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Political Song.

Written for the Bedford Gazette. THE CABINET-MAKER. Air—Rising the Bow.

'Tis said that old "Spotty Abe" Lincoln Once made a huge pile of fence-rails, And hence the Chicago Convention Plann'd its faith onto his coat-tails.

Their hands are all red with the slaughter Of Auburn's "irrepressible" sage; Not all the Atlantic's salt water, Were it tears, could the sorrow assuage.

The Bell of old Tennessee's tolling Far as Everett's voice can be heard, The death-knell of Lincoln out-ringing, By breezes conservative stirred.

Then, hurrah for the Sage of Chicago! Hurrah for the Giant in mind! He'll make his old cabinet saw go, And scatter Abe's rails to the wind!

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS!

Our readers will remember how lavish the Opposition were in their praises of Mr. Douglas when he differed with the Administration in regard to its policy on the Lecompton question.

The whole party, however, agreed as to the principle involved—viz: Popular Sovereignty. It was only in regard to the application of that principle, that difference of opinion existed among Democrats.

Senator Douglas' Letter of Acceptance. WASHINGTON, June 27, 1860. Gentlemen: In accordance with the verbal assurance which I gave you when you placed in my hands the authentic evidence of my nomination for the Presidency by the National Convention of the Democratic party, I now send you my formal acceptance.

Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution which is in perfect harmony with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

ATTACKS UPON HIM BY THEIR ORATORS AND PRESS, WERE OF THE MOST FIERCE, OUTRAGEOUS AND MALIGNANT KIND. THE BEST SPEAKERS OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE COUNTRY WERE CARRYING ILLINOIS IN FAVOR OF LINCOLN, AIDED BY THE WHOLE POWER OF THE ADMINISTRATION, AND YET HE (DOUGLAS) HAS SUCCEEDED, AND THE LECOMPTON-BUCHANAN VOTE OF THE STATE IS ONLY ABOUT 3000 OUT OF 240,000!

What a condemnation of the Administration! In this contest Mr. Douglas had the SYMPATHIES of the people of the North, of all shades of opposition, which aided him materially. In his fight with executive usurpation and tyranny he occupied nearly the correct ground.

Another transcendently beautiful extract is the following, from Jordan's Inquirer, March 5th, 1858: "The nigger-organ is informed that if we desire to publish any speeches on the bogus Lecompton side, we will wait until some of the great intellects of its party, such as Hunter, Toombs, etc., have spoken.

That is the reason why Spotty Lincoln can't "come in." Still another most exquisitely chaste and refreshingly beautiful morceau, is the following from Jordan's Inquirer, Jan. 15th, 1858: "The Black-Locomo paper of this place intimates that we ought to publish the speech of beef-Bigler in answer to Douglas.

With sincere thanks for the kind and agreeable manner in which you have made known to me the action of the Convention, I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your friend and fellow-citizen, S. A. DOUGLAS.

Inconsistency—The Two-Third Vote.

We observe that some of the papers who advocate the election of Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane are making a huge fuss over the fact that Judge Douglas did not receive a two-third vote of a full Convention.

The Three Platforms.

The three platforms, on the subject of slavery in the Territories, may be thus concisely and yet truly stated: REPUBLICAN. Intervention by Congress against slavery in the Territories.

DEMOCRATIC.

Non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, either to establish, prohibit or protect. In other words, to leave to the people of the Territories, when organized communities, to have slavery or not, as they think best, subject to be controlled in the matter by no outside interference.

In taking this step I am not unmindful of the responsibilities it imposes; but, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, I have faith that the people will comprehend the true nature of the issues involved, and eventually maintain the right.

The power and duty of Federal interference be conceded, two hostile sectional parties must be the inevitable result—the one inflaming the passions and ambition of the North, and the other of the South—each struggling to use the Federal power and authority for the aggrandizement of its own section at the expense of the equal rights of the other.

The fair application of this just and equitable principle restored harmony and fraternity to a distracted country. It is now a point of honor that we will permit the country to be again distracted, it not precipitated into a revolution by a sectional contest between pro-slavery and anti-slavery interventionists.

The Constitution must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enforcement.

Speeches were made by Senator Pugh, Hon. E. C. Marshall, of California, and others. The famous Empire Club held a meeting on Saturday night, at Mr. Duryee's in Catherine street, for the purpose of deciding upon which ticket the Club should support in the present Presidential campaign.

