



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. ZAHM, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1860.

S. M. Pettongill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the 'DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL,' and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEN. JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

'I will attach myself to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.'—Wm. Fox.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELECTORS AT LARGE. George M. Keim, of Berks County. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

- 1. Frederick A. Server, 13. Joseph Lauback, 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 14. Isaac Reckhow, 3. Joseph Crockett, Jr., 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 4. John G. Brenner, 16. John A. Ahl, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 17. Joel B. Danner, 6. Charles Kelly, 18. Jesse R. Crawford, 7. Oliver P. James, 19. H. N. Lee, 8. David Schall, 20. Joshua B. Howell, 9. Joel L. Lightner, 21. N. P. Petteiman, 10. S. S. Barber, 22. Samuel Marshall, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 23. William Book, 12. S. S. Winchester, 24. Byron D. Hamlin, 25. Gaylord Church.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE several Election Districts of the County of Cambria, are requested to meet on SATURDAY the 7th day of JULY, at the places designated by law for holding the General Elections, and then and there elect by ballot two persons to represent them in County Convention.

Democrat Meeting. The meeting held in the Court House on last Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Breckenridge & Lane Club, was one of the largest local gatherings ever convened in this place.

The meeting held in the Court House on last Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Breckenridge & Lane Club, was one of the largest local gatherings ever convened in this place. A large majority of the Democratic voters of the Borough were present, and signed the Constitution. It will be seen by the report of the proceedings in another column, that M. D. Magehan Esq., the Nestor of the Cambria County Bar, Presided.—Gen. Joseph McDonald the favorite son of Cambria opened the proceedings, in one of the most eloquent and convincing speeches we ever had the pleasure of listening to.

This is the first Breckenridge & Lane meeting that has been held in this County, but it will not be the last. From Munster, Allegheny, Carroll, Clearfield, Susquehanna, Blacklick, Jackson, Washington, Croyle and Summerhill, townships, in short from every portion of the county, we have received the gratifying intelligence, that the Democracy enthusiastically endorse the National Democratic Ticket, we have floating at our mast head. The Democracy of Cambria are determined during the trying struggle, to stand by the Union and the Constitution of their Country.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is going in for Breckenridge and Lane.

Truths Worth Remembering.

Remember Democrats, that Stephen A. Douglas is a sectional candidate, nominated by Abolition States.

Remember that the majority of the delegates from only two Democratic States were in favor of his nomination, and that all the rest voted against him.

Remember, that not a single Southern State cast a majority of its votes in his favor.

Remember, that in order to accomplish by fraud what they could not accomplish by honest means, his friends admitted to seats in the convention bogus delegations from several States, and excluded those regularly and legally appointed.

Remember, that the Delegates from the Southern and Pacific States (all Democratic) had withdrawn from the Convention ere Douglas was nominated, and that Caleb Cushing had left the chair before the disgraceful farce was consummated.

Remember Democrats, that for nearly two years, Stephen A. Douglas has been acting with the Black Republicans, that he united with them in 1857 for the purpose of breaking down the Democratic National Administration and disorganizing the party—thereby giving aid and comfort to the cause of sectionalism.

Remember that the renegades Hickman and Forney, have been his devoted disciples and confidential friends, throughout the entire struggle.

Remember that John W. Forney, Black Republican clerk of the House of Representatives, is now the enthusiastic advocate of the election of Douglas, and that his paper the Press lauds him to the skies.

Remember that the triumphant election of John C. Breckenridge, the candidate of the National Democracy for the Presidency, is essentially necessary for the preservation of the Party and the Union from dissolution.

Remember that Governor Fitzpatrick refused to run on the ticket with Douglas for Vice President, because he was unwilling to be a candidate on a sectional ticket, headed by a sectional man.

The Two Third Rule.

