SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, Mount Holly, N. J.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Mount Holly, Pa.
NAGLE HOUSE, Bethlehem, Pa.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Allentown, Pa.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Reading, Pa.
OCEAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
NATIONAL HALL, Cape Island, N. J.
NEPTUNE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
COTTAGE RESTAURANT, Atlantic City, N. J.
CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.
SEA HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
SEA HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
MEADE HOUSE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, Cape Island, New Jersey.
CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, New Jersey.
DELAWARE HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
TREMONT HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Long Island, N. Y.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J.
BELMONT HOUSE, Belmont House, N. J.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Dauphin Co., Pa.
LEBANON VALLEY HOUSE, Lebanon, Pa.
EUREKA HOUSE, Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa.
LOUTRE HOUSE, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.
CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland Co.
BEDFORD SPRINGS, Bedford Co., Pa.
OLD SARA SPRINGS, Perkiomen, Pa.
CONGRESS HALL, Cape May, N. J.
BARNUM'S FIELD HOUSE, Bedford, Conn.
MANSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

FIRST PAGE—The French Army: Letter from Boston; General News; The Baltimore Convention; Latest Foreign News. FOURTH PAGE—Explorations about the Five Points; Domestic Tragedy at Lowell; Marine Intelligence.

How Disunion is to be Accomplished.

The conspirators who assembled at the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, after their withdrawal from the regular Democratic Convention on Saturday last, made short work of their programme, because it had been agreed upon in advance and was duly prepared for immediate adoption. There has never been a more craftily-conceived plot against the Union of these States. These men do not expect to elect Mr. BRECKINRIDGE President of the United States, but they do expect to elevate JOE LANE to that position—a man who, from present appearances, will receive less votes than any of the named candidates. Their whole purpose is to throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. Relying upon the doubtful complexion of that body, they hope to be able to prevent a choice up to the fourth of March, 1861, when, according to the following provision of the Federal Constitution, the Senate will elect the President from the two candidates for Vice President who have received the highest number of electoral votes. We have italicised that passage of the clause of the Constitution of which the Disunionists intend to avail themselves:

"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by the States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. *The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.*"

There are four candidates for the Vice Presidency before the American people—HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, and JOS. LANE, of Oregon. The struggle of the Secessionists will be to put the name of the latter before the Senate of the United States—the House failing to elect. Little doubt is now entertained that Mr. HAMLIN will be on the return, and the Disunionists will strain every nerve, backed by the Administration, to keep out the name of the gallant JOHNSON, of Georgia. If they succeed in this, they confidently rely upon securing the vote of every Southern Senator, with the exception of Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, for their candidate. They will also demand the support of JOHN R. THOMPSON, of New Jersey, WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, JESSE D. BRIGHT and GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Indiana, and will no doubt receive that of WILLIAM M. GWIN and probably of MILTON S. LATHAM, of California. This calculation may be spoiled, however, by the refusal of certain Southern senators, say those from North Carolina and Tennessee, to respond to their demand. But we have every reason to believe that the secret of the conspiratorial Convention at the Maryland Institute is to be found in the above programme.

Rescue of Sicily.

The intelligence from Europe to the 14th instant, is unusually interesting, for it informs us what GARIBALDI is doing. The King of Naples had to agree to the capitulation of Palermo, and his troops, with their arms and baggage, had quitted Sicily. As they left Palermo, they burned houses, and killed women and children. The King of Naples still held Syracuse, Messina, and Agistar—not with any expectation or prospect of recovering his dominion over Sicily, but to make a show of occupation when a diplomatic settlement is made.

GARIBALDI has appointed a Provisional Government, and proposes a loan. He is not very badly off, however, for he found nearly $5,000,000 in the Royal Treasury at Palermo. He has called upon all Sicilians between seventeen and fifty to take arms, and is certain of substantial aid from England and Sardinia. MAZZINI, that stormy petrel of Italian politics, has sailed for Sicily, it was believed, and VICTOR EMMANUEL had given orders to intercept him, if possible.

There is a statement which scarcely seems credible, that France has accepted the office of mediator, and proposed, as such, that Naples should have a liberal constitution, and that Sicily, *not* transferred to VICTOR EMMANUEL, should be ruled by a Prince of the House of BOURBON—*provided that the Sicilians consented*. Assuredly they will not consent.

