

Auburn, Wednesday, August 14, 1860.

Republican Nominations.



FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

Republican State Convention Will be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, the twenty second day of August.

Twenty-Fifth Congressional District. The Republican Electors of the several towns in the County of Cayuga...

First Assembly District Convention. The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Cayuga county...

Second Assembly District Convention. The Republicans of the several towns comprising the Second Assembly District...

Town Canvases. The Republicans of the town of Springport, are requested to meet at the Union Springs House...

Town of Montezuma. The Republicans of the town of Montezuma, are requested to meet at the house of Jesse W. Truett...

Town of Owego. The Republicans of the Town of Owego are requested to meet at the House of Andrew T. HUBBARD...

Town of Soligo. The Republicans of the town of Soligo are requested to meet at the House of Andrew T. HUBBARD...

THE ELECTIONS.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN ST. LOUIS!

Frank Blair Elected to Congress for Both Terms.

Frank Blair is elected to Congress from the St. Louis District, for the long term, by a majority of 1,000, and about 60 for the short term.

The returns from Kentucky seem to show that Coombs, the Union candidate, is elected by a large majority.

In North Carolina the Democrats have evidently carried the State.

Gen. Scroggs' Speech.

We publish to-day the speech of Gen. Scroggs, the President of the American State Council, defining his views and purposes in the present Presidential campaign.

The Republican Gathering at Springfield.

This was the largest political meeting ever held in the United States. The Chicago Tribune says there were over seventy-five thousand people present...

Contest in the South.

We are more and more confirmed in the belief, that Douglas will fail to get any electoral votes south, unless it be in Missouri. Breckenridge and Bell are the only tickets which are mentioned in most of the slave states.

Necessity for Union Among our Friends.

Whilst we are not likely to approve of any attempts to maintain juncos or cabals in our party in this county, nor of any such attempts as were made last year...

To that end we are anxious to have our friends attend the primary meetings, and see to it that all delegates are fairly chosen.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee.

At a meeting of the Congressional Committee held at the National Hotel in the village of Port Byron, on Wednesday, the 8th day of August.

On motion, A. B. Hale was chosen Chairman, and George W. Peck appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This committee are in favor of leaving all political power in the hands of the people, and of appointing all delegates by the people in their primary assemblies...

Whereas, By the last census it appears that Cayuga county is entitled to a larger representation than Wayne county, and there are only two methods of appointing delegates...

Resolved, That in pursuance of the foregoing preamble, we request the Republican electors of the various towns in Cayuga county, and wards in the city of Auburn...

Resolved, That the Congressional Convention for the 25th District, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress from said District, be held in the village of Port Byron...

On motion, the committee adjourned sine die. A. B. HALE, Ch'n. Geo. W. PECK, Sec'y.

Town Canvases.

The Republicans of Sennett, Cato, Brutus and Throop held their conventions on Saturday, and elected delegates to the District and Congressional Conventions.

DELEGATES.

Sennett—W. W. Payne, O. W. Rhoades, D. L. Wormer, P. Healy, to District Convention, and Morris M. Olmsted, to Congressional.

Cato—James M. Allen, Grove Bradley, H. Benton and H. B. Carter were chosen as delegates to the District Convention, and George R. Rich to the Congressional Convention.

Brutus—E. W. Turner, W. W. Sitzer, L. T. Hamilton and E. B. Belcher to District Convention.

Throop—P. A. Monroe, Asabel Cooley and H. W. Dwight to District Convention.

Sterling Caucus.

At a Caucus held at Sterling Centre, August 11th, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the town of Sterling, in the District Convention called at Conquest on the 18th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen such delegates:

Nathaniel C. Cary, Daniel C. Sandford, Wm. Mc Knight, Garrison Taylor, Christian Van Patten, Martin Smith.

The following resolutions were also passed:

Resolved, That delegates who cannot attend, may appoint substitutes, or delegates in attendance may fill vacancies from citizens of the town who do attend.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the re-nomination of Edwin D. Morgan as Governor of this State, and that we fully endorse his administration.

The delegates were all chosen and the resolutions passed by a unanimous vote.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Ch'n. ROBERT HUME, Sec'y. Sterling, Aug. 11, 1860.

The Regular Democratic Ticket.

We have received a respectful note from a respectable and, for aught we know to the contrary, a very worthy Douglas Democrat in this county, asking us why we have so "much more love for Breckenridge than we have for Douglas," to which we desire to reply:

Our correspondent assumes that we have some love for these candidates; but complains that we love one more than we do the other. We are not conscious of entertaining political love enough for either of them to do ourselves or them any harm.

But we are free to confess that we have, by some necessity, perhaps, of our nature, more respect for an open, manly, established opponent, than for a stealthy, tricky, twaddling one, who tries to ride so many hobbies at once, that he is really nowhere.