It has been a rule of all the Democratic National Conventions that ever have been held, that no man should be declared nominated for President, unless he received a number of votes equal to two thirds of the entire vote of the Electoral College. This rule was adopted by the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and 202 votes were therefore necessary to a choice. Stephen A. Douglas did not on any ballot receive that number of votes. On the last ballot after Cushing left the chair, he received only 173 votes, 29 less than the number which the rule of the Convention required to nominate, yet he was declared duly nominated, although the two third rule remained un repealed. It is also known that a large number of bogus delegates voted for him. And yet his friends contended that he was nominated strictly in accordance with the customs and rules of the Democratic National Convention. What ridiculous nonsense. Scarcely a Democratic State in the Union was represented legally in the Convention when he was declared nominated.

A Rebuke. The refusal of Governor Fitzpatrick to accept the nomination for Vice President from the Disunionists, was a withering rebuke to them. In their dismay, a committee of some kind got together, and nominated Horsehall V. Johnson of Georgia. Do the Douglas men believe that a committee has the power to select the standard bearers of the party?—Is not that power vested in the National Convention, and in it alone? If Douglas should withdraw, we presume the same committee would nominate a candidate for President. Committees are becoming great institutions.

The Republicans of Indiana County, have instructed their conferees do urge the nomination of Harry White, Esq., of that County for Congress. Armstrong is in favor of the celebrated smaller, John Covode, while Westmoreland comes out in favor of Edgar A. Cowen, Esq. It is impossible at present to say what will be the result of this decidedly triangular fight.

Mordecai in a letter from Monkbarns, informs us, that Johnathan Oldbuck is out in favor of Breckenridge and Lane, and that as soon as he has completed his 'History of Cambria County,' he will turn his attention to preparing Biographical sketches of them. He regards Douglas as a demagogue and squatter sovereignty—a humbug. Johnathan is a very sensible old man, and deserves well of his country.

Governor Wise of Virginia, well known as one of the great orators and statesmen of our country, has announced his intention to support Breckenridge and Lane. We further learn that Ex-President Franklin Pierce has done the same thing. The National men of our country are with us.

Hon Henry D. Foster. We are glad to find that the dissensions in the Democratic ranks are not likely to injure our distinguished candidate for Governor. The party everywhere is united and enthusiastic in his support, and he will doubtless be triumphantly elected.

It is a significant fact that a large majority of the Democratic ladies of this place are in favor of Breckenridge and Lane. Like true patriots they love their country and therefore go in for union to a man.

Breckenridge and Lane.

In pursuance of a call the Democracy of Ebensburg met at the Court House on Saturday evening, June 30th, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Breckenridge and Lane. On motion M. D. MAGEHAN, Esq., was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were chosen as Vice Presidents:

- Charles Murray, Jackson tp. James M'Dermitt, Clearfield tp. H. Kinkead, Ebensburg, W. J. Williams, do. Dr. R. S. Bunn, do. Frederick Kittell, do. Charles Brady, Cambria tp. Secretaries.—D. C. Zahm, Ebensburg, James S. Todd, do. Felix Henle, do. Isaac Crawford, do. James J. Kaylor, Cambria tp.

The President after taking his seat stated the object of the meeting, after which the meeting was very ably addressed by Gen. Joseph M'Donald, C. D. Murray, Esq., M. D. Magehan, Esq., and James J. Kaylor, Esq. A Constitution for the organization of a Club was read and on motion it was adopted and signed by all present, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Signed by the officers. The following is the Constitution which was unanimously adopted by the meeting: CONSTITUTION OF THE Breckenridge & Lane Club.

Art. 1st. This Association shall be known as the Ebensburg Democratic Club.

Art. 2d. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Corresponding Secretary.

Art. 3d. The President shall preside in the meetings of the Society, and perform all the duties annexed to his office.

Art. 4th. The other officers of the Society shall perform the duties which recognized custom and parliamentary rules have annexed to their respective offices.

Art. 5th. 'Jefferson's Manual' shall be recognized as binding and conclusive authority concerning all questions of order that may arise in this Association.

Art. 6th. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at regular meetings of the Society.

Art. 7th. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held in pursuance of the call of the President.

Art. 8th. A special meeting may be called at any time, if ten members of the association concur.

Art. 9th. The object of this association shall be the promotion of the election of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to the office of President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, to the office of Vice President of the United States.