Lord PALMERSTON has declared in the House of Commons that "it understood that an envoy was on his way from Naples to Paris and London, and Government would not hesitate to express to him those feelings with which they, in common with every person throughout the country, had regarded the barbarities perpetrated at Palermo, *which were really a disgrace to the present age*. He believed that the Government of Naples had appealed to its foreign allies to guarantee the possession of the two Sicilies to the Neapolitan Crown, but Austria had peremptorily refused to interfere, and there was every reason to believe that *the French Government had arrived at a similar determination*. It was unnecessary to say what the feeling of the British Government was on such a matter. It was the fault of Governments like those of Naples and Rome, that when their cruelties drove their subjects to revolt, they appealed to friendly Powers for assistance to yet an end to the authors and instigators of the revolution, *forgetting that they themselves were the authors and instigators of them*."

These opinions are creditable to the English Premier, and must have great weight in the Parliament and with the English people. Meanwhile, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Farini, Kossuth, Orsini, Pianori, &c. The attention of publicists is recommended to the possible contents of the secret archives, if such exist, which Cavour and Napoleon have, before them, when they contemplate a federal government, to be composed of Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Romagna, Naples, Sicily, and the Papal States, with Pius IX. President, Victor Emmanuel Vice President, Mazzini Secretary of State, Garibaldi Minister of War, Kossuth Minister of Finance, Orsini Minister of Police, Pianori Minister of Public Instruction, Farini Minister of Public Works, Mr. Myers Chaplain, and Mr. Cavour Minister without Portfolio.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—The sale this morning, at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street, comprises a large assortment of choice modern household furniture, several piano-fortes, mirrors, &c.

The Army of Napoleon.

On our first page will be found an article, (translated from the *Revue Independante*), giving full and interesting particulars respecting that almost terrific force, the French Army. It was published without the disapproval of the French Government, and may therefore be looked upon as giving authentic details.

Even in time of peace, the French army consists of 700,000 men. Every year 100,000 Frenchmen are added to this force, by conscription or voluntarily, who take the place of 100,000 who retire after seven years' service, for each recruit must serve for seven years. The war establishment of France can readily raise this force to 1,000,000, for the Government can anticipate the conscription. Thus, at a few weeks' notice, the Emperor can call out, in advance, the levies of a future time. In 1860, for example, he can also call out the levies of 1861, 1862, and 1863—thus, by one stroke of his pen, swelling his army to 1,000,000. Moreover, as the number of French officers is comparatively greater than in any other European army, the raw levies can be formed into regiments and properly drilled, with the least possible delay. During the last two years, NAPOLEON has called out 280,000 conscripts, instead of 200,000.

The French law of conscription established in 1798, provides that, in ordinary cases, every Frenchman, between the ages of 20 and 30, shall be liable to serve in the army. The conscripts are selected by lot. In time of war, young men of 18 and 19 have also been declared liable to be drawn as conscripts.

From all classes, grades, and ranks of French society, therefore, the army of France is drawn. A Duke's son is as liable to serve as the son of a peasant. From the ranks, by this process, must come the officers, except the students from military seminaries, who, indeed, have been actual soldiers almost from infancy. The result is that the French army represents the French nation. No man can be above commencing his servitude as a private soldier; no man, however humble, need despair, because of the lowliness of his original station, of rising to military rank. There is no exaggeration in the common saying that "every drummer in the Grand Army has the baton of a Marshal of France in the bottom of his knapsack." Further, in the army of France meet the representatives of all politics and parties;—they are proud to serve their *country*, whoever may rule it for the time. Military service is emphatically the neutral ground upon which all degrees of men may meet in France.

To enter the military schools, as students, the candidates have to pass through severe examinations. These competitive trials are continued during every year of pupilage, and distinction is bestowed wholly according to merit. No such thing as favor is allowed—we do not see how it could be shown, without detection and punishment. The best pupils of the military schools are made officers. The studies are constant, the examinations are severe, at every stage, but the result is that France has by far the best military officers in Europe. The army knows this, and relies upon them with great faith and constancy.

Many of the ablest officers in the French army have risen from the ranks—a process which is more unfrequent in the American line than elsewhere. Occasionally, officers in the British army may be met with who have risen from the ranks. In the French army distinguished valor, added to intelligence, education, and good conduct, will almost invariably elevate a man from the ranks. Some of the very best and most eminent of the present French Generals have thus risen, without having ever been to a military school. Nearly all the Marshals of the first NAPOLEON commenced their career as private soldiers.

In England, with very exceptions, an officer purchases his first commission, and each successive step. The prices are regulated, but a rich man, who desires rapid advancement, can obtain it by giving considerably over the regulated price for the step which he desires to obtain—thus tempting his superior officer to sell out. Two men may enter the British army one day. The rich man can purchase his rank, from ensign to Major-General, in a dozen years, at the end of which time his poorer friend, who had no money to expend thus, will probably find himself no higher than lieutenant. This is impossible in France. Merit alone wins promotion there, and the better a man is educated, the greater chance he has of rapid promotion, after he has once risen from the ranks.

The French army is the best-organized, the best-disciplined, and by far the best-equipped force in Europe. This was emphatically proven during the campaign in the Crimea, where the French were brought into competition with the English, and were found to be a more efficient force. Above all, the commissariat of the French army has almost arrived at perfection. The French troops in the Crimea were better fed and clothed, and more comfortably housed or tented during the dreadful winter of 1854, than were the English, though a far greater amount was expended upon the latter. Cheating contractors had no chance when dealing with France, whereas the English commissariat and contracts made one vast system of fraud and waste, in its effects, might even be called murder.

The actual *power* of the French army was shown in the late Italian campaign. It was irresistible. The Austrian force, supposed to be the finest disciplined anywhere, had no chance with the French. The holiday troops, who had looked gay at reviews or rusted in garrisons, fought bravely, but the organization of the French army was irresistible. The troops of NAPOLEON had learned war in Africa, and *that* is the main use of retaining Algeria.

Bits of Japan.

Strange things are done in New York. It is stated, "on the very highest authority," (anonymous, but declared to be "by an American officer of rank,") that the illustrious young Japanese, commonly known as TOMMY, has received of love-letters every day since he reached New York, "a pile a foot high," written; it is added, by "foolish young ladies," that he "immediately presents them for perusal to the executive Naval officer in charge of the Embassy, who either throws them in the fire, or encloses them to the parents of the indiscreet young ladies who forget what is due to the character of their countrywomen,"—that he cannot help if love-letters are sent him, and that the Naval officer in charge of him and the other Japanese, have rather a troublous time in faithfully defending them "from amours, invasions of crinoline," and other seductions with which New York is rife.

There was a great Municipal Ball and Promenade at the Metropolitan Hotel last night. Ten thousand invitations are said to have been issued, and about six thousand persons were expected. These, of course, would consist of "the Aristocracy of New York," whatever *that* may be. The object of this Ball is to honor the Japanese. The official programme opens with the following announcement, "No person will be admitted *with a spurious ticket*, no matter under what circumstances the same may have been procured." It might be supposed, from this, that it was the ordinary rule in New York to admit people with spurious tickets, but that, on this special occasion, an exception was ruled in.

This ball, at which aristocracy was to figure so largely, and to which spurious tickets did not admit, could scarcely be so *very* exclusive, after all, seeing that tickets (real, not spurious) were in the market, and advertised in the newspapers at *twenty-five dollars*, each ticket admitting one gentleman and two ladies. So that, after all, instead of the *crème de la crème* of Fifth-avenueism being there, any one might go who chose to buy a ticket. To the almighty dollar everything must yield.

This Ball is estimated to cost $27,000—our own New York Correspondent informs us that Messrs. LELAND, the liberal hosts of the Metropolitan Hotel, had laid in 6,000 bottles of "green seal" for this one evening. Now, the "green seal" is sold at $3 per bottle, so here is $18,000 gone in one article! Refreshments, with other wines, for the large party may swell the expenditure, for this single occasion, up to $25,000. Unfortunately, the whole sum voted by the Gothamite Municipality was only $20,000. Then comes the question—as this sum is clearly inadequate for the general expense of entertaining the Japanese Embassy, who will make good the deficiency?

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE.—It will be seen that Rev. Wm. M. Milburn, the eloquent blind preacher, will deliver his brilliant lecture on "What a Blind Man Saw in England," at Concert Hall, to-morrow evening. The New York papers, where it has been delivered ten times, say it is the most amusing lecture ever delivered in that city.

Punch's Court of Death.

This painting is now on exhibition at Concert Hall. As we suppose many of our readers will visit it before it closes, (next Friday,) a brief description of it may prove interesting.

The idea of the picture was suggested to the artist by the poem of Bishop Porteus on Death:

"——Deep in a murky cave's recess,
Laved by Oblivion's listless stream, and fenced
By shelving rocks and intermingled horrors
Of yew and cypress shade, from all obtrusion
Of busy noon-tide beam, the Monarch sits
In unsubstantial majesty."

In the centre of a cavern, Death is seated as the chief magistrate of the land of shadows. The form is in shadowy obscurity. The countenance is marked by stony coldness and inflexibility. Death's foot rests upon the manly form of a strong youth, cut down in the prime of life, showing his sway over the race. The feet and head of the corpse hang over an island rock, and touch the Waters of Oblivion, indicating the mystery that surrounds the origin and end of Life.

At the right, and partially in front of Death, *Pleasure is represented by the figure of a female*, whose surpassing beauty renders her influence irresistible. She is in the act of dipping wine from a vase, and presenting the intoxicating cup to a youth by her side. The incense from her urn rises to obscure the face of Death. Next to the youth, and in the train of Pleasure, are the figures of Remorse, Delirium Tremens, and Suicide. In the back-ground are the various diseases appropriately represented—Consumption, Fever, Apoplexy, Hypochondria, Dropsy, and Gout.

On the extreme left of Death the attributes of War are represented in the form of a tall and graceful Chief, in whose countenance ambition and revenge are depicted. Conflagration, with two flaming torches, lights his path to destruction. Under his feet he tramples the helpless widow and orphan, while behind him falls his bleeding victim. Following close upon War are the figures of gaunt Famine and dread Pestilence.

We turn now to the bright spot in the painting. On the left of the imperial magistrate are seen the figures of Old Age, supported by Christian Faith. A venerable man, who has been righteous in all things, is bending under the weight of many years. The faded purple, the emblem of worldly power, is falling from his shoulders, and he is just ready to step from the brink into the oblivious stream. He is not alarmed, and sees nothing terrible in the presence of Death. There is a serene and benignant expression on the countenance. His hands are extended in cordial welcome to Death, while a heavenly radiance surrounds his brow. Faith, in the form of a virgin daughter, stands over and supports him. She is angelic in form and feature, and while the expression is sad, it is exquisitely beautiful. Her eyes are turned to heaven, and in hope and resignation, she may be supposed to exclaim, "Thy will be done."

Such is a brief outline of this painting. Its lessons for good are calculated to produce a profound impression upon the beholder; yet, contrary to all expectation, the impression is attractive and pleasing rather than repulsive. The almost universal expression is "What a beautiful painting!"

A startling anecdote is related as connected with the exhibition in Albany, many years since. A member of the Constitutional Convention visited it, and as he entered the room and turned to look at the fearful array of figures, he fainted and fell dead. It was reported at the time that the painting produced the result, though in reality the man died from a disease of the heart.

Arrival of the Saratoga.

The United States frigate Saratoga arrived at this port, from Vera Cruz, on the evening of Friday last. This vessel, which left Philadelphia some two years ago, has been fortunate in that her officers, and crew, have been enabled to participate in many exciting scenes, and to adjust many unpleasant difficulties with foreign nations. To Commander Thomas Turner, a citizen of Philadelphia, who had charge of the Saratoga, were confided various important duties by the Government of the United States, all of which he discharged with signal ability, discretion, and courage. Previous to his connection with the capture of the Spanish-Mexican steamers in the Gulf, he exhibited great skill and caution in the disposition of certain difficulties with the negro republic of Soulouque, and in reference to the protection of American citizens in Central America, who were threatened by the filibuster Walker and his men; but when he took possession of the steamers alluded to, he displayed a sagacity and intrepidity which ought always to be remembered to his credit. But for his timely arrest of the steamer sent to the relief of Miramon—who was then besieging Vera Cruz, the chief Mexican port—the Liberal movement under Juarez would have been defeated, and the destruction of a large amount of American property and lives inevitable. The authorities of Vera Cruz, and the American citizens resident there, tendered to Commander Turner a distinguished compliment for his bravery and his discretion. But his substantial reward is to be found in the approval of his own conscience, and in the approbation of the Government, and the applause of his fellow-countrymen.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson.

By our telegraphic despatches from Washington, it will be seen that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has declined the nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the office of Vice President, and that Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, has since been nominated. This gentleman has long possessed a national reputation on account of the zeal and energy with which he has sustained the Democratic cause in Georgia. Some six or seven years ago he was elected Governor of that State, and he has creditably filled a number of important stations. He was elected as one of the contesting delegates from Georgia to the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Baltimore, and he is one of the ablest statesmen and most active Democrats of the country.

Public Amusements.

MR. JOHN DOLMAN'S BENEFIT.—This evening, at Arch-street Theatre, comes off the complimentary benefit to Mr. Dolman, who has relinquished the theatrical profession with the intention of entering into the practice of the law.

MRS. R. PENISTAN'S BENEFIT.—We accidentally misstated, in our theatrical notice yesterday, that *Mrs. Penistan's benefit would take place at* Arch-street Theatre. We fell into the error from the natural thought that the lady would have her benefit at the theatre where she had performed, during a portion of the late season. We have now to say that it comes off to-morrow evening, at Walnut-street Theatre—that a great many performers have kindly volunteered their professional assistance—that the performance will consist of "Lucretia Borgia," (the character of the heroine sustained by Mrs. Penistan,) and the comedietta of "Who Speaks First," and that, between these pieces, a young debutante, Miss Montgomery, will appear as *Portia*, in the Trial Scene of "The Merchant of Venice."

THOMAS & SONS' SALES THIS WEEK.—REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, FURNITURE, &c. Thomas & Sons hold *two sales of real estate this week, viz:*

To-day, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, a large sale by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. *To-morrow morning* on the premises, Dillwyn street.

Furniture to-day, in Sansom street.

Furniture and residence to morrow, Dillwyn street.

Furniture to-morrow, also, Filbert street.

Furniture Thursday, at the auction store.

Furniture Friday, South Ninth street.

☞ See advertisements and catalogues of the six sales.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—President Woolsey, of Yale College, has dedicated his "Introduction to the Study of National Law" to Francis Lieber, LL. D., of Columbia College, New York—the learned author of "Civil Liberty and Self-government," and other kindred works.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Altogether contrary to previous indications, the Post Office deficiency bill has become a law. It was saved from defeat by the House unexpectedly receding from its amendment, until now so decidedly persevered in, providing for the restoration, with a few exceptions, of all the inland service suspended on the 4th of March, 1859. Apart from the appropriations for *deficiencies, it requires the Postmaster General to* advertise for the transportation of the mails by steamship, from Charleston via Savannah, to Key West and back, twice a month or oftener, from the first of July next to the thirtieth of June, 1864, *inclusive; at such sum as he may think reasonable*, not exceeding 350,000 per annum. Thus, and the act establishing mails six times per week from Sacramento to Olympia, are the only two special provisions enacted in relation to the mails.

The Postal Committee of the Senate unanimously reported in favor of Butterfield's line of Mexican Gulf steamers, the House committee having previously acted on it favorably. The bill was, however, lost for want of time.

The post-route bill, as previously predicted, failed, having been returned from the Senate overloaded with amendments.

The galleries of both houses were densely crowded with persons of both sexes to witness the closing scenes, which were marked by nothing of a disreputable character, as on previous occasions.

The President and members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol during the morning transacting business in connection with public measures

Among the last bills approved by the President was one reducing the rates paid for the public printing 40 per centum on the present prices, to take effect from the date of its passage.

The special committee to report at the next session on the President's further protest, communicated to-day, against the Covode Committee, consists of Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Curry of Alabama, Adams of Massachusetts, Sedgwick of New York, and Pryor of Virginia.

The Douglas Ticket.

SERENADE OF GOVERNOR HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA, THE NOMINEE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY—HIS ACCEPTANCE, AND ENDORSEMENT OF THE PLATFORM.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The committee appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination waited on Gov. Herschel V. Johnson to-night at the National Hotel.

He received them in the large dining-room of the hotel, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

He accepted the nomination, endorsing the platform in every particular, and declaring that the South would sustain the principles laid down in it. In his opinion the doctrine of non-intervention was a necessity to the preservation of the Union.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

The two houses of Congress adjourned, according to resolution, at twelve o'clock to-day, and before the evening the great halls of legislation will be silent and deserted. A vast amount of business was transacted by the House, and during the past three weeks the Senate became unusually industrious. Excepting the failure of the Post Office deficiency bill, all the other appropriations were carried. The President signed the civil bill with great reluctance, and was disposed to veto it, but in his anxiety to get rid of a Congress which has been a sore thorn in his side, he yielded his objections. The defeat of the homestead bill by the Executive negative occasions profound dissatisfaction among men of all parties. Even those who opposed the measure when it was first introduced, and when it came from the committee of conference, do not hesitate to stigmatize the reason of the President for refusing to affix his signature to this great measure as weak and feeble—beyond even the example that he has set to the country.

The President has called the Senate together, to assemble to-morrow, and will direct its attention to several important treaties, and probably nominate some of his friends to leading diplomatic positions. A number of these are anxious to be rewarded. The name of the Hon. Warren Winslow continues *to be freely mentioned in connection with* the Sardinian mission. Whether he will accept it, now that it is regarded as in some sense a reward for his services on the Covode Committee, a few days will determine. Alfred Gilmore, of Pennsylvania, is also exceedingly anxious to be provided for. He deserves the recognition of the Administration, having been its most faithful adherent in all its transgressions. His last feat, as the fitting substitute of Bigler in the National Convention, clinched his claim upon Executive consideration. Mr. George McHenry, of Delaware county, Pa., who figured in the Disunion Convention, would probably not be unwilling to accept one of the numerous slices of patronage in the bestowal of President Buchanan; and Mr. Vincent L. Bradford—who has made the round of all political parties within the last ten years, landing, finally, in the arms of the Secessionists—is so chronic an office-hunter as to be a standing candidate for anything. It is a pity that he could not be sent to Utah as one of the judges of that *distracted Territory*; but our distinguished fellow-citizen, R. P. Flenniken, having accepted one of these stations, it will be impossible to honor another Pennsylvanian on the same bench. Mr. Bradford's opinions would be so short, and his counsel so moderate, that if anybody could bring peace to the Mormon country, he would be the man. Mr. Dent, the delegate from Potter county, Pa.—who, though representing a strong anti-slavery region, voted candidly for Hunter at Charleston, and went over to the Disunionists on the first opportunity—should by all means be sent out of the country he is assisting to disintegrate. Mr. Swart, postmaster of Lancaster, will retain his office, having done gallant service in assisting the President to destroy the Democratic party, and having given aid and counsel to the Secessionists.

Mr. Buchanan is delighted at the nomination of the Vice President by the Yancey and Rhett Convention. He sees now that the object with which he started—that of annihilating the Democratic party—may be accomplished, and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to be assisted in this pious pastime by the young and ambitious Vice President. Meanwhile surmises continue to multiply whether the *latter will consent* to stand the hazard of the die. He is sorely beset by his best friends to reject the responsibility which has been imposed upon him. Of all men on earth, the idea of John C. Breckinridge heading an organization to break up the Union is the most preposterous. All his antecedents are on the side of moderation. His family, on both sides, have for many years regarded the institution of slavery as a curse to the South, and he himself, prior to his election to Congress, was classed among the emancipationists of his State. To see him now, upon a mere abstraction, striking hands with the ultraists of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi, is a sad spectacle. These recollections would lead me to doubt his willingness to make the race as the Disunion candidate, if I did not know that many of his intimate friends are among the most violent and uncompromising advocates of the extreme measures of the Disunion party.

Happily, or unhappily, Mr. Breckinridge will go into the Senate of the *United States* after the expiration of his term as Vice President, for six years, as a Senator from Kentucky. Happily if he would perform his full duty by rejecting the odious burden sought to be packed upon his shoulders by the Disunionists, and unhappily if he does not. As I write, some of the coarse rumors of defeat to him insist that in his canvass he will refuse to be voted by these men, but I fear the war between himself and Douglas has become so bitter that nothing like this can be anticipated. Should he persist in remaining in the field, the friends of Bell and Everett will organize in Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and other Southern States, and may carry them. Should this be so, Mr. Breckinridge and his friends will make nothing by their motion. It is true they will defeat Douglas, but they will erect and consolidate in their own region a powerful party. They may send into the Senate, the House failing to elect a President, and two candidates for Vice President, Hamlin and *Everett, and be compelled to choose* the latter in preference to the former. But we shall see what we shall see. OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Senator DOUGLAS was waited on to-day by a committee, which officially informed him of his nomination. He notified them that his letter of acceptance would be prepared in a day or two. They then called on Senator FITZPATRICK. In reply to a question whether he would accept or not, he replied that he asked until to-morrow to consider. The committee said they wanted an immediate answer, on account of the rumors that he intended to decline. He replied that if he must answer now, he would be forced to decline. They at once accepted his declination. The Southern delegates to the Baltimore National Convention present in the city immediately met together, and recommended the name of Governor HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, to the National Committee, which is sitting here, and which was empowered by the Convention to fill any vacancies. This recommendation was adopted by a number of delegates, who, at a meeting this evening, unanimously nominated Governor JOHNSON in place of Senator FITZPATRICK. The friends of DOUGLAS are delighted with the change. FITZPATRICK acted in very bad faith, having sent a personal friend over to Baltimore to solicit the nomination. It is said the Seceders prevailed upon him to withdraw by promising to return him to the United States Senate

The committee to inform the candidates of their nomination waited on Governor JOHNSON to-night at the National Hotel. He received them in a large dining-room, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and accepted the nomination in a speech half an hour long, full of eloquence and power. He declared it to be the duty of the National Democratic party, North and South, in obedience to the voice of necessity and to the obligations of the compact of the Union, to stand faithfully to the doctrine of non-intervention. In conclusion, he expressed his profound thanks for the honor which had been so unexpectedly conferred on him, and said to the committee, and through them to the people of the broad Union, that whatever could be done with honor to achieve victory for their principles, he would do. At the close of his eloquent speech nine cheers were given for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Several Southern gentlemen present made speeches, declaring that the people of the South would, in next November, unite with the people of the North in electing the regular Democratic ticket, and crushing out Disunion.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND PROTEST MESSAGE AGAINST THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

To the House of Representatives:

In my message to the House of Representatives of the 28th March last, I solemnly protested against the creation of a committee, at the head of which was placed my accuser, for the purpose of investigating whether the President had "by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the action of Congress, or any committee thereof, for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory." I protested against this because it was destitute of any specification, because it referred to no particular act to enable the President to prepare for his defence, because it deprived him of the constitutional guards which, in common with every citizen of the United States, he possesses for his protection, and because it assailed his constitutional independence as a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

There is an enlightened justice, as well as a beautiful symmetry, in every part of the Constitution. This is conspicuously manifested in regard to impeachments. The House of Representatives possesses "the sole power of impeachment;" the Senate "the sole power to try all impeachments;" and the impeachable offences are "treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." The practice of the *House* from the earliest times had been in accordance with its own dignity, the rights of the accused, and the demands of justice. At the commencement of each judicial investigation which might lead to an impeachment, specific charges were *always preferred*, the accused had an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses, and he was placed in full possession of the precise nature of the offence which he had to meet. An impartial and elevated standing committee was charged with this investigation, upon which no member inspired with the ancient sense of honor and justice would have served, had he ever expressed an opinion against the accused. Until the present occasion it was never deemed proper to transform the accuser into the judge, and to confer upon him the selection of his own committee.

The charges made against me, in vague and general terms, were of such a false and atrocious character that I did not entertain a moment's apprehension for the result. They were abhorrent to every principle instilled into me from my youth, and every practice of my life; and I did not believe it possible that the man existed who would so basely perjure himself as to swear to the truth of any such accusations. In this conviction, I am informed, I have not been mistaken.

In my former protest, therefore, I truly and emphatically declared that it was made for no reason personal to myself; but because the proceedings of the House were in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate executive branch of the Government, subversive of its constitutional independence, and, if unresisted, would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors. Notwithstanding all this, if the committee had not transcended the authority conferred upon it by the resolution of the House of Representatives, broad and general as this was, I should have remained silent upon the subject. What I now charge is, that they have acted as though they possessed unlimited power, and, without any warrant whatever in the resolution under which they were appointed, have pursued a course not merely at war with the constitutional rights of the Executive, but tending to degrade the Presidential office itself to such a degree as to render it unworthy of the acceptance of any man of honor or principle.

The resolution of the House, so far as it is accusatory of the President, is confined to an inquiry whether he had used corrupt or improper means to influence the action of Congress, or any of its committees, on legislative measures pending before them. Nothing more, nothing less. I have not learned through the newspapers, or in any other mode, that the committee have added to the minor accusatory branch of the resolution, charging the President with a violation of duty in failing to execute some law or laws. This branch of the resolution is, therefore, out of the question. By what authority, then, have the committee undertaken to investigate the course of the President in regard to the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution? By what authority have they undertaken to pry into our foreign relations for the purpose of assailing him on account of the instructions given by the Secretary of State to our minister in Mexico relative to the Tehuantepec route? By what authority have they inquired into the causes of removal from office, and this from the parties themselves removed, with a view to prejudice his character, notwithstanding this power of removal belongs exclusively to the President under the Constitution, was so decided by the first Congress in the year 1789, and has accordingly ever since been acquiesced? There is in the resolution no pretext of authority for the committee to investigate the question of the printing of the Post Office blanks; nor is it to be supposed that the House, if asked, would have granted such an authority, because this question had been previously committed to two other committees, one in the Senate, and the other in the House. Notwithstanding this absolute want of power, the committee rushed into this investigation in advance of all other subjects.

The committee proceeded for months, from 22d March, 1860, to examine *ex parte*, and without any notice to myself, into every subject which could possibly affect my character. Interested and vindictive witnesses were summoned and examined before them; and the first and only information of their testimony, which, in almost every instance, I received, was obtained from the publication of such portions of it as could injuriously affect myself, in the New York journals. It mattered not that these statements were, so far as I have learned, disproved by the most respectable witnesses who happened to be on the spot. The telegraph was silent respecting these contradictions. It was a secret committee in regard to the testimony in my defense; but it was public in regard to all the testimony which could by possibility reflect on my character. The poison was left to produce its effect upon the public mind, while the antidote was carefully withheld.

In their examinations the committee violated the most sacred and honorable confidences existing among men. Private correspondence, which a truly honorable man would never even contemplate a distant thought of divulging, was dragged to light. Different persons in official and confidential relations with myself, and with whom it was supposed I might have held conversations the revelation of which would do no injury, were examined. Even members of the Senate and members of my own Cabinet, both my constitutional advisers, were called upon to testify, for the purpose of discovering something, if possible, to my discredit.

The distribution of the patronage of the Government is by far the most disagreeable duty of the President. Applicants are so numerous, and their applications are pressed with such eagerness by their friends both in and out of Congress, that the selection of even any desirable class of officers seems to many. Disappointed applicants, removed officers, and those who for any cause, real or imaginary, had become hostile to the Administration, presented themselves, or were invited by a summons to appear before the committee, as some of the most dangerous witnesses. Even with the best intentions, they are so influenced by prejudice and disappointment that they almost inevitably discolor truth. They swear to their own version of private conversations with the President without the possibility of contradiction. His lips are sealed, and he is left at their mercy. He cannot, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, appear before a committee of investigation to contradict the oaths of such witnesses. Every party knows that he can employ insulting language against the President with impunity, and every false or prejudiced witness can attempt to swear away his character before such a committee without the fear of contradiction.

Thus, for months, whilst doing my best at one end of the avenue to perform my high and responsible duties to the country, has there been a committee of the House of Representatives in session at the other end of the avenue spreading a drag-net, without the shadow of authority from the House, over the whole Union, to catch any disappointed man willing to malign my character—and all this insist not in his existence. The Lion's Mouth at Venice, into which secret denunciations were dropped, is an apt illustration of the Covode Committee. The Star Chamber, tyrannical and odious as it was, never proceeded in such a manner. For centuries there has been nothing like it in any civilized country, except the revolutionary tribunal of France in the days of Robespierre.

Now, I undertake to state, and to prove, that should the proceedings of the committee be sanctioned by the House, and become a precedent for future times, the balance of the Constitution will be entirely upset, and there will no longer remain the three co-ordinate and independent branches of the Government—legislative, executive, and judicial. The worst fears of the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution, in regard to the usurpations of the legislative on the executive and judicial branches, will then be realized. In the language of Mr. Madison, speaking on this very subject, in the 48th number of the Federalist: "In a representative Republic, where the executive magistracy is carefully limited both in the extent and duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength; which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes; it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge the most watchful jealousy and exhaust all their precautions." And in the expressive and pointed language of Mr. Jefferson, when speaking of the tendency of the legislative branch of the Government to usurp the rights of the weaker branches, which, concentrating them in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands, and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those