We remember that the Convention which nominated Breckenridge, affirmed the old, sensible and well settled doctrine of Congressional sovereignty, which every lawyer in the country knows to be the only one which conforms to the Constitution under which we live, whilst that which nominated Douglas put forth another dogma which is at variance with every principle of law and dictate of common sense.

We look upon Breckenridge, moreover, as a fair representative of the great body of the Democratic party in the Nation, and upon Douglas as no representative at all. We can perceive that by the election of the former, a great public question might be settled, perhaps whilst the election of the latter would settle nothing.

And it follows upon this, as a logical sequence, that we look upon all Democrats who support that ticket openly and manfully, with more respect than we are able to feel for those who are foolish enough to think, or who, if they know better, are un candid enough to pretend to think, that Douglas can be elected. There are also, together too many cheerers on the actions of most of the Douglas Democrats, to leave upon them any expression indicating that they are going for Douglas to elect Douglas. We are, therefore, inclined to believe, what some of them openly say, that they go for him merely to defeat Lincoln in this State, in the hope of the election of Breckenridge by the House of Representatives, or of Lane by the Senate.

Riding Two Horses.

Douglas is trying to ride two horses at once; but we think he is over tasking his legs. They are much too short for such an experiment. As Col. Benton tersely remarked: "The wider he spreads, the nearer his crupper comes to the ground." He was not made for a gymnast nor a tumbler. He may want to be President; he may have conceived a big "d-e-a-s-a"; he may think the i-d-e-a "g-r-e-a-t-p-u-r-r-i-n-c-i-p-l-e"; he may think the present a kind of hardy-gurdy ranc; but he cannot bring ourselves to believe that he really expects to win by riding two horses—and that too whilst diapers are drying on Mason's and Dixon's line.

And yet, whilst he is invoking the names and the fame of Webster—whilst he is calling on the Cassius of the North to help him—his Viceroys, Mr. H. V. Johnson is saying at Savannah, five days only ago:

"Judge Douglas had been misrepresented and misunderstood at the South. He asserted positively that Judge D. was not in favor of Squatter Sovereignty, and in proof read from his speech in February, 1859, where he took the ground that the Territories derived all their powers from the Constitution, under their organic acts. He read from the same speech that Slavery in the Territories stands precisely on the same footing with all other property, and the people have the same right to legislate upon it that they have to legislate upon other property, no more and no less."

—by which we perceive, that he is riding there another and a different horse. Here he is upon the young Squatter—there upon the old Congress horse. Here, he would have us believe, he is against the "institution," there, he would have them believe he is for it, all over. He is geographically pro and geographically anti, on this perplexing subject.

Now we really belong to a very liberal class of persons. We freely consent that everybody shall believe what they please, if they will be located somewhere. We merely ask the people to believe something, and to be somewhere in their politics. If they are opposed to us, we can tolerate them if they will only show us that they are sincere and consistent—are somewhere for a reason, whether it be a good one or not.

But we are down upon this duplicity—this two-faced—double horse political riding. We insist that Douglas shall take one position or the other—one horse or the other—and abide the result.

Death of Levi Lewis.

The Death of Col. Lewis, has removed another of the Pioneer settlers whose life has been identified with the history of our city and county for about sixty years. He was always an active and valued citizen in all the relations of private and public life, and in all the current enterprises for the public welfare. He was at one time identified with the military, and rose to the rank of Colonel; at another he was a magistrate; and at another he was in charge of the police and finances of the Prison. These several positions indicate the estimation in which he was held by his neighbors, and by the political party with which he acted. He was always, we believe, a consistent democrat. His name is also recorded among the original founders of the second Presbyterian Church of this city, of which, we are informed, he remained a member until the time of his death. An intimate personal and political friend of the deceased has kindly furnished us, at our request, the following notice of his life.

Col. Lewis was born in the county of Saratoga. At the age of about seven years Auburn became his home; and here from that time, his life has been spent. In early life his opportunities for education and mental improvement were few and limited; but his great natural intelligence, his efficient and persevering industry, and his strong and determined will, guided and controlled by moral principles of the highest standard, brought him into position where he ranked as one of our first and best citizens. Throughout our county no man was more widely known, and few were more highly appreciated; and whether as the humble boy quietly learning the trade to the pursuit of which he then looked for his support, or the active, earnest man, in the full tide of busy life, he commanded and received the confidence and respect of all.

Col. Lewis had within the last thirty years been much in public life, but the positions in which he had been the most prominent and the best known, were those connected with the Auburn Prison. He was, for many years, at the head of that institution both as Agent and Keeper, and had in charge the finances as well as the discipline relating to it. The records of the Prison under his administration furnish the best evidence of his capacity, and the strict fidelity with which his duties were discharged. He was, as a disciplinarian, unsurpassed, and it is pleasant now to remember that his merits as an officer were conceded by the Board of Inspectors politically opposed to him, and that upon his merits alone they continued him in his place as Agent for two years, and until his resignation in 1858.

