Nashville Patriot.

DAILY $8: TRI-WEEKLY $5: WEEKLY $3

ANTHONY S. CAMP. IRA P. JONES.
THOS. CALLENDER. H. EDMUNDSON.
BY A. S. CAMP & CO.

W. HY. SMITH, } Editors.
IRA P. JONES, }
JOHN F. HATCHER, Associate Editor.

Office---No. 16 Deaderick Street.

For President,
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President,
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORAL TICKET,
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner,
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.

Central Executive Committee.
EDWIN H. EWING, NEILL S. BROWN, ALLEN A. HALL, P. W. MAXEY, JOHN LELLYETT, JOHN H. CALLENDER, HORACE H. HARRISON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1860

To the Subscribers of the Nashville News.

Subscribers to the Nashville Daily *News* who have paid for the same in advance will be furnished with the PATRIOT until the expiration of the time for which they have paid. All who have not paid in advance will be charged the regular rates of the PATRIOT from this date. We will continue to send the PATRIOT to all the subscribers of the *News* who were not already subscribers of the PATRIOT, until we receive notice to discontinue. City subscribers who desire the paper discontinued will notify us at once. The confusion incident to such a transfer may disturb the regular delivery of papers for a few days, and such as may be omitted will confer a favor by leaving word at our office.

A. S. CAMP & CO.

☞ Our neighboring county of Sumner is wide awake. The friends of the Constitution and the Union in that county will roll up for BELL and EVERETT, a rousing vote. At a meeting held at Gallatin on Monday last, R. ELLIOTT, Esq., was chosen as elector for the county, and GEORGE BAKER, Esq., the gallant editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, was selected as sub-elector for the county. Let every county in the State follow the example of Sumner; let them organize thoroughly at once, and send forth their speakers among the people. and the Union ticket will sweep the State by majorities not known here since '36 and '40.

The Seceders' Convention.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

As early as 11 o'clock throngs began to collect about the Maryland Institute Hall, and shortly after the galleries were opened they were filled with anxious spectators. From the south end of the hall was suspended a large American flag. The seats for the reporters were ranged in front of the rostrum, each paper being assigned as many seats as was required.

The seats for the delegates filled about half the hall, and behind them was a vacant space for spectators, which was soon filled. The President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries occupy the rostrum. At intervals between the assembling and calling to order of the convention, news of the action and progress of the convention at the Front Street Theatre was received and created a sensation among the multitude, the like of which was never before witnessed.

The entire space of the immense hall was thrown open, and the spectacle presented was one eminently worthy of the momentous occasion.

THE FEELING.

The members of the respective delegations entered freely into conversation. All restraint of feeling had disappeared, and a spirit of the most cordial unanimity and harmony characterized every man and every feature.

The change of manner, expression and sentiment was complete, and would have been striking and remarkable but that it was consistent with the general experience, in a democratic convention undisturbed by factitious influences.

None could possibly fail to realize the perfect restoration of that geniality of intercourse which is alone the earnest of a harmonious result.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At 12½ o'clock the convention was organized by the calling of Mr. Russel, of Virginia, to the chair, and that gentleman, upon mounting the rostrum, was received with great applause, and proceeded to address the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention:

Not being conscious of any peculiar merit which induced the Convention to prefer him for the office, attributed it to the respect for the ancient and loyal State of Virginia. He was assured that the Convention would be governed by regard for the principle of States Rights.

That Convention which has recently assembled in Baltimore, has lost all claim to the title of a National Convention. It was now the duty of this body to perform the obligations which devolved upon a national democratic convention. He was confident they would maintain the constitution of the country against all enemies open or insidious.

The remarks of Mr. Russell were repeatedly interrupted by rapturous applause.

On motion, the chair appointed Mr. B T. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Crosby of Arkansas, Secretaries, which was ratified.

Mr. Walker, of Ala., moved a committee of fifteen on permanent organization, which was amended by Mr. Bayard, of Del., by the substitution of a committee of five; which was adopted.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., moved to reconsider the motion for the appointment of fifteen—it looks sectional. [Applause.] Five is enough for all the purposes of a temporary organization.

The motion to reconsider prevailed by unanimous consent.

A motion that each delegate be allowed to invite a friend to a seat upon the floor was made.

Objection was offered, on the ground that the seats would be wanted for delegates from all the States of the Union. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Stockdale, of Texas, moved the appointment of a committee to issue tickets and make such arrangements as are necessary to regulate admission to this convention.

Mr. Hunter, of La., moved as an amendment that the committee be instructed to make such arrangements as will prevent the intrusion of any persons to the floor but members of the convention and representatives of the press.

The amendment was accepted and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee, moved that a full list of delegates be furnished the chair. Adopted.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it will adjourn till 5 o'clock. Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as the committee on organization.

Messrs. Walker of Ala., McHenry of Pa., Stevens, of Oregon, Williams, of Mass., and Fisher, of Ky.

On motion the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Immediately loud cries from the galleries and the floor, occupied by visitors, were made for "Yancey," who did not respond. He was present in the convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, and was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Russell. As soon as the galleries were opened the outside throngs began to press in, and by 5 o'clock the galleries were packed with ladies and gentlemen, the distribution of tickets under the direction of Hon. Joshua Vansant, Col. Levi K. Bowen and Joseph A. L. McClure regulating the admission to the hall.

Printed cards bearing the names of the various State delegations, were attached to the seats, and the delegations generally occupied them. Part of the press were furnished with seats on the platform. A number of active pages were employed, and the arrangements were as complete as the impromptu nature of the occasion admitted.

At 5 o'clock the delegates were nearly all in their seats and the vacant space behind them filled with a mass of spectators. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock the hammer of the speaker fell, and the convention was called to order.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hera, who invoked the divine mediation in the affairs of men. The whole convention rose while the prayer was being offered, and the silence and attention manifested during its delivery was profound throughout.

On motion, the ladies were invited to occupy the vacant seats in the rear of the hall.

The calling for the reading of the roll was met with tremendous applause, and when Massachusetts was called the applause was deafening. As the various States responded, applause after applause followed the Secretary, and the excitement and interest manifested was intense.

Mr. Johnson stated that he was authorized by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, to state that he was called to Washington on important business, but that he would support the nominee of this Convention.

Mr. Heath, of Iowa, presented a paper which he desired to be read.

The Chair requested the Secretary to call the roll of States, which was done.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Hon. Caleb Cushing—which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Hon. Caleb Cushing and request him to resume his seat in this Convention.

Mr. Russell said the Hon. Caleb Cushing needs no introduction from him. The Convention had already recognized him by enthusiastic acclamation—you already know him. He is now as he was then, the Chairman of the National Democratic Convention.

At this moment the Hon. Caleb Cushing entered the hall, and his presence was the signal for a burst of applause, which fairly shook the solid walls of the Institute and made the glass tingle in the casements.

Upon taking the Chair Mr. Cushman spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We reassemble here, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited thereto, from more than twenty States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—for the purpose of announcing the principles of the party, and for the purpose of continuing and re-establishing the party on the basis of the Constitution and the Union, and the equal rights of the States. The convention is now in order for business.

Mr. Walker asked leave to pass over the list of Vice Presidents, and reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives for 1852 and 1856—that the votes of two-thirds of the convention are required to nominate candidates, which were adopted.

Mr. Heath, of Iowa, presented a paper, which was read by the Secretary, stating that the delegation from Iowa did not claim any actual election by a State convention, but they do claim to know the views of the democracy of Iowa, and believe that they can truly represent them. Signed H. H. Heath, John J. Johns, Jr.

Mr. Gibson, of Ga., moved that the gentlemen from Iowa be permitted to retain their seats upon the floor until the committee report, and the paper be referred to said committee.

Mr. Johnson objected to such a departure from democratic usages. The motion was adopted.

The residue of the report, appointing a vice-president from each State represented and two secretaries, which was adopted.

Mr. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, stated that he considered it all important that this convention should announce its platform, and make their nominations before they leave their seats. Thank God he was now on a floor where he could speak without being hissed, or being compelled to listen to nauseating speeches.—He moved that the delegation of each State report the exact number of votes present.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., desired to withdraw from the committee on credentials, and moved that the Hon. B. F. Hallet be appointed in his place, which was adopted.

Mr. Lubbuck, of Texas, stated it to be his desire that the majority report on the platform as made at Charleston should be adopted by this convention, as soon as the credentials of delegates have been verified.

The chair suggested that the delegates report to the committee on credentials in the library.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, offered a resolution that the delegates to the Richmond convention be requested to unite with the convention in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, and to unite in their deliberations, if they feel authorized to do so, which, being objected to, was withdrawn.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, moved that a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to recommend a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Meek, of Alabama, hoped the motion would not be pressed, when Mr. Butler withdrew the motion.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to the Richmond Convention, be invited to unite with their brethren now in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, provided they have authority to do so.

Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, objected to the resolution. It has been the usage to nominate candidates in open convention.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved that the convention now proceed to ballot for President of the United States.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., asked that all the delegates of the Richmond convention be requested to take seats with the National Convention at the Maryland Institute; adopted.

The committee on permanent organization also reported the following additional officers: Vice Presidents—O. R. Fenton, of Va.; A. P. Denison, of Oregon; V. L. Bradford, of Pa.; J. E. Drieblittle; of California; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tenn., J. S. Henrick, of Ky.; Bedford Brown, of N. C., H. L. Benning, of Ga.; H. E. Stoughton, of Vermont; M. J. McElhaney, of Mo.; Phineas W. Leland, of Mass.; Richard Taylor, of La.; R. G. Scott, of Ala.; Josiah Gould, of Arkansas; W. D. Bowie, of Md.; W. H. Ross, of Delaware; H. M. Runnells, of Texas; B. F. Wardlaw, of Florida.

For Secretaries—A. R. Crosby, Oregon; W. P. Cooper, Va.; E S. F. Hardcastle, Md.; N. H. R. Dawson, Ala.; Thomas P. Ocheltree, Texas; J. J. Williams, Florida; F. West, Ga.; F. W. Hoadely, Ark.; W. G. Whitely, Del.; George McHenry, Pa.; C. J. Armistead, Miss.; S. W. Humphrey, N. C.; D. D. Withers, Tenn.

The nominations of the committee, after some changes, were adopted.

The committee further recommend that the rules and regulations adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1852 and 1856, be adopted by this convention for its government, with this qualification; that no nomination shall be considered as made unless the candidate receives two-thirds of the votes of the States represented in this convention.

The committee further recommend that each delegate cast the vote to which he is entitled in this convention, and each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation in this convention—which report was adopted.

Mr. Fisher, of Va., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare an address to the country upon the principles which have governed the convention in making their nominations for President and Vice President, and in vindication of the principles of the party—which was adopted.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it will adjourn till 5 o'clock. Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as the committee on organization.

Messrs. Walker of Ala., McHenry of Pa., Stevens, of Oregon, Williams, of Mass., and Fisher, of Ky.

On motion the convention adjourned until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Immediately loud cries from the galleries and the floor, occupied by visitors, were made for "Yancey," who did not respond. He was present in the convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock, and was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Russell. As soon as the galleries were opened the outside throngs began to press in, and by 5 o'clock the galleries were packed with ladies and gentlemen, the distribution of tickets under the direction of Hon. Joshua Vansant, Col. Levi K. Bowen and Joseph A. L. McClure regulating the admission to the hall.

Printed cards bearing the names of the various State delegations, were attached to the seats, and the delegations generally occupied them. Part of the press were furnished with seats on the platform. A number of active pages were employed, and the arrangements were as complete as the impromptu nature of the occasion admitted.

At 5 o'clock the delegates were nearly all in their seats and the vacant space behind them filled with a mass of spectators. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock the hammer of the speaker fell, and the convention was called to order.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hera, who invoked the divine mediation in the affairs of men. The whole convention rose while the prayer was being offered, and the silence and attention manifested during its delivery was profound throughout.

On motion, the ladies were invited to occupy the vacant seats in the rear of the hall.

The calling for the reading of the roll was met with tremendous applause, and when Massachusetts was called the applause was deafening. As the various States responded, applause after applause followed the Secretary, and the excitement and interest manifested was intense.

Mr. Johnson stated that he was authorized by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, to state that he was called to Washington on important business, but that he would support the nominee of this Convention.

Mr. Heath, of Iowa, presented a paper which he desired to be read.

The Chair requested the Secretary to call the roll of States, which was done.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the following permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Hon. Caleb Cushing—which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Hon. Caleb Cushing and request him to resume his seat in this Convention.

Mr. Russell said the Hon. Caleb Cushing needs no introduction from him. The Convention had already recognized him by enthusiastic acclamation—you already know him. He is now as he was then, the Chairman of the National Democratic Convention.

At this moment the Hon. Caleb Cushing entered the hall, and his presence was the signal for a burst of applause, which fairly shook the solid walls of the Institute and made the glass tingle in the casements.

Upon taking the Chair Mr. Cushman spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We reassemble here, delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited thereto, from more than twenty States of the Union, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—for the purpose of announcing the principles of the party, and for the purpose of continuing and re-establishing the party on the basis of the Constitution and the Union, and the equal rights of the States. The convention is now in order for business.

Mr. Walker asked leave to pass over the list of Vice Presidents, and reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives for 1852 and 1856—that the votes of two-thirds of the convention are required to nominate candidates, which were adopted.

Mr. Heath, of Iowa, presented a paper, which was read by the Secretary, stating that the delegation from Iowa did not claim any actual election by a State convention, but they do claim to know the views of the democracy of Iowa, and believe that they can truly represent them. Signed H. H. Heath, John J. Johns, Jr.

Mr. Gibson, of Ga., moved that the gentlemen from Iowa be permitted to retain their seats upon the floor until the committee report, and the paper be referred to said committee.

Mr. Johnson objected to such a departure from democratic usages. The motion was adopted.

The residue of the report, appointing a vice-president from each State represented and two secretaries, which was adopted.

Mr. Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, stated that he considered it all important that this convention should announce its platform, and make their nominations before they leave their seats. Thank God he was now on a floor where he could speak without being hissed, or being compelled to listen to nauseating speeches.—He moved that the delegation of each State report the exact number of votes present.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., desired to withdraw from the committee on credentials, and moved that the Hon. B. F. Hallet be appointed in his place, which was adopted.

Mr. Lubbuck, of Texas, stated it to be his desire that the majority report on the platform as made at Charleston should be adopted by this convention, as soon as the credentials of delegates have been verified.

The chair suggested that the delegates report to the committee on credentials in the library.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, offered a resolution that the delegates to the Richmond convention be requested to unite with the convention in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, and to unite in their deliberations, if they feel authorized to do so, which, being objected to, was withdrawn.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, moved that a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to recommend a candidate for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Meek, of Alabama, hoped the motion would not be pressed, when Mr. Butler withdrew the motion.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution that the delegates from South Carolina and Florida, accredited to the Richmond Convention, be invited to unite with their brethren now in session at the Maryland Institute Hall, provided they have authority to do so.

Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, objected to the resolution. It has been the usage to nominate candidates in open convention.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved that the convention now proceed to ballot for President of the United States.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., asked that all the delegates of the Richmond convention be requested to take seats with the National Convention at the Maryland Institute; adopted.

The committee on permanent organization also reported the following additional officers: Vice Presidents—O. R. Fenton, of Va.; A. P. Denison, of Oregon; V. L. Bradford, of Pa.; J. E. Drieblittle; of California; J. D. C. Atkins, of Tenn., J. S. Henrick, of Ky.; Bedford Brown, of N. C., H. L. Benning, of Ga.; H. E. Stoughton, of Vermont; M. J. McElhaney, of Mo.; Phineas W. Leland, of Mass.; Richard Taylor, of La.; R. G. Scott, of Ala.; Josiah Gould, of Arkansas; W. D. Bowie, of Md.; W. H. Ross, of Delaware; H. M. Runnells, of Texas; B. F. Wardlaw, of Florida.

For Secretaries—A. R. Crosby, Oregon; W. P. Cooper, Va.; E S. F. Hardcastle, Md.; N. H. R. Dawson, Ala.; Thomas P. Ocheltree, Texas; J. J. Williams, Florida; F. West, Ga.; F. W. Hoadely, Ark.; W. G. Whitely, Del.; George McHenry, Pa.; C. J. Armistead, Miss.; S. W. Humphrey, N. C.; D. D. Withers, Tenn.

The nominations of the committee, after some changes, were adopted.

The committee further recommend that the rules and regulations adopted by the National Democratic Convention of 1852 and 1856, be adopted by this convention for its government, with this qualification; that no nomination shall be considered as made unless the candidate receives two-thirds of the votes of the States represented in this convention.

The committee further recommend that each delegate cast the vote to which he is entitled in this convention, and each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation in this convention—which report was adopted.

Mr. Fisher, of Va., moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare an address to the country upon the principles which have governed the convention in making their nominations for President and Vice President, and in vindication of the principles of the party—which was adopted.

A delegate moved that the president of this convention be made the chairman of the committee, and put the motion himself to the convention, which was carried by acclamation. The chair stated he would take time to fill the committee.

A recess of half an hour was taken at this stage of the proceedings, to enable delegates to interchange views while the committees were making reports.

Mr. Pertis, of Ala., moved that a national committee be appointed of one member from each State, to fix the time and place of the holding of the next national convention, be held at—

A voice—Insert Philadelphia.

Another voice—Baltimore.

Another—New York.

Another—New York.

Mr. McHenry advocated the claims of Philadelphia. A vote was taken, and the ayes carried it; so Philadelphia was inserted in the blank—the convention to meet in 1864.

Mr. Schell, of New York, moved a reconsideration—he wanted New York in-erted—(Cries of "too late!") The vote was again taken, and adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment that the committee have power to fill vacancies.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, announced that the committee on credentials were ready to report.

Mr. Matthews, of Miss., moved that said committee shall not issue seats in the convention to any delegate whose seat is contested.

Mr. Wright, of Mass., opposed the adoption of the resolution.

The report of the committee on credentials was then received.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates as duly accredited to the national democratic convention:

Vermont 1; Massachusetts 16; New York 2; Pennsylvania 12; Delaware 2; Maryland 9; Virginia 23; North Carolina 16; Georgia 28; Florida 6; Alabama 36; Louisiana 11; Mississippi 14; Texas 6; Arkansas 9; Missouri 2; Tennessee 19; Kentucky 10; California 8; Oregon 4.—Total 284

In the case of Iowa, there was a large party in their State who sympathized with this convention, but as they were not regularly elected, the committee recommended that they have complimentary tickets to seats in this convention, but without the privilege of participating in its deliberations.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, explained his action in opposing the admission of the delegates from Iowa. They were both gentlemen of the highest character.

The President asked the chairman of the South Carolina delegation to present the names of his delegation. A delegate stated that no one was present authorized to accept the invitation, but communications were going forward which would probably enable some person to answer.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which he said were adopted unanimously by the committee: The resolutions were the same as embodied in the majority report made at Charleston without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i."

The secretary was frequently interrupted in the reading of the report of the committee by applause from the galleries, when the names of prominent Southern gentlemen were announced, and the chair took the occasion to quietly rebuke it, stating that the spectators were expected to take no such part in the deliberations of the body.

The announcement of the delegates admitted upon their credentials occupied some time, and upon the conclusion of the reading tremendous applause followed, which continued for some time.

Mr. Matthews, of Mississippi, moved that the majority shall control the convention, where there is a bona fide contest.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, moved the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, which was carried.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, made the report of the committee on resolutions, (the same as adopted at Charleston,) which, he said, had received the unanimous support of the committee, without the "crossing of a T, or the dotting of an I."

He then proceeded to read the report, which was adopted unanimously with great applause.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for President and Vice President, which was adopted.

After some time spent in deliberation—

Mr. Fisher, of Va., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chairman of each delegation furnish a proportionate amount of money to pay the expenses of the convention.

Mr. Johnson requested that the resolution be withdrawn, as the Maryland delegation desired to pay the expenses.

Mr. Bowie also hoped the Maryland delegation would be allowed to pay the expenses.

Mr. Bradford inquired what would be the vote of one delegate from a single Congressional district. He thought that in such a case the delegate should be entitled to one vote and not half a vote.

Mr. Butler said the convention should be careful that nothing should be done in the action of the convention which might be the basis of misrepresentation.

The President explained that under the resolution the convention would be entitled to one vote.

Mr. Yancey was in favor of delegates in most instances casting one vote.

Mr. Butler moved that each delegate be entitled to half a vote.

