AMERICAN HEIGHTS.

Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Mansion House, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Lehigh House, Bethlehem, Pa.
Eagle House, Bethlehem, Pa.
Mansion House, Allentown, Pa.
United States Hotel, Allentown, Pa.
Congress Hall, Cape Island, N. J.
National Hall, Cape Island, N. J.
Neptune House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Cottage Retreat, Atlantic City, N. J.
Congress Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
Bear Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mansion House, Schooley's Mountain.
Continental Hotel, Cape Island, N. J.
Congress Hall, Cape Island, N. J.
Delaware House, Cape Island, N. J.
Mansion House, Cape Island, N. J.
American House, Cape Island, N. J.
United States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.
Brighton House, Brighton Beach, N. J.
White Sulphur Springs, Tompkins Co., N. Y.
Congress Hall, Saratoga, N. Y.
Congress Spring House, Saratoga, N. Y.
Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.
Columbian Hotel, Cape May, N. J.
Cape May House, Cape May, N. J.
Mansion House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Union House, Atlantic City, N. J.
Lake House, Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1860.

Our Paris — George Sand — Scott, the Historian — The Tariff Bill — Political Economy; Acts of Congress; The Nomination of Douglas; From Hampton Roads. FOURTH PAGE.—The Late Democratic Convention; Marine Intelligence.

The President and the Vice President on Trial.

The worst position that any man can occupy is a defensive position. It requires magnanimity to make an apology, and talent to make it gracefully. But to be challenged to defend yourself against that which your own heart tells you is true, and which the whole world knows to be true, is at once the most painful and difficult of duties. Two illustrious examples of this sensation appeared in THE PRESS of yesterday. Mr. BUCHANAN again came before the bar of Congress and the country with an angry and elaborate defence—"protest" he calls it—against the accusations of the celebrated Covode Committee. That committee is the nightmare of our venerable Chief Magistrate. He sees it in every glass of wine he drinks. It follows him like a shadow wherever he walks. It invades the deliberations of his Cabinet. It disturbs his conversations. It haunts him like an eternal and unsleeping Nemesis.

The President ought to preserve his temper. He has amply tried the temper of the nation. He who has outraged everybody has held reason to complain of outrage upon himself. He who tendered the sword and scattered men in the Union, without giving them an opportunity to vindicate themselves, cannot now plead that he is accused and has had no opportunity of defence. He who has seen unblemished reputations sworn away by volunteer witnesses "upon the stand" should be the last to complain of the alleged "perjury" of his opponents. When he took an oath to support the Constitution and the laws made in obedience to it, he swore to support the Kansas-Nebraska bill upon his own construction of it, and if he violated *that* law, he was perjured! The man who has exercised "unlimited power, without any warrant whatever," should not lift his voice against those who, in his opinion, have only done the same thing. The man who says the Covode Committee has no authority to investigate his course in regard to Lecompton should recollect that he had no right to force that measure upon the people of Kansas. The man who says they had no right to inquire into the cause of his removals from office should recollect that these removals were made by himself in the most tyrannical and proscriptive manner. The President of the *United States*, who *deals in jobs and offers* bribes to independent journalists, should not wince when the voice of the nation demands that his conduct should be retraced. Even the magnetic telegraph falls under the solemn denunciations of our high and mighty Chief Magistrate; but he ought to recollect that he who has attempted to prostitute that great agent of intelligence to his own base purposes should not be the man to complain when others have employed it for themselves.

Mr. BUCHANAN talks of the "*conspiracy*" of employing inflammatory language against the Presidency. He has never refrained upon the "*conspiracy*" of a President, who, clothed with almost unlimited power, rewards the corrupt and strikes down the honorable expels men from office without explanation, and lays his heavy hand upon all who do not bend and kiss the sceptre. He tells us, too, that "Lord's Month of Venice," "the Star Chamber of England," and "the Revolutionary tribunal of France in the days of ROBESPIERRE." But is there not another "lion's mouth" in Washington? Has he not permitted shameless mercenaries to drop into his ear the worst calumnies against his best friends? Has not his Cabinet been a "Star Chamber," in which every honest man has been punished, and free principles betrayed? And has not the "Revolutionary tribunal of ROBESPIERRE" been an accepted precedent for that "Reign of Terror" which commenced under his own Administration, when he resolved to turn back upon his record, and to seek the overthrow of the vital principle of self-government? An "Elective Despotism" is another of the horrors of Mr. BUCHANAN. Is it worse than an oligarchy composed of slave-drivers, who hunt free men because they dare to be free, and insult and degrade the representatives of the people? Or worse than a dictatorship in which one usurps the rights of all, and destroys these rights without mercy?