His death was not unexpected; as about two months ago intelligence was received here of his sudden and severe illness at his son's, at Watkins, where he had gone to pass the summer. Accounts of his condition since received from some of our citizens, who from time to time had visited him, had, in a measure, prepared us for the sad result. A long and useful life has closed—a worthy citizen has been taken from among us, and a Christian has gone to his reward.

The Hon. James S. Wadsworth of Geneseo, having been urged to suffer his name to be presented to the Republican State Convention for the office of Governor, has returned the following characteristic answer.

GENESEO, July 31, 1860. MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th inst., was duly received. I cordially thank you for the friendly sentiments which you express as to my nomination by the Republicans, at the approaching Convention.

I should not, on this important occasion refuse to serve our party in any capacity in which I might be deemed useful, but I consider the re-nomination of Gov. Morgan as due to him for the faithful performance of his duties; and at the same time, as the best course to maintain the integrity of the party. The best elements of the party are now united in his person. If we abandon him the powerful interests and combinations connected with the corrupt Legislature of last Winter may force upon us a candidate of their choice. This would be, and ought to be, fatal to the party in this State. For these reasons I have refused to have my name presented to the Convention as a candidate for Governor, and should, if myself a delegate, earnestly urge the re-nomination of Gov. Morgan.

Very respectfully yours, JAMES WADSWORTH. To E. W. PACKARD, Esq., Nunda, N. Y.

Douglas in Favor of Clam-Bakes.

Douglas has been down to Providence, R. I., to attend a clam-bake and to "maintain silence." He told the people that he was in favor of their peculiar institution and that he should never forget that particular sample of it. He told them that he had more tenderness for their clams than he had for "niggers."

That seems to have been considered witty in that quarter, and perhaps it was so. But we think it must be admitted that there is not a great deal of dignity in the expression. The truth seems to be that Douglas regards the slavery question as one which may be treated with levity.

England and France.

The relations of these two nations seem in danger of becoming hostile, after a few but eventful years of offensive and defensive alliance. They were enemies always until the affairs of France fell into the hands of her present Emperor. By his diplomacy the old, and hereditary enmity was measurably overcome, and for the first time in their history they became allies. Since then the flags of St. George and of Napoleon have waved together victoriously over the battle fields of the Crimea, and have awed Europe by the terrors of their Union. But the principle benefits, and the chief glories resulting from this treaty of alliance have fallen to the share of France, and England has chafed under the unpleasant consciousness that she was only strengthening her former rival. National jealousies have never been rekindled; they have only been smothered and are ready to break out into new activity upon any occasion of real or fancied irritation. The whole policy of Louis Napoleon has shown that he was aware of this liability of the return of hostile relations between Gaul and Albion, and like a wise ruler he has used the quiet hours of peace to prepare for that contingency. Heavy French fortifications have silently grown up at every point where France might need them for quick operations against the British colonies.

At the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and in the East and West Indies, the French islands have been converted into fortresses, and have been filled with munitions and military and naval stores. The coast of France has been strengthened with immense military works, and the French Navy has been increased and improved until it is almost, if not quite a match for the boasted wooden walls of England upon which she has heretofore relied for protection.

The discovery of these facts, by the English Government has created a great and well founded alarm. She has become conscious that she must meet these preparations with counter preparations of equal strength, or else become an easy victim to French conquest, whenever it shall suit the purpose of the French Emperor to make an attack upon the British islands.

It is this discovery and this alarm that has induced Lord Palmerston to speak plainly to the English Parliament upon the subject, and to call for immense appropriations for the national defence. How immediate the danger is, no one knows. Napoleon is the only depository of his own schemes. There may be no purpose to attack England, unless England shall herself become hostile to France. But in case of such an attack England is now nearly at the feet of France and she is wise to take prompt steps to insure her national security.

The Fire has Reached Us.

The Western papers have indicated, for some time past, that the Prairies were kindling with enthusiasm for the honest representatives of Republicanism—Lincoln and Hamlin. But it was not supposed that that enthusiasm had yet begun to pervade the masses of the Central States. The meeting at Buffalo on Saturday evening, to hear Senator Wilson and Mr. Covode, has shown that the fire is kindling in the Empire State, and is destined to blaze as brightly in New York as in Illinois.