Art. 10th. As an evidence of our sincerity in the stand we have taken, we hereby affirm our names to this Constitution.

- John C. Murray, Wm. J. Williams, F. J. Stanley, Geo. C. K. Zahm, George Garley, William Richardson, F. Makoy, J. L. Bruller, Thomas Rodgers, James Murray, Joseph Wherry, Jelu Whorrey, C. Mosebach, Wm. Mills, Sr., Wm. Mills, Jr., John A. Blair, C. D. Murray, G. W. Wisegarver, Michael Durbin, Frederick Kittell, J. D. Thomas, Jacob Turner, Wm. O'Keefe, John C. Murray, Wm. J. Williams, F. J. Stanley, Geo. C. K. Zahm, George Garley, William Richardson, F. Makoy, J. L. Bruller, Thomas Rodgers, James Murray, Joseph Wherry, Jelu Whorrey, C. Mosebach, Wm. Mills, Sr., Wm. Mills, Jr., John A. Blair, C. D. Murray, G. W. Wisegarver, Michael Durbin, Frederick Kittell, J. D. Thomas, Jacob Turner, Wm. O'Keefe.

It affords us much pleasure to publish the following brief poem, written by our fair correspondent Blanche, who, we presume, is by this time no stranger to our readers. As far as we are capable of judging, the composition is faultless, and we think the thoughts, the recollections of the past expressed, are exactly those which would thrill the heart of an old maid, who was once a handsome and a coquette, in remembering—

The smiles, the tears, of by-gone years, The words of love then spoken. For the Democrat & Sentinel. The Old Maid. Sitting within the window seat My thoughts to bye gone years have strayed, And memories, some sad, some sweet, Come thronging o'er the 'poor old maid.'

Ah me! it seems but yesterday Since I, a happy laughing girl, Would waste the gayest of the gay, To join the dances' giddy whirl.

No thoughts of sorrow dimmed my eye— No grief oppressed my joyous heart— One look of mine was ever nigh— Ah did I dream that we could part! One lightly uttered, hasty word— Regretted too as soon as spoken— Unkindly, bitter feelings stirred, And one fond faithful heart was broken. Ah, that was twenty years ago But never will it's memory fade— Though I am old, and grey, I know, And pitying called the 'poor old maid.' 'BLANCHE.'

The Great Eastern arrived at New York on the 28th., and is now the great attraction in that City. She is the largest and most substantial vessel ever launched.

Last Sunday evening was the most delightful one we have enjoyed the present year. It was a glorious and edifying sight to see fair Ladies of our borough who 'sitt' married yet,' promouncing with their handsome beaus, 'by the soft silver light of the moon.'

Those of our friends who like to enjoy the pleasure of a good cigar, can have their appetites satisfied by calling at the Post Office. Mrs. McGue has just received a lot of choice brands, and we are satisfied they are good, for we have tried them; She has also received a fresh supply of Confectionaries, Fruit, Nuts &c., which are as good as can be had in town. Give her a call as she deserves the patronage of all.

James Hookenbury was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Clearfield Co., last week, for the murder of John Thompson better known as devil John Thompson, on the 5th of last April. The Republican says:

A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, all of whom agreed in the leading incidents of the transaction; to wit:

That the parties came down on rails and landing at Lumber city, met at the hotel of Mr. Davis; that an altercation growing out of a quarrel of some standing took place between them; that Thompson used violent, and highly abusive language to Hookenbury; that he dared him to shoot; that he advanced towards him and threatened to kick and otherwise ill treat him; that Hookenbury, at the time, had a gun in his hand which he obtained at Davis's tavern, that he examined the lock and cap; that when Thompson approached close to him using violent language, Hookenbury retreated into the door of the bar-room, still having the gun in his hands. Thompson as he came close to the door, turned his face to the left and towards Curby's hotel, leaving his side towards the door of Davis's bar-room; that Hookenbury having the gun pointed towards Thompson with the muzzle about three feet from him, it went off in his hands; and that Thompson clapped his hand to his side, exclaimed he was shot, reeled a short distance off the porch, and expired as he fell into the arms of Henry Darr. The witnesses, or at least several of them testified to Hookenbury having made an exclamation, saying 'take that and let folks alone,' shortly after the gun went off. The examination showed Thompson's body to have been pierced by a rifle ball, although none of the witnesses knew the gun to have been loaded with ball. Other testimony showed threats made by Hookenbury to others that if Thompson did not quit abusing him, he would shoot him.