President BUCHANAN is not a god. When elected to his office, he was made absolute. He is not to be classed among the infallibles. Doubtless he thought he was all of these when he attempted that of which he has now been deprived, and convicted. He need not fear that the examples of the Covode Committee will in any degree torture future Administrations of our Government. On the contrary, it will elevate and purify them. It is a warning which, while it saddens him, will menace them. If November next should place the Republican party in power, the present Chief Magistrate may console himself, as he goes out and they come in, that that which has so grievously offended him will be the admonition they must respect, and the standard by which they must regulate their own actions.

The next respondent at the bar of the American people is JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President of the United States. He, too, comes forward with his defence, accepting the nomination of the traded Disunionists of the land. He tries, in better temper than his chief, but with quite as much feeling, to protect himself against the crime of which he is guilty. He is in favor of the Union, and not a Disunionist! Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, look at your confederates! Look at the blood of the slaughtered Democracy which yet stains their hands, but are washed away, too, for the purpose of deceiving you! The Hartford Conventionists denounced Jefferson as the author of the Union. Aaron Burr was doubtless well convinced that he was the best friend of the country he sought to destroy. BENEDICT ARNOLD, in the dark philosophy that controlled him, when on the eve of selling the liberties of the country, no doubt soothed his conscience with the hope that he was doing God's service. Your Garrisons preached disunion, and believed it right. But he is your candid conspirator. He is harmless because he avows his purpose. But what shall we say of the statesmen who, while praising of his devotion to the Union, and while indulging in fine sentiments and promising to die in its defence, place themselves at the head of a column of Disunionists who have but a single object in view—*to kill the overthrow of the Republic?* These candidates are sworn to resist the inauguration of a Republican President, and yet you are allowing with them to elect such a man! They claim to be National, and are pursuing that purpose more than any the only National candidate who is now in the field. You say they are sectional, but are sectional, and therefore disunionists, and yet you, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, are their candidate and the organ of a sectional party of the most dangerous character. Your election is sought to be secured by the expulsion of Mr. BUCHANAN, unless you shall be required to vote for Douglas. Last week the Disunionists had the friends of your opponent in Charleston expelled from the Convention, and now they have the audacity to look to Mr. Welsh, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, to take sides for the Disunion candidate for President, and they even declare that more than half of the Democratic electoral ticket in your State will refuse to vote for Douglas.

President Buchanan, with a crafty appreciation of this policy, on Sunday removed John S. Heart, superintendent of public printing, and appointed Adam J. Glossbrenner, of York, Pennsylvania, in his place. His public excuse for this act was that if Heart were retained he would assist the joint committee of the two houses to purchase the Wendell office, under the bill lately passed by Congress to establish a national printing institution. But the secret is, that he thinks Mr. Glossbrenner will be enabled to induce Mr. Welsh, chairman of the State Committee, to take ground for the Secessionists and Disunionists in Pennsylvania, and to betray the Democratic party of that gallant State. Mr. Welsh is a young man. He has hopes and ambitions, but neither of these latter can be gratified by carrying out the malevolent purposes of the President, or by halting in the great battle before us. York county is a gallant county. It is devoted to the Union, and all the patronage that is left to Mr. Buchanan's Administration would never compensate Mr. Welsh, if for a single moment he yielded to the new programme of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge.

What a fortunate man is Glossbrenner! A kind husband, an exemplary father, and a first-rate citizen; but out of office Glossbrenner is like a fish out of water. He has enriched himself by office. Not positive enough in politics, (unless, as at the present time, he can make money by adhering to power,) he has never been suspected at Washington, and has grown popular because he never quarrels with other men's opinions. He is an official ever green, not only a night-blooming, but a day-blooming flower—always fresh and vigorous, because always luxuriating in the sunbeams of patronage. He is the very man for Mr. Buchanan's purposes, and no doubt will resist every effort to purchase Wendell's printing office, according to the intent and meaning of the late reform bill passed by Congress.