The Republicans of Buffalo, finding that these two distinguished gentlemen could be induced to speak in their city on that evening, called a meeting to hear them. Nothing more than an ordinary gathering was expected or intended. But it proved that the masses were ready to voluntarily seize the occasion for such a demonstration as they always make when they are heartily in the cause. Kremlin Hall was packed to overflowing, and outside meetings were organized, to accommodate the crowds that could not obtain admission. Senator Wilson responded to the call of the outsiders, as well as to the audience inside of the Hall. The Wide-Awakes were out in full force by torch-light, and the Express says that the general and genuine enthusiasm which was manifested, was a surprise as welcome as it was unexpected. The campaign fire has, indeed, reached us.

Claim of the Old Line Democrats.

The Old Line, or Breckenridge Democrats, claim to be able to poll 100,000 votes for Brady. We think they overrate their strength; yet we suppose not more than 20,000 or 30,000. We suppose that they can, if they try, poll 70,000 or 80,000 votes. And since they have the federal patronage to back them, we are inclined to think they will do their best. The Breckenridge organs say that their forces are gaining from Douglas' ranks every day, as that is to be the winning side, if Democracy shall win at all. It seems to us that such a result is inevitable, if Lincoln is not elected by the people. And it seems to us that if he is elected, the Democrats who shall have voted for Breckenridge will have the best standing with their party.

Editorial Miscellany.

—It is said that Kossuth and his family have arrived in Paris.

—Ex Governor King is now on a visit to his friends in Albany.

—Fifty-one car loads of Republicans went out from Chicago to the great Convention at Springfield on the 8th.

—There were three fatal cases of sun stroke in the city of New York, on the 9th inst.

—Moses Y. Beach, of New York, is engaged in perfecting a steam press which will print one hundred thousand sheets per hour.

—The Houston Telegraph says that Sam Houston will quietly withdraw from the Presidential contest after the State election.

—What is stronger in death than in life? An old yellow legged hen. If you don't believe it, try to dissect one after boiling.

—Perseverance is failing nineteen times, and succeeding the twentieth; but when you do succeed, good gracious! how the applause does come down!

—Since his nomination, Mr. Lincoln has received, on an average, a peck of letters a day. He glances them over, but of course cannot answer a hundredth part.

—George Trank, of Fitchburg, Mass., has issued an appeal to Governor Banks against the use of tobacco in the State Prison and the State Pauper House of Massachusetts.

FRONT IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—A gentleman who was in Livingston county last week, reports that there was a heavy frost in that section on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, which ruined many cornfields.

—Rumor has it that the British Consul, whose family is at present in Saratoga, has secured the whole of the Clarendon Hotel at that place, for the accommodation of Lord Renfrew, who will make a brief stay there on his way to Washington.

Col. Jewett's Successor.—We learn that Mr. Howe, of Toga Co., who succeeds Col. Jewett as U. S. Marshal, is a wealthy tanner and carrier, of Newark Valley, a personal friend of Mr. Dickinson, and a man of decided character and in fluence.

—A great International Horse Fair is to be held at Watertown, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug 29th, 30th and 31st. The premium list amounts to over \$2,000. An address will be delivered by Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.

—The Masons of Cleveland cordially invite all members of the fraternity in Ohio and neighboring States to visit the Forest City, and participate in the exercises of inaugurating the beautiful statue of Commodore Perry on the 10th of September next.

CANAL TOLLS.—The Evening Journal publishes the receipts of tolls for the month of July showing that thus far this season, the increase of tolls over last year is \$40,206. This result is attributable to the revival of business and improved management.

—Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said in a recent speech, that he had stood in the presence of ABRAHAM LINCOLN without suspicion that he was ever to be a Republican candidate for President, and thought him a man whom God made, and one of His best jobs at that!

—Rev. Mr. Sheehan is the reported bridegroom to whose fortunes are now allied the fame, name and reputation of Mrs. Emma Cunningham Burdell. Mr. Sheehan is a Universalist minister of more than ordinary talent. Let us hope he is happily located, and may live an enviable life for many long and blissful years.

HARMLESS AND SURE CURE FOR WARTS.—The Germantown Telegraph says: Take two or three cents worth of sal ammoniac, dissolve it in a gill of soft water, and wet the warts frequently with this solution, when they will disappear in the course of a week or two. I have frequently tried this cure for warts, and it has never failed.

—The swords stolen in Baltimore from the Japanese Embassy, have not yet been recovered, but a clue has been found by the Baltimore police, which may probably lead to their recovery. After they were stolen, they were in the possession of a man named Henry Collins, who gave them to a boy to hide.

—Oak trees in the French forests have been attacked this year by a strange disease. They are covered from the top branches to the roots with caterpillars, which form a coating some inches thick. In some localities the municipal authorities have published a notice forbidding children to enter the woods. These insects, at the approach of a human being, cover the face, neck and body. Their sting has in many instances produced fever.

CHANGES GOING ON.—In the West, especially in Illinois and Indiana, the Douglas party is losing strength very fast. The free-soil men among them are going over to Lincoln, and those more pro-slavery are changing to Breckenridge and Lane.