Speech of Hon. John L. Dawson.

The speech of Hon. John L. Dawson, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, after the nomination of Douglas, was as follows: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention.—It is scarcely necessary for me to say that at no time during the sittings of this body did Judge Douglas receive the united vote of the delegation from Pennsylvania.

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The Douglas Ball Rolling.

An immense Douglas and Johnson ratification meeting was held at Covington, Ky., on Saturday evening last. It was the largest meeting ever held there. The Richmond Whig says: "A large majority, perhaps, of the Democratic voters of Virginia prefer Douglas to Breckinridge, as will be demonstrated at the polls in November.

The Lexington Star, the home organ of Gov. Letcher, declares for Douglas and Johnson; also the Rockingham Register, the Valley Democrat, the Staunton Vindicator, the Spirit of Jefferson, the Morgantown Star, and other influential papers of Virginia.

An exchange says that a note-worthy fact is, that Mr. Russell, of Virginia, who led the secession at Baltimore, and Caleb Cushing, who planned it, were both old-line Whigs.

The Hon. John S. Phelps, the distinguished Representative in Congress from Missouri, has telegraphed that he will stump the State for Douglas and Johnson.

The Democratic State Convention in Georgia.—The Douglas wing of the Democratic party of Georgia will hold their State Convention at Mill-Edgewood on July 24th, and the Breckinridge men were to issue their call in a few days.

The Pittsfield Sun, the oldest Democratic paper in New England, has come out strongly in favor of Douglas. The editor of the Sun is postmaster at Pittsfield.

The Tenth Legion for Douglas.—The Tenth Legion Democracy of Virginia are rallying with the greatest enthusiasm under the banner of Douglas and Johnson. We received on yesterday evening, the Democrat and Register both published in Rockingham, and both the old and honored organs of the Tenth Legion Democracy, and both flying at their mast-heads the name of Stephen A. Douglas.—Richmond Whig.

Douglas Meeting in Tammany Hall.—New York, July 2.—A Douglas meeting was held in Tammany Hall this evening, into which about 3,000 people were crowded, while speakers occupied stands in the streets. Ex-Mayor Tammam presided. There were brilliant displays of fire-works.

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Speech of Hon. John L. Dawson.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says: "Gov. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, maintains that Douglas is the regularly-nominated National Democratic candidate; and that it is the duty of the Connecticut Democracy to unite cordially and earnestly in his support."

The Memphis Appeal thus gives its adherence to Judge Douglas: "Regarding Judge Douglas as the national candidate—as the man against whom the Black Republicans will make their main and most formidable assault, and as the man who has defeated them against greater odds than was ever encountered in any contest; who has met their mobs, and sent back defiance to their hisses; who has been burned in effigy at every cross-road, and hamlet, by these contemners of the constitution, and whose prospect of again defeating them is better than any living man's in our judgment—we shall continue to advocate his cause, and urge our friends to his support."

There was a large Douglas meeting held in Wilmington, Del., on Saturday night, and strong resolutions were passed.

The Louisville Democrat informs us that the Douglas and Johnson Democrats kindled all the bonfires, raised all the shouts, and fired all the cannon on Saturday night. The Breckinridge and Lane Democrats it seems, didn't burn a tar barrel, or lift a voice, or shoot a gun.

On Tuesday morning the inhabitants of Haverhill, Mass., were unpleasantly moved by the sight of two effigies hanging to cords suspended across the main street. One of these was labelled "Caleb Cushing, a traitor to his country," and the other "George Johnson, false to his constituents, his country and his God."

Here they come.—Amos Cogswell, Republican Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, last year, has given formal notice to the Senate Committee that he can no longer act with the Republicans, but will support Mr. Douglas.

The Republican Legislature, has also given its adhesion to Douglas. Hon. David T. Laird, of Rockport, Ind., who was a Fillmore elector in 1856, and is said to be one of the ablest speakers in the district, has announced, in a speech at Leavenworth, his intention to support Douglas.

The Douglas ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday evening, was large and enthusiastic. Mr. E. C. Bailey presided. Mr. Oliver Stephens, delegate to the Baltimore Convention, Hon. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, and others, addressed the assemblage.