The Jury rendered a verdict of 'Guilty of Murder in the second degree.' The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for the term and period of four years. Thompson was well known in certain sections of this country.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening, 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Allegheny city, by Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Col. JAMES M. SWANK, junior editor of the Cambria Tribune, and Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Mr. James Hamilton.

Well Colonel, farewell, and may happiness go with you and your bride. As you glide down the stream of life, together, may the hand of time touch you gently, and may your voyage be a long and prosperous one.—'Ne'er ruffled by those catarracts and breaks Which humor interposed too often makes.'

Both Breckenridge and Lane accept the nominations tendered them by the Baltimore Convention. They will be elected Douglas will not carry a single State in the Union.

The Battle of the 'Hams' and the 'Rams'. Mr. T. U. Webb writes from Philadelphia to know if we are sure that Mr. Lincoln's name is Abraham and not Abram. We answer that the Chicago Press and Tribune has stated as much on Mr. Lincoln's express authority, and now we have the Illinois State Journal, published at Springfield, which says that the name Abram does not belong to Mr. Lincoln.—N. Y. Tribune.

The troubles of the Republicans over the name of their candidate has been really distressing to witness. Not a day has passed since the nomination of the unavailable Lincoln, without the occurrence of some unhappy complication connected with his christian name. So long as our Republican neighbors stuck to 'Old Abe' they have got along well enough; but once forsaking that plain appellation they have instantly become entangled in a 'hamram' labyrinth. 'It is ham,' has shouted one. 'It is ram,' has responded another. The 'hams' have grown heated, and the 'rams' have been rampant, until a pitched battle between the 'rams' and the 'hams' has appeared unavoidable. By the above official announcement—to which in charity we give publicity—it appears that the question is now decided, and that the 'rams' are overthrown. But although the Republicans may succeed in preserving their candidate's 'ham,' they will find it difficult matter to 'save his bacon.'

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. New York, June 27.—The steamship Northern Light has arrived with California mails of the 5th inst. She brings \$1,500,000 in treasure and four hundred passengers.

There was a skirmish on the 2d inst. between three hundred of Col. Hayes' men and five hundred Indians. After a running fight of two or three hours, the Indians were defeated, with a loss of twenty-five. Capt. Story was mortally wounded, two volunteers killed and four wounded. Major Ormsby's body was found on the former battle field with twenty other bodies.

The following despatch, received by the overland mail, dated San Francisco, June 5, gives further intelligence of the last battle.—In the fight between Col. Hayes and the Indians, the latter had seventy killed and many wounded.

A despatch, overland, dated San Francisco June 5, 11, P. M., read as follows: The regulars and volunteers under Colonel Hays and Captain Stewart, were attacked on the afternoon of the 2d inst. near Pyramid Lake. The Indians were defeated, with a loss of seventy killed and several wounded.—Two volunteers were killed and three wounded. Capt. Shorter was mortally wounded.—three regulars were killed and one wounded. The battles were not decisive, and another is expected soon.

The battle ground where Major Ormsby's party was defeated two weeks ago, has been visited, and twenty bodies interred with military honors.

A company of twenty men is to start from Carson Valley to re-open the Pony Express route. One thousand five hundred dollars has been subscribed at Sacramento towards fitting out the company, and subscriptions are now being taken up in San Francisco for the same purpose, with every prospect of raising the required amount, in hopes of bringing in by this means the two Express row duc, and to aid and to forward the outward bound Express of the 25th inst., which it now appears has been detained.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, June 29.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst., and to the 17th inst., by telegram to Queenstown.

The steamship Edinburgh, from New York arrived out on the 18th inst., and on the same day the steamship Persia touched at Queenstown on her way to Liverpool.