The nomination of Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick for Vice President, by the regular Democratic Convention, was supposed to be a forgangie one. It has turned out the reverse. Mr. Fitzpatrick ought to belong to the "Old Gentlemen's" party. He is a very decent, staid, and most respectable fogy—an Alabama fossil, and when he saw the storm brewing against his young friend, Douglas, he became what Governor Bigler would say, slightly "weak in the knees." It was a splendid opportunity to show pluck, of which, I have no doubt, he has a sufficiency; but he yielded before the blast, and, greatly to the mortification of the friends of Judge Douglas, declined a nomination which would have been gladly accepted by Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana; John Letcher, of Virginia; Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, or by any one of the gallant gentlemen who have stood by Douglas in his memorable contest with official and slaveholding power. The fact is, he got the nomination because his friends supposed he desired it. It was a great favor, like this is said to be, not forced upon him. A gentleman like the Doge of Venice, when not apt, like the office, to refuse the honor, presents the silver prize to the winner in the regatta, as described by James Fenimore Cooper, "to go begging." His declension, therefore, filled the friends of Douglas with indescribable mortification, and gave to the Disunionists who went to hear Breckinridge and Davis make their speeches last evening, a certain temporary exultation.

I have no doubt that Forsyth and Gardner, and their noble compeers, were intensely humiliated at this spectacle. But Rome has more men than one, and when Herschel V. Johnson was called upon by the National Committee to accept the place thus strangely made vacant, he took it like a patriot.. I wish you could have been present at the National Hotel last evening, to hear his speech. Johnson is a great man. His presence, his manner, his opinions, are all great. I shall never forget his speech at Philadelphia in September of 1856, in Independence Square. It was the speech of a statesman and of a sgentleman. Mr. Johnson, like Col. Gardner and Mr. Seward, of Georgia, and like Mr. Soulé and Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, and John Forsyth, of Alabama, has heretofore been inclined to the extreme Southern side on the slavery question, but he is now convinced that the whole struggle for the extension of slavery, by Congressional intervention, is an absurdity, and he has yielded to the force of circumstances. He, and the gentlemen I have named, at least perceive that this question cannot be regulated by legislation. Climate, and the necessities of the case, must dispose of it. *The people will vote upon it*, and, therefore, they have acquiesced in what I call "inevitable destiny." Their submission to time . . . ate is the submission of statesmen. But what . . . e thought of James Buchanan, Howell Cobb, and John C. Breckinridge, who, having taken the popular-sovereignty side of the question a few years ago, now fall back upon the obsolete ideas of the Secessionists, which are rejected by the Secessionists themselves?

It is worthy of notice that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made one of the numerous company who listened to the speech of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson accepting the nomination of the Democratic party for Vice President, and he was noticed to join in applauding the Union sentiments of the eloquent orator. OCCASIONAL.

Case of Harden.

HIS EXECUTION RESPITED TO THE SIXTH OF JULY.—HE CONFESSES THE AWFUL CRIME OF MURDER.

[From the Trenton True American.]

The terrible tragedy in the life of Jacob S. Harden is drawing to a close. The curtain will soon drop upon a short but criminally eventful life, and the earth will receive a specimen of as hardened moral perceptions as ever appeared upon the public stage.

In the case of this young man there is much to astonish mankind. Young, tolerably well gifted, with more than an ordinary genial nature, carrying in his exterior a successful religious zeal, and yet, with all, a most complete hypocrite, he presents to the world an enigma which baffles the most astute physiological student, leaving all to wonder whether, after all, he is really a man of sound mind; for it seems to be impossible for one born in the quiet of a mountain neighborhood to have grown to be so monstrously wicked, in so short a time.

We received intelligence on Saturday evening, which is reliable, not only confirmatory of the charges made against Harden during the trial, but revealing an amount of guilt beyond there circumstances almost incredible.

Our informant states that Harden is even now writing his confession, and that he has communicated certain portions of it to the jailor, and one or two others.

The administration of the poison to his wife commenced on her return to Ramsey's, and was given to her while sitting on his knee, even during the endearments of an apparently loving wife. He kindly invited her to partake of an apple on which he had spread arsenic. She unsuspectingly ate it, remarking that it appeared to have something gritty on it. He replied that it was "nothing."

There are statements said to have been made by the prisoner, involving his criminality with others who shared his affections, but we do not think it proper to speak of them until Harden chooses to make them public himself.

His purchase of the arsenic at Easton, his using that which was about the house, are all confirmed by Harden's own words. What is most astonishing is the statement that in the perpetration of these enormities, Harden does not seem to have had the slightest compunctions. He did them without for once thinking that he was doing anything dreadful!

