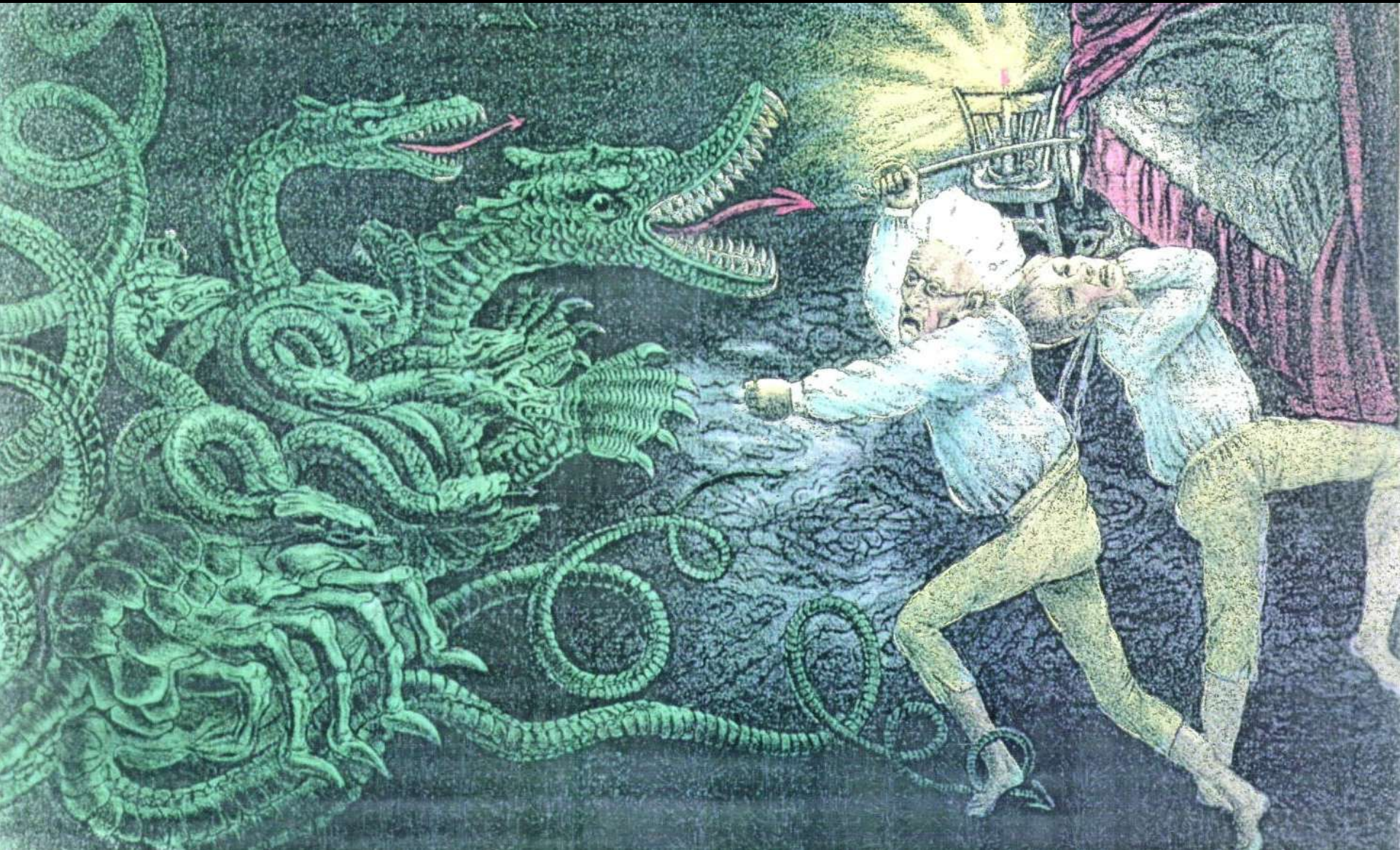
ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL VOTING: 286
NOT VOTING: 2



POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 1,291,000

- Jacksonian Democrat (Jackson)**
- National Republican (Clay)**
- Independent Democrat (Floyd)**
- Anti-Masonic (Wirt)**

Territories



BORN TO COMMAND.

OF VETO MEMORY.



HAD I BEEN CONSULTED.

KING ANDREW THE FIRST.



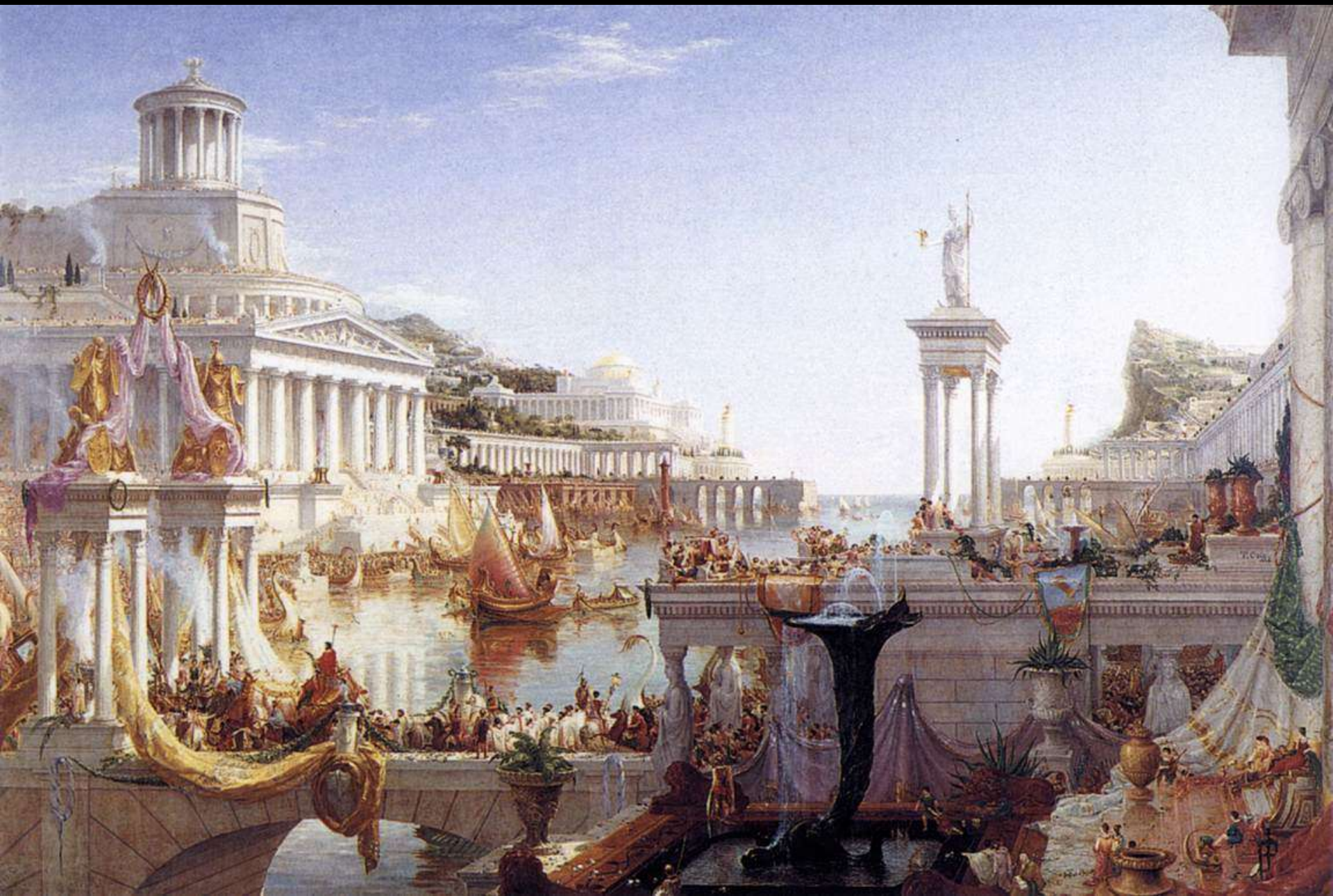
















Handwritten text on a yellowed page, likely a ledger or account book, with several lines of entries.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, continuing the entries from the previous page.

Handwritten text on a small, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a note or a separate page.

Handwritten text on a small, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a note or a separate page.

Handwritten text on a small, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a note or a separate page.

Handwritten text on a small, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a note or a separate page.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, featuring a large, bold heading or section marker.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, with a prominent vertical line or margin.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, with a large, bold heading or section marker.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, featuring a small, dark illustration or drawing.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, with a large, bold heading or section marker.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, with a large, bold heading or section marker.

Handwritten text on a yellowed page, with a large, bold heading or section marker.

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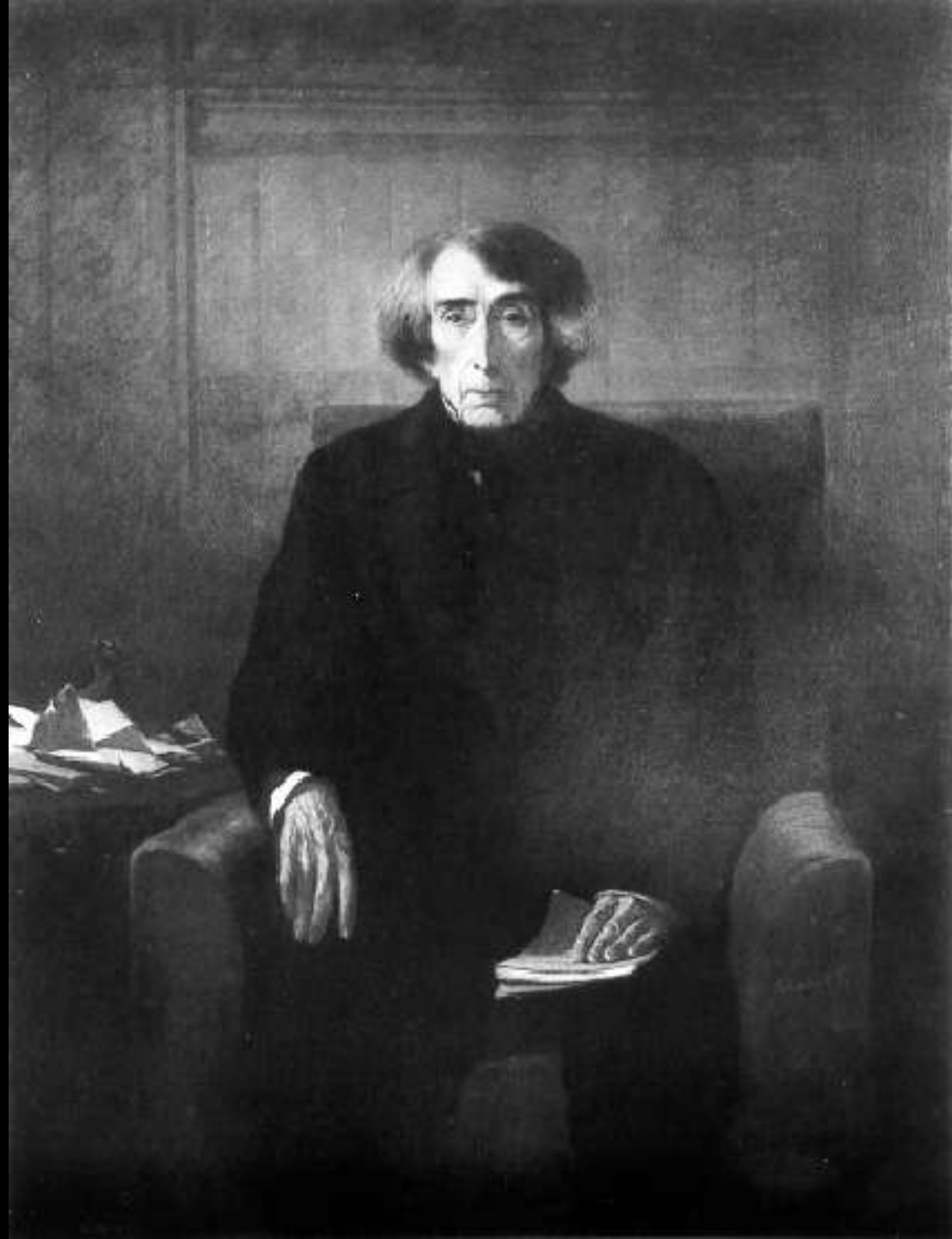
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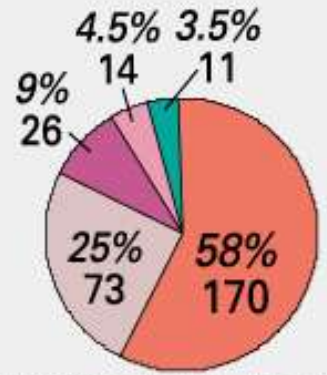
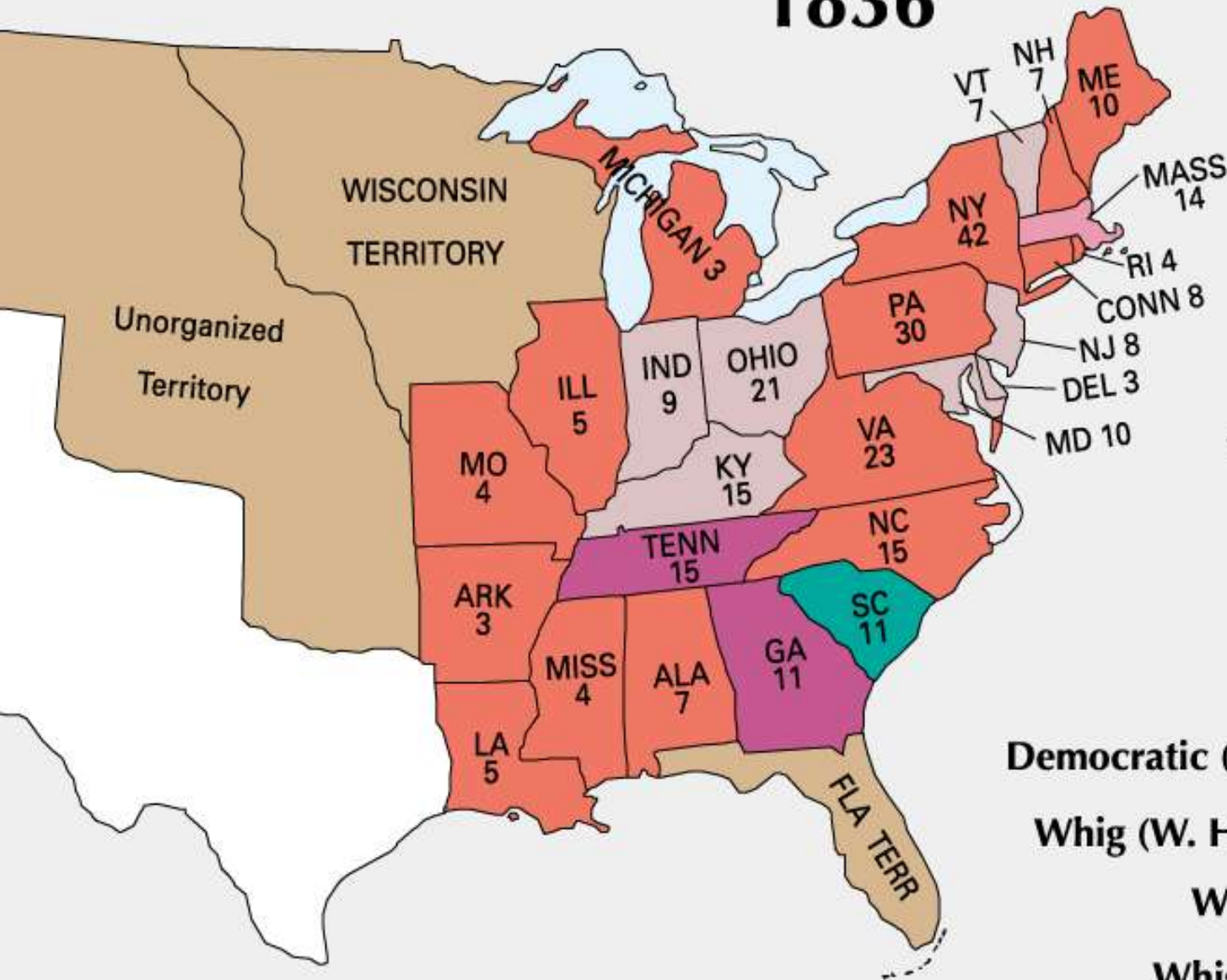
Handwritten text on a small, rectangular piece of paper, possibly a note or a separate page.



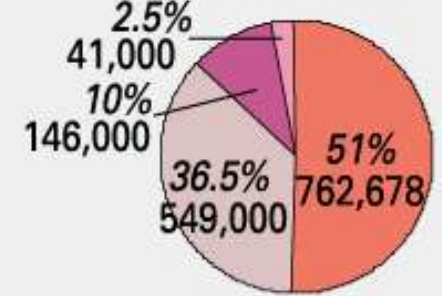




1836



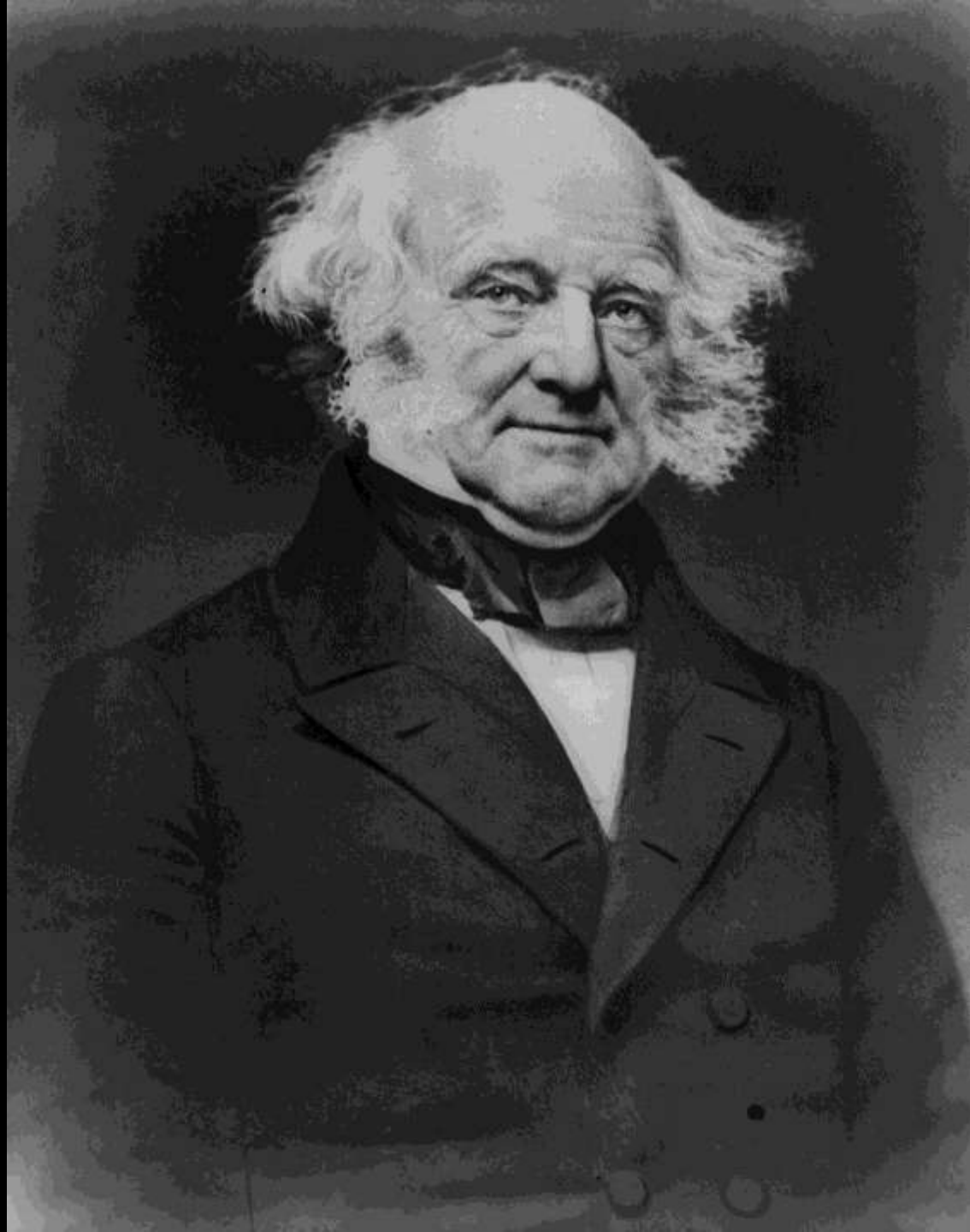
ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 294



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 1,498,678

- Democratic (Van Buren)**
- Whig (W. H. Harrison)**
- Whig (White)**
- Whig (Webster)**
- Independent (Mangum)**

Territories



I have no money, and cannot get any work.

I'm so hungry.

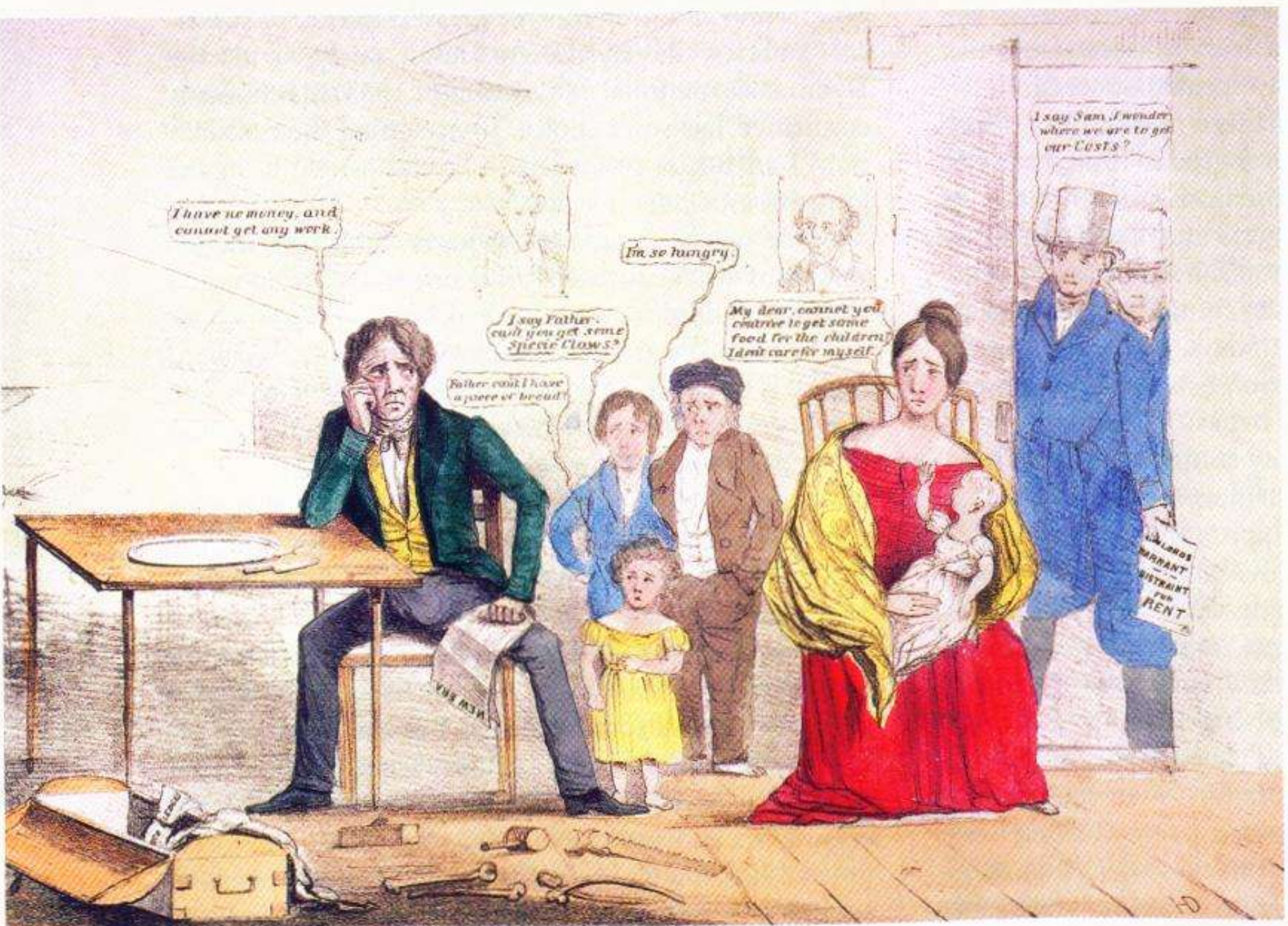
I say Father, could you get some Specie Claws?

My dear, cannot you contrive to get some food for the children? I don't care for myself.

Father, could I have a piece of bread?

I say Sam, I wonder where we are to get our COSTS?

LORDS WARRANT
DISTRAINT FOR RENT



HD



No credit.
Huxxa!!

Down with
the Bank!!

Never mind him gentlemen, the creature's
scared, and has some conscience left,
- but by the Eternal we must shake
that out of him...

"Never shake thy gory
looks at me, thou can'st
not say I did it."

I am the ghost
of Commerce!!

Cotton
Planters
Specie in
Purse -
Alabama

Tammany
Hall

Gin

New York
failures
\$70,000,000
Philadelphia
failures
\$1,000,000

Repeat
the
Treaty
Order

New York
failures
\$90,000,000

Specie
hidden
away
secretly

Money
Op' cent
a month

Specie
circular

Bills
pre-
tested

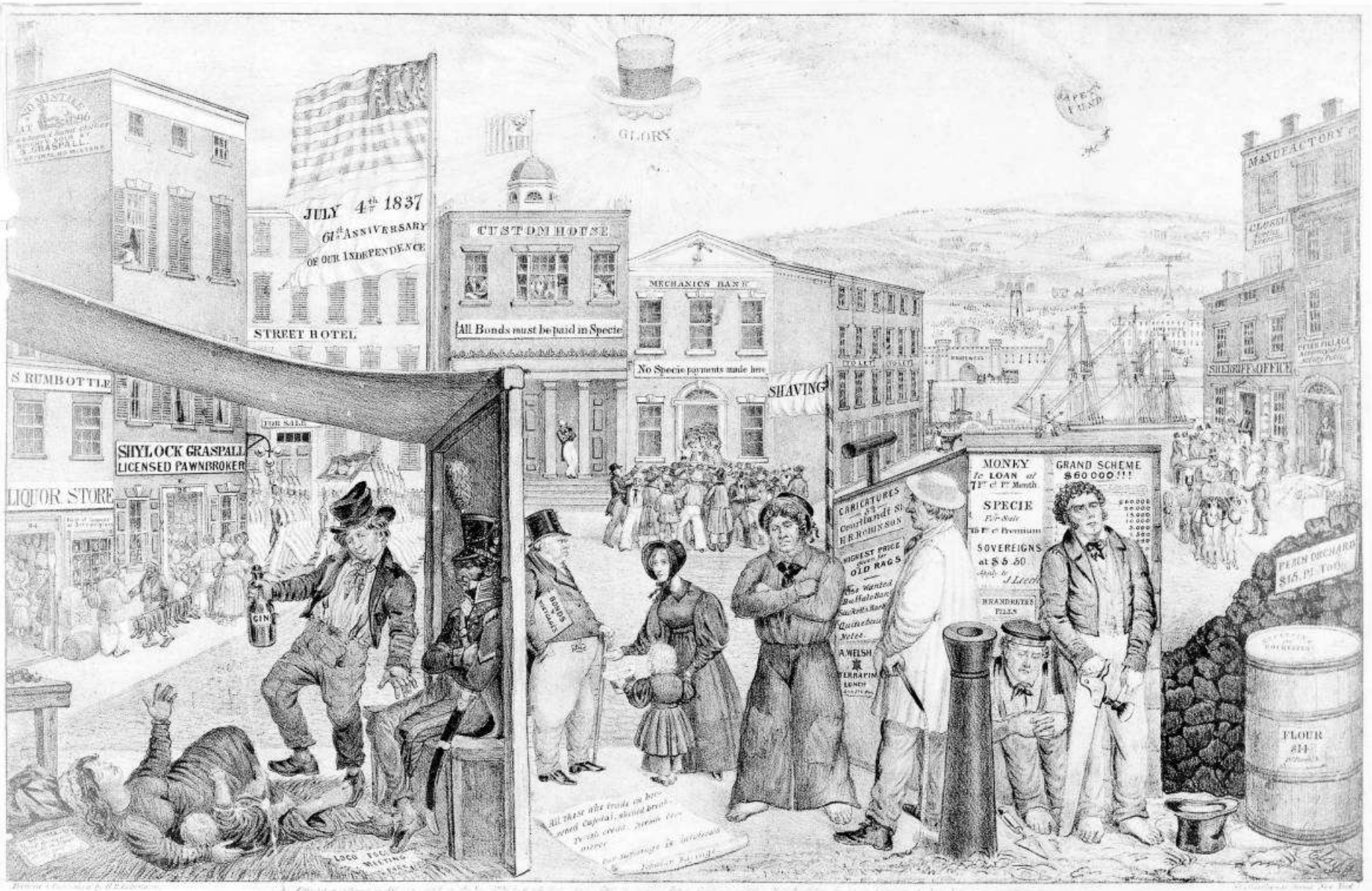
Bills not
negotiable

NEW EDITION OF MACBETH.

BANK-OH'S! GHOST.

89 Courtlandt Street, N.Y.

Printed & Pub'd by H.B. Robinson.



THE TIMES.



Standing Army,
200,000.

Laborers wanted to build poor houses prisons to the highest wages offered - 12 1/2 cts per day

Sheriff sale several farms with cattle and farming utensils second hand merchandise to be

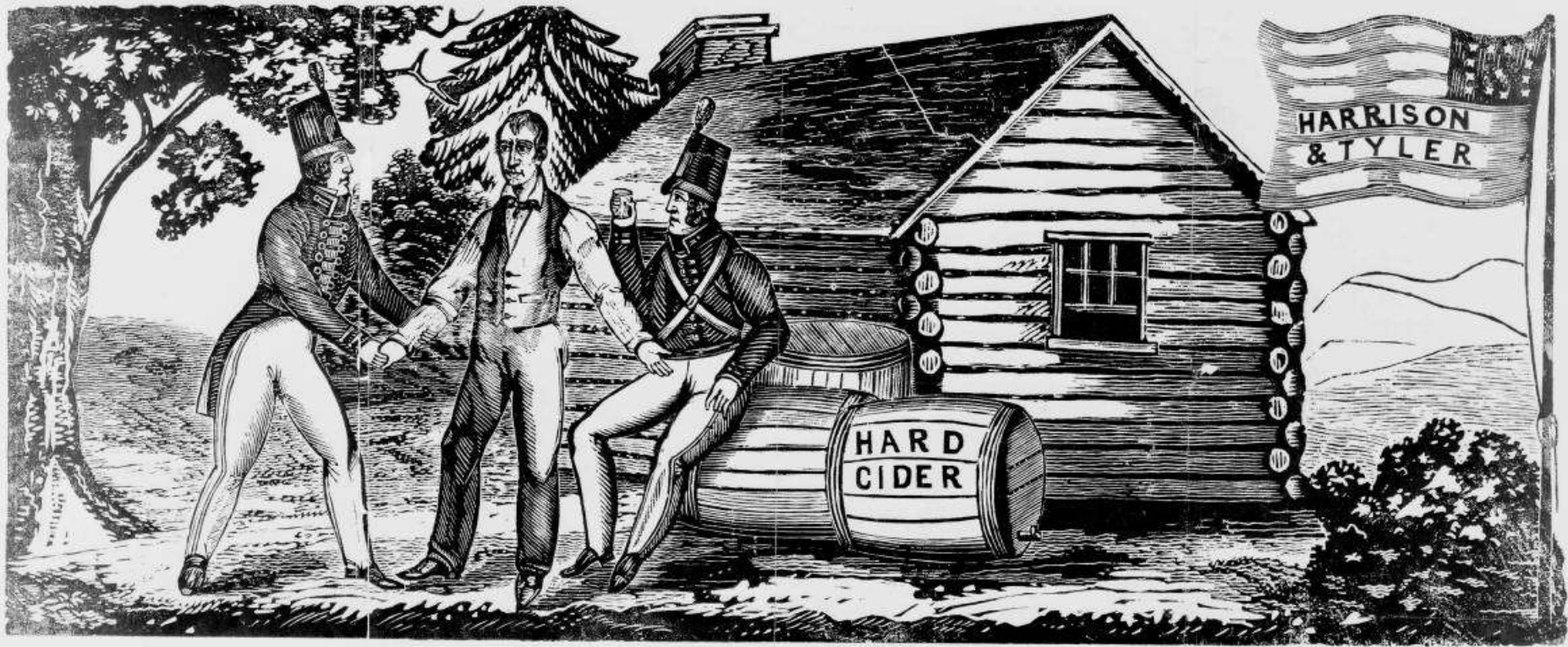
SUB TREASURY OFFICE

VAN BUREN AND RUIN.



HARRISON AND PROSPERITY.





Log Cabin Raisin' IN OLD 'SOPUS.



Harrison and Reform. RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY.

The friends of Old Tippecanoe will erect a *Log Cabin* in the Village of Kingston, on the 3d day of July, 1840, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, precisely.

Whigs, Conservatives, and Tippecanoes! come to the RAISING!!!

We want all who revere the plain and republican habits of the first settlers of the Country to be present. We want all the descendants of the Hugonots, the Pilgrims, the emigrants from Holland, from Germany, and from the Emerald Isle, and all the other, friends of Liberty and Tolerance, who sought an asylum in "the land of the free and the home of the brave," to be on the ground.

FARMERS, MECHANICS, AND WORKING MEN!

The arrogant and purse-proud followers of the unscrupulous aristocrat of Kinderhook, who now occupies the White House at Washington, who ape the customs of Royalty at the Court of St. James, and who dine on gold plate and drink champagne, have dared to enter not only at the habits of the honest settlers of the Far West who live in log huts and drink hard cider, but also at the habits of your own ancestors, who once lived in similar edifices and partook of the same humble draught. They have turned up their scornful noses at W. H. HARRISON, the honest old hero of Tippecanoe, of Fort Meigs and the Flame, and the chosen candidate of the People for the Presidency, because, when fighting the battles of his Country and defending the frontier settlers from the tomahawk and the scalping knife, he occasionally sought repose and made his home in Log Cabins and drank hard cider. Yes, they have thus, virtually, offered an insult to your own ancestors, the intrepid and fearless pioneers of this Western world, who preferred freedom and independence in log huts to slavery and chains in palaces or castles. They have thus cast contempt and reproach upon the great body of LABORING MEN, who have embosomed the wilderness—built our cities, towns and villages—dug our canals, and made our railroads. And they have manifested this gross contempt for the feelings of the honest poor, after they have by their ill-fated experiments and profuse expenditure of public money, reduced thousands of the middle classes to poverty, and compelled them to seek shelter for themselves, their wives and children, in log huts!

YE FRIENDS OF HARRISON!

Come on, then—let us all join as a band of brothers in resenting the insult. Let us teach our insolent rulers at Washington, that we prefer the honest man, even with his log, his wooden dishes, and his hard cider, far before the Kinderhook unscrupulous aristocrat, with his gold plate, rich wines and other luxuries. Let us erect a LOG CABIN as the emblem of our cause—as the symbol of RETRENCHMENT, ECONOMY and SIMPLICITY!

Thomas Clark, President.
John Carter, and
George P. Sharp,
Vice-Presidents.

R. N. Baldwin, and
A. G. Nichols, Secretaries.

Contributions of Logs, either 42 or 26 feet in length; and Shingles, 16 feet long, will be received by the Building committee; and Ham, Pork, Beans, Hard Cider, &c. by the committee on Entertainment, at Clark's Hotel.
A plentiful REPAST will be served up, in good old democratic style, and ADDRESSES will be delivered by distinguished Orators from abroad. Come, then, altogether. Up goes the Cabin, rain or shine!

PRINTED BY WILLIAM COLLEY, AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE, KINGSTON.

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO!
A Comic Glee,
Arranged EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK
To be Sung WITH THUNDERING APPLAUSE
At the SYRACUSE CONVENTION.



Some of the Leo Rico party have prepared and paraded a Log Cabin Trap, representing a Log Cabin set on a Figure 3, and baited with a barrel of hard Cider. By the above it will be seen that the Trap has been sprung, and a sly nibbler from 'Hock is locking out through the gratings. An elderly gentleman, with an hickory pole is intent on prying him out, but it is manifestly no go.—The legs are too heavy and growing mere so daily.

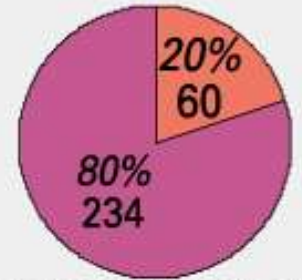
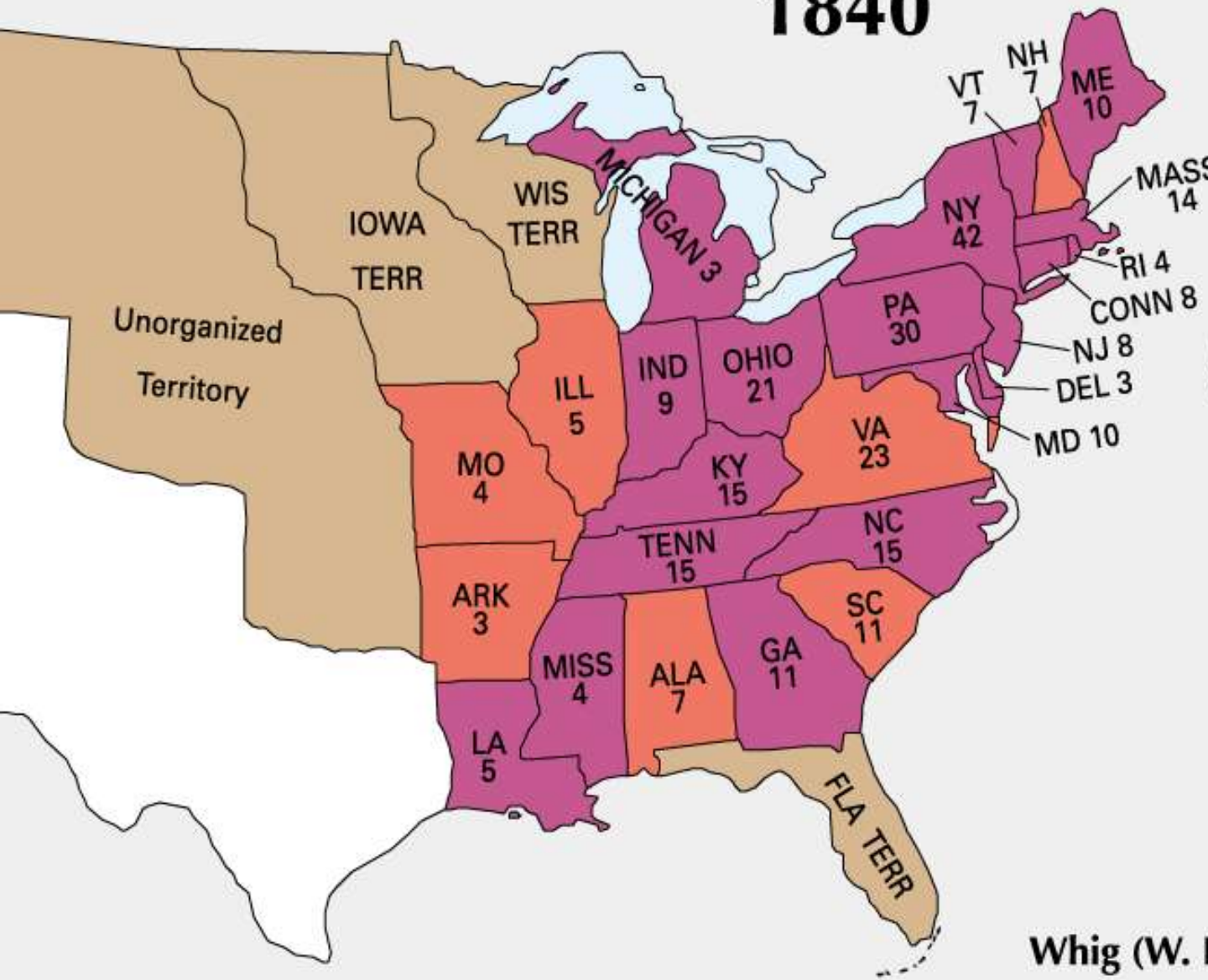
Log Cabin.

Philadelphia, G. E. Blake, 13 So Fifth Street.



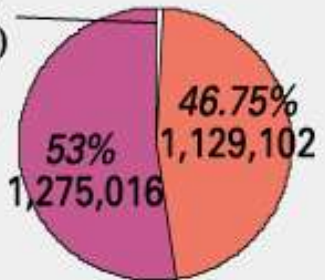
Blake's Log Cabin Music. Copyright secured 1840.

1840




ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 294


LIBERTY (BIRNEY)
 .25%
 7,069



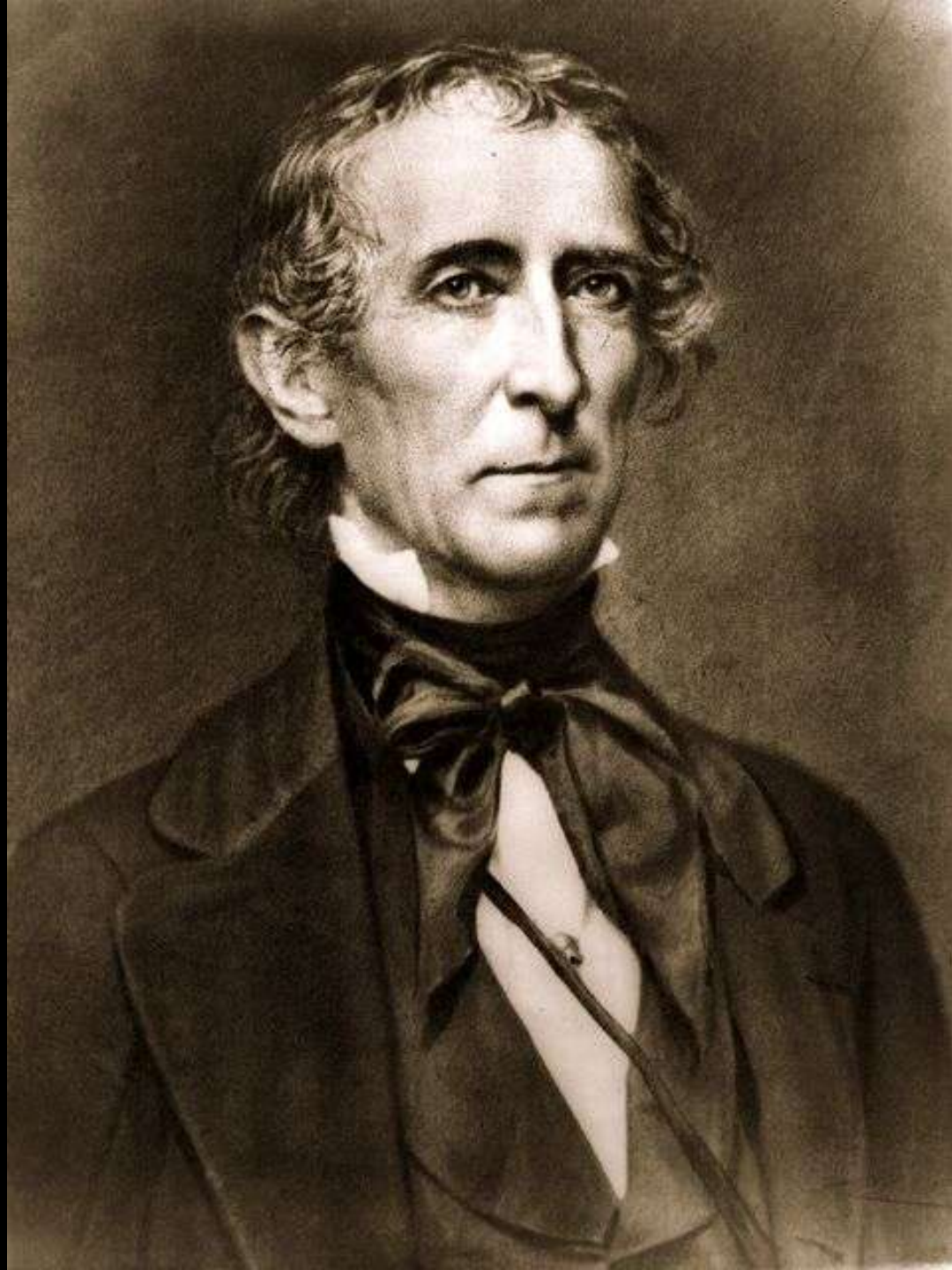
POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,411,187

 Territories

Whig (W. H. Harrison) 

Democratic (Van Buren) 

































DESIGN II.

A COTTAGE IN THE ENGLISH OR RURAL GOTHIC STYLE.



Fig. 9.

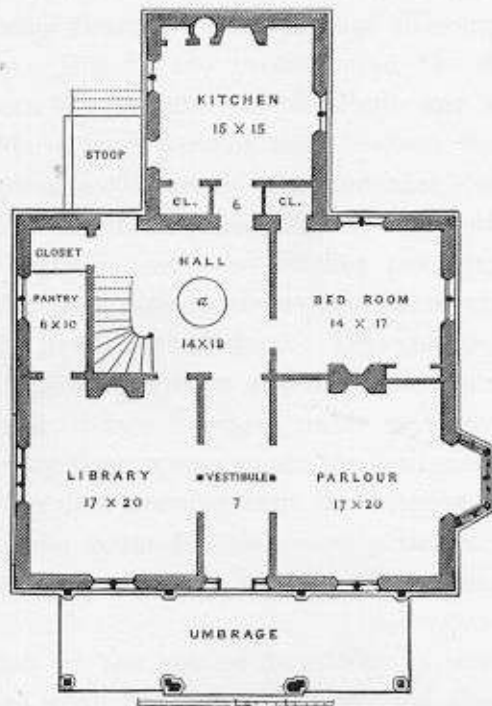
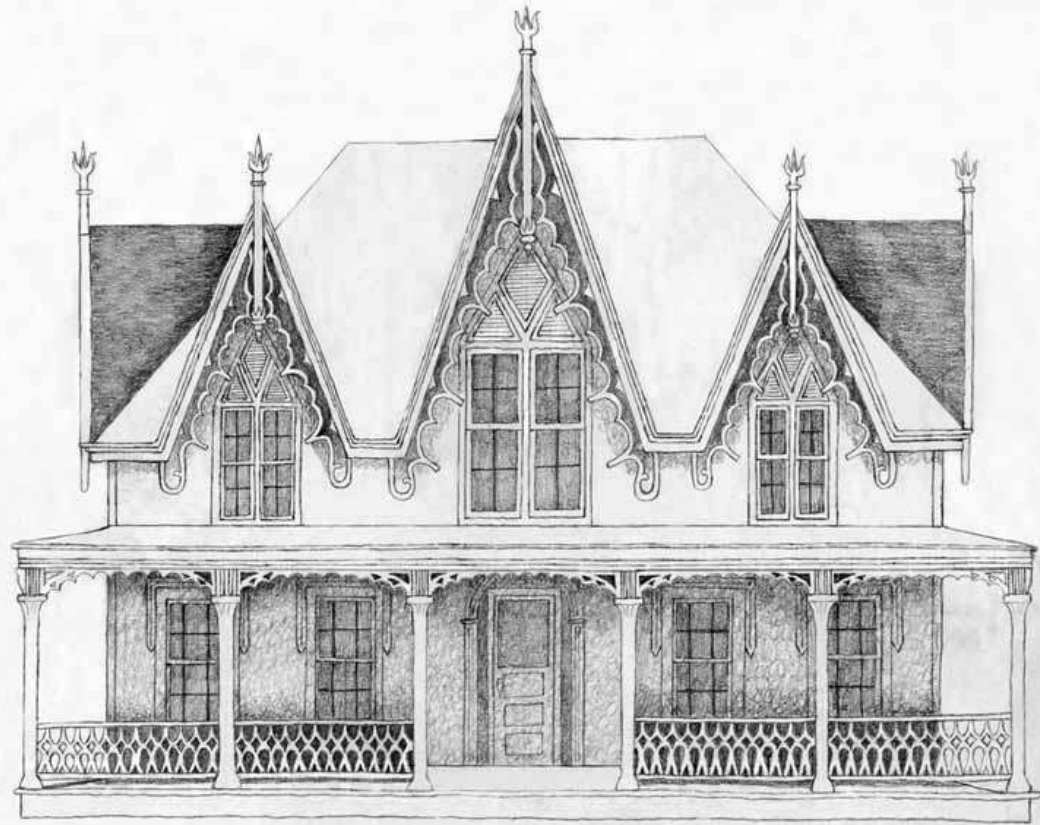
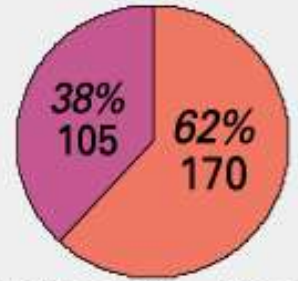
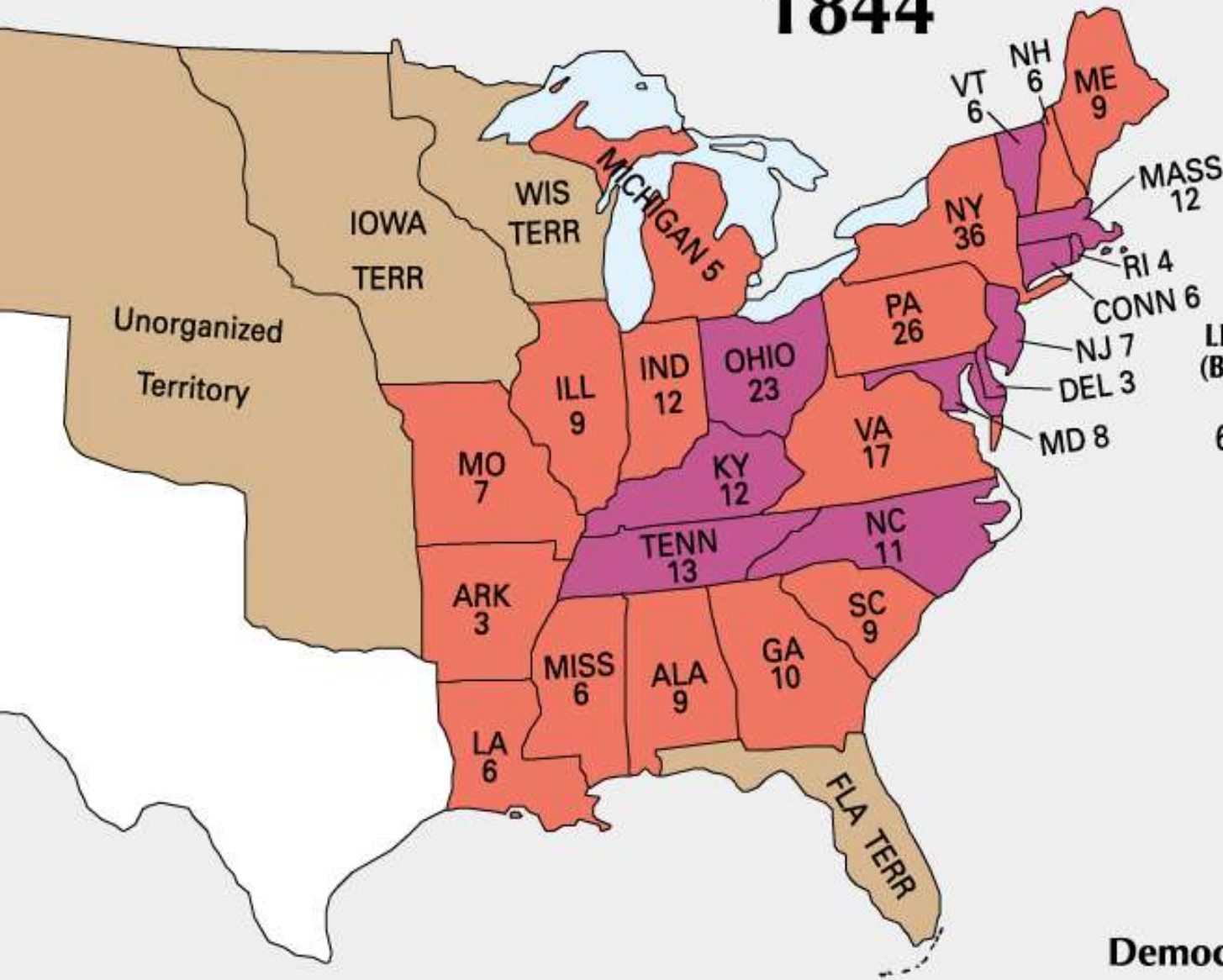


Fig. 10.

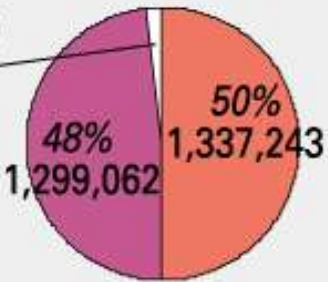


1844



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 275

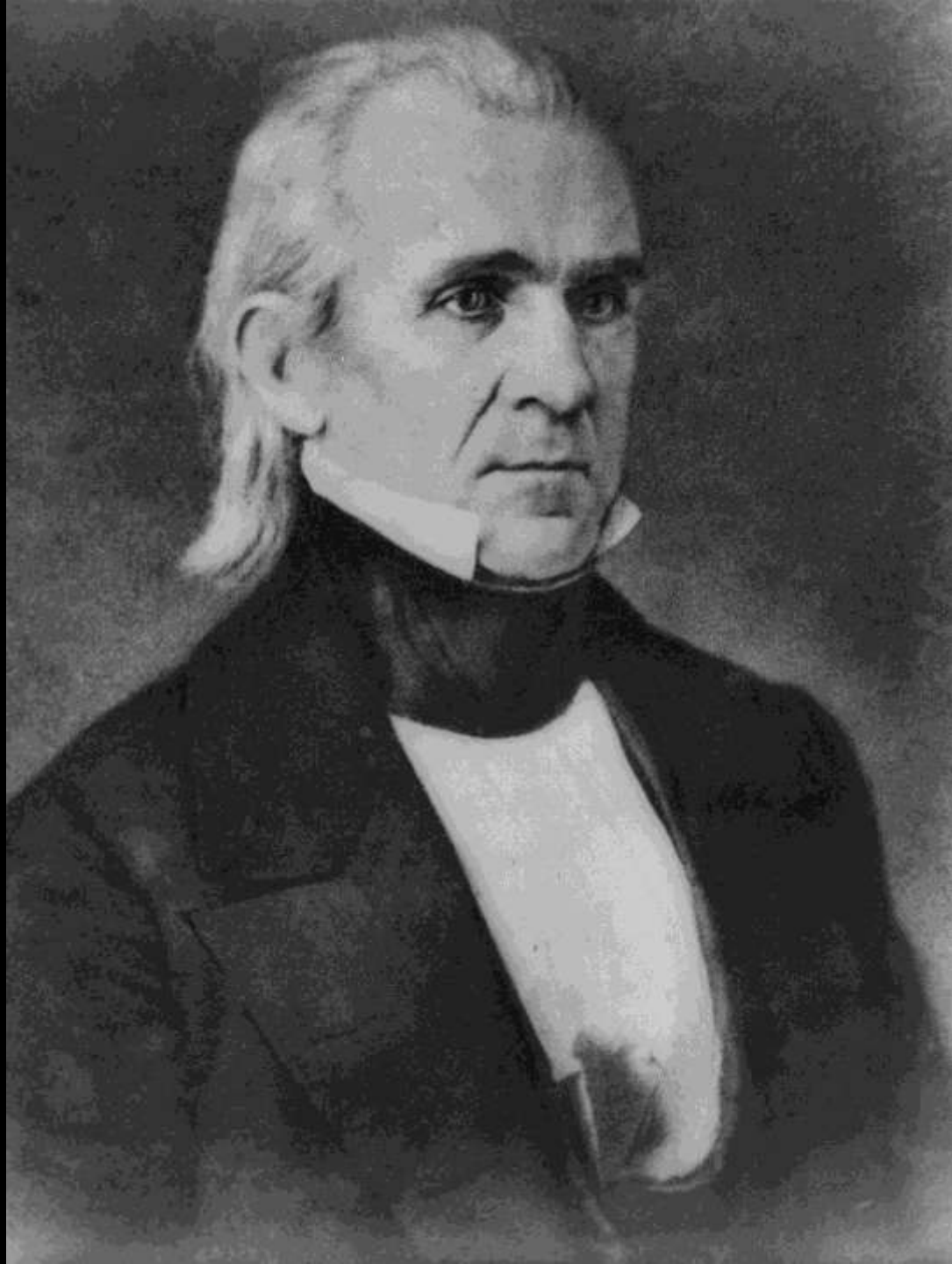
LIBERTY (BIRNEY)
2%
62,300



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,698,605

 Territories

Democratic (Polk) 
Whig (Clay) 









The dimensions of this Monument should be so great
 as to allow of a spacious passage to the summit on
 an inclined ~~plane~~ plane of that ~~the material~~
 for its construction (which might be massive) ~~and~~
 could be raised without the ordinary means ~~and~~
 and drawn up in carriages by horse power or
 steam



Plan for Monument of Washington
 The building to be placed on a base of 100 feet square
 3) The base of the monument to be 100 feet square
 4) The height of the monument to be 100 feet
 5) The diameter of the column to be 10 feet
 6) The height of the column to be 100 feet
 7) The diameter of the capital to be 10 feet
 8) The height of the capital to be 10 feet
 9) The diameter of the base to be 10 feet
 10) The height of the base to be 10 feet



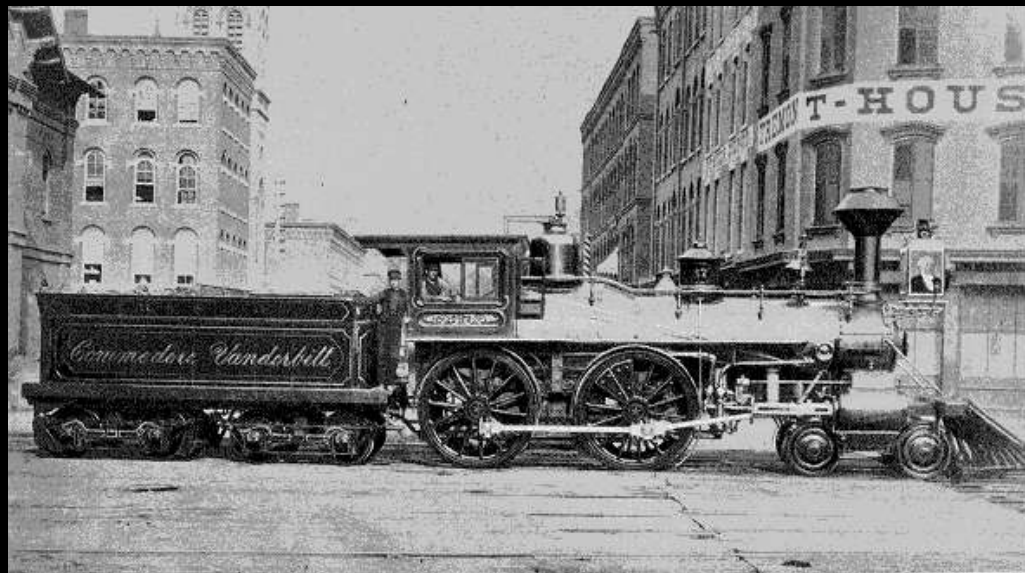
It may be said that the Capitol of Washington has
 already been adorned by Art - it is true, but it
 is not my intention here to speak of the manner
 or choice of its adornments, ~~and~~ only so far as to
 say that as a whole it is an unhappy example.
 In the decoration of public edifices I would advi-
 -sely not hastily resort to Art. Few of our Artists are yet
 prepared to undertake works of this kind. We can
 expect no miracle. The minute style which is re-
 quired in cabinet pictures must be abandoned
 for the broader & simpler execution demanded
 by mural pictures or even the grand Historical
~~and~~ pictures. Our Artists must be trained
 as the English Artists are now being trained for
 the decoration of their magnificent public build-
 -ings. There must be Competition - prizes
 in permanence to those who excel.
 That end





RAILROADS, 1850 AND 1860











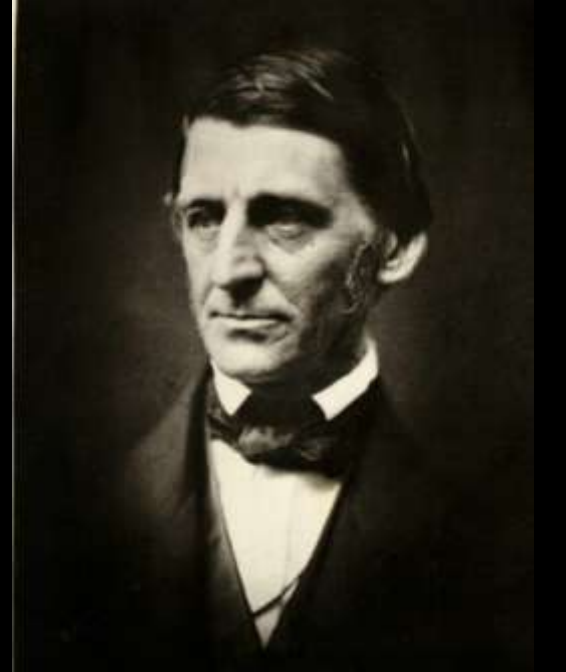
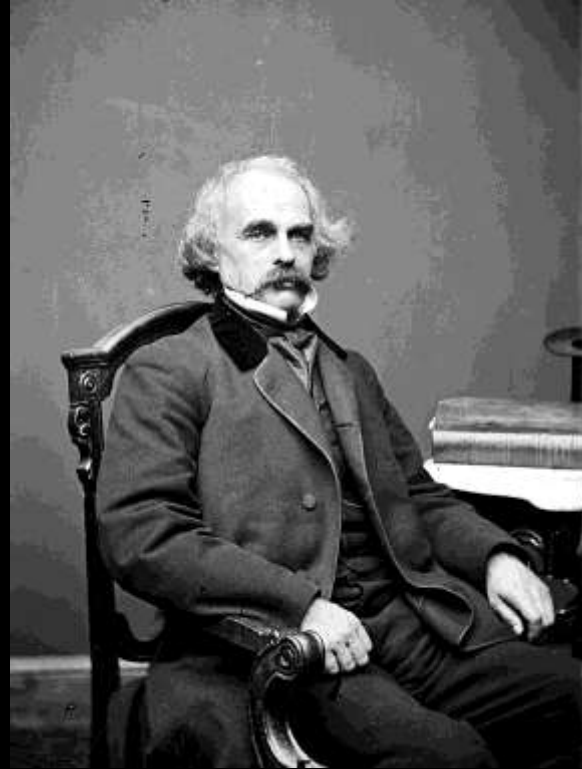
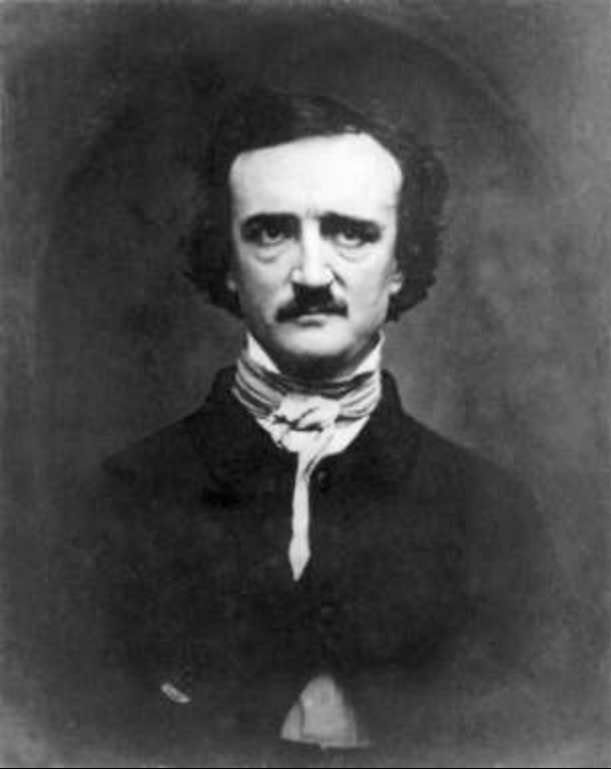
THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR



NORTHWEST BOUNDARY DISPUTE

U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS





THE SUN.

NUMBER 354.]
 PUBLISHED DAILY
 BY BENJ. H. DAY & GEORGE W. WISNER,
 (OFFICE 202 WILLIAM STREET.)

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1854.

[PAGE ONE CONT.]

LES HAMASTIQUES.

The Hamaistiques are sharpers, who, the money they get of the same game, use their money wisely, in the purchase of their stock. The gamblers of this industry play on the weakness of their partners or victims. This is their mode of proceeding, when they seek to appropriate to themselves the property of another. First they break their way and commence their operations on the road, near some of the barriers, and then examine very carefully all money and papers, and they possess upon one of these individuals whose physiognomy and extreme heavy noseless stupidity. These men is a credulous and avulsive fellow: whilst countrymen or not, such a man, whether coming or going, is of say the individual they would like get hold of, always presenting that he is not in want of money. If they catch down a kind of this fashion, one of them, generally the most dissipated of the three, accosts him, and says in his that that and delirious way, that, by the application of some half dozen questions, brings them to the desirable knowledge of what may be the state of the financial department, the condition of the associates, &c. This information obtained, a telegraphic despatch informs the cashier of the state of things. If they be favourable, a second sharper, who has gone on forward, tells him a lie, a parable, or a proverb, in such a way that the sharper cannot help accepting the circumstance. He makes his comment on what he has at the moment when he steps to pick it up, his very own opinion comes "induce." They step to me what would the treasure—it is generally a precious jewel, or such like ring, brilliant when various earrings, &c. A while there are compasses the gear; what does it contain? The gold seldom knows how to read, and of course his "new jewel" naturally "brings no better than himself, and yet the paper may contain some necessary and useful information, but as to where to address if they fear to commit any indiscretion. In the mean time they continue walking and talking, at a distance of a stone they see a man reading the paper, still, and talking, could be better for their purpose.

"Parbleu," says the comrade, we could not have lost our way a better place; here is a gentleman who will give us some information, show him the paper, he will tell us the meaning of it, but let us be particularly careful not to speak to him of what we have found, for he might put it in his chain to a share."

The sharper is delighted, promises profusely, and they go up to the reader, who, with much complacency, complies with the request, and reads:

"Sir—I could never get out with such brilliant, for which your reward has paid on two hundred seven hundred and twenty-five francs, for which this is a receipt."

"Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five francs! We may judge here the sound of such a sum, the bill of which was to come to him, would naturally be in the reader's ear. The obliging reader (who is the third accomplice) does not fail to explain the figures; they thank him for the explanation, and go on their way.

The next step is to be taken in the subject of the jewel. "What a fine jewel! but whoever can purchase diamonds is rich, and what a rich man are two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five francs!—I will, when I have finished about leaving. If they will not return it, it is plain that they will keep it—that is to say, they will make it to speak—that when you see any of it is a jewel's, perhaps the proprietor of the jewel has already been stolen, and then some jewel's."

are as familiar) the last way will be set to all the same time. The truth, consequently, all three means perfectly. If it were possible, they would divide in the spot and part good friends, but a division is impossible, and yet each wishes to go on his business. Ready, the situation begins to be quite unpleasant, and on both sides they begin to remark each looks to produce on the other.

"If I had money," says the Hamaistique, "I would willingly give it to you, but I have not a penny—What can you do?"—then passes for a moment, he returns.

"Listen, you seem a good honest fellow, and I think I can trust you, advance to me a few hundred francs, and not when you have sold the thing, you can hand me over the number of francs leaving back the interest of the sum you may advance to me. Of course you will leave me your address."

A proposition of the kind is rarely refused—the rustic, seduced by the appearance of a gain, of which he conceives the other thought, accepts his proposition with pleasure. It is not sufficiently shocked, he does not hesitate to add his words. There were many who had given all, even to the backbone of their shoes. The Hamaistique concluded, they separate with a promise to see each other again, although they have severely determined not to do anything of the kind if they can avoid it. Out of twenty countrymen who had been at least given a false name and a false address, and we cannot be satisfied, because in this case, to be made a duped, it is necessary first to be a rogue.

The Hamaistiques are most frequently Jews, whose wives also follow this line of business. They usually frequent markets, where they prey on the credulity of dress and coats, who come from the peasants, and have not rubbed off the dust. A chain of lines expressly well gilt, so as to be with difficulty known from the real metal, compasses the object with which they involve the unsuspecting fair. One of the victims, a good-looking, came one day to the police-office to make her complaint; they had stripped her of all her money, her earrings, her chain, and her basket, containing the day's produce, but she the possession of three francs, which she was to take to them. As she was in earnest, she hurried back to keep her promise; but on her return she found neither money, basket, nor provisions. Thus only she had her surprise, which the possession of a galleon, remained but little fully comforted.

At a certain epoch, the Hamaistiques were so numerous that they moved themselves at once in all quarters of the city. I have recited on the same morning one and with one cause to complain of having been duped by Hamaistiques, who had been in the fair-burg (Bain-Hommes), the wife in the market of the Hamaistiques.

"Never was such a fall as you," said the head of the family, the head and master, to his unfortunate wife, "to give your gold chain and ten francs for a copper chain."

"You see a bigger fool yourself! You have certainly a right to talk," go said this your pie to the Head of France a bit of trumpery glass and if you please, my goodness, you were not content with giving the money which you had about you, but must return to the house to get sixty francs, which were all we possessed, two table spoons and your watch."

"Did I not tell you it is no business of mine?"

"Did it not tell you the last time that you have been talked?"

"Indeed, indeed! very true, indeed; I have not always allowed myself to be pulled by goodness, and had you not been questioning according to custom—"

"If you had passed on your way, without stopping to chatter with the last came—"

"I do thank you, I chattered about my affairs, and you—"

"Ah, your affairs are well attended to."

As well as yours, I hope. Go away with you; when you get a gold chain again it shall do your eyes good.

Years ago and that went these times more than I can tell you for your birth-day present, too, and you ought to be content with it. If you shall long for any more than before you get."

"How well of us shall be when we need to know the best?"

"Hold your tongue, you are a fool!"

"Ah, that's very nice! very fine, indeed! They thought you; so much the better, my dear! I only regret one thing, and that is, that they did not get more out of you."

"Parbleu! you only tell me what I know best! It is not today that I have lost anything that you need worry about the interest of the house."

The couple left the office grumbling. I have not long the dispute lasted, but it is only reasonable to suppose that reflection illuminated their mutual hypocrisy. However, instead that, in leaving the Hamaistiques, they have not been successful in come to this:

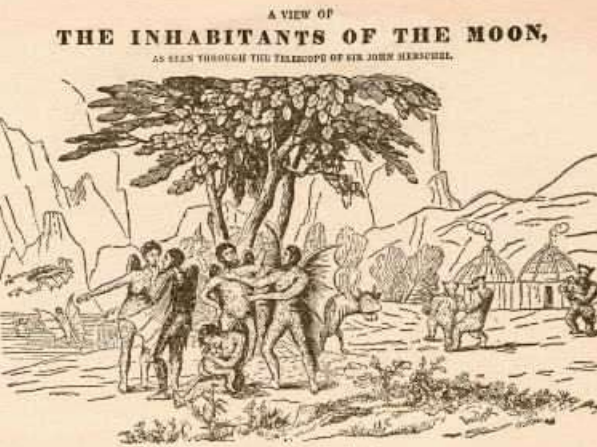
When these Hamaistiques are together, each of them has a costume adopted to the part he has to play. The one who has accounts, is generally clad in a waistcoat, a manner, handsome, expensive; sometimes he affects the German or Italian dress, and appears to express himself in French with some difficulty. If he is old, he is a jolly fellow; if young, he is a simpleton. The last person (those of the first rank) is to be distinguished by the length and width of his trousers, one of the legs of which serve as the conductive of the shirt to make it reach the ground. The reader is generally more respectfully dressed than the two others: it is he who puts on the black coat and white collar, and is dressed in a long wigged hat.

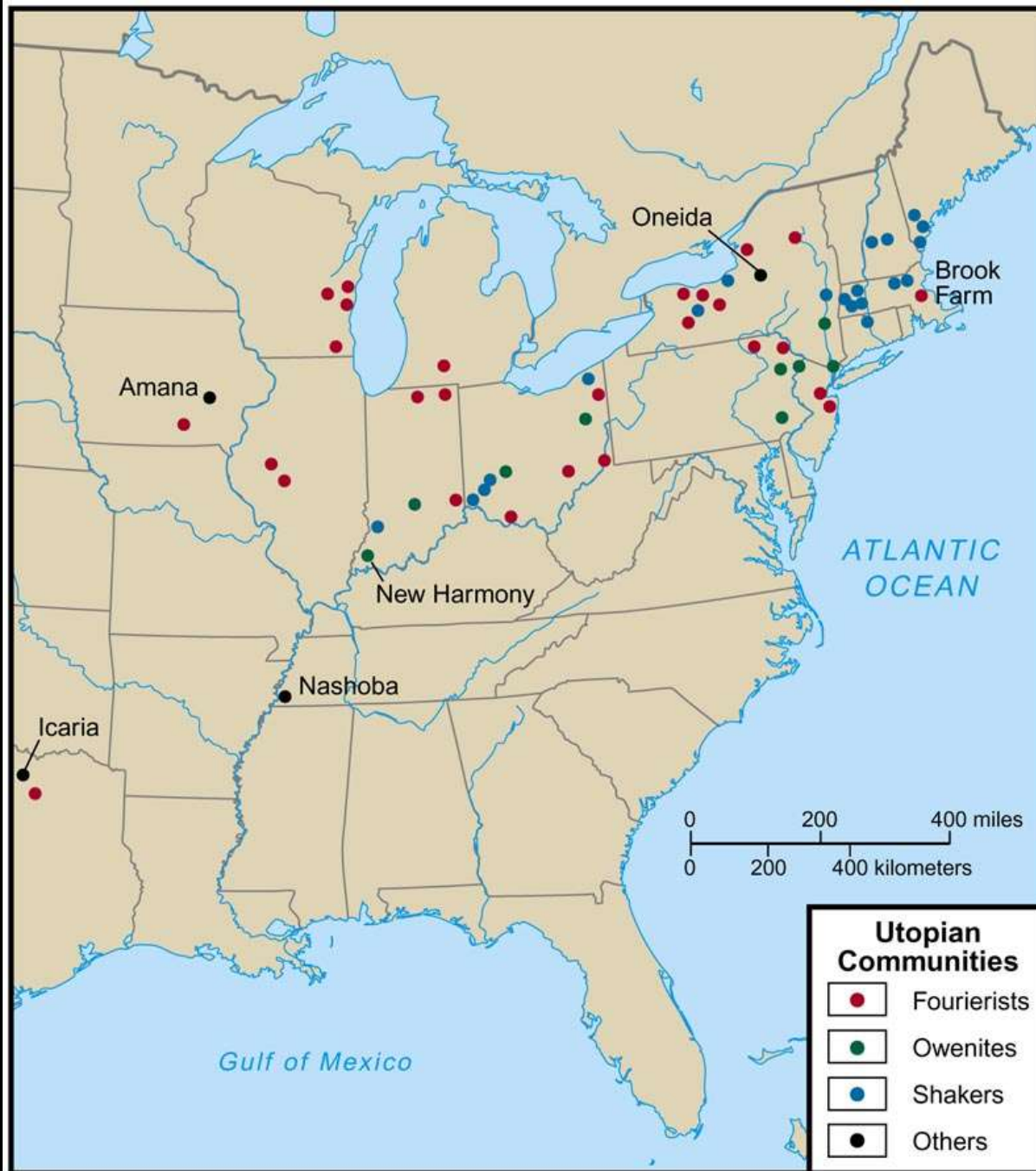
For a long time the Hamaistiques were hunted from the accustomed places, and the measures of prohibition which they underwent was for years' imprisonment. It seems to me that some distinction should be made with them, and that, when the swelling had been reduced by aid of a forged writing, the officers executed a greater discovery, and still under the reign of the Count of Artois.

Determined on availing myself of the first opportunity to present in the judicial authorities more observations on this head, and it was not slow to present itself. I approached the two oldest possessors of the Hamaistique art, Babou, alias Marquis, and his accomplices. When I first gave my opinion, it was disapproved; they presented in wishing to pass sentence upon the offenders according to the statute which they had discovered; but I returned to the charge with vigor, and the two sharper, who had hitherto part, were dissatisfied, as I argued, to solitary imprisonment, and to be branded.

Donald and Dupuy—An obscure physician that there are in France 120,000 physicians, and by purchase his three children, he has found the sick 1,200,000 in number. Again, there are 1,200,000 admissions, and only 900,000 cures to be had; whence he concludes that unless the 300,000 unrequited admissions be taken away of itself, there would be 300,000 physicians added to us with their arms drawn.

Parbleu—in part of Berry (in the western part) each was distinguished by wearing a tall black or blacker shawl round their necks. The Indians began think that they drew in complete when they have a tail of feathers like their whips on the end of some animal. In the reign of Charles the Sixth of France, Queen Isabella of Castile, young and beautiful, desired by a lawyer to marry a young man who had never before appeared so richly dressed, she immediately advanced her money and shawl, and took; least she should be seen to be in error; the two important circumstances of this least were probably forgotten, till at last, they found a kind of horse. Journal des Unis says, on this subject, who was more than two great courses he down, and some horse of another kind; and she, looking on either side, saw of such monstrous dimensions that it was impossible for them to pass through the door with them. She least she then the Cardinal Chancelier, a celebrated preacher, who read his lecture against these horses. The size of the horse continued increasing, and, to accommodate the two weavers, the door ways were widened and heightened.



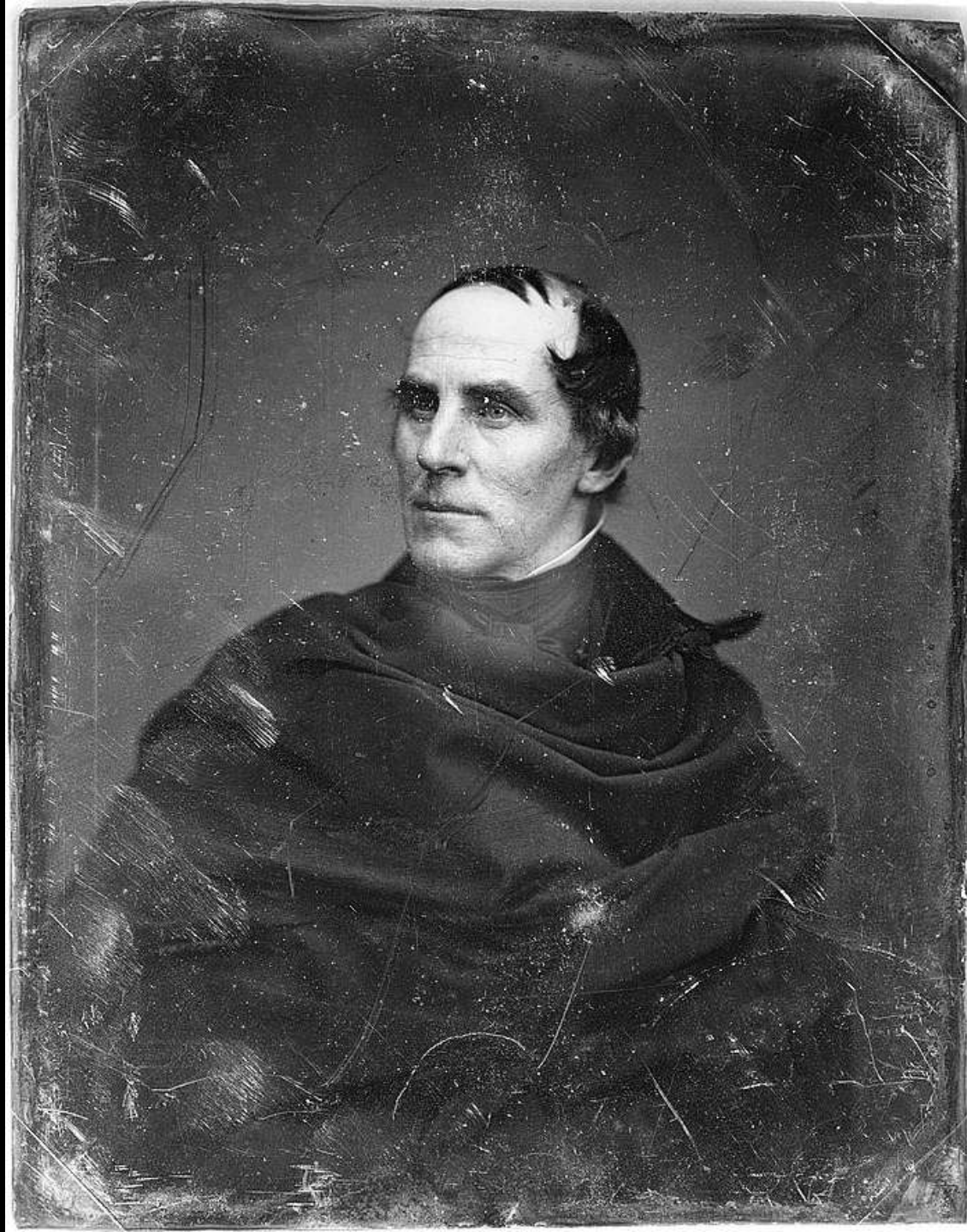


UTOPIAN COMMUNITIES BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

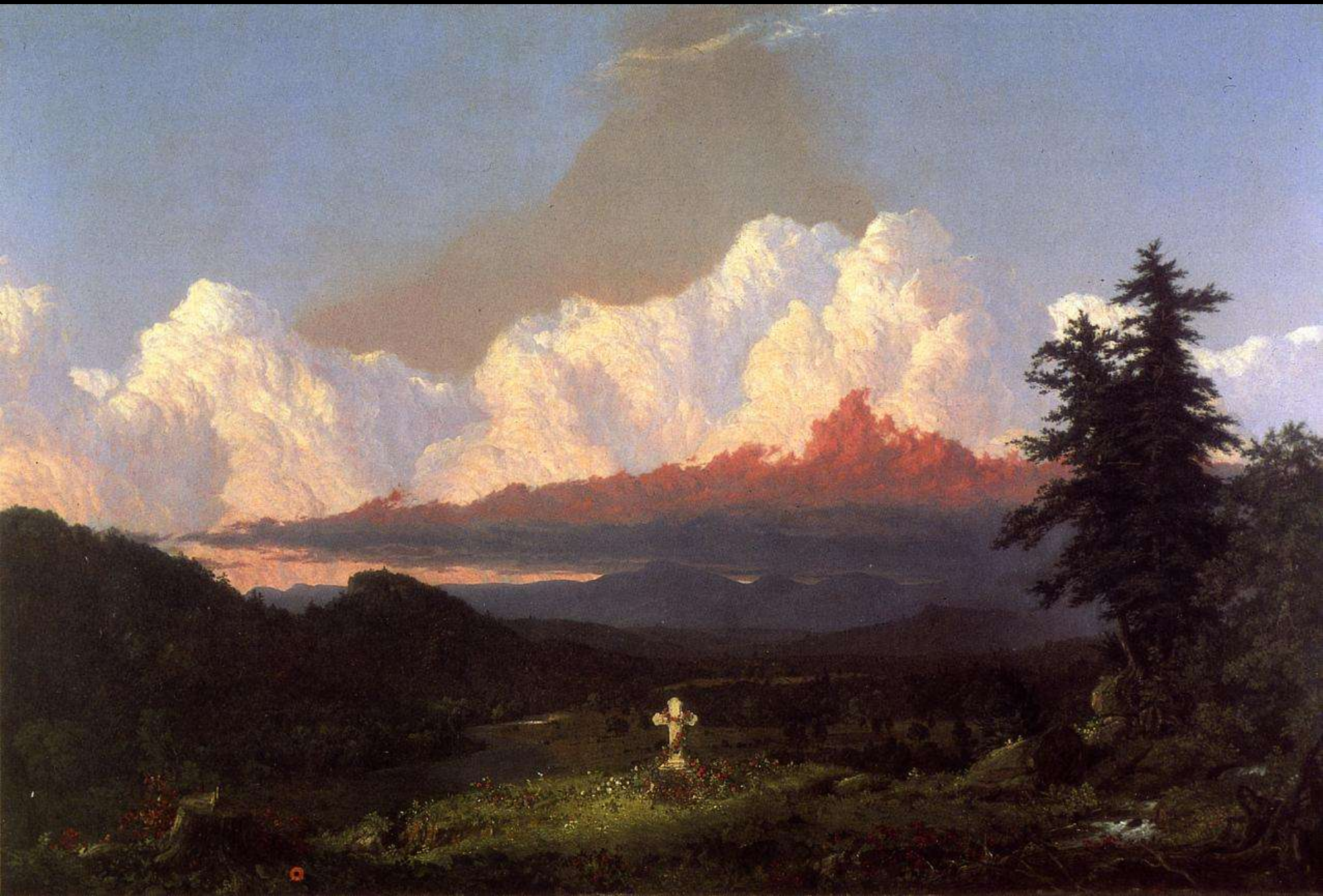


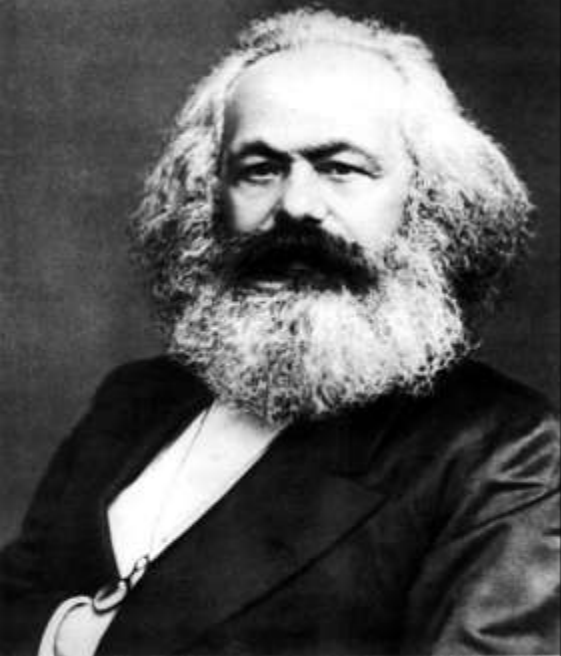












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Will dispatch their first vessel from New York, the NEW and SPLendid

STEAM SHIP!
NICARAGUA

DAVID JERRELL, Master, positively
On FRIDAY, MARCH 23d, 1849,
Via the River St. John and Lake Nicaragua, across the Isthmus of Isthm.

Capt. BRIDGES, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers,
200 JACK ASSES!

The Quickest, Safest and Cheapest!!
Price of Passage Through Ninety Dollars!
(To be paid in REEFER, Blank and Red Notes, when sent.)

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HOBSON, BRIDGES & Co., 147 Wall Street, (opposite the Bank.)



Containing all the
Signatures to the "Declaration of Sentiments"
Set Forth by the First
Woman's Rights Convention,
held at
Seneca Falls, New York
July 19-20, 1848

LADIES:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Lucretia Mott | Sophronia Taylor | Rachel D. Bonnel |
| Harriet Cady Eaton | Cynthia Davis | Betsy Tewksbury |
| Margaret Pryor | Hannah Plant | Rhoda Palmer |
| Elizabeth Cady Stanton | Lucy Jones | Margaret Jenkins |
| Eunice Newton Foote | Sarah Whitney | Cynthia Fuller |
| Mary Ann M'Clintock | Mary H. Hallowell | Mary Martin |
| Margaret Schooley | Elizabeth Conklin | P. A. Culvert |
| Martha C. Wright | Sally Pitcher | Susan R. Doty |
| Jane C. Hunt | Mary Conklin | Rebecca Race |
| Amy Post | Susan Quinn | Sarah A. Mosher |
| Catherine F. Stebbins | Mary S. Mirror | Mary E. Vail |
| Mary Ann Frink | Phebe King | Lucy Spalding |
| Lydia Mount | Julia Ann Drake | Lovina Latham |
| Delia Mathews | Charlotte Woodward | Sarah Smith |
| Catherine C. Paine | Martha Underhill | Eliza Martin |
| Elizabeth W. M'Clintock | Dorothy Mathews | Maria E. Wilbur |
| Maivina Seymour | Eunice Barker | Elizabeth D. Smith |
| Phebe Mosher | Sarah R. Woods | Caroline Barker |
| Catherine Shaw | Lydia Gild | Ann Porter |
| Deborah Scott | Sarah Hoffman | Experience Gibbs |
| Sarah Hallowell | Elizabeth Leslie | Antoinette E. Segur |
| Mary M'Clintock | Martha Ridley | Hannah J. Latham |
| Mary Gilbert | | Sarah Sisson |

GENTLEMEN:

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Richard P. Hunt | William S. Dell | Nathan J. Milliken |
| Samuel D. Tillman | James Mott | S. E. Woodworth |
| Justin Williams | William Burroughs | Edward F. Underhill |
| Elisha Foote | Robert Smallbridge | George W. Pryor |
| Frederick Douglass | Jacob Mathews | Joel Bunker |
| Henry W. Seymour | Charles L. Hoskins | Isaac Van Tassel |
| Henry Seymour | Thomas M'Clintock | Thomas Dell |
| David Spalding | Saron Phillips | E. W. Capron |
| William G. Barker | Jacob P. Chamberlain | Stephen Shear |
| Elias J. Doty | Jonathan Metcalf | Henry Hatley |
| John Jones | | Azallah Schooley |



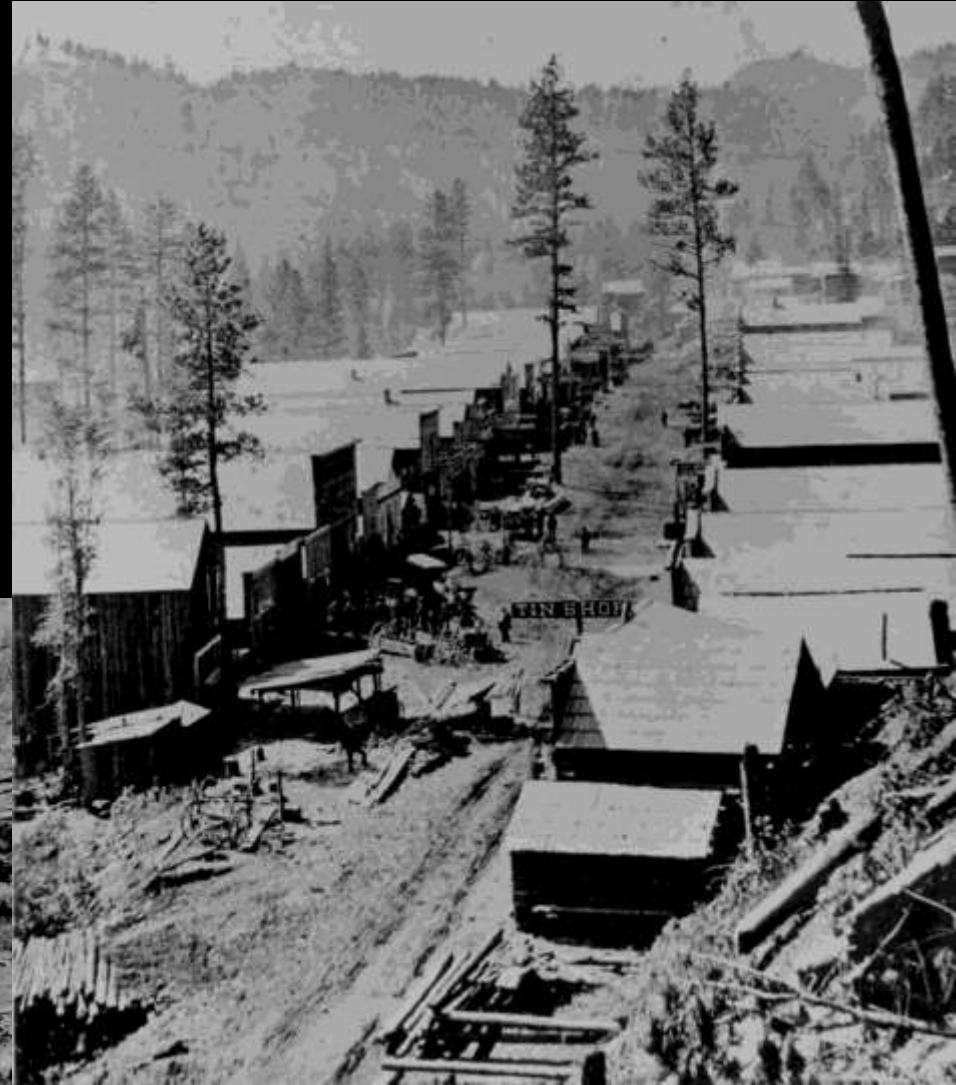
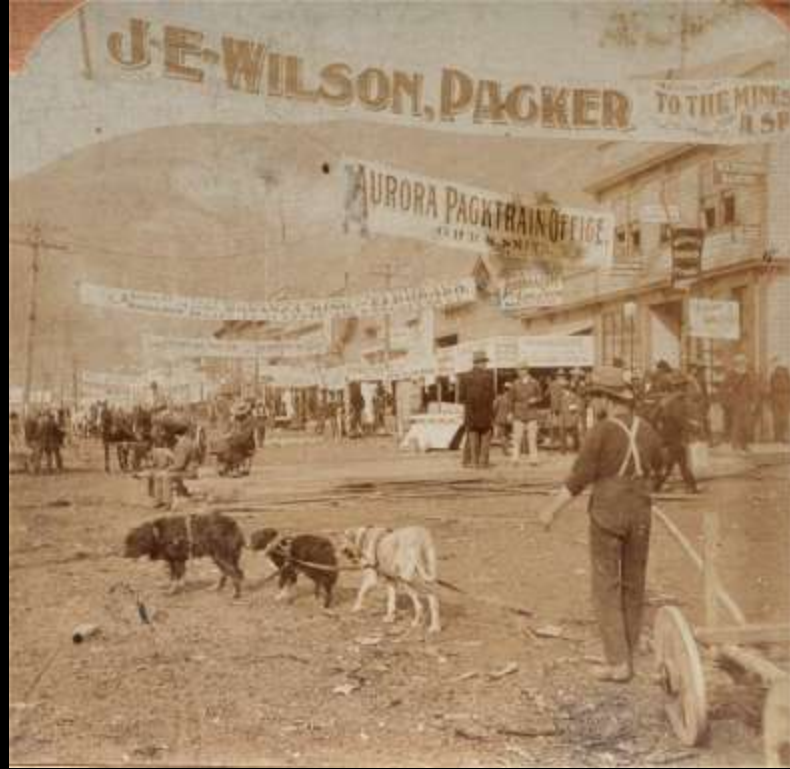
THE
**ASSOCIATED
PRESS
BUILDING**

AP

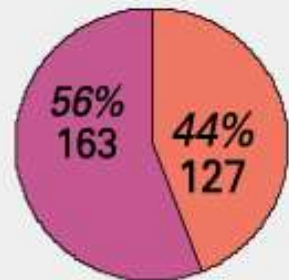
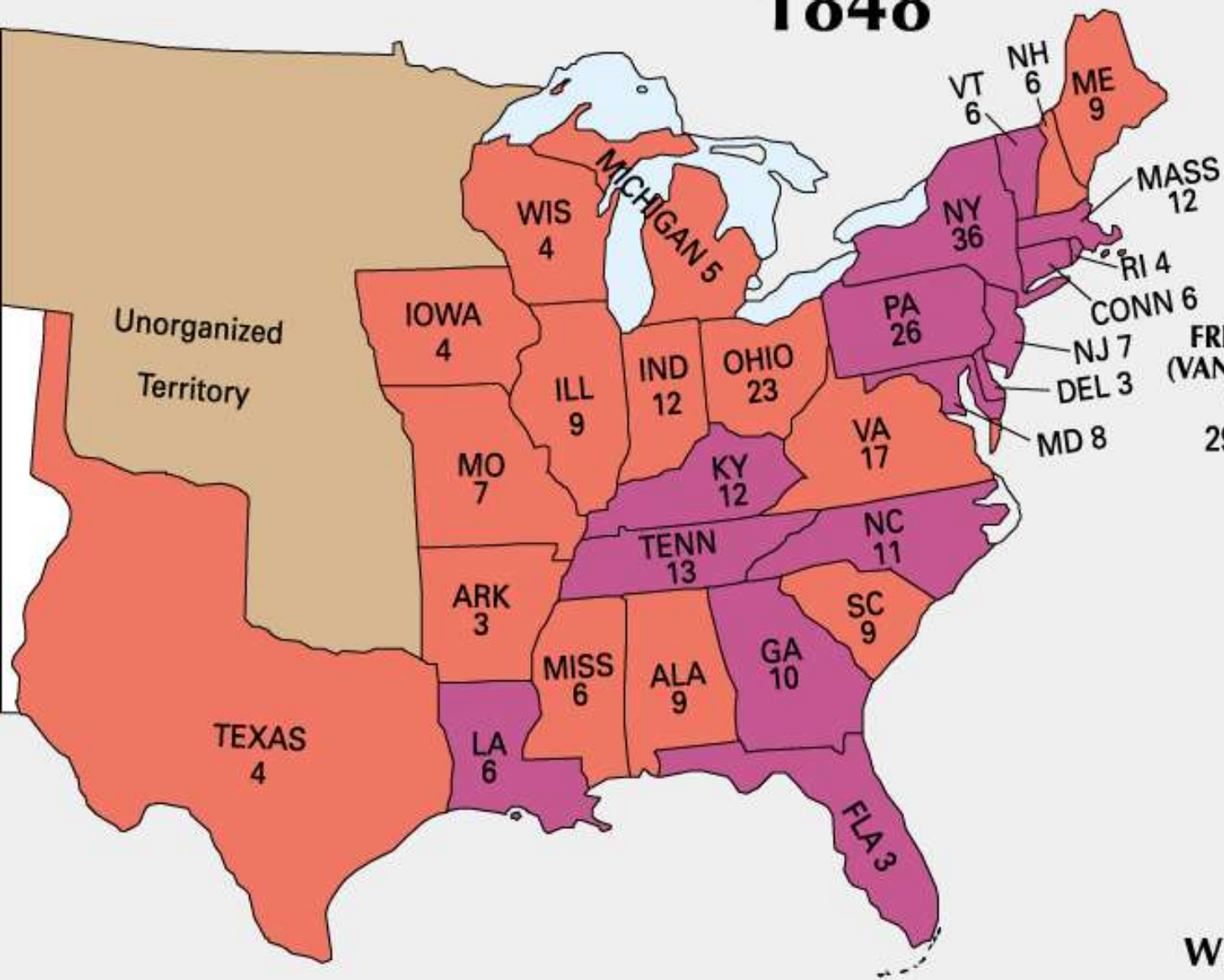
Associated Press

*Gift
from
Seneca Falls, N.Y. 10/17/57*



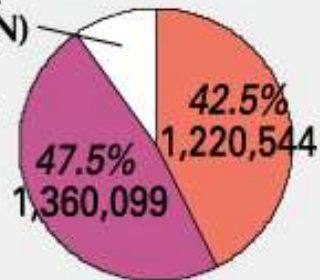


1848



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 290


FREE SOIL (VAN BUREN)
10%
291,263

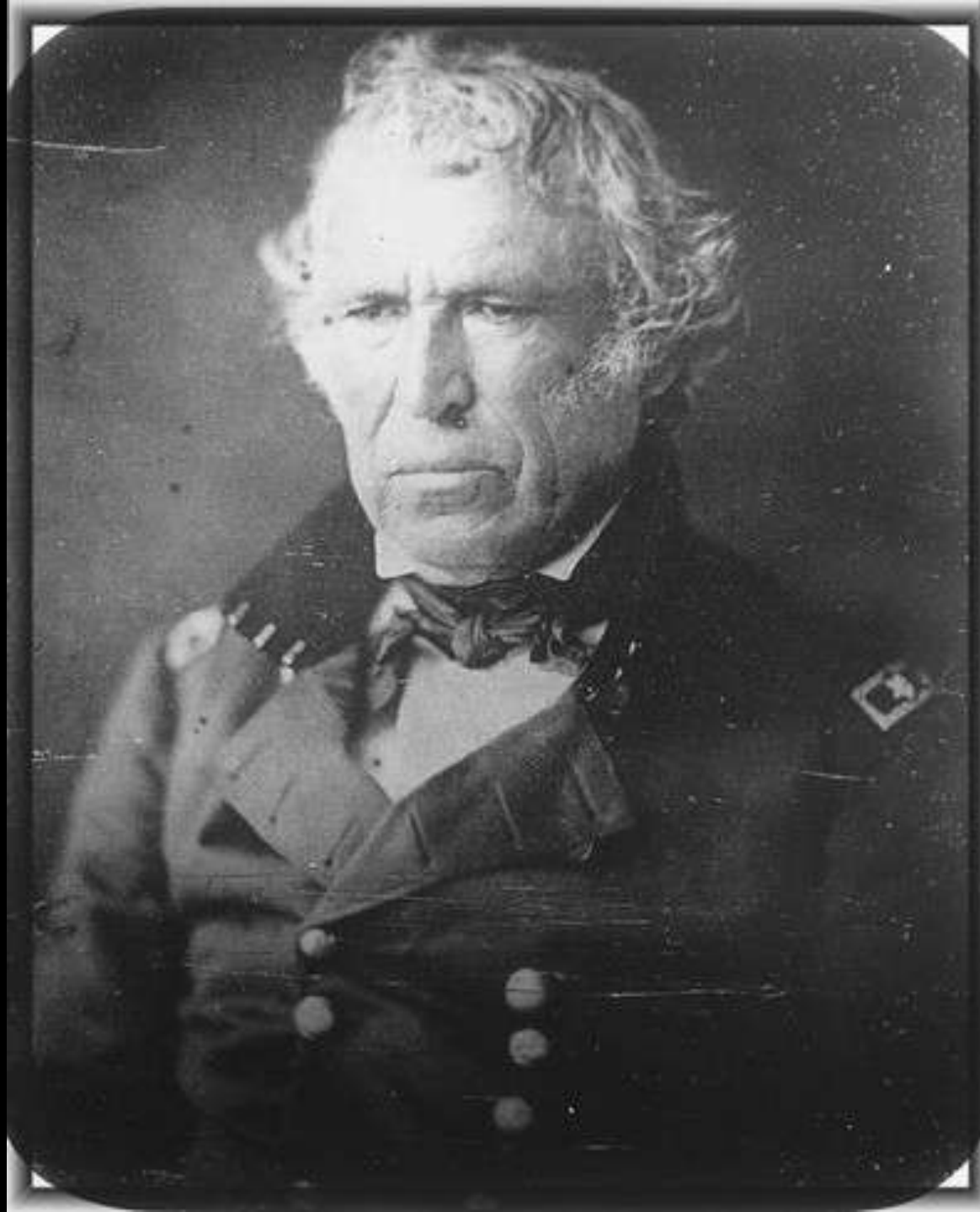


POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,871,906

 Territories

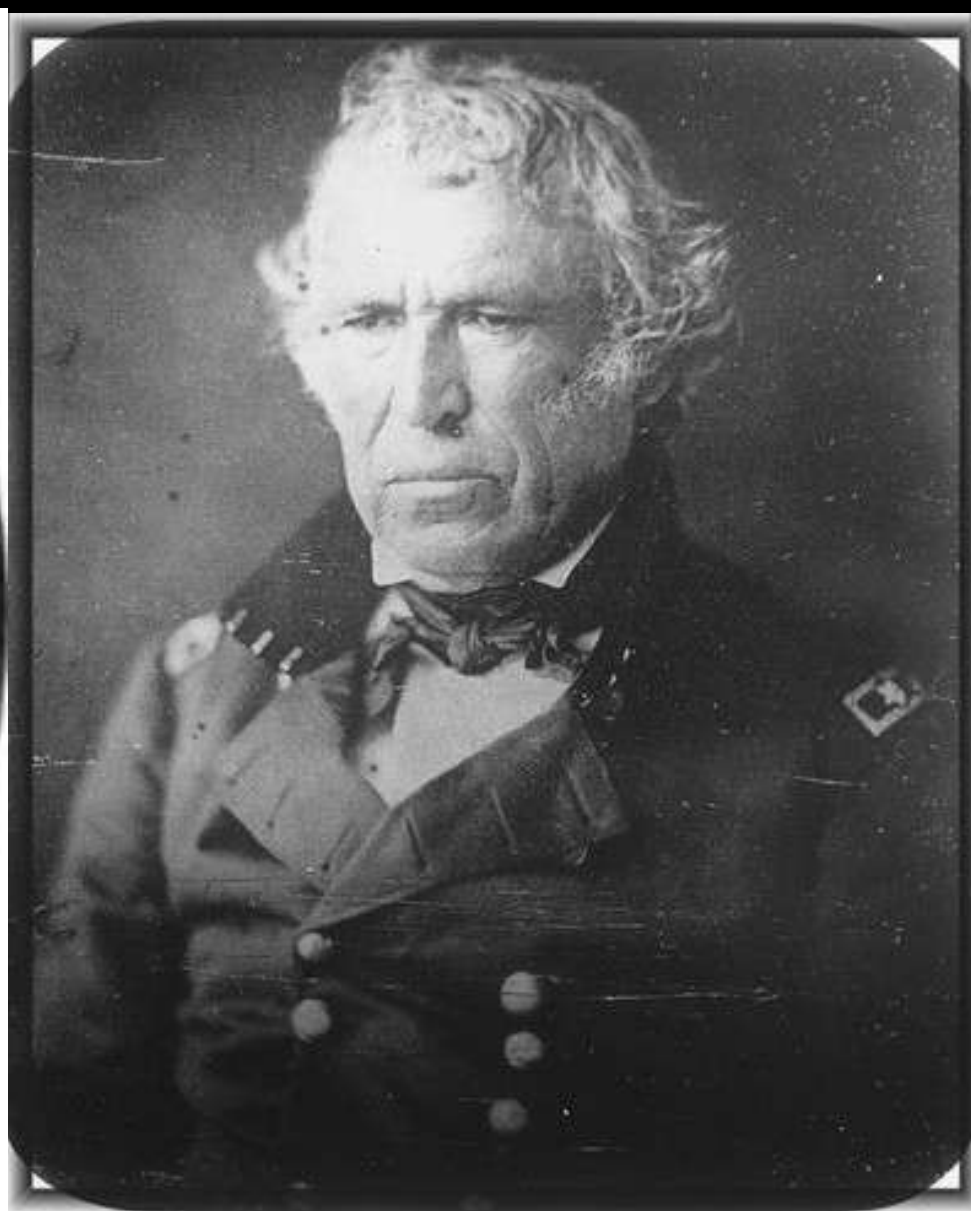
Whig (Taylor) 

Democratic (Cass) 

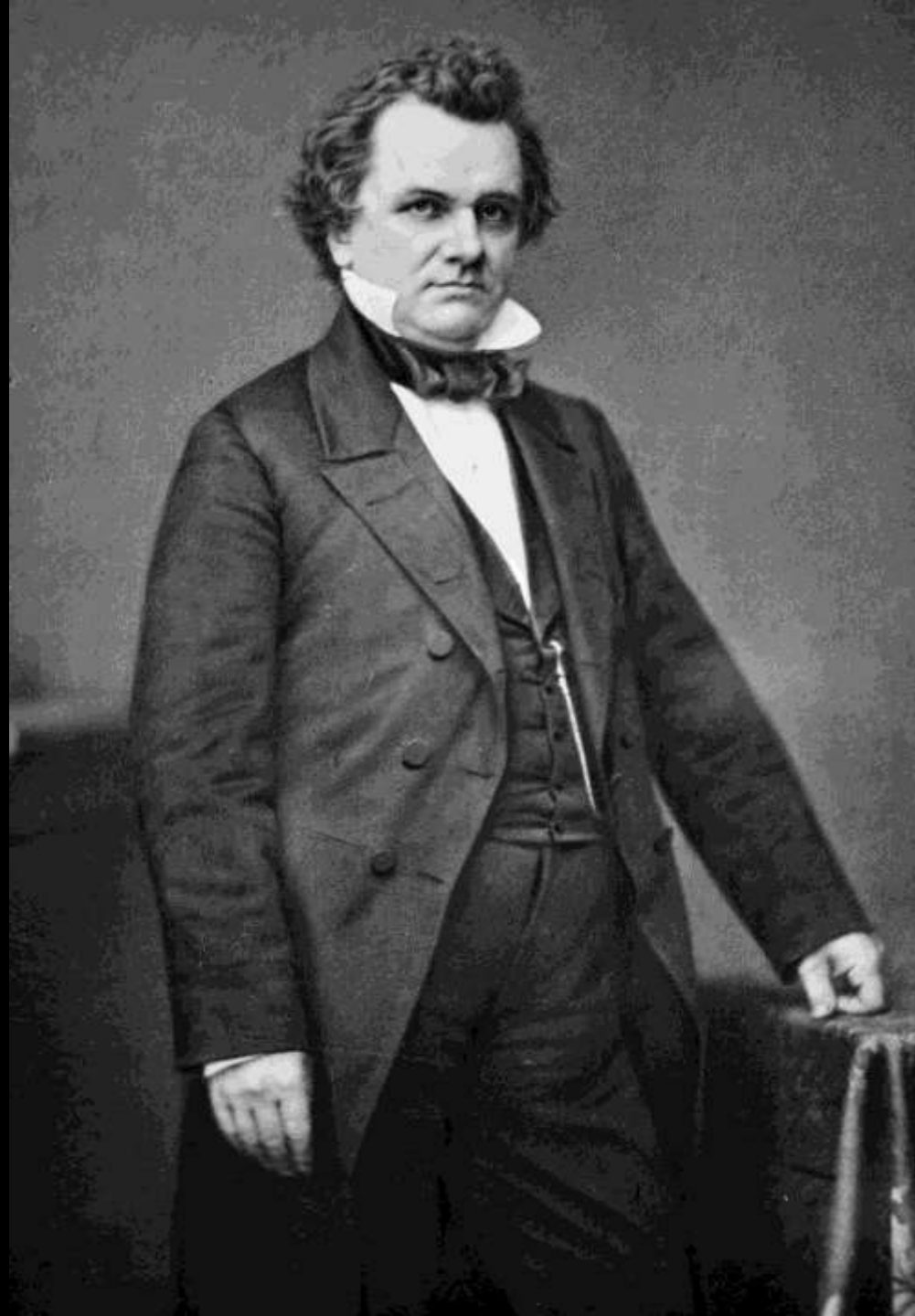


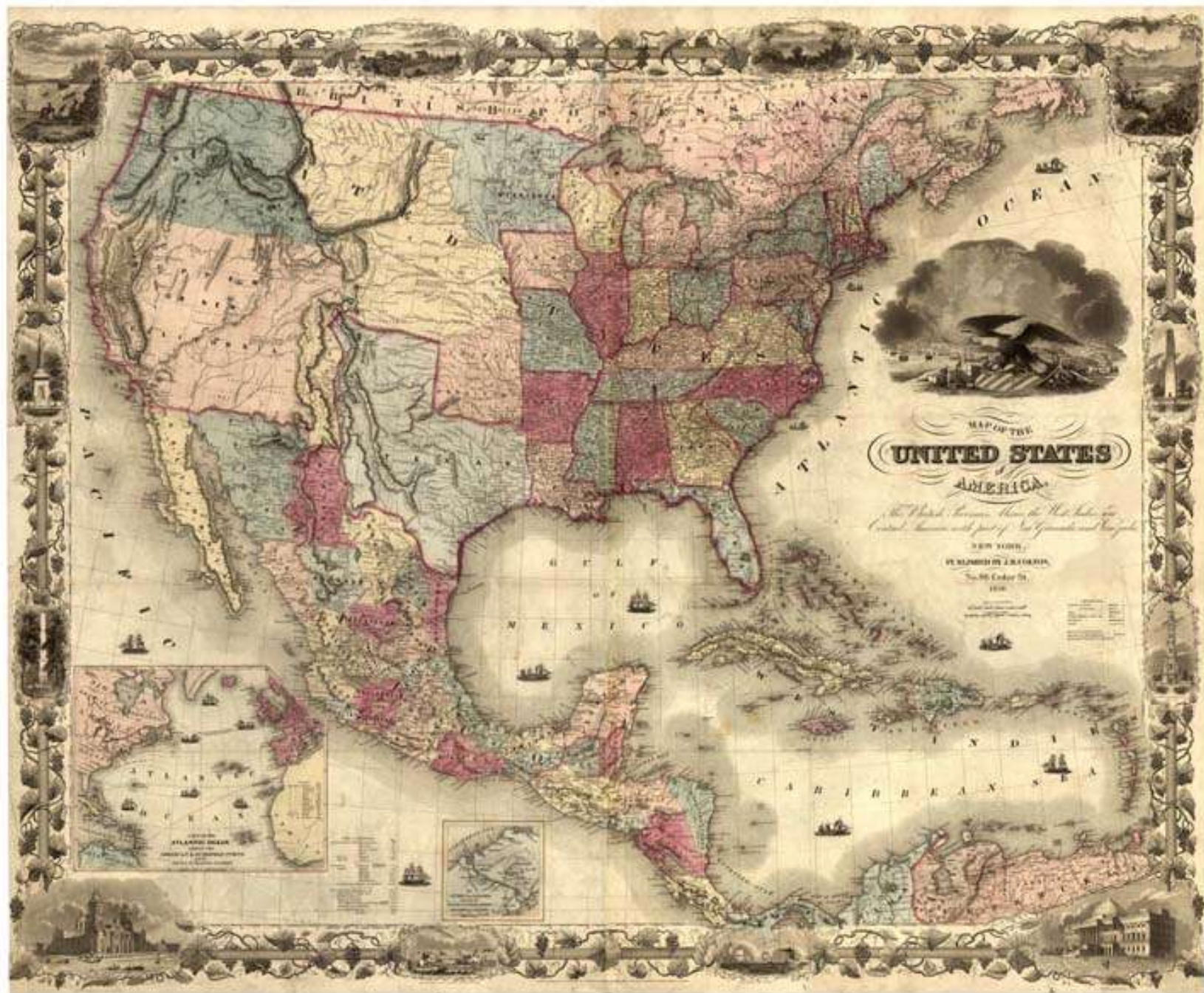


Compromise of 1850: California added as free, Southwestern territories settlers to decide









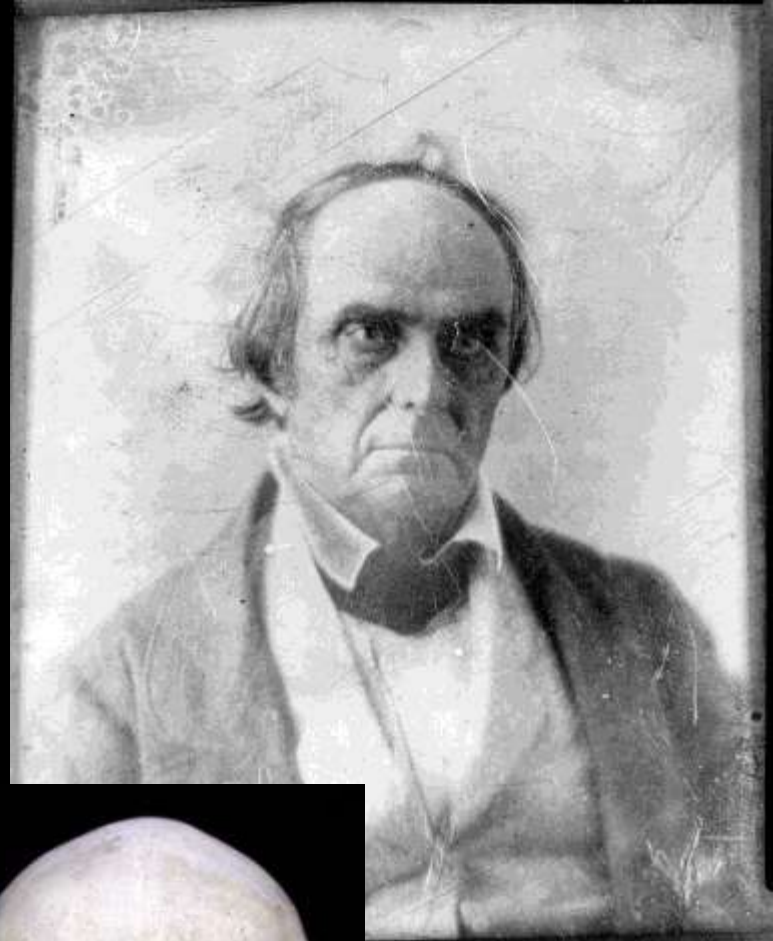
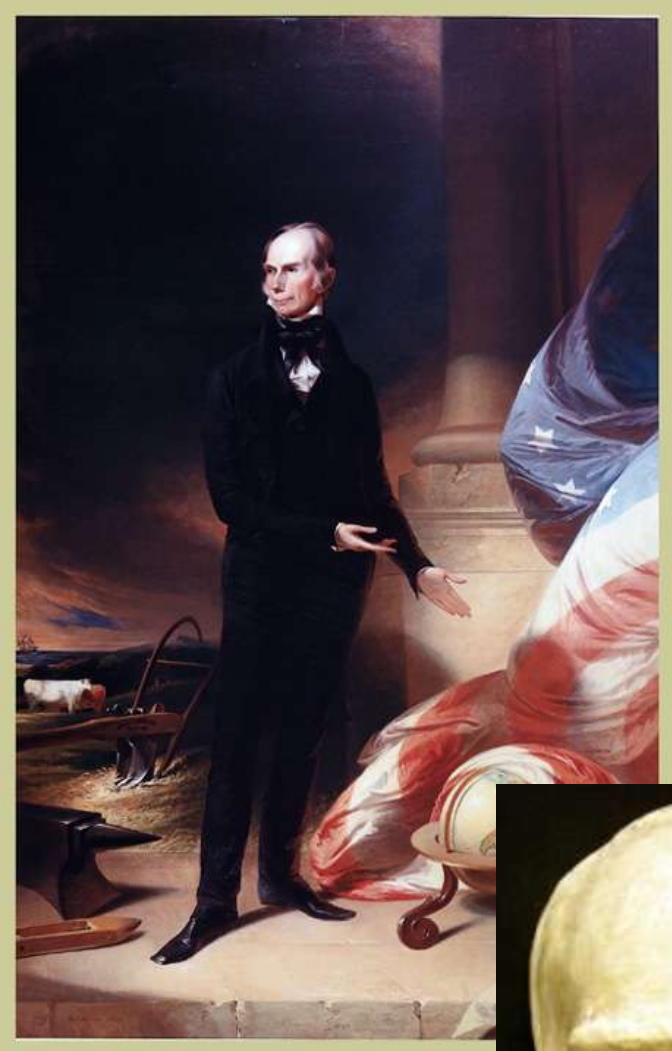
MAP OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

The United States, from the North Pole to the Central Ocean, with part of the adjacent lands.

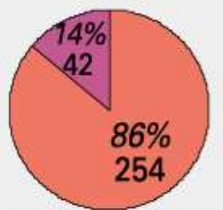
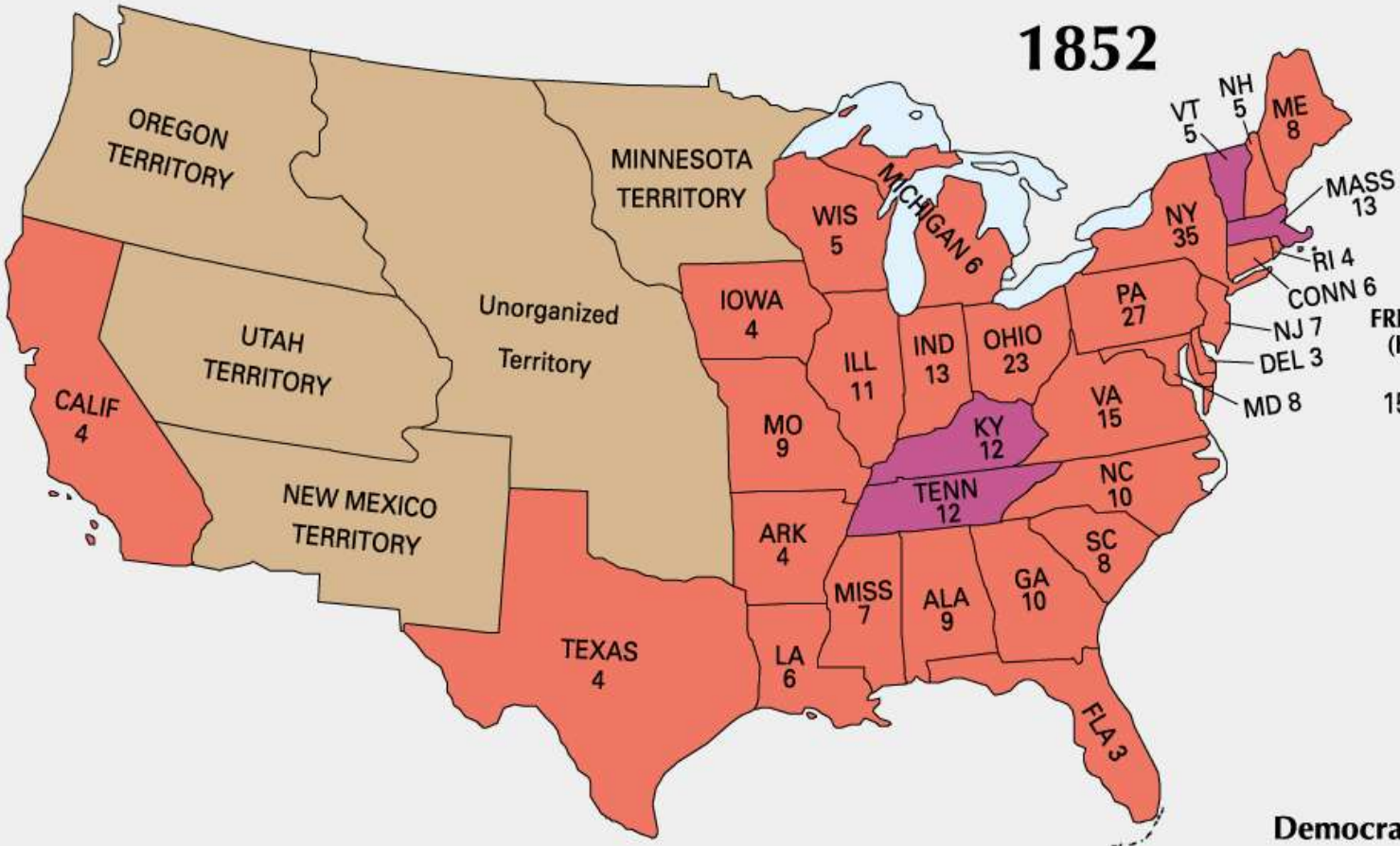
NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY A. A. LEITCH,
No. 80 Cedar St.
1858.



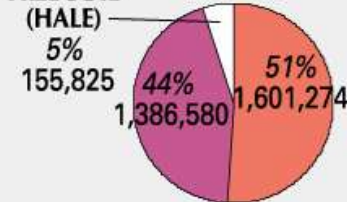
Scale	Scale
1 inch = 100 miles	1 inch = 100 miles
1 inch = 100 miles	1 inch = 100 miles



1852



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 296



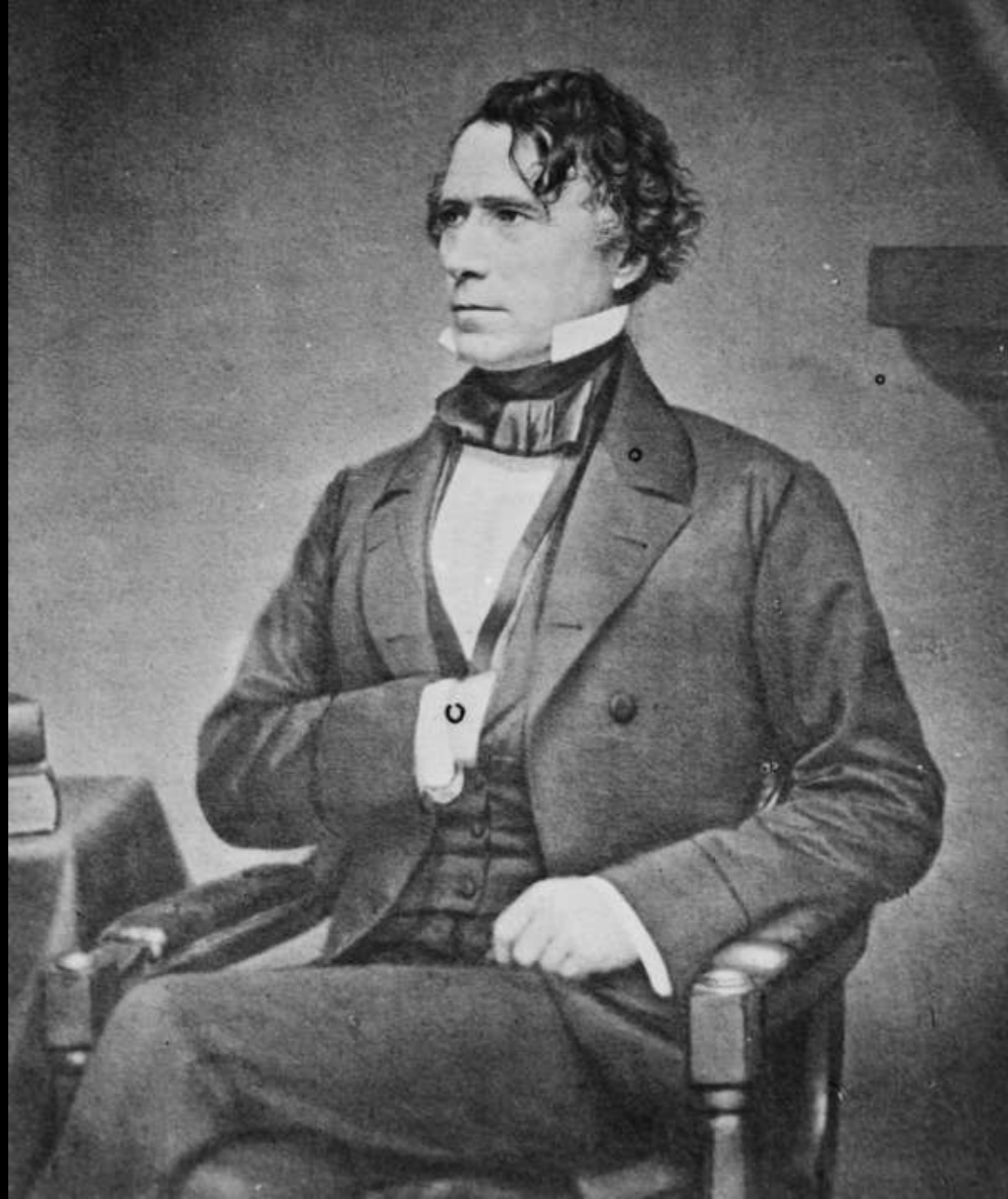
FREE SOIL (HALE)
5%
155,825

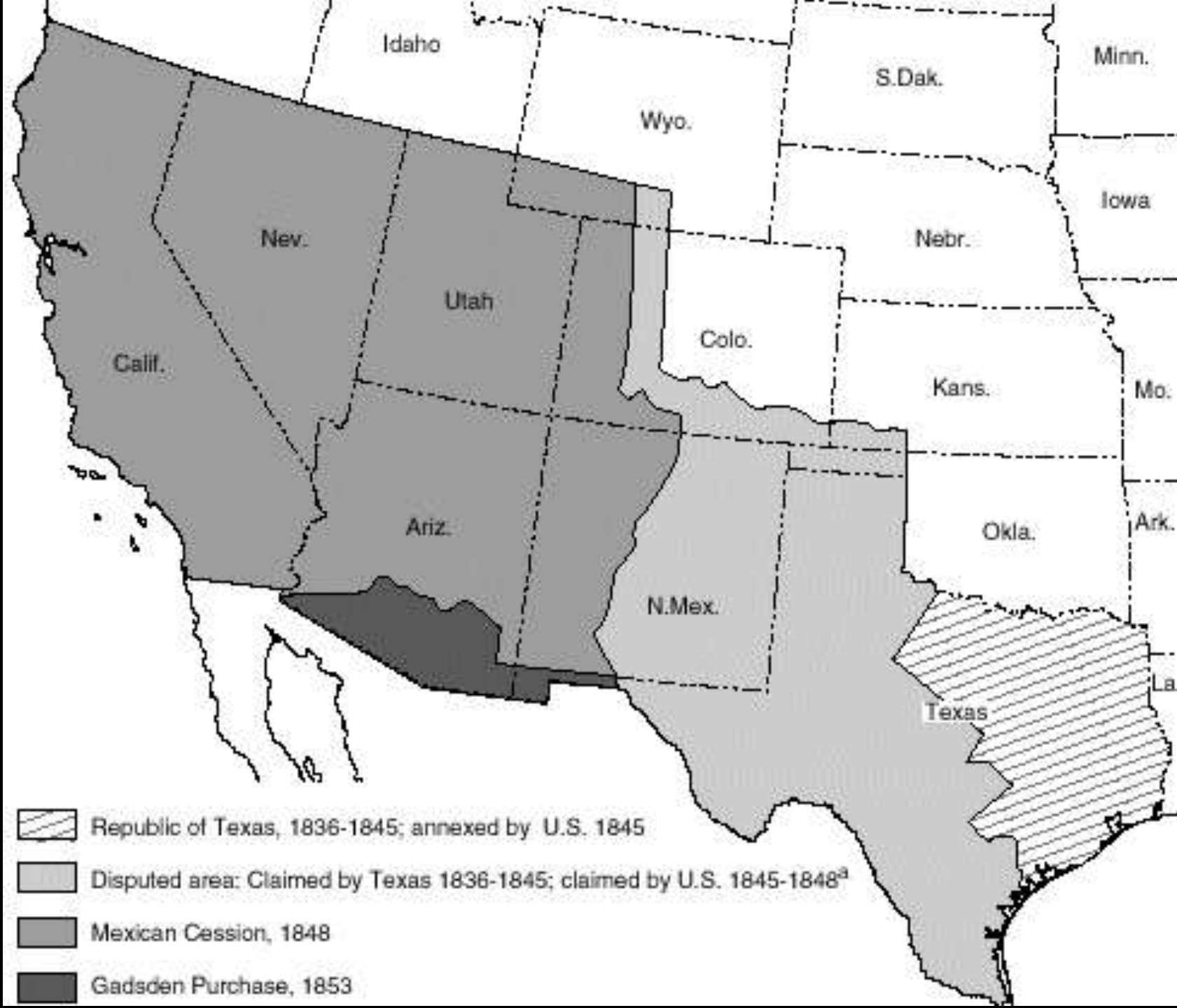
POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 3,143,679


Territories

Democratic (Pierce)

Whig (Scott)






 Republic of Texas, 1836-1845; annexed by U.S. 1845

 Disputed area: Claimed by Texas 1836-1845; claimed by U.S. 1845-1848^a

 Mexican Cession, 1848

 Gadsden Purchase, 1853

If ye don't hand over yer small change in a jiffy, ye will soon find I'll feel justified in taking it out of ye with a touch of this shillally as I possess the power!

Come let's have that ticker or you'll find that 'Considerations exist which render delay' in doing so 'Exceedingly dangerous to your head'...

Off with this coat old fellow! and be quick about it or it's not improbable that it may be wrested from you by a successful revolution of the six-barrelled joker.

Why! Why! this is rank robbery!... Help! Help! all honest men!

I'll take your hat Old Buck! I haven't got none and I'll may catch a cold in my head "its immediate acquisition" by me "is of paramount importance"...



OSTEND MANIFESTO October 16th 1854.

The Union can never enjoy repose as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries. — Its immediate acquisition by our Government is of paramount importance; Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this Island exceedingly dangerous to the United States. — It is not comparable therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful Revolution. — We shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the Power.

Yours,
ever respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
J. J. MASON,
PIERRE SOULÉ,
Senators of the State.

THE "OSTEND DOCTRINE,"
Practical Democrats carrying out the principle.

For Sale at 17 & Spruce Street.











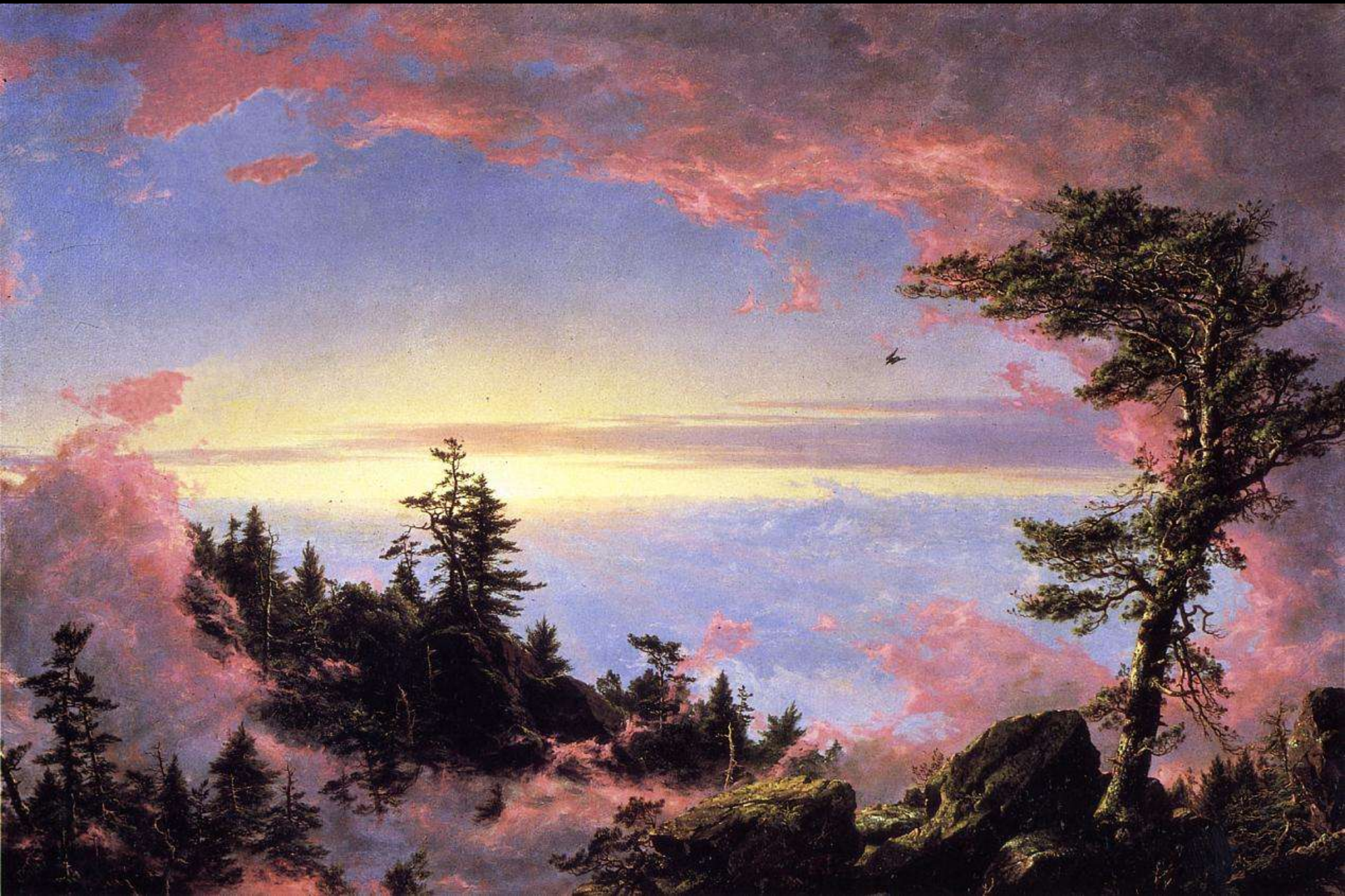




























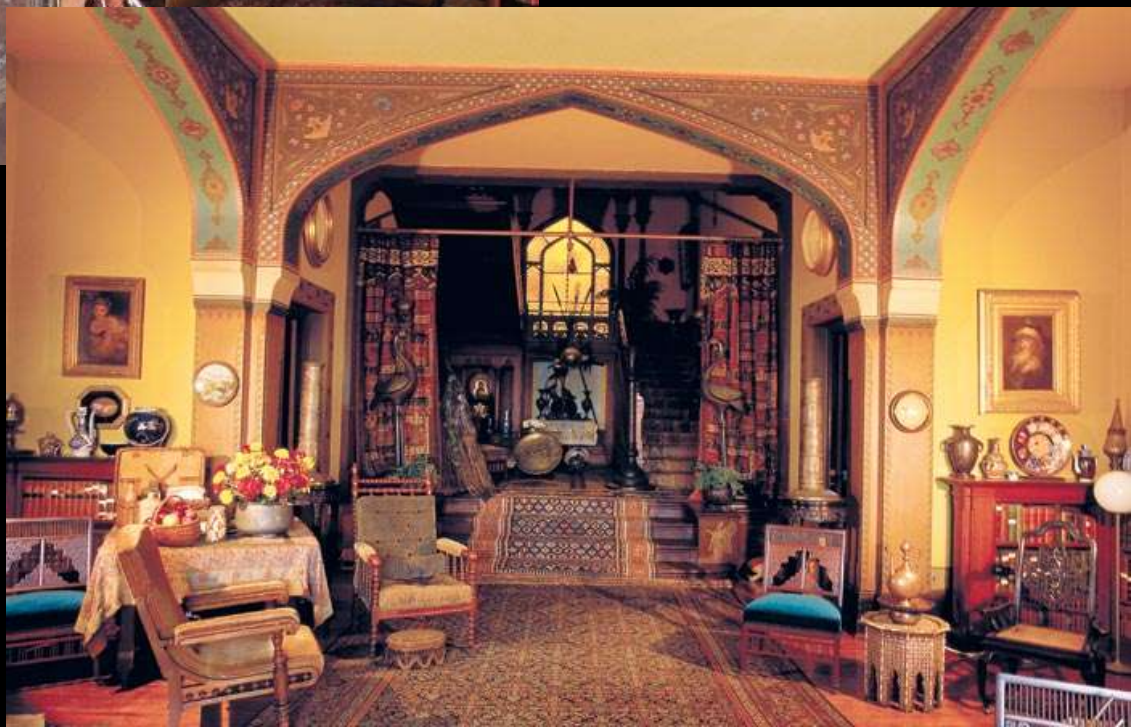






























JOHN C. FREMONT

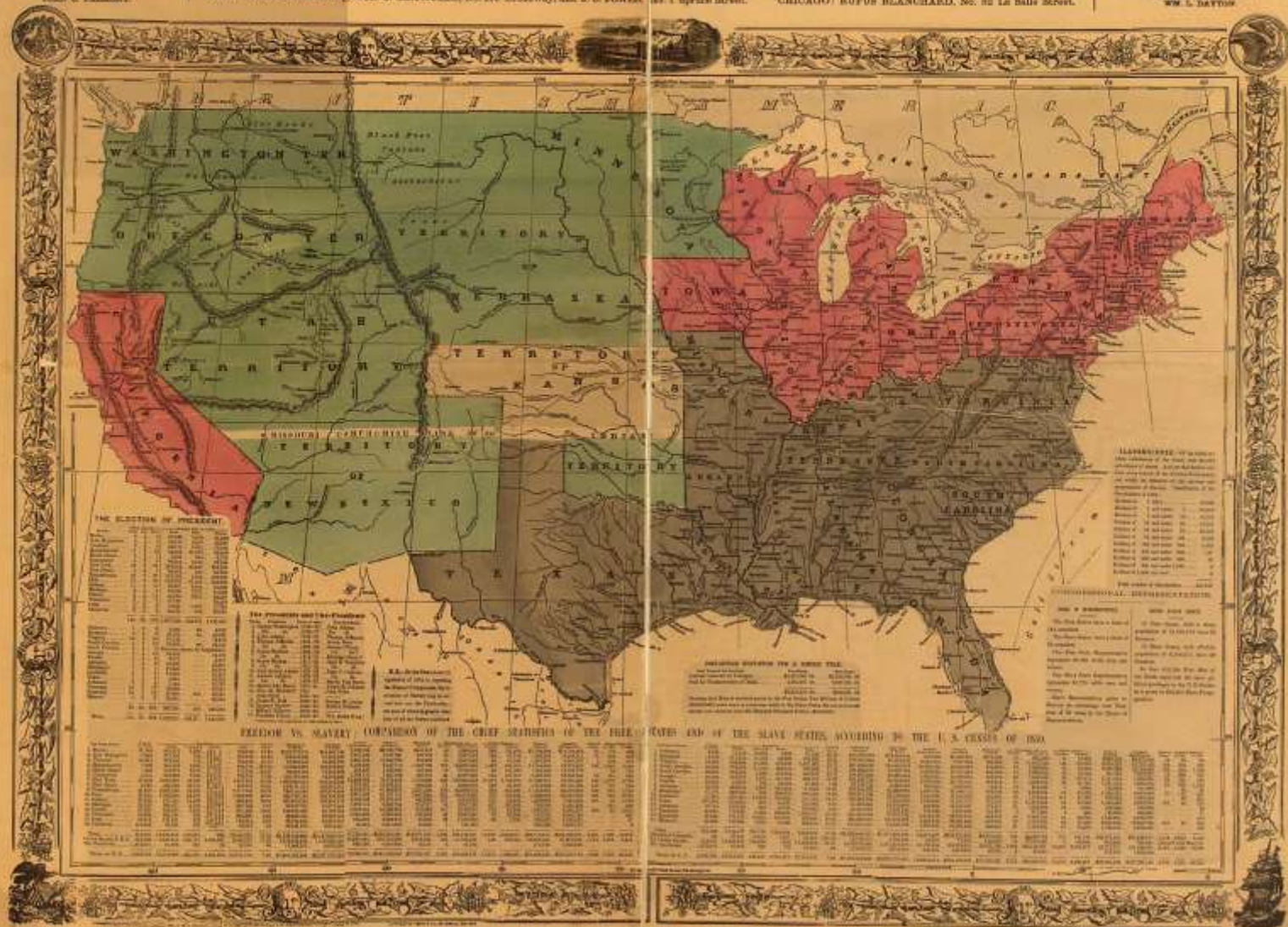
REYNOLDS'S POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

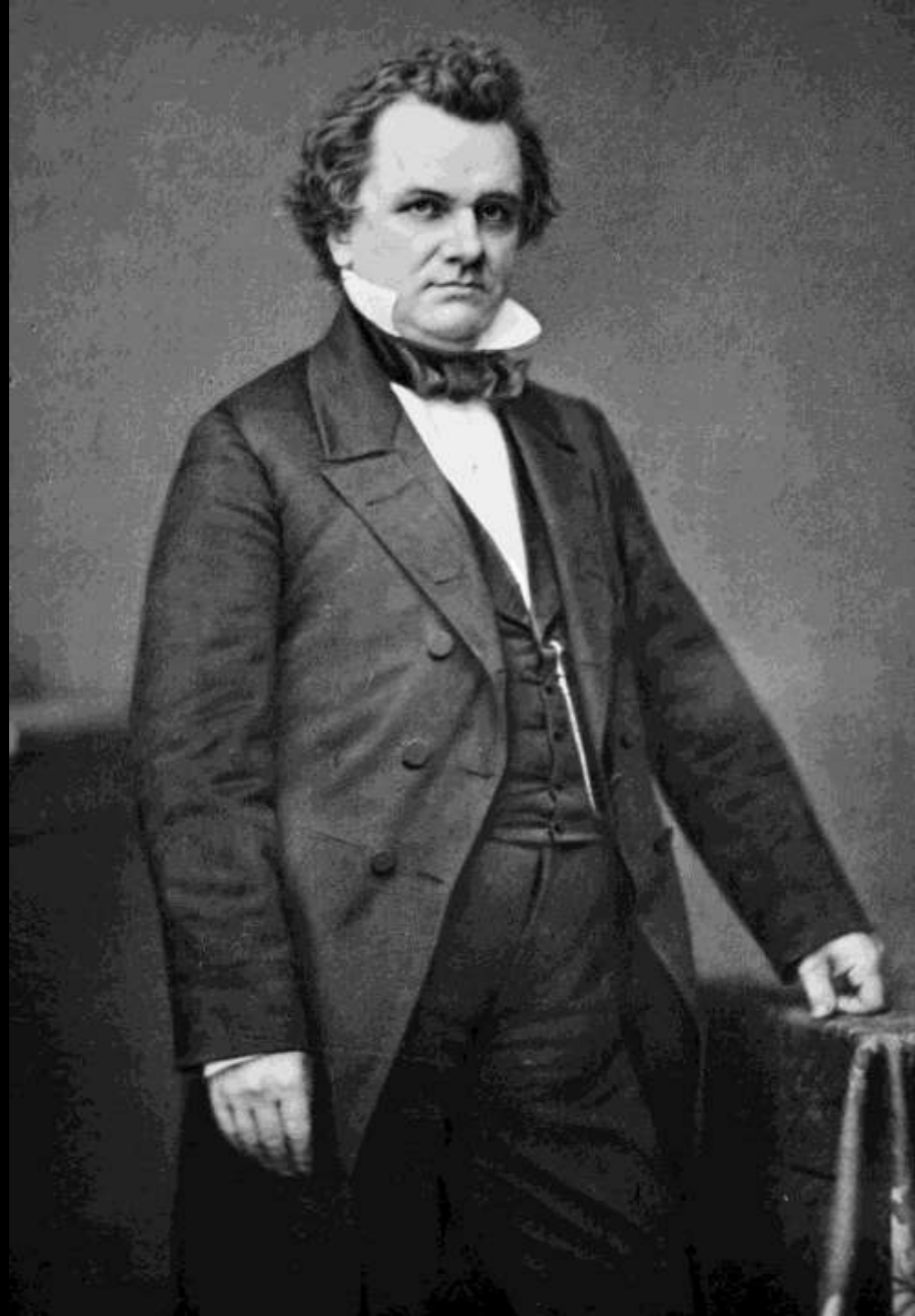
DESIGNED TO EXHIBIT
THE COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES,
AND THE TERRITORY OPEN TO SLAVERY OR FREEDOM BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.
WITH A COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES, FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850.

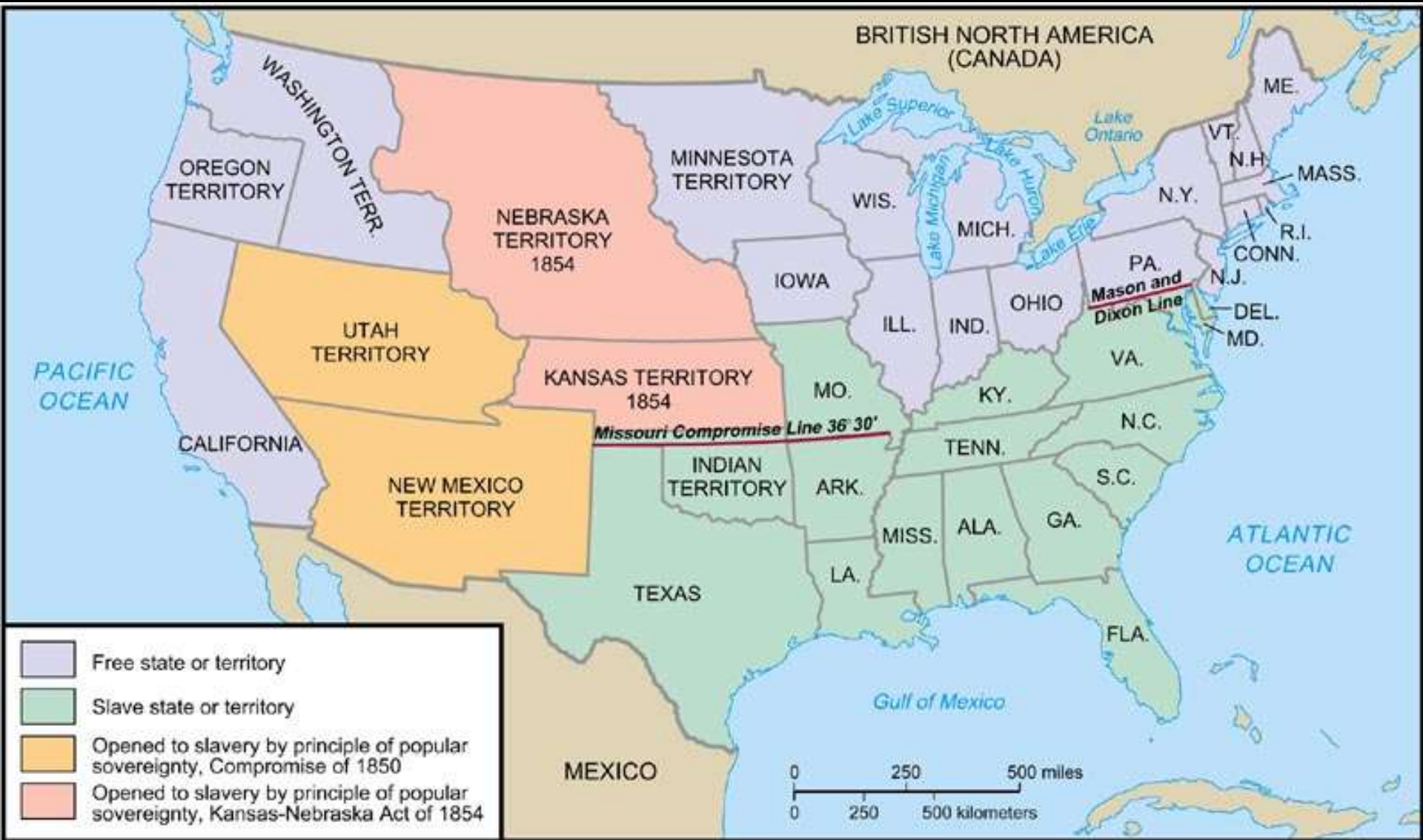


WM. L. DAYTON

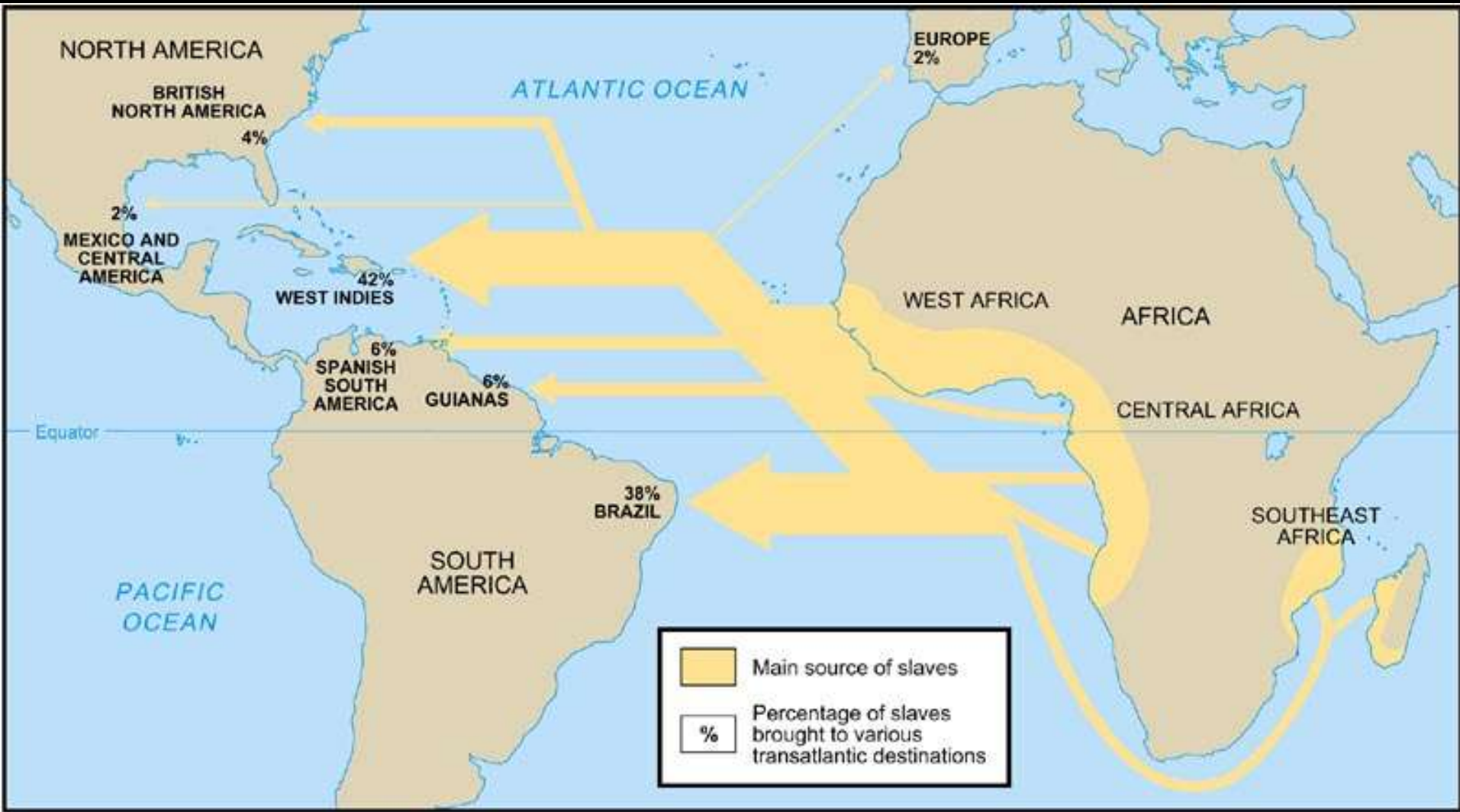
NEW YORK - Published by WM. C. REYNOLDS, No. 236 Broadway, and J. C. JONES, No. 1 Spruce Street. CHICAGO: RUFUS BLANCHARD, No. 32 La Salle Street.







THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854



THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE



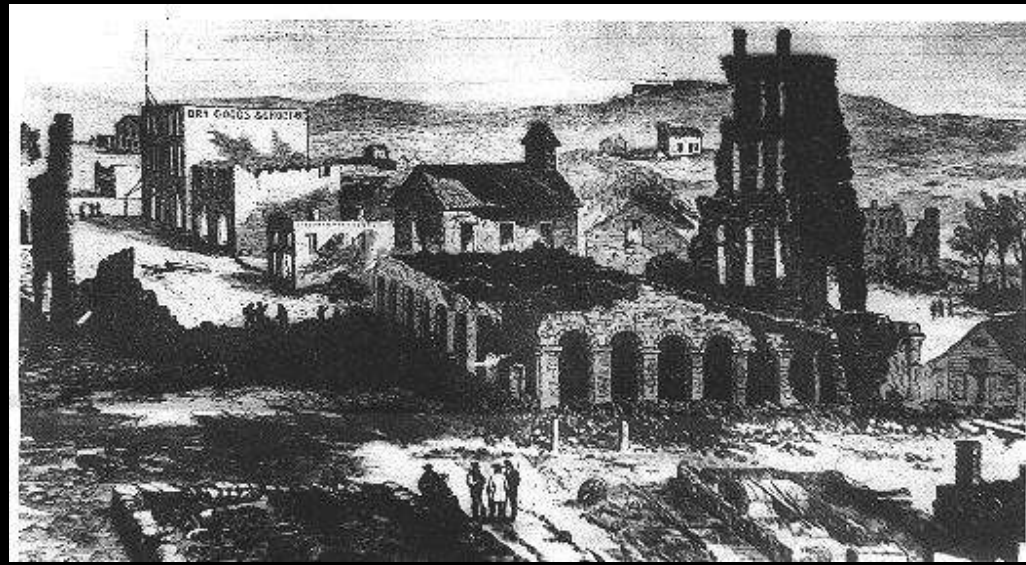
SLAVE CONCENTRATION, 1860



SLAVE CONCENTRATION, 1820



"BLEEDING KANSAS"







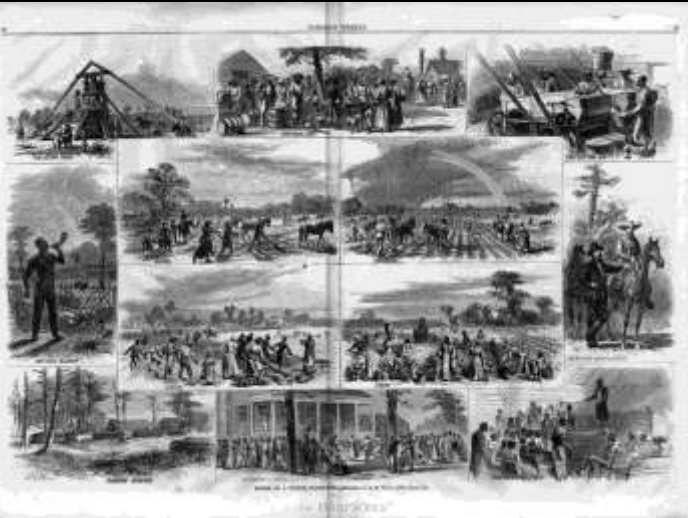




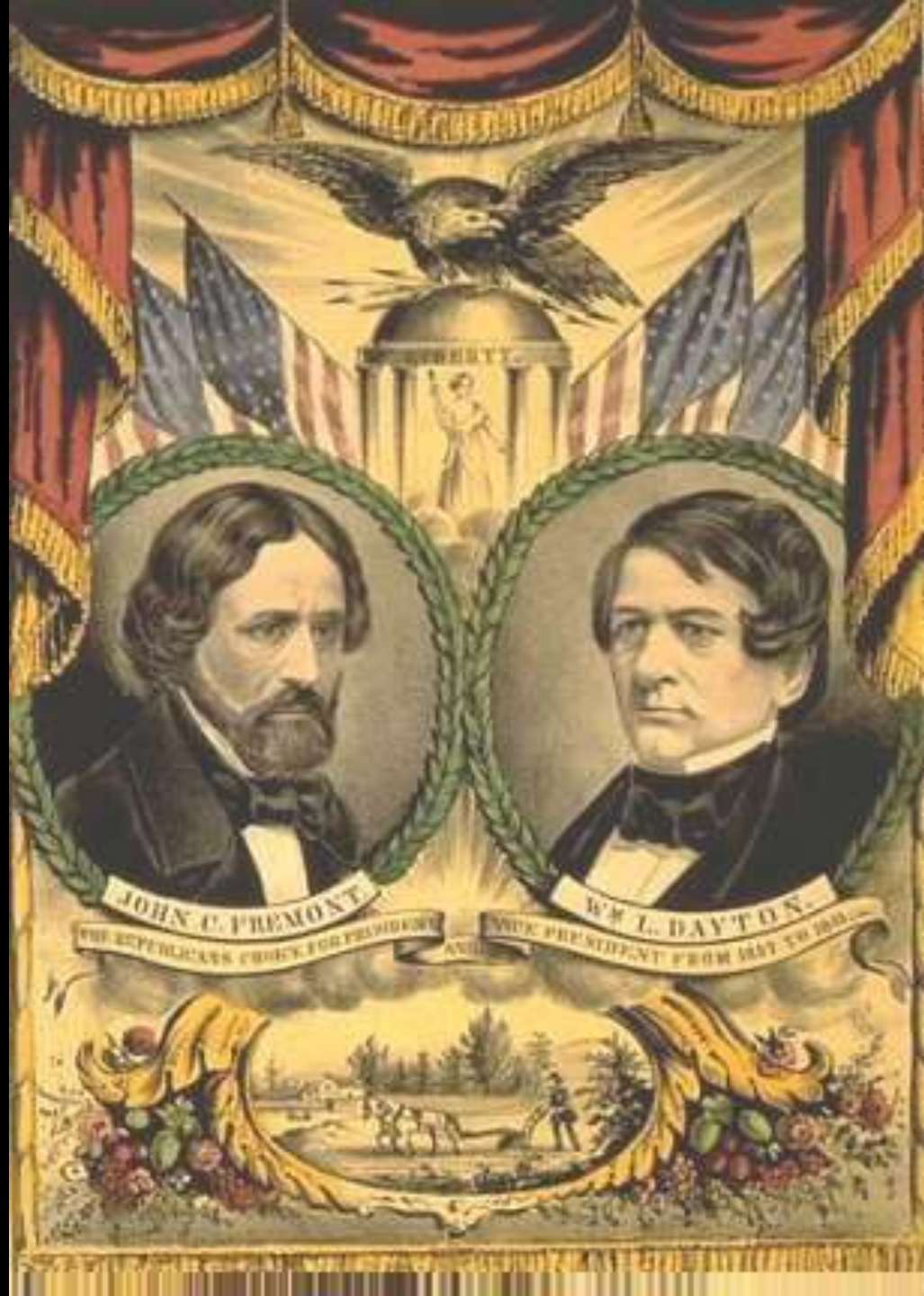












JOHN C. FREMONT

THE REPUBLICAN CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT

WM. L. DAYTON

YOUR PRESIDENT FROM 1851 TO 1855



THE LIBERATOR

FOR THE COLOR OF HIS SKIN, HE FIGHTS IN ALL BATTLES.

VOL. XXXIV, NO. 14. BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1864. WHOLE NO. 1700.

History of Oppression.

Selections.

THE LIBERATOR.

The paper is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sold by subscription, or by the single copy. The price is \$10 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold for 10 cents. The paper is published by the Liberator Office, No. 15 North Street, Boston.

NORTH STAR

THE LIBERATOR

FOR THE COLOR OF HIS SKIN, HE FIGHTS IN ALL BATTLES.

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UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN.

BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

WITH
Twenty-seven Illustrations on Wood

BY
GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, ESQ.

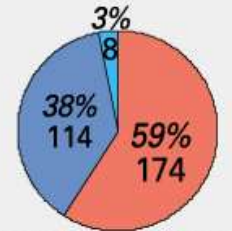
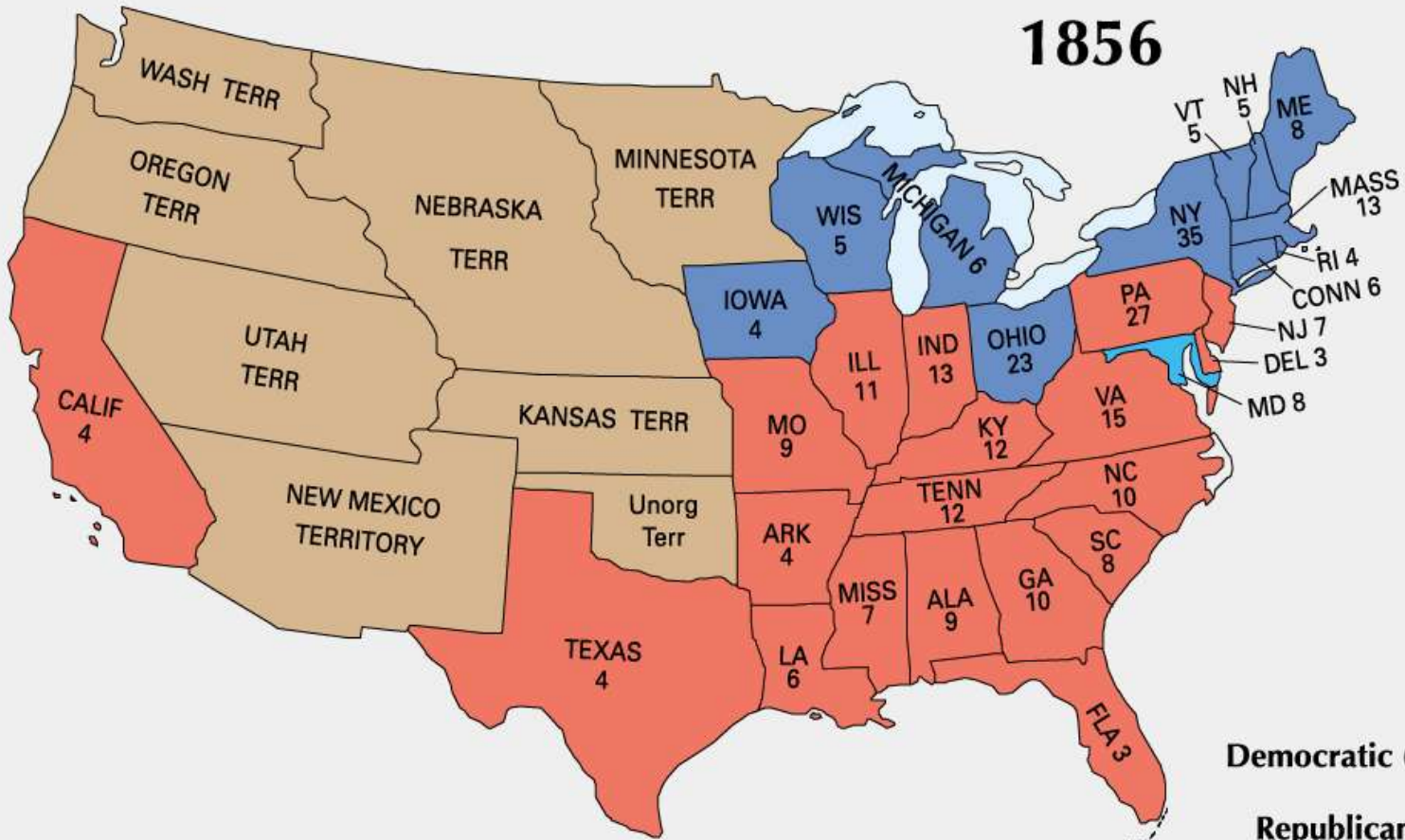


EVA AND TOPSY.

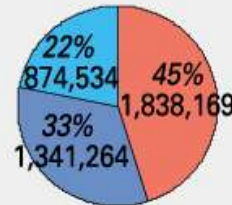
LONDON:
JOHN CASSELL, LUDGATE HILL.

1852.

1856



**ELECTORAL VOTE
TOTAL: 296**



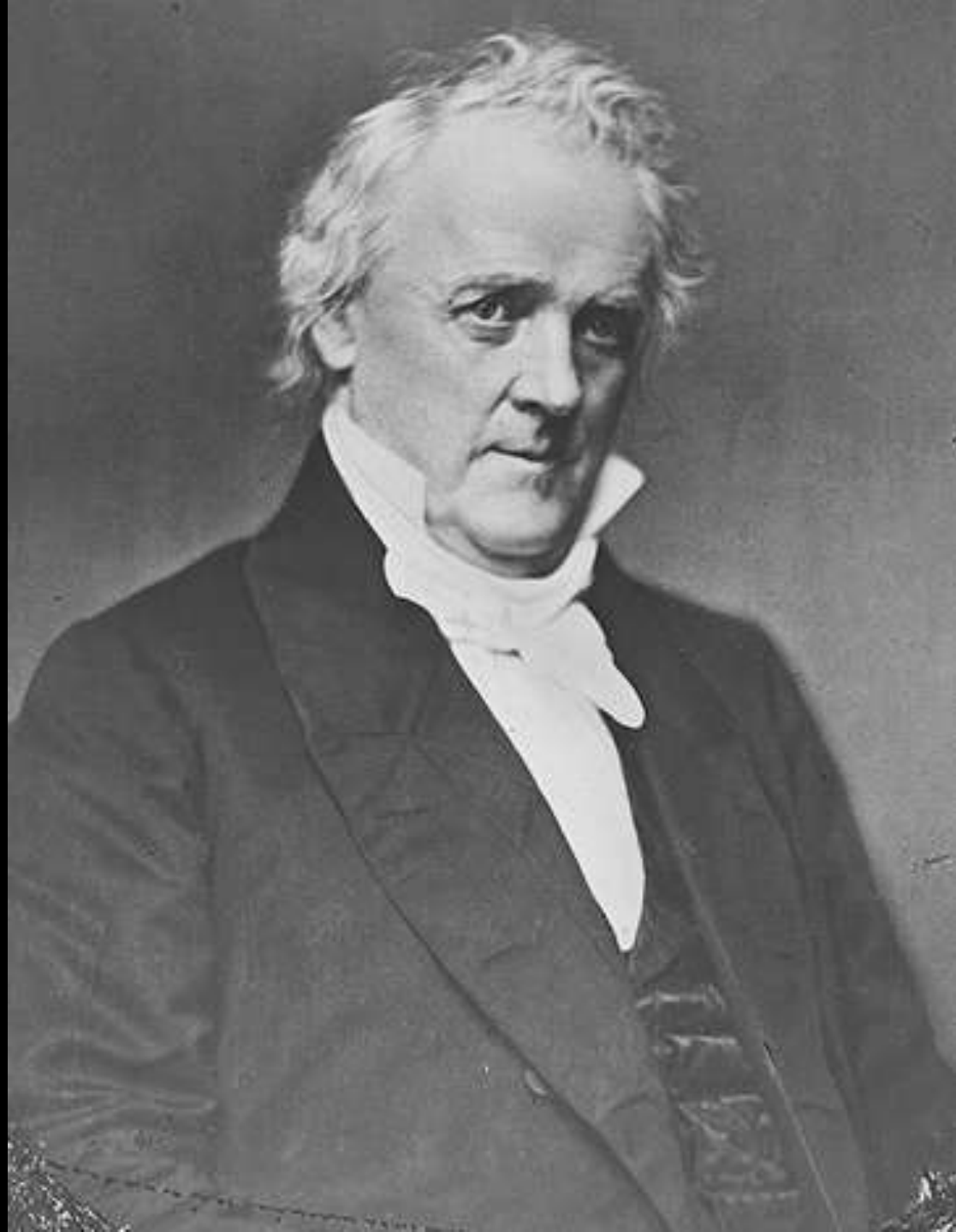
**POPULAR VOTE
TOTAL: 4,053,967**

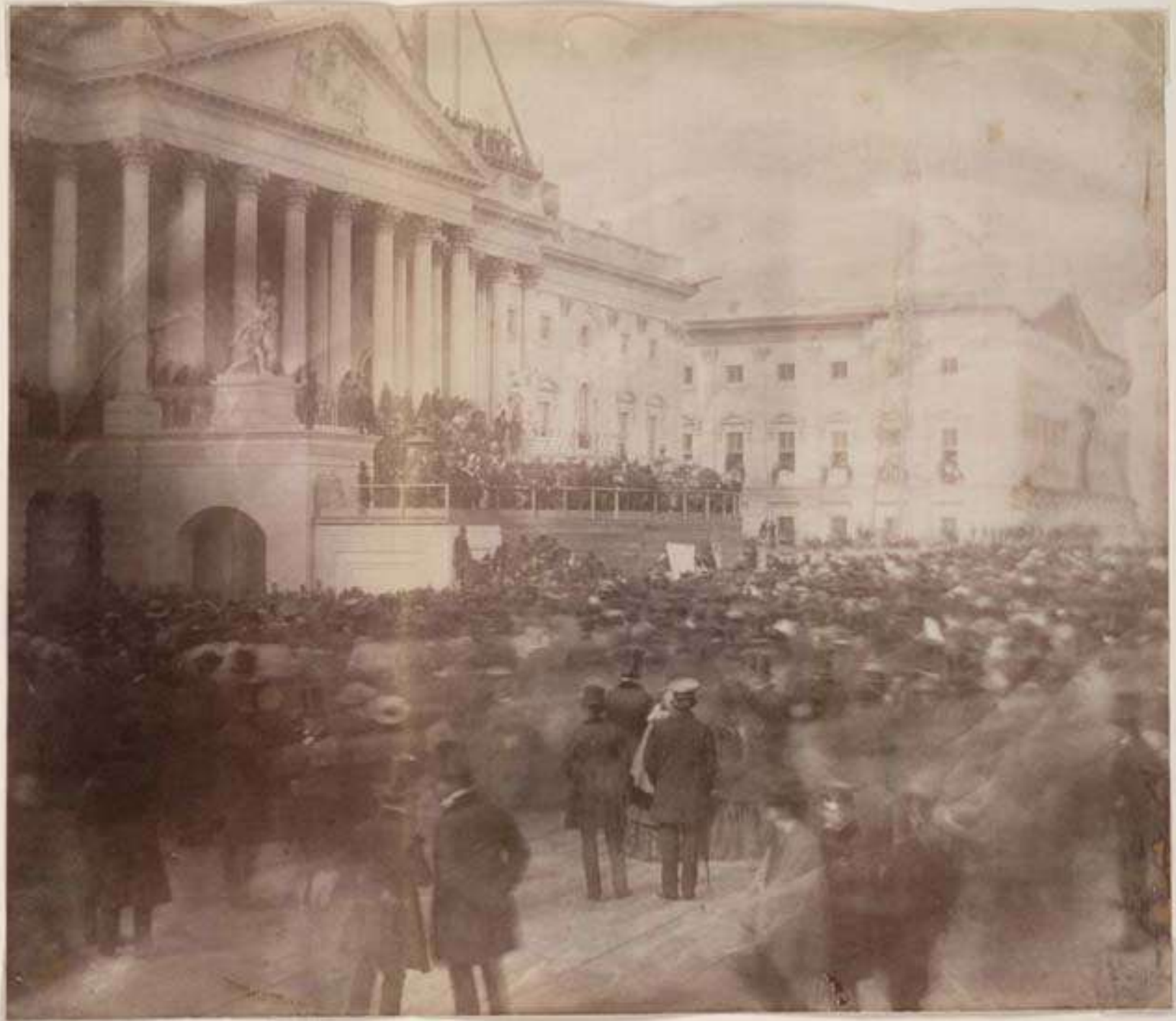
Territories

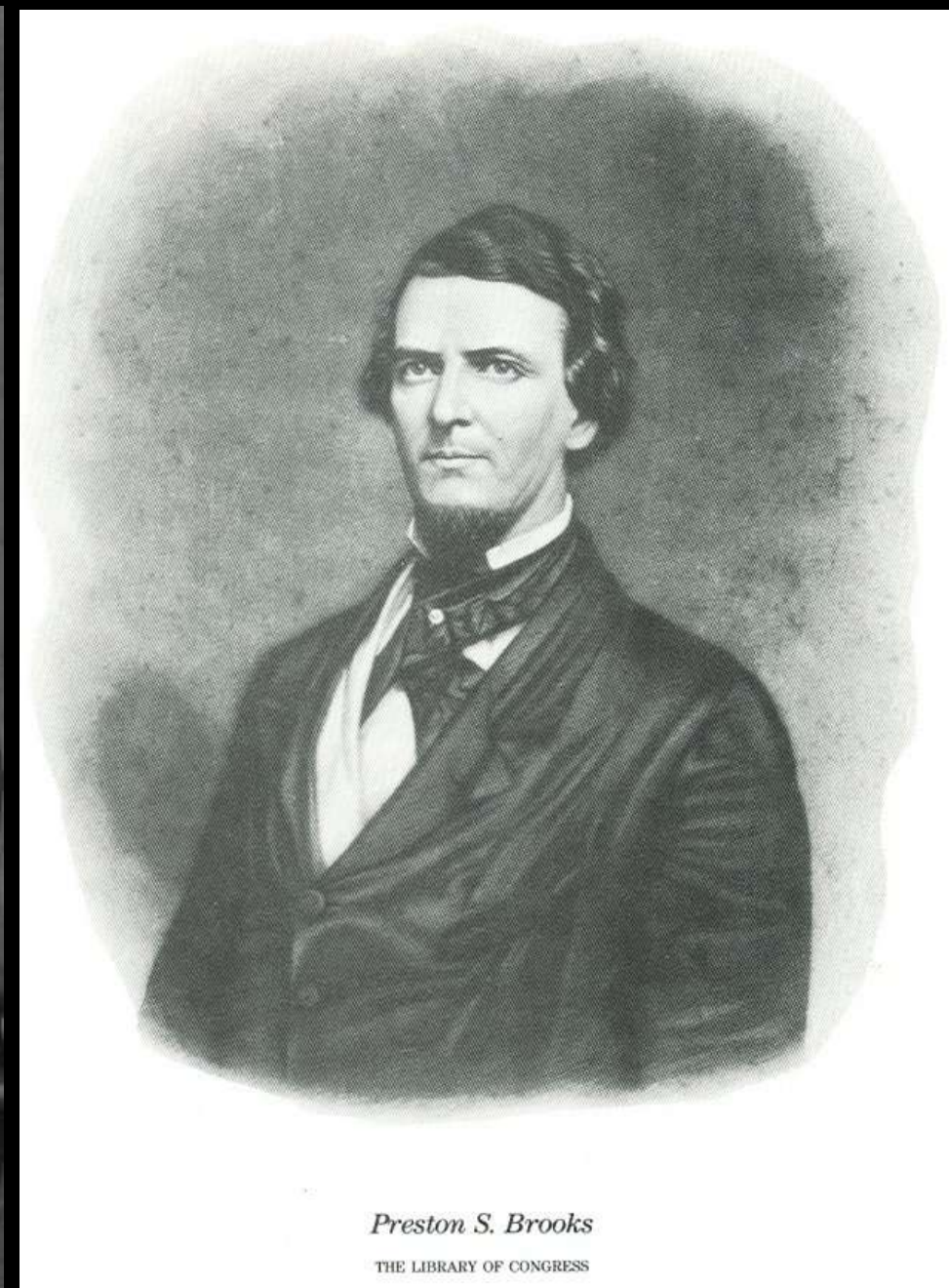
Democratic (Buchanan)

Republican (Fremont)

American-Know Nothing-Whig (Fillmore)







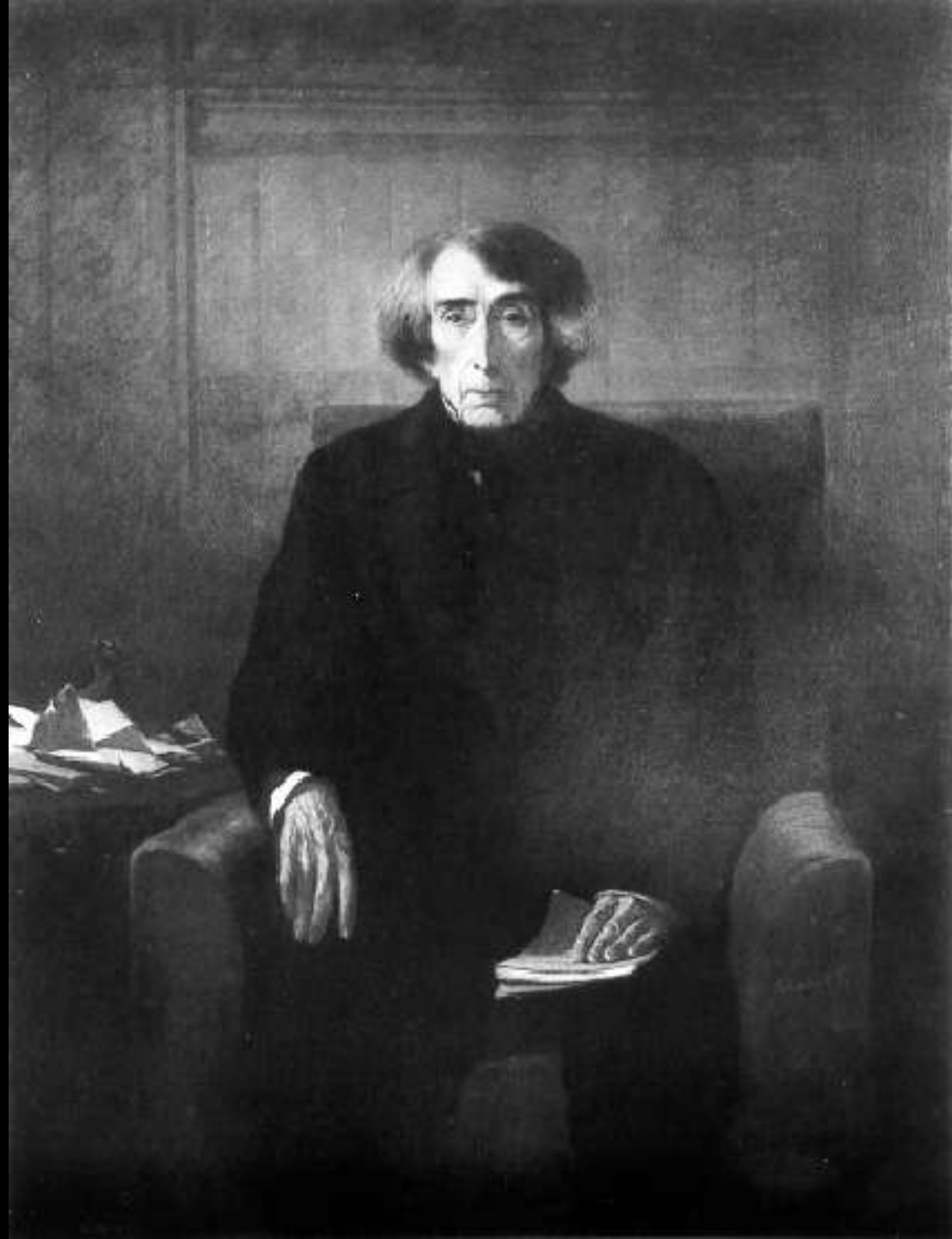
Preston S. Brooks

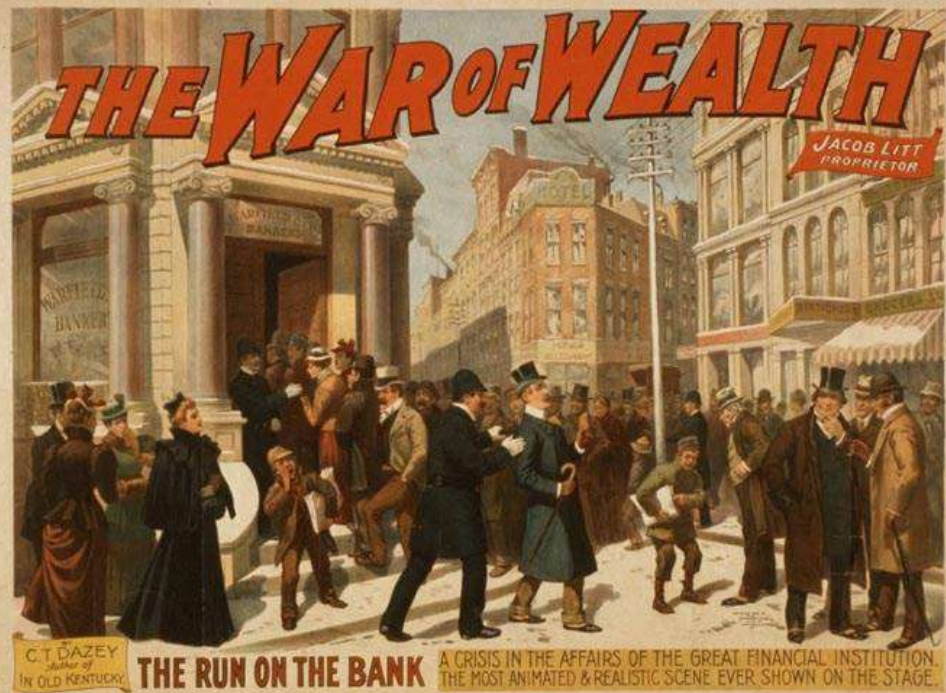
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT VERSUS CLUB'S.



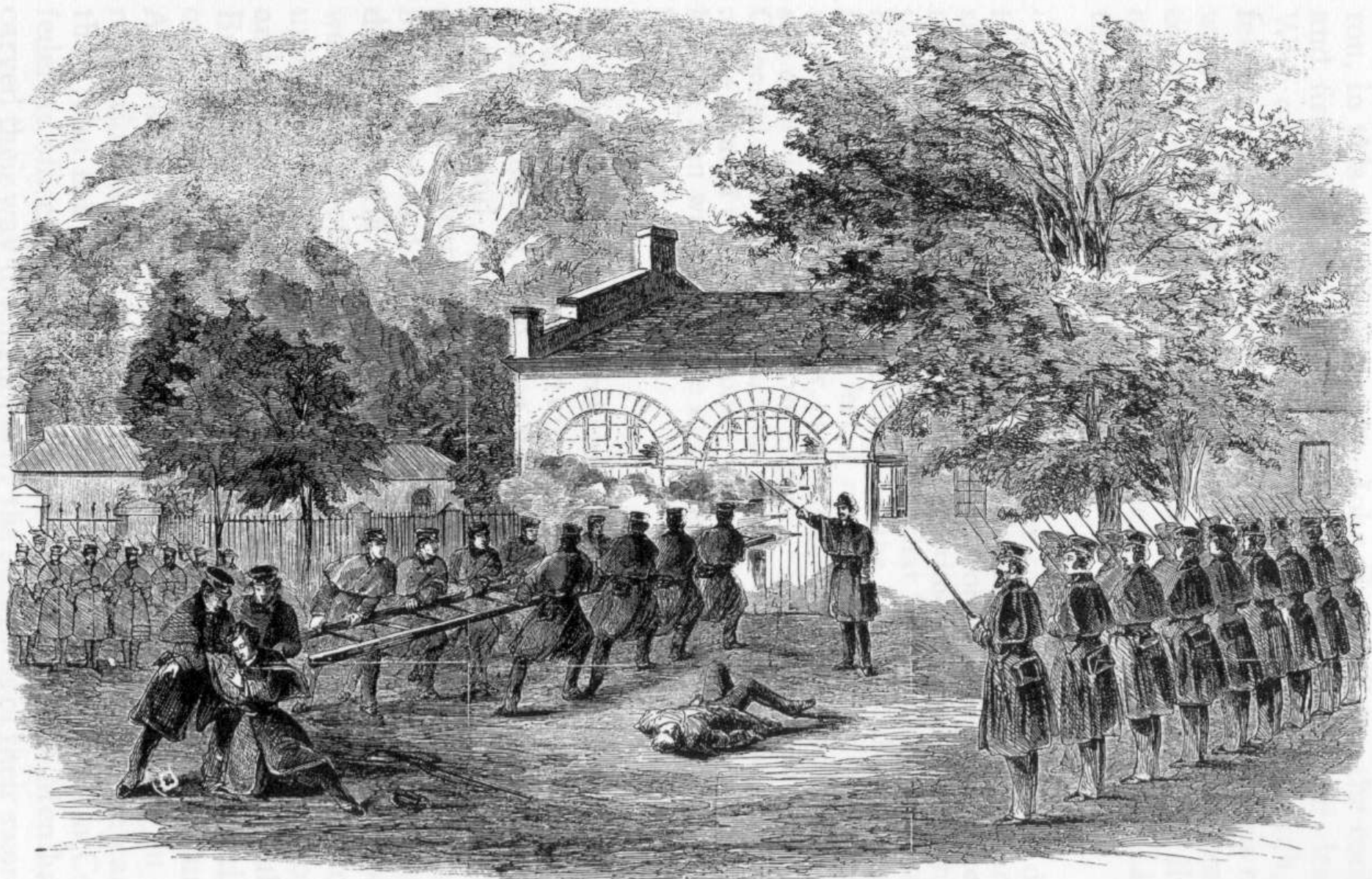




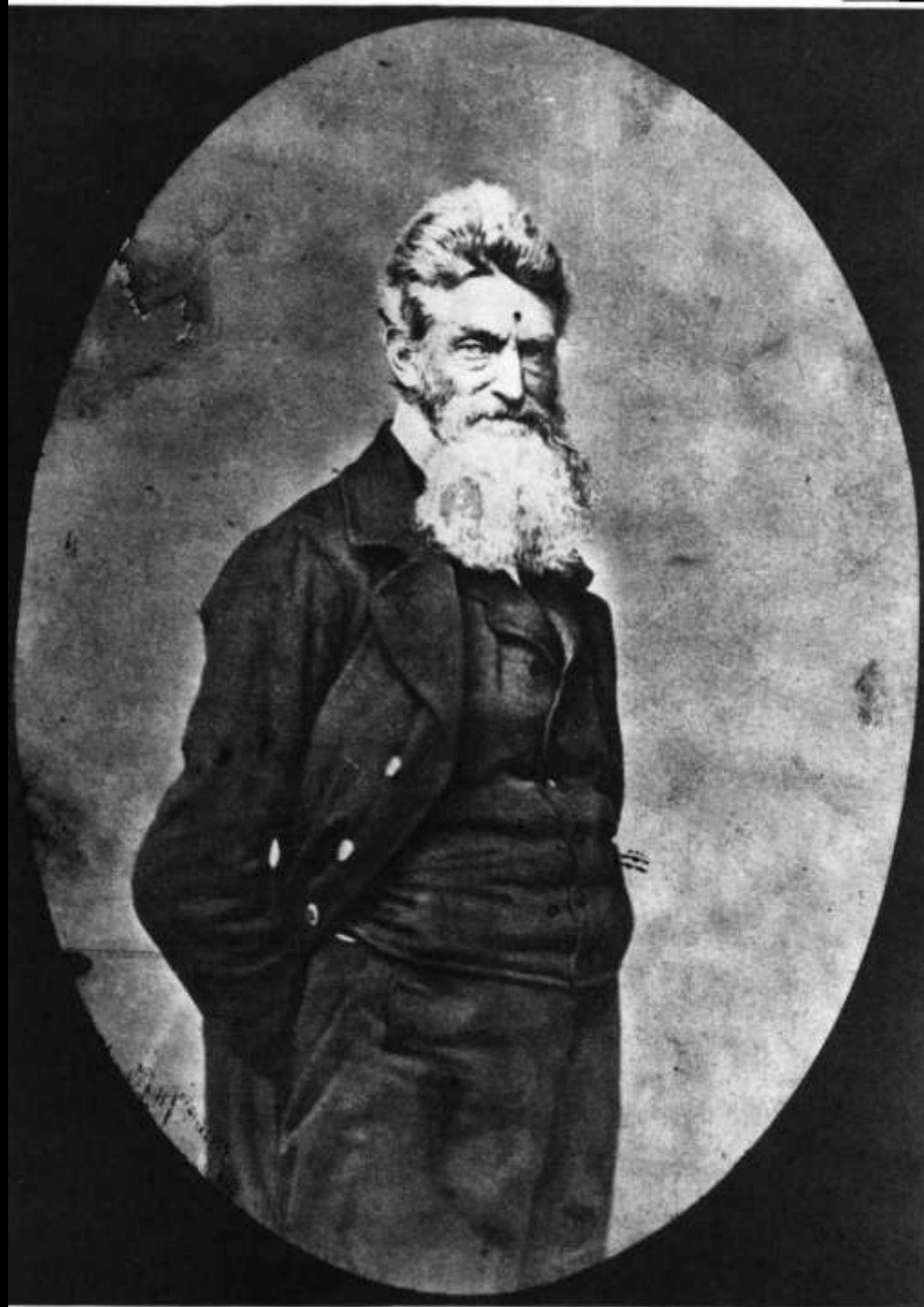




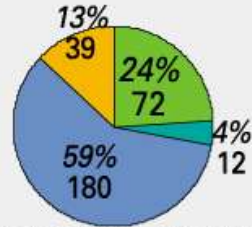
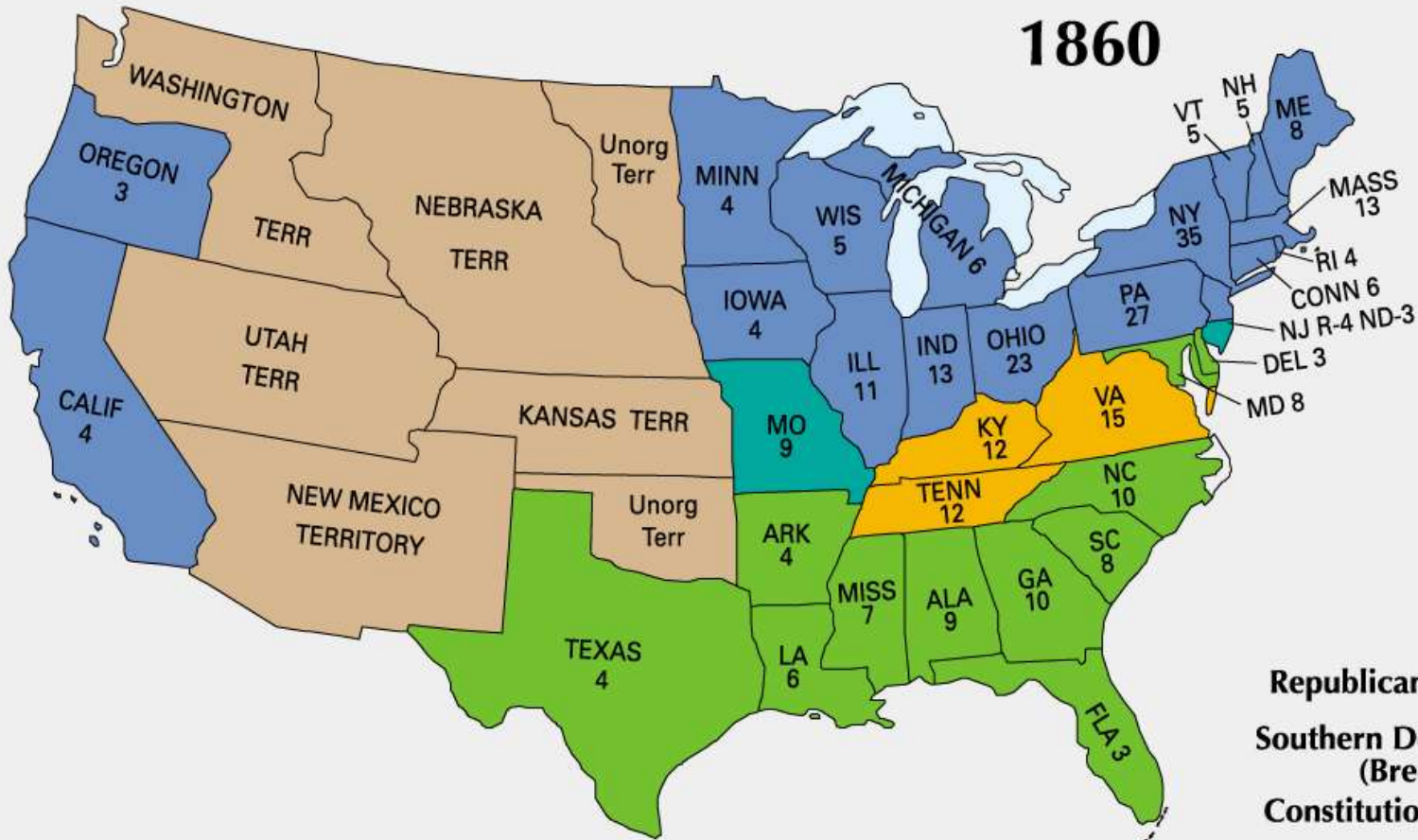




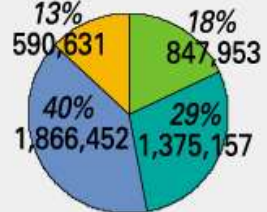
THE STORMING OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE



1860




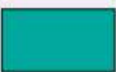


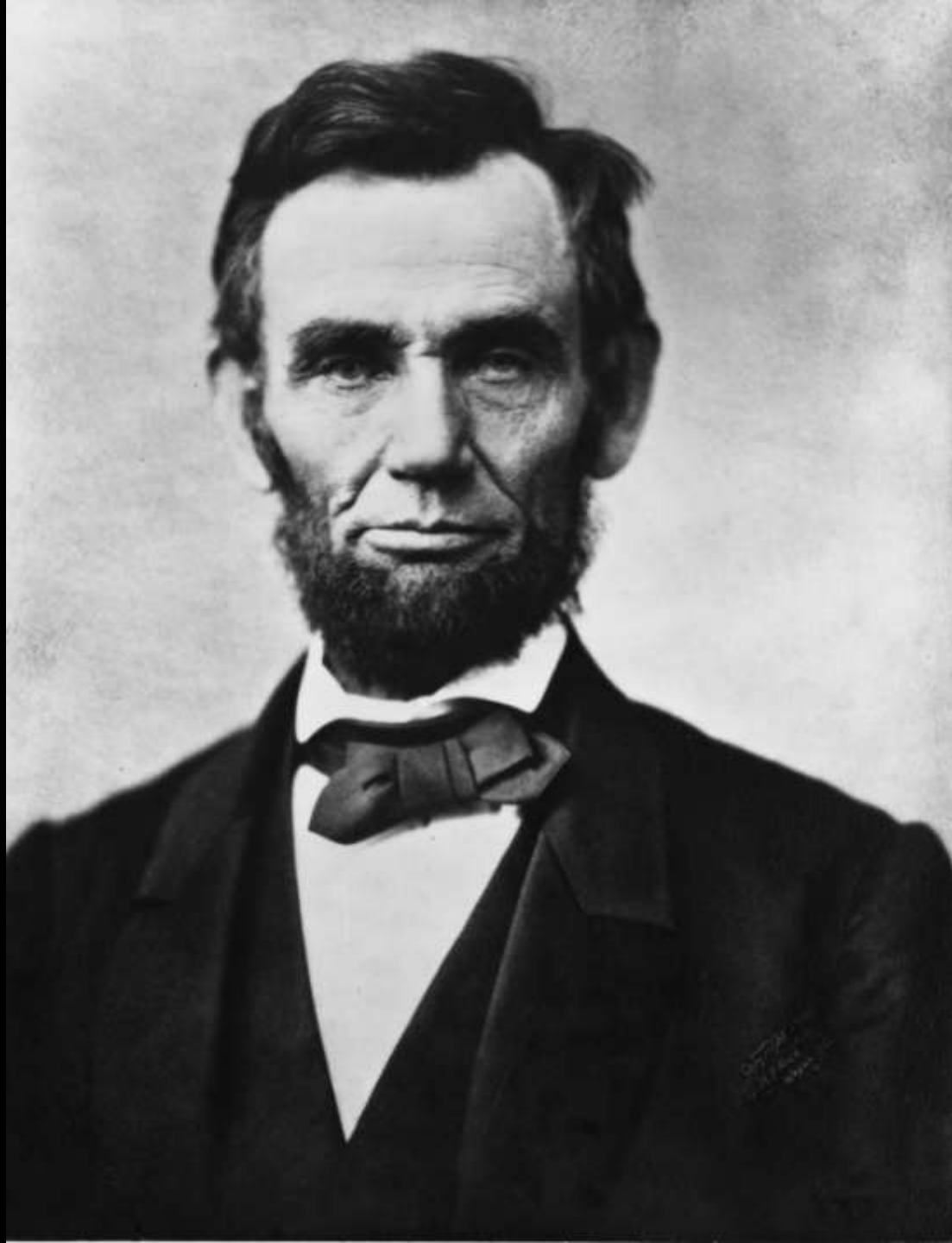
ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 303

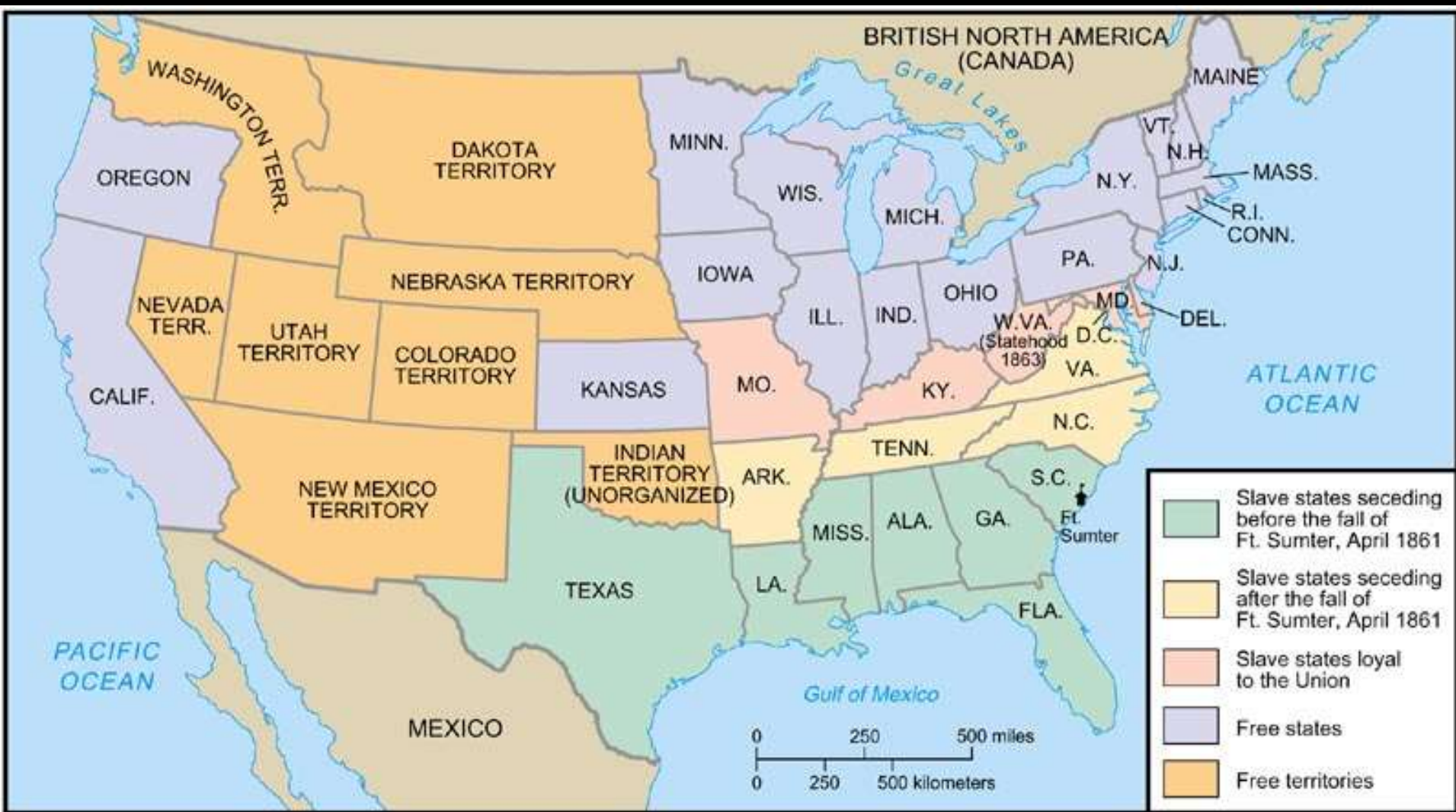


POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 4,680,193

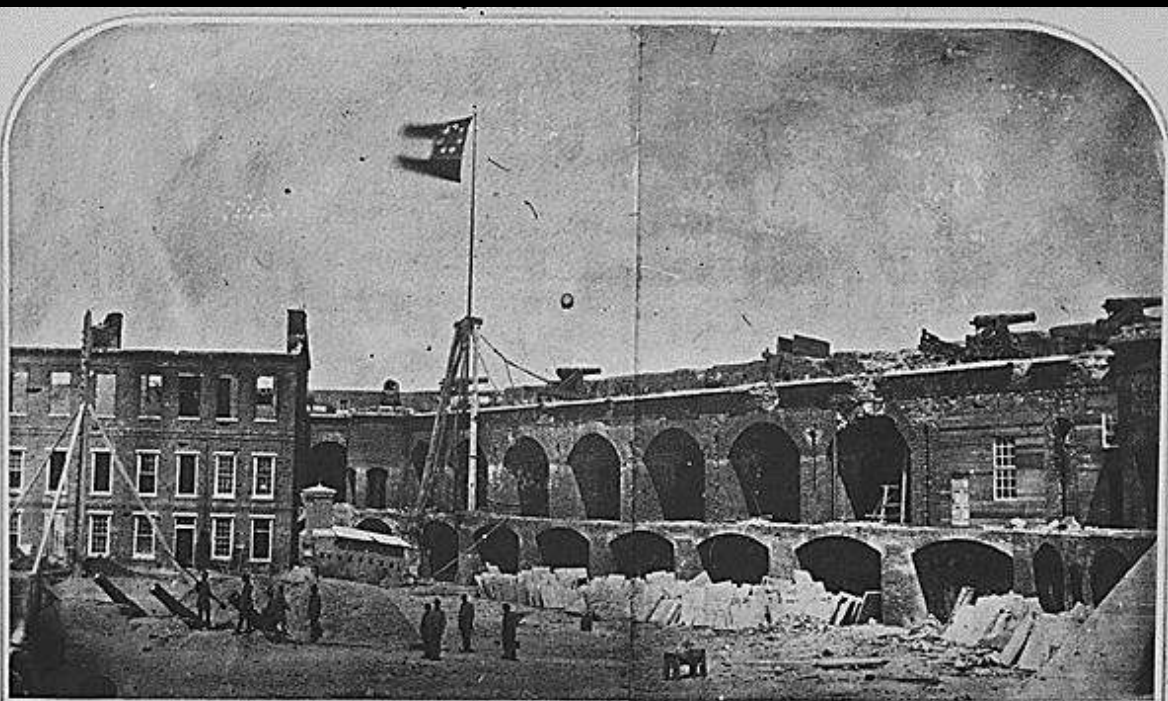
 Territories

- Republican (Lincoln) 
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge) 
- Constitutional Union (Bell) 
- Northern Democratic (Douglas) 





SECESSION



Interior View of **FORT SUMTER** *on the 17th April 1862,*
after its evacuation by Maj. Robert Anderson, 1st Art^y U.S.A. Com^d
Showing the north end of West Barracks, with the line of Casemats and
Barricade of adjacent north channel face.