The intelligence contained nothing very important from Sicily, except that the royal troops were still leaving Palermo.

The Europa arrived here at half past six o'clock, and sailed for Boston at 10 o'clock. She passed a steamer, supposed to be the Arabia, on the 20th inst.

The Great Eastern was positively to leave Southampton on Saturday, the 16th inst. A royal conference was to take place at Baden on the day the steamer sailed. The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Regent of Prussia had already arrived there, and several German Sovereigns were to join the conference.

The annexation of Savoy was finally consummated on the 14th inst., and was appropriately celebrated.

The Kings of Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, and other German Princes had joined the conference at Baden. The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia had a conference on the 15th inst.

The statement that the Neapolitan squadron had seized two ships, conveying volunteers and arms to Garibaldi, still lacks confirmation.

The Neapolitan Envoy to Paris, had returned to Naples without visiting London, under the conviction that his mission to the British Government was useless.

The ship Warburton, from New Orleans, was at Genoa with seven feet of water in her hold.

G. P. R. James, the celebrated novelist, is dead.

The proceedings in Parliament have been unimportant.

M. Thouvenal has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of nineteen millions of francs.

Price Jerome has had a relapse causing great uneasiness.

The Sardinian Ministry had introduced a project for a new loan of one hundred and fifty million of francs.

The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to re-establish the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.

The new Russian loan of eight millions sterling, at 4 1/2 per cent., is expected to be introduced in the London Exchange by the Messrs. Baring.

Admiral Munday writes to the English Admiralty under date of Palermo, June 3d, that the scene presented in that city was of the most horrible description. A whole district one thousand yards long by one hundred yards broad, is in ashes; whole families were buried alive, whilst the atrocities of the Royal troops in other parts of the city were frightful.

Many convents and isolated edifices were crushed by the shells, eleven hundred of which were thrown into the city from the citadel, and two hundred from the Neapolitan ships in the harbor, besides grape, canister and round shot.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 16.—Evening.—The steamer Great Eastern sailed this evening on her first voyage for New York.

Speeches by Breckenridge, Lane and Others After the Nomination. WASHINGTON, June 26.—A large assembly accompanied by a band of music, preceded last night to the residence of Mr. Breckenridge, and having serenaded him, he in response to repeated calls, appeared, saying he felt deeply this manifestation of friendly regard, and accepted it as an approval of the proceedings at Baltimore, by which the National Democratic Convention presented his name, and that of his gallant and honored friend, Gen. Lane, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Senator Davis followed in an eloquent strain of the personal and public character of Breckenridge and Lane. The Democracy was not the party which seeks for spoils or rests itself upon the claims of men. When Mr. Van Buren proved untrue they cast him off as a diseased member, and when at a more recent period, another Democrat proved recreant, it remained for the party faithful to its institutions, to separate him also from the body. He vindicated the Convention that nominated Breckenridge. Let spoils men go where their inclination leads them. The Democracy honor Mr. Buchanan for all he has done, and cast the complaints of office seekers to the winds. [Laughter.] He spoke of the Constitution, State rights, justice and fraternity, as the principles under which Breckenridge and Lane will be elected. [Applause.]

Summer's Speech.

Speaking of Mr. Sumner's violent and divisive abolition speech, in the United States Senate, the New York Herald says:

And what are his words? He opens with an ostentation of the pure and holy feelings of charity; but does that quality predominate in his conceptions, breathe in his utterances, and live in his ideas, to stimulate a desire of forbearance and mercy towards each other? No. His self adopted phrase for the occasion is 'the barbarism of the South,' and all his learning, memory, eloquence and logic are directed to insult and embitter the brutal and bloody slaveholders which Lincoln and Seward have persecuted against the social existence of fifteen of the sovereign States of the Union. But the farther we see, for he claims that this aggression upon the rights of the South—this attempt to enforce upon other communities, not analogous in any one circumstance of their existence, social forms and laws indigenous to a totally different state of government—is a 'sacred animosity,' and like them, he proclaims that it must be met and urged on until the theories which he holds in his intolerant wisdom, finds good, shall be installed everywhere under the name of 'government.' After the fashion of the appointed saints of the earth, he tells us that 'there is austere work to be done,' and well know what such language in the mouth of such men means. It means earnestness, the flames of war. It means swords dripping with fraternal gore, torches put to the houses of brothers, desolation spread over happy prosperous States, for opinions sake. A man can assert that the South inflames the fires to inflict, one single pointed injury upon the North. Every man admits that our internal relations with the Southern States are productive of unnumbered benefits to us and ours; and yet Lincoln and Seward indicate North to an 'irrepressible conflict' with the South; and now comes another mighty battle among the black republicans, and proclaims it to be a 'sacred animosity.'