At the request of the young man's religious advisers, Governor Olden has consented to respite his sentence to Friday, the sixth day of July.

REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE THIS MORNING.—Peremptory sale on the premises, No. 523 Dillwyn street. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and catalogues.

Their sale at the Exchange next week will be held on Monday, 2d July, instead of Tuesday. See advertisements.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1860.

Gradually, but surely, the Administration is whipping in its adherents to the support of the Disunion-secession ticket, headed by Breckinridge and Lane. The office-holders will be compelled to aid this ticket or to lose their places. The fiat has gone forth. The President, hating the Vice President from the time of their joint election, has become enamored of him since the latter has agreed to assist him in destroying the Democratic party. You will remember, after the election of 1856, that Mr. Buchanan refused to invite Mr. Breckinridge to Wheatland, and that, instantly inspired by the ambitious purpose of being re-elected, his first effort was to degrade and to humiliate the young and gallant gentleman associated with him by the Cincinnati Convention. The policy of the Administration from that time, until within a few months past, has been in entire consistency with the beginning. The friends of Mr. Breckinridge have been set aside. He himself has scarcely been on terms with the Chief Magistrate. Mr. Dallas was made a cypher by Mr. Buchanan under the Polk Administration; but Mr. Buchanan, under his own Administration, made less than a cypher of Major Breckinridge. To such an extent did the feeling grow between the first and second officers of the Republic, that for a long time they had hardly any intercourse. But now they are friends. Telemachus is restored to Ulysses—Ulysses is restored to Telemachus. Henceforward, at least until the fourth of March, 1861, the old Ulysses, Buchanan, and the young Telemachus, Breckinridge, are united in the closest bonds.

It will be interesting to see how far the place-holders under the Administration will submit to the new test about to be imposed upon them. These men have borne many loads. More than one of them has yielded to the exactions of Mr. Buchanan, while his heart grieved under them. Confessing to the wrongs and outrages they were demanded to support, will they agree again to surrender their manhood to the dictates of power, and yield to another draft upon their integrity and their forbearance? Mr. Senator Bigler, who at first fluttered in the breeze, has finally given in to Breckinridge, and it is said, this morning telegraphed to Philadelphia, calling upon the trainbands of the Administration to get up a Disunion meeting in the city of the Declaration of Independence—in the city where the Union was born. So far do these men carry their schemes that they have the audacity to look to Mr. Welsh, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, to take sides for the Disunion candidate for President, and they even declare that more than half of the Democratic electoral ticket in your State will refuse to vote for Douglas.

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LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

ROYAL CONFERENCE AT BADEN.

Annexation of Savoy Consummated.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

DEATH OF JAMES, THE NOVELIST.

COTTON DECLINED ½@¾d.—CONSOLS [illegible] FOR ACCOUNT.

HALIFAX, June 26.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 16th inst., and to the 17th inst. by telegraph to Queenstown.

The Europa arrived here at half past 6 o'clock, and sailed for Boston at 10 o'clock. She passed a steamer, supposed to be the Arabia, on the 20th inst.

The steamship Edinburgh, from New York, arrived out on the 15th 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 Great Eastern was positively to leave Southampton on the morning of 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, Wurtemburg, and the German princes had joined the conference at Baden. The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince of Prussia had a conference on the 15th.

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 Wurtemburg, 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.

FRANCE.

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.

Prince Jerome has had a relapse, causing great uneasiness.

The Paris Bourse was flat at 68f. 50c. for rentes.

SARDINIA.

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

AUSTRIA.

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

RUSSIA.

The new Russian loan of eight million sterling, at 4½ per cent. is expected to be introduced in the London Exchange by the Messrs. Baring.

The Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

Admiral Munday writes to the English Admiralty, under date of Palermo, June 3, that the scene presented in that city was of the most horrible description. A whole district, 1,000 yards long by 100 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 and 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.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 40,000 bales, including 1,000 bales on speculation and for export. The market closed with a declining tendency, all qualities being from ¼d lower, and very irregular.

The sales of Friday (June 15) were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The market closed dull at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middlings.
New Orleans	7⅞	6⅞
Mobile	7⅞	6⅞
Uplands	7⅞	6⅞

The stock of cotton in port is 1,035,000 bales, of which 128,000 bales are American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, June 15.—Orleans *fine ordinaire 84f., bas 83f.* The market closed with a declining tendency, and quotations are nominally lower. The stock in port is 227,000 bales. Sales for the week 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Breadstuffs close quiet at the advance of Tuesday. The weather is still reported as unfavorable for the growing crops. Flour was quiet at the improvement noted on Tuesday. In the closing quotations are 28@33s. Wheat is unchanged from the quotations of Tuesday. Red 9s 9d@10s. White 10s@10s 3d. Corn firm, with a good demand; the market opened at 4d decline, but subsequently recovered, and the closing quotations are Mixed 34s 6d. Yellow 35s@35s 6d. Wheat 35s 6d.

Provisions closed quiet. Beef heavy, there being little doing for the week. Pork steady. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 37@38s. Tallow firm.

LONDON, June 15—Noon.—Sugar steady. Coffee firm, with a slight improvement quoted for low qualities. Rice firm, and a large speculative inquiry for cargoes afloat, mainly for Marseilles and Italian ports. Carolina is quoted at 22s ex. dock. Rosin dull at 4s 3d@4s 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s@35s 6d, closing with sellers at the latter rate. American Pitch 2s 9d.

For Ashes dull; old 27s 6d, new 28s 6d. Pearl Ashes dull, 30s 6d@31s. Philadelphia Bars, 38 6d@38s 9d. Linseed firm at 38s 6d@39s. Sperm Oil 84s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—June 15.—Consols closed to-day steadily for account, ex-dividend. The million in the Bank of England has increased £211 thus far this week. The market closed dull with little inquiry and prices [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, June 16—Noon.—The sales of cotton yesterday are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for exports. The market closed dull with [illegible] tendency.

LONDON, June 16—Consols closed without change from yesterday's sales.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate was called to order at noon, and the proceedings were opened by a prayer by the chaplain.

The President's proclamation convening this extraordinary session was read.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution, to which Mr. MASON, of Virginia, objected, fixing the daily hour of meeting at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, a committee of two was appointed to wait on the President to inform him that the Senate had assembled and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that the Postmaster General be directed to ascertain, and report to the Senate, at an early day of the next session, the number and names of the post offices where more than one person receives letters by carriers for the year ending the 30th of June, instant, the number of letters delivered, the number of persons employed as carriers, and their respective compensation. Also, the number and names of all post offices where box-rent is collected, the aggregate amount of the rent collected, and the rate per box charged at each of the said offices respectively. Also, whether any, and if so what, extra charge is made at any of the post offices for depositing in the same box letters for more than one person, and the maximum rate thus collected for a single box; that it be also ascertained and reported whether the practice exists at any of the post offices of distributing and delivering letters to box-holders prior, in point of time, to the distribution and delivery of letters to non-box-holders. And whether the practice exists of neglecting to deliver letters to the persons to whose order they are directed, and if it does, the cause of such practice.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, objecting, the resolution lies over, under rules.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, offered a resolution looking to the despatch of business, which was adopted, reappointing the late standing committees; also directing that all business pertaining to an executive character shall be referred to them, with the like power possessed heretofore.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The business of the Senate to-day was exclusively confined to the consideration of treaties, and resulted in the ratification of the extradition treaty with Switzerland, and those of commerce and friendship with Bolivia, Venezuela, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In that with Honduras is a transit privilege, to which, however, but little importance is attached.

Much interest is expressed relative to the treaty between the United States and Spain providing a commission for the settlement of the pending claims on the part of both countries. It contains a clause to pay for the Amistad negroes, an appropriation for which purpose has been repeatedly pressed on the consideration of Congress by the President, as a matter of justice, as well as a movement tending to produce a more friendly feeling between the United States and Spain. It is understood that a motion has been made to strike out this clause. It is not believed that this can prevail; but its retention may jeopard, if not certainly defeat the ratification, which requires a two-third vote.

In addition, the Mexican and two Indian treaties are pending. As to the former, there is not much prospect of its ratification.

The Nicaraguan treaty was amended so that an American military force cannot be used without the previous assent of the Congress of the United States for the protection of the transit, and for other purposes. There was no marked contest as to any of these treaties, which were ratified by nearly a unanimous vote.

After several hours spent in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The *Constitution* newspaper will to-morrow hoist the names of Breckinridge and Lane at the head of its columns and publish an earnest article sustaining these nominations.

The President-to-day nominated to the Senate Judge W. F. Russell, as Navy Agent at New York, in place of George N. Sanders, removed.

It should have been stated yesterday that the Butterfield mail steamship line bill was deferred, instead of lost, for want of time to take action, for the bill is on the calendar of both houses in a most favorable position for its passage at the commencement of the next session, having been recommended unanimously by the Post Office Committees of both houses, and there appearing no opposition to it among the members.

The Richmond Convention.

NOMINATION OF BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE—THE CHARLESTON MAJORITY PLATFORM REAFFIRMED.

RICHMOND, June 26.—The Convention reassembled to-day and declared Breckinridge and Lane to be the unanimous choice of the Convention for President and Vice President.

The Convention reaffirmed the majority platform adopted by the same body at Charleston, and then adjourned *sine die*.

The delegation of National delegates from New York were not admitted to seats.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Speech of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson,

Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following is the speech of the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, last night, at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic message in Baltimore, at three o'clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with this nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it, but invariably argued that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, most distinguished for his talents and great public services.

This was my earnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention in its wisdom deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned distinguished position, and which demand that discrimination should yield to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the house of its professed friends, and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition. It is on the eve of a sectional conflict, which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Convention at Charleston, instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and I think properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States. Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post, they had the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South.

Thus reduced by the secessions, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The Convention reassembled on the 18th. The seceding delegations were returned—some accordited to Richmond, and others to Baltimore, by the way of Richmond—instructed to make the same demand; and to withdraw if it be refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted, and the seceding delegates rejected, and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats, and they all took membership in the deliberations of the Convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. And they claim to be the National Democracy of the United States!

Now, if they were actuated by *principle*; if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper *time to bring that subject before the* Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable; they were waging war against a distinguished man, not for the maintenance of principle. They were willing to jeopardize the integrity of the Democratic party, and the triumphs of its cherished principles, rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its candidate for President, for the sake of argument, Mr. Douglas to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South, united, could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party? I question much if any man can say that the people will hold them responsible sooner or later for all the ills that may flow from their errors. I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston. And why do I say so? Because it was the agreement between the North and the South that the slavery agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the Territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and it was reaffirmed in the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was adopted by the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of Franklin Pierce in that year, and of James Buchanan in 1856. It is perhaps the best ground of compromise between the North and the South which human ingenuity can address.

It is understood by the people of all sections, and by it the Democratic party, at least, of all sections should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section over the other, because it refers all questions of private rights between man as a Congressional or Territorial lawgiver over the subject of slavery to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is therefore safe for the North, and safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire to have slavery, and the soil and climate are suited to it, slavery will go; where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. That finds an illustration in New Mexico, where slavery is established, and this in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the slavery laws of New Mexico, on the one hand, and the anti-slavery laws of Kansas, on the other, were made and rejected in the Senate of the United States.

Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain that the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? But by their rejection non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public peace is satisfied and quiet. Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to it by every consideration of interest and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the Democracy into intense sectionalism, and the North into the ranks of black Republicanism.

I do not say every man of the North, for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of the relentless enemy. But I mean that the free-labor States would be doubled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either house of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South.

I trust that this condition of things may never exist; but if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved. Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention, as advocated by the new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country.

The question is now distinctly presented to the people, whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the slavery agitation, by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind and security to the country, by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States. This is fairly made up. It is intervention or non-intervention. Its decision involves the destinies of this great Republic, and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it, the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils?

It has been the mission of the Democratic party of the Union, in a thousand perils, to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution. I look to it with confidence. Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed, and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me, and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to have my name used in connection with the office, and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes. I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgment for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done, I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

The Steamer Great Eastern.

NEW YORK, June 26, P. M.—There is a brisk lookout kept for the monster steamship Great Eastern, which was to sail from Southampton on the 16th inst. If she can sail as has been predicted, she is now due here. But up to the present time, two P. M., she has not been seen from Sandy Hook.

Republican Nominations.

BEDFORD, Pa., June 26.—The Republican County Convention, held here to-day, nominated for Assembly, C. W. Ashcona; for Prothonotary, Jeremiah R. Bowles; for Sheriff, G. S. Mullin.

Ohio Politics.

LANCASTER, Ohio, June 26.—The Eleventh District Republican Convention has nominated V. Horton for Congress.

The Loss of the Ste