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for it was at Annapolis, at the close of the Revolution, that Washington resigned his commission. It is also within sight of the spot at which we are convened that imposing monuments rise to the greatness of his memory, and to the patriotism of the sons of Maryland.

Pennsylvania, the State in which Independence was first proclaimed, and the work of the Revolution confirmed by the construction of the Federal compact; the State which holds within her bosom the ashes of Franklin, and boasts the first battle-field of Washington, will be true to her noble memories, [applause], and in the fullness of that enlightened conservative sentiment, for which she has been distinguished, will rally, I hope, in giant strength, cast the dust from her eyes, and aid the friends of the Democratic party once more to elect their nominee. [Cheers and prolonged applause.]

Douglas will Carry Illinois by Ten Thousand Majority.

The Chicago Times asks if any one abroad doubts that Douglas will carry Illinois by a majority of thousands! It says: "Then, we can only answer that no one—Democratic or Republican—here at home has a doubt on this head. There may be here and there, in different parts of the Northern section of the State, men who are distinguished for ignorant adherence to Lincoln, who claim that Lincoln will carry the popular vote, but all candid, intelligent men know better. We do not need to say it to the Democracy of Illinois for their encouragement, but we do say it, and desire it to be understood abroad, that Mr. Douglas will have the State by at least ten thousand."

How the Nominations are Received.

Everywhere, if we may judge from the tone of our Newspaper Exchanges and telegraphic dispatches—the nomination of Douglas and Johnson, is warmly received by the great mass of the Democracy. Bonfires, illuminations, the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy prove the strong hold the little giant has on the hearts of the people. We are in receipt of many exchanges, nearly every one of which has hoisted the regularly nominated ticket to its mast-head—and is doing battle for the old Democratic party. Many papers too, that had been opposers of Douglas before the nomination, of course feeling it now their duty to sacrifice their personal feeling on the altar of the general good, are as ardent supporters of the regularly nominated ticket as any. This is right. This is the only means by which an organization can be kept up—or that would present any hope of success.—Waynesburg Messenger.

Those living in Glass Houses should not throw stones!

Are our Republican brethren entirely harmonious in their nominations? Have they not got their "Breckinridge ticket" too? They try to appear very much amused at the apparent division of the Democracy—but they should look at home. Is there no prospect of division among those who constituted the Fremont phalanx in the last Presidential campaign? They all united the opposition to the Democracy at that time—can they do it now? Does Lincoln stand as well as Fremont with conservative men? Can any one say that Lincoln is not an out-and-out Abolitionist? Does he not claim the patrimony of the "irrepressible conflict doctrine"? Will this fact compend him to conservative "Old Line Whigs" or honest "Americans"? Recollect the masses of the "old line Whigs and American parties were with Fremont in the last campaign in Pennsylvania and New York. Will such men desert their own ticket—a ticket with such men as Bell and Everett on it? Look to your own household, gentlemen of the Lincoln Abolition Party.—Look to the safety of your own windows instead of amusing yourselves throwing stones at ours.—WAYNESBURG MESSENGER.

"THE RAIL MAKER"—A KEEN RETORT.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, speaking at the New York meeting, of the assertion of the Lincolnites that their candidate once made rails, replied: "I have only this to say in reference to making rails. If Abraham Lincoln made rails, it is no disgrace; but if he had no brains put in his head by God Almighty, the making of rails will not put them there. He would make a poor President, if he had no other than a railmaking qualification.—[Cheers.] However Stephen A. Douglas, was also a working man once himself, a cabinet maker. I have, then, this proposition to make: that we nominate Douglas at Baltimore, and let the cabinet maker run against the railmaker; and I predict we will send both back to their original employments—Lincoln to making rails, and Douglas to cabinet making." [Prolonged cheers.]

LINCOLN'S INFLUENCE.—Sangamon county, Illinois, in which Old Abe lives, formerly gave 800 Whig majority, while at the late election it elected Democratic members of the Legislature by about 400 majority. During the great Senatorial contest between Douglas and Old Abe, this county was thoroughly "stumped" by these two distinguished gentlemen; and, at the election, Douglas not only carried by a large majority, but also beat Lincoln in the ward, precinct and city in which he lived and voted. The fact is, Douglas will beat the "rail splitter" in Illinois so bad that his friends will not have courage to hold a coroner's inquest over the scattered fragments of his remains.