This is the burden of Mr. Sumner's eloquence, and we need not enter upon details. But there is one characteristic of the speech which is one perfect accordance with the policy of the black republican party in present campaign. The bloody and burning results which must ensue if that party succeeds in getting possession of the Executive Government are kept carefully out of view. John Brown's practice is taught; but the word of John Brown. The social element of fifteen populous, rich and powerful States is to be revolutionized; but not a hint of possibility of resistance on their part, or the reactive effect of such resistance upon the aggressive North, is dropped. This 'sacred animosity,' this 'sacred animosity,' is to be pursued to its bitter end, without a supposition of a single sacrifice or a danger to the conquering aggressor.

Sumner adopts, in all its consequences, the sophistical and illative theory of Sumner. The meaning of the constitution is to be wrested from that harmonious interpretation which has given us so marvellous a career of individual happiness and national greatness. Federal laws, administered by federal courts, presided over by federal judges, and protected, and their decrees enforced, by a federal army are to do bloody work, and confine its presence, and its multitudinous results and perils, to Southern States.

There is the fallacy and the folly of the black republican argument. It is an impossibility. The South is united as one against the aggression of the North, who the North, itself is divided. With the success of the black republican party in the present attempt to seize upon the federal Government would come the first blast of resistance from the South, which would be felt in every hill and dale between the Delaware and the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore. Ananiasism would then be hushed, and the voice of reason would prevail in the North. But repentance was come too late. Blows struck in fraternal strife are not like those given where indifference has preceded conflict. Civil war is not stopped by the efforts of diplomacy.

Sumner's eloquence has therefore done good time to awaken the conservative, the judicious and the tolerant men of the country to the necessity of union and action against that fanaticism which, making abstract and questions the ground of political rule, is bringing them to the abyss of revolution and ruin. The issue now before the people is fully made. Shall abolitionism be exalted and the Union destroyed, or shall the political oligarchies be put down, and the Union—paladium of our liberties and our happiness—be preserved?

The Great Eastern. New York, June 28.—The steamer Great Eastern passed the battery at half past 6 o'clock. She had no difficulty in passing the bar, but moved very rapidly, and seemed to pass through the bay as easily as a pilot boat.

A fleet of steamers, loaded with passengers attended her movements, and the enthusiasm of the crowd on board of them and on the battery, and the piers along the city front was unbounded.

The U. S. frigate Niagara, at anchor in the stream, looked small in comparison with the Great Eastern. Many salutes were fired in her honor.

The Great Eastern has been moored at the foot of Hammond and Troy streets, in the North River, where she occupies the front of two entire blocks. Immense crowds gathered there until quite dark to gaze at her immense proportions, from the adjacent wharves.

Wigwams and Rails.—Instead of 'Lig Cabins' and 'Hard Cider,' the clap-net devices of the Opposition in 1840, we are to have 'Wigwams' and 'splitting of Rails' in 1860. The New York Journal of Commerce thus freshadows these appliances by which the Chicago hope to throw dust in the eyes of the people:

'Probably an attempt will be made to raise a factitious issue, to present him as 'honest Abe Lincoln,' nominated in the Wigwam, the candidate who can 'split rails and maul the Democrats.' There will be great excitement throughout the land, and 'Wigwams' will be built now, as 'Lig Cabins' were in 1840; the passions instead of the judgments of the people will be appealed to, and the attention of the public directed as far as possible, from the real issues before the country.'