Mr. Johnson stated that delegates were elected to cast but half a vote.

Mr. Hunter, of Ala., said that the delegates from his State were instructed to cast their vote as a unit.

The hall is crowded with spectators but the best order is preserved. The throng is increasing hourly.

NOMINATION OF

HON. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Upon the motion of a member of the Massachusetts delegation the Hon. John C. Breckenridge was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination confirmed and made unanimous by acclamation.

NOMINATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice-Presidency, which resulted in the unanimous choice of the

HON. JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

Loud cries were here made for Yancey, who responded in a brilliant and eloquent speech. A number of other speeches were made, when after the passage of several unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Speech of Mr. Douglas Accepting the Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Late last night a procession was formed at the illuminated Douglas headquarters, and proceeded to the railroad station to receive the Illinois and other Baltimore delegates, who were accompanied by the Great Western band, and came by a special train. They repaired to the residence of Mr. Douglas, and complimented him with a serenade and buzzas. He, in acknowledging these evidences of their friendship, said: Fellow-citizens, I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd has assembled spontaneously and without previous notice, demonstrate an earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude to be the chosen standard-bearer of the only political organization that is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from abolitionism and disunion; it is indeed an honor of which any citizen may be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibility of the position; and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and wisdom to comply with all its requirements. [Applause] Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism, which places the Union itself in imminent peril. This antagonism is produced by the effort of one section of the Union to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other section for the purpose of forcing slavery into those regions where the people do not want it. [Cries of "That's true."] The ultra men in each section demand Congressional intervention upon the subject of the Territories. They agree in respect to the power and duty of the Federal Government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power. The one demands the intervention of the Federal Government for slavery and the other against it. Each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his section against the peace and harmony of the whole country. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.]

On the other hand, the position of all conservative and Union-loving men is, or at least ought to be that of non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the Territories. [Cries of "That's the true doctrine," and applause.] This was the position of the Democratic party in the Presidential contests of 1848, 1852, and 1856. This was the position upon which Clay, Webster, Cass, and the friends of the Union and all political affinities of that day established the compromise of 1850. Upon this common ground of non intervention, they contended with and put to flight the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South in that honorable contest. [Cries of "We'll do it again," and three cheers.] It was on this common ground of non-intervention that the Whigs and Democrats agreed to stand on their respective party platforms of 1852, and each party adhered faithfully to this principle so long as its organization was maintained. The Democrats still maintain it and to the Keystone of the arch which binds the federal Union together; and to this cardinal principle of non-intervention has the Democratic party renewed the pledge of its faith at Charleston and Baltimore. [Cheers and cries of "We'll keep the faith."]

As the chosen representative of that great party it is my fixed purpose to keep the faith and redeem that pledge at all hazards and under all circumstances. [Three cheers for Douglas.] The safety of the Union depends upon the strict adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. Intervention means disunion. Intervention, whether by the North or by the South, whether for or against slavery, tends directly to disunion. Upon this identical question are attempts now being made to destroy the Democratic party, because the minority of interventionists could not intimidate the majority into an abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention. They have seceded from the organization of the Democrat party and are endeavoring to form a new party in hostility to it. [Cries of "let them go; we can whip the disunionists North and South.] Secession from the Democrat party means secession from the Federal Union. [That's so and applause.] Those who enlist under the secession banner now will be expected on the 4th of March next to take up arms against the constituted authorities. In certain contingences, we are told, in a certain event, the South must firmly, must forcibly resist the inauguration of the President elect, while we find those who are loudest in their threats of such resistance engaged in the scheme to divide and destroy the Democratic party, thereby securing the election of the Republican candidate.

Does not this line of policy look to disunion? [Cries of "Yes, it does."] Intelligent men must be presumed to understand the tendency and consequences of their own actions; that their efforts are to divide and defeat the Democratic party, which, if successful, must tend directly to the secession of the Southern States. I trust that they will see what must be the result of such a policy and return to the regular organization and platform of the party before it is too late to save the country. [Applause.] The Union must be preserved [cheers], the Constitution must be maintained inviolate [renewed cheering], and it is our mission under Divine Providence to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Immense applause and three cheers for Douglas.] My friends, I have detained you too long, and will close my speech by renewing the expression of my sincere thanks.—[Many voices—"go on."] Mr. Douglas—No, it is nearly the Sabbath morning. [A voice—"We will listen to you a year, Judge"], and I merely made my appearance to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me by so large a meeting at this hour of the night. I recognize among you the faces of several old friends and a large number of my immediate neighbors from Illinois, as well as others from almost every State in the Union. I only regret my house is not large enough to enable me to invite you in and to take you individually by the hand. [A voice, "your heart is big enough."]

Three time three cheers were given for Stephen A. Douglas, the next President of the United States. The procession next proceeded to the quarters of Gov. Fitzpatrick and afforded him an opportunity of judging of the quality of a Chicago band. As the Vice Presidential nominee had retired to bed, representative Cox, at his instance, returned thanks for the patriotic and musical compliment.

Representative Mr. McClernand pledged the Northwest for Douglas.

It may here be stated for a matter of fact that both wings of the Democratic party are delighted with their respective nominees, and are alike confident of success.

Messrs. Breckenridge and Lane accept, considering it their duty to do so for the sake of the country as well as of the Democracy.

Mr. Douglas' Letter and Bispatch to his friends at Baltimore.

[Private.]

WASHINGTON, June 20—11 P. M.

My Dear Sir: I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking up of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the Northern and Southern partisans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country, no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrines of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in principle between Northern and Southern intervention. The one intervenes for slavery, and the other against slavery, but each appeals to the passion and prejudices of his own section against the peace of the whole country and the right of self-government by the people of the Territories; hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards; but while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency, I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle. If, therefore, you and my other friends, who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore, shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, and the unity and ascendency of the Democratic party maintained, and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion, by withdrawing my name and uriting upon some other Non-intervention, Union loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course. Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have implicit confidence in your and their patriotism, judgment and discretion. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval; but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to individual interests and aggrandizement. My interests will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified and motives vindicated, by that course on the part of my friends which will be most effectual in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, in sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumph I desire. This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my dispatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly your friend,

[Signed.] "S. A. DOUGLAS."

"To Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Baltimore."

WASHINGTON, June 22—½ A. M.

TO DEAN RICHMOND, CHAIRMAN OF DELEGATION, BALTIMORE. The steadiness with which New York has sustained me will justify a word of counsel. The safety of the cause is the paramount duty of every Democrat. The unity of the party and the maintenance of its principles inviolate are more important than the election or defeat of any individual. If my enemies are determined to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and, perhaps, the country, rather than see me elected, and if the unity of the party can be preserved, and its time-honored principles maintained, and its ascendency perpetuated by dropping my name and uniting upon some other reliable Non-intervention and Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you, in consultation with our friends, to pursue that course which will save the party and the country, without regard to my individual interests. I mean all this letter implies. Consult freely and act boldly for the right.

[Signed.] S. A. DOUGLAS.

A Strange Story—The Whereabouts of Fowler.

ST. JOSEPH'S MO., June 21.—Advices of June 9th from Denver City, to which credit is given, state that Fowler, the defaulting New York Postmaster, whose whereabouts has been so long unknown, and about whom so much curiosity has been felt, is reported to have been identified at Pike's Peak.

The main features in the statement are as follows:

An individual whose dress and general appearance was that of city-bred style, attracted attention; not only this, but his evident anxiety to elude particular attention and avoid all questions in regard to his business intentions, had a tendency to attract more interest than is shown usually to strangers arriving there. He registered his name at the hotel as Achille Drance. Under this name he passed un identified until one day, when on his way to some quartz claims he had purchased, he came to a small village in the mountains, and stepped into the Recorder's office, where he was at once recognized by an old resident of New York city, whose name is not given, as Fowler, who excklaimed anxiously and desperately, "Why, good God, Fowler, where did you come from?"

Drance staggered back, with a flushed face, and turning pale, replied with calmness, "Sir, you are mistaken; my name is not Fowler;" to which his accostant replied, "Well if you are not Fowler with his whiskers off, you are his twin brother or the devil."

Drance, much embarrassed, endeavoring to evade his disclosure, asked if the Recorder of the District was present, thinking to close the conversation; but his tormentor not willing to give him up, said—

"I know what I say, you are Isaac V. Fowler, of New York. You have had your hair cut, your whiskers shaved off, and are disfigured by your spectacles, but I should know you anywhere."

Drance assumed a firm and indifferent appearance, but he soon gave way to his feelings, and exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake, don't expose me."

The gay Monsieur Drance, was indeed the defaulting New York Postmaster, who by ingenius devices of reported escape to Havana, or South America, has thus far outwitted his pursuers, and made his escape to the gold mines, and up to this time remained undiscovered.

A private interview was had with Fowler, which the correspondent declines giving the result of, at which Fowler was deeply affected at first, but gradually resumed his composure and cheerfulness; being by no means beyond the reach of the Government, he thought it best to leave the country immediately for Salt Lake and California, mentioning Australia as his probable destination. He fled at once.

Fowler, on the first night of his arrival at Denver City, entered a gambling saloon, and won two thousand dollars, and bet the whole amount on one game, but the dealer refused to risk it. Fowler, without a comment, gathered up his winnings, went to the bar, gracefully took a gin-cock-tail, and left the room. This created an inquiry as to who he was. He is reported to have speculated largely in claims.

The above is considered here, by persons acquainted with the correspondent, as wholly reliable.

The Best Refrigerator.

In no Refrigerator yet examined have we found provision for ventilation and removing moisture, combined with refrigeration, except in the Polar Refrigerator, patented by A. H. Bartlett.

This is admirably devised for cooling the air, taking from it all moisture, properly ventilating the provision chamber, so that the flavor or smell of one article shall not be communicated to any other, and at the same time of economizing the ice. These results are attained by making the ice chamber wedge formed, with the narrowest part down. The sides of the ice chamber are of zinc, and are corrugated so as to obtain the largest possible cooling surface. The ice is introduced through the top. The door has a hole in its centre through which air enters for ventilation, the air descending as it is cooled by contact with the ice. The cooled air passes into the provision chamber at each side through openings, depositing all its moisture upon the corrugated cold sides. The air then circulates among the provisions, finally escaping, while the moisture deposited upon the condensing surface drips down the side and escapes into a trough. Through the same trough the overflow of the ice water escapes, but not until it has imparted all the coldness it was capable of imparting; for the ice being placed only at the top of the chamber, the whole lower part, up to the shelf on which the ice rests, is filled with ice-water. This is renewed, the melting ice giving a moderate stream of cold water, which sinks to the bottom, while the less cold portion towards the top flows over through a hole provided there for the overflow. Thus this refrigerator not only cools and dries the air for ventilating the provision chambers, but also gives a supply of ice-water, which can be drawn off for use by a faucet through a filter placed inside. The shelves are made of galvanized iron wire. The inside casing is lined with zinc. The space between the inner and outer box is packed, the packing being composed of charcoal dust, which is the best non-conductor.

These Refrigerators are made in the most substantial manner, neat in design and beautiful in finish, and of various sizes. They are for sale by Bartlett & Lesley, 426 Broadway, New York.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LAST THREE DAYS BEFORE MARRIAGE.—The following, says the St. Louis *Republican*, is an extract from a letter received some months since by a gentleman in this city, from a college mate in Alabama. The experiences it records may be appreciated by those who have been similarly situated:

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., *Nov.* 1, 1859.

Dear H.—If this ever reaches you, without a P. S. to the contrary, you may not only draw an inference but *know* that I am a married man. This letter is to be kept open till late Thursday evening. * * * * You see that my engagement of sixteen months is about to terminate. During that time I have looked forward to the day of its consummation as one of the happiest of my life. That all of my anticipations may be realized, and never a regret for the act, is my sincere prayer.

Up to this time I have experienced no perturbations—calm and collected as an ocean without a breeze.

Love, H., is a curious *substance*. It loomed up to my mind similar to mathematics; that is, it is incomprehensible. But, all of my collegiate acquaintances, even Prof. Stewart, will allow me the talent of having a way about me that makes me stand higher in love than in mathematics.

Nov. 2—Slept only tolerably last night. Headache—pulse 90—some nervous excitement. Breakfasted on half biscuit and cup of coffee. Dined moderately. No supper.

Upon the whole, a discriminating person might surmise an approaching crisis. I feel like I am dissolving; in fact I feel decidedly curious. There is something in