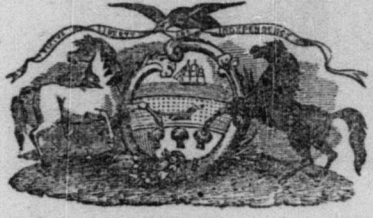


BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 1, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Delegate Elections

AND COUNTY CONVENTION

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, or at such other places as the township committees may appoint, on Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1860, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 26th day of June, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County ticket, and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Senatorial and Congressional Conferences, and a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections, unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees, will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock, P. M., in the Townships, and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M., in the Boroughs.

To ensure proper attention to the delegate elections, the County Committee has appointed the following Committees, and it is hoped that the gentlemen named will see that timely notice is given, and that the elections are duly held in said districts:

- Bedford Bor., Alex. Henderson, R. D. Charms Barclay, Esq., and David F. Mann. Bedford Township, Zachariah Diehl, Sam'l Phillips, and James Rea, Jr. Broadtop, John B. Casner, James Eichelberger, and John Foster. Colerain, Nathan Evans, Jacob Barnhart, and Emanuel J. Diehl. Cumberland Valley, Peter Derremore, Josiah Towell, and Nathan Lee. Harrison, Hugh Wertz, John McVicker, Esq., and Martin Feichter. Hopewell, Thos. N. Young, Esq., Henry Gates, and Luther R. Piper. Juniata, Josiah Lehman, Peter R. Hilligas and Leonard Bitzer, Esq. Liberty, David S. Berckstresser, Samuel A. Moore, and Sam'l P. Shepp. Londonderry, Levi Carpenter, Jonathan Feichter, and John Wilhelm. Monroe, Jacob L. May, Wm. Stackey, and Andrew Adams. Napier, Wm. Hull, George W. Williams, and George Stackey. Providence, E. Sidney R. Whitfield, Wm. Lysinger, and David Moore. Providence W. Wm. Dibert, Wm. Cook, and Nicholas Peck. Schellburg, Jacob W. Knipple, Wm. A. B. Clark, and James Gollipher. Southampton, John Johnson, John W. Lashley, and Jared Hanks. Snake Spring, Asa Stuckey, Esq., John Esleman, and Jacob Linsinger. St. Clair, Jacob H. Wright, Esq., Joseph Horn, and Gideon D. Trout. Union, John Fickes, Sam'l Shaffer, Esq., and John Ake, Esq. Woodbury Middle, Wm. F. Johnson, John H. Wilkison, and Jacob Brunsman. Woodbury South, Adam Ketring, John B. Miller, and Robert Kistner. By order of the County Committee. S. L. RUSSELL, Chairman.

June 1, 1860.

PEOPLE'S CLUB.

The People's Club of Bedford Borough will meet in the County Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Several addresses may be expected. PETER H. SHIRES, Pres. D. F. MANN, Sec'y.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

Now that the State and National nominations of the People's Party have been made, we hope that our friends in every Township and Borough in the County, will go actively to work, and organize for the campaign. Although the prospects for the election of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin are bright, yet it will require work, hard work, from this until after the election. We have any and unscrupulous foes to contend with, and although they are torn with dissensions, and divided, their love for the leaves and fishes of office is so great, that they will make a desperate effort to maintain the supremacy of the most corrupt party that ever existed. To work, then, fellow citizens of Bedford County, and complete your organizations. Let there be a Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin Club established in every election district in the County, and our word for it, old Bedford County will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, next fall.—Hurra for Lincoln, Hamlin, Curtin, a Protective Tariff, and honesty in the management of the affairs of our National and State Governments! The times are auspicious for a change!

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

This new party, which has recently nominated John Bell for President, and Edward Everett for Vice President, professes to be more national than any other, and without any platform of principles, hopes to attract a few votes on the more high-sounding name of the "Constitutional Union Party." We very much doubt both the propriety and the patriotism of this movement. It has been got up by the Locofoos, to draw off votes from the People's and Republican parties, as a sort of side-door arrangement to aid the desperate fortunes of distracted sham democracy. We have most satisfactory assurances that the very men who at the recent Mayor's election in Philadelphia, fought the hardest against the re-election of Mayor Henry, the People's candidate, started off the next day or so after, to the Baltimore Convention, and there figured conspicuously in the nomination of Bell and Everett. It is pretended that nearly every State was represented in this Convention, and perhaps after a fashion they were; but how represented? For the most part, by delegates not chosen or sent by the people, but by the Locofoeo politicians of Philadelphia, who, as we are informed, very kindly and liberally paid the expenses of those bogus delegates.—By the State Journal, published in Philadelphia, the names and residence of the delegates from Pennsylvania are given, by which it appears that nearly all the delegates from this State are residents of that city. The whole of the four delegates at large were Philadelphians; the first, second, third fourth and fifth Congressional districts were all represented by citizens of Philadelphia, and the names and residence of the delegates from the remaining twenty districts of the State, are given as follows:

- The First, Second, Third, Fourth, and part of the Fifth districts comprising this city, were represented, very properly, by E. P. Molineux, S. M. See, C. D. Freeman, F. S. Altimeux, W. S. Elder, John Sleeman, E. Harper Jeffries, John B. Robinson, and John S. Little, all Philadelphians. The remaining nineteen Congressional districts in this State were represented as follows. We give the residence of each delegate, for the reason that some may be strangers in the districts they they profess to have been sent from: Sixth District—Frank Smith, 1233 Catharine street, Philadelphia. Seventh District—Mark Munday, 616 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Eighth District—Ninth District—Tenth District—Henry Keller, 1817 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, and C. C. Lathrop, 1423 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Eleventh District—W. H. Peirce, 1325 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Twelfth District—Thirteenth District—Edward Shippen, 251 South Ninth street, Philadelphia. Fourteenth District—E. C. Pechin, 1523 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Fifteenth District—J. D. Bayne, 325, Reed street, Philadelphia, and Wm. Hillman, 1736 Green street, Philadelphia. Sixteenth District—Seventeenth District—Thomas Haynes, 14 Queen street, Philadelphia, and Robert M. McClure, northeast corner Water and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Eighteenth District—E. P. Borden, 332 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. Nineteenth District—F. W. Grayson, 1604 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Twentieth District—W. Lee, 1299 Race street, Philadelphia. Twenty first District—Twenty second District—Twenty third District—A. S. Redstrooke, 408 German street, Philadelphia. Twenty fourth District—John H. Hicks, 713 South Second street, Philadelphia. Twenty fifth District—J. W. Martien, 1631 Race street, Philadelphia. The delegates at large were J. R. Ingersoll, 231 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; A. Markley, 1801 Rhoades street, Philadelphia; Henry M. Fuller, 1601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; and Mr. Howell, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. How many districts in other States elected Philadelphians to represent them, we have not been able to learn; neither is it necessary to give them, to prove that Philadelphia is a great nation, and the "Constitutional Union party," per consequence, a national party.

It thus appears that citizens of Philadelphia represented the State at large, and all of the twenty-five districts of the State, except six. Even this Congressional district (the 17th) was represented by Thomas Haynes and Robert M. McClure, of the Quaker City. Our citizens never heard of these gentlemen before, and would like to know where they got their appointment or credentials to the Baltimore Convention. We had our delegates regularly appointed to the Chicago National Convention, and to no other, and whilst we cannot but feel obliged to the Locofoeos of Philadelphia for appointing delegates for us to Baltimore, they must not think hard of us if we allow them to elect their ticket as best they can, whilst we vote for Lincoln and Hamlin, the real true blue Constitutional Union ticket.

If Bell and Everett had ever belonged to the American party, some of our friends who were willing to throw their votes away, might have been induced to support them; but as neither of the candidates were ever at any time identified with the American party, we are at a loss to perceive where any support is to come from. In this we think our democratic friends in Philadelphia made a great mistake; and we suggest that they had better get their bogus delegates together again, and see if they cannot get us up another ticket a little better suited to their purposes.

Attend the meeting of the People's Club on next Tuesday night, Lincoln men and others. Let there be a good turnout.

THE OLD GAME.—The Gazette has already raised its stereotyped cry of Abolitionism against Lincoln, our candidate for the Presidency. Of course everybody knows exactly how much such a charge is worth, coming from the paper which in the campaign of last fall charged our friend Judge Taylor with being one of the rankest Abolitionists in Bedford county. It is not a cry of truth, but of fear, and we cannot but admire its sagacity, whilst we despise its want of veracity. See Bedford Gazette of Oct. 7, 1859, and previous numbers in that campaign, where it charged the Judge with being a "rank Abolitionist." Who believes this, and who would believe its assertions in regard to our candidate for President now? No one but is acquainted with that paper and its slanders, on all not agreeing with it in politics.

A large ratification meeting was held in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last. The friends of Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin were there in immense numbers; it was one of the largest meetings ever held in that city. Speeches were made by some of the most distinguished speakers in the country, the meeting going on at five different places at the same time.—Fireworks and transparencies were numerous. Delegates were passing along the streets in wagons, with persons splitting rails, in imitation of "Honest Old Abe," in his youth. The fires of 1840 are rekindled!

A SUBSTANTIAL AND CHEAP FENCE.—To all persons who wish a substantial and cheap fence, we call attention to that put up by Mr. Wm. Griffith, of Union Tp. It is a movable fence, and is invaluable for cross fences, and even outside fences. It is well stayed, and will withstand storms as well as any other made, beside being one of the cheapest. A sample of this fence may be seen between several fields on the Green Lane, about half a mile south of Bedford.

FIRE.—We regret to hear that the large two story house, in which Mr. Solomon Imber and Widow Shrinier resided, in Middle Woodberry Tp., was consumed by fire a couple of weeks ago. The fire originated from the stove pipe. The property belonged to our old friend, David Stoeckey. His loss is between \$1,000 and \$1,200. No insurance. Mr. Imber and Mrs. Shrinier lost nearly all their furniture and clothing.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—It affords us pleasure to announce that Hon. Edward McPherson, our worthy member of Congress, was appointed by our delegation to the Chicago Convention, as the representative from this State on the National Republican Committee for the next four years.

A large ratification meeting was held in Pittsburg on Tuesday evening a week ago.—Many of the returning delegates from Chicago were there, and addressed the meeting. Among the rest was Hon. Fr. Jordan, of Bedford.—The Gazette speaks in high terms of praise of his address.

THE CENSUS.—The gentlemen who are to take the census of Bedford County, will commence their labors to-day, the 1st June. We hope no obstructions will be placed in their way, but that every one will be ready to make full and satisfactory answers to all questions asked.

THE CROPS.—The crops in this county look well. Indeed, as was remarked by an old farmer to us the other day, the prospect of a good harvest has not been as fair for ten years. Wheat, rye, and oats will be abundant, if nothing providential interferes to prevent it. The corn, also, thus far, looks well.

NEW GOODS.—Asip has received his new Spring and Summer Goods. His selection is choice, and he is selling at low prices.

Mrs. S. E. Potts has received her new Spring and Summer Goods. Call and see them.

Don't forget the meeting of the Bedford Temperance Organization, on Monday evening next.

Hons. Simon Cameron and Edward McPherson have our thanks for many favors.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the members of the Bentonian Literary Society of Allegheny Seminary, held on the morning of the 21st ult., a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Society, relative to the death of Alfred S. Over. The following were presented and adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in His providence, to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother, Alfred S. Over, therefore be it

Resolved, That while submitting to the Divine Will, we feel deeply sensible of the loss which the Society sustains in the death of one of its most active members.

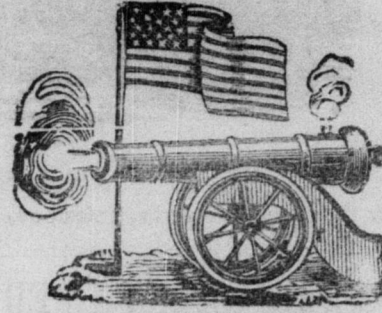
Resolved, That we truly sympathize with his friends and relatives in this sad and unexpected bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the deceased, each member of the society wear the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the editors of the Bedford "Inquirer" and "Gazette," for publication.

W. A. STEPHENS, H. P. WILLIAMS, W. S. SMITH, Committee.

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED



ALL OVER THE COUNTRY!

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—At noon, today, Mr. Lincoln received the announcement of his nomination, when his friends warmly congratulated him.

To-night the city is in a blaze of excitement. A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the State House, and was addressed by several prominent citizens.

The meeting adjourned at 9 P. M., and headed by the Young American Band, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lincoln and serenaed him. His appearance was the signal for immense cheering, and when quietness was finally restored.

Mr. Lincoln said that he did not suppose the visit was intended particularly for him as a private citizen, but rather as the representative of a great party. In reference to his position on the political questions of the day, he referred his numerous hearers to his public letters and speeches. The speech throughout was loudly applauded. It was very brief.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The nomination of Mr. Lincoln for President, by the Republican National Convention, has been received by Illinois and the Northwest with an enthusiasm unparalleled since the days of 1840.

The German Republicans formed also a large procession. The city is wild with excitement. All appear to have laid aside their gravity, and become boys again. Bonfires blaze at the corners of the streets.

BOSTON, May 18.—Mr. Lincoln's nomination for President was well received by the Republicans, who hailed the announcement with a salute of one hundred guns. It is proposed to have a grand ratification Meeting, at Faneuil Hall on Monday night.

MANCHESTER, May 18.—A salute was fired for the Lincoln nominees. Much excitement prevails, and the Republicans are perfectly satisfied.

BATH, Me., May 18.—A salute of one hundred guns, fireworks, ringing of bells, and a street procession with music, inaugurated the Republican campaign in this city.

CONCORD, N. H., May 18.—The Republicans of this city received Mr. Lincoln's nomination with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns, was fired, and bonfires lighted this evening, &c.

PORTLAND, May 18.—The Chicago nominations were received with great enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns, bonfires, &c.

BANOR, May 18.—One hundred guns were fired, and the Republicans are jubilant for the Chicago nominations.

NEW HAVEN, May 18.—The nominations of Lincoln and Hamlin are received with universal enthusiasm. A national salute is now being fired upon the green.

NEWARK, May 18.—A large spontaneous and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here this evening, ratifying and congratulating the Chicago nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Hamlin's rooms are crowded to-night with friends, congratulating him on his nomination. He had no expectation of receiving it, and was surprised when it was announced to him. The Republicans of this city, and the Republican Congressmen, are full of enthusiasm over the ticket. Mr. Douglas has repeatedly said to-day that the nomination of Mr. Lincoln was the strongest the Republicans could have made. A Republican ratification meeting will be held here next week.

DETROIT, May 18.—A salute of 100 guns, was fired here this afternoon, and bonfires and illuminations were the order of the evening, in honor of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin.

ALBANY, May 18.—9 P. M.—The Republicans of this city are now fairly waked up, and the wildest excitement prevails in regard to the nomination of Lincoln.

The Republicans of the City are now more reconciled to the nomination, and unite in hearty approval of it. They consider that while Lincoln may not be as strong in the States as Seward, he will be less objectional throughout the Union.

Since the reception of the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, no more animated scene has ever been witnessed in this city than has been seen this evening.

BUFFALO, May 18.—A salute was fired here this afternoon, upon the receipt of the news of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin.

ROCHESTER, May 18.—A salute of 100 guns was fired this afternoon by the Republicans, in honor of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 20.—One hundred guns were fired in this city yesterday in honor of the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

ITHACA, May 19.—One hundred guns are now being fired. Bands of music are parading the streets, and a large meeting is assembled, to celebrate the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago. Great enthusiasm prevails.

EASTON, May 19.—The nomination of Lincoln was received here yesterday afternoon with the utmost enthusiasm and satisfaction.—Arrangements were made to fire cannon, but, owing to the storm, it was postponed until this morning. It is now being fired.

READING, Pa., May 19.—There is great rejoicing among the Republicans here, and they fired one hundred guns for the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Republicans of Doylestown, Pa., on Monday had a rejoicing over the nomination of Lincoln, feeling confident that Pennsylvania can be carried for him. Everybody was pleased and in high spirits over the harmonious result of the Convention. We learn that there will be no third party strength anywhere outside of Philadelphia, and not much there.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the organ of Ex-President Fillmore is out in a strong article in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin. This is the only correct course for all to pursue who are opposed to Locofoeo corruption.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Reception at the Seat of Government.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

This is one of the proudest days ever witnessed in the metropolis of America. From every eminent point the Star Spangled Banner floated, and the sun never smiled more benignly upon any people. Frequent rains had laid the dust, the air was balmy, whilst the beautiful green sward and rich foliage of the trees presented a scene transporting and grateful to the mind. By the hour of nine every carriage, omnibus, coach and vehicle of every description were put in requisition to place whole families within the ample limits of our Washington navy yard, where the Japanese flag floated side by side with the American.

The hour of eleven arrived, and not less than ten thousand visitors could have been within the gates, whilst thousands more awaited events in the dwellings along the sideways of Garrison street, thronging the crossings of every avenue and street leading thereto, also the capitol grounds and all along Pennsylvania avenue.

Mayor Berret went aboard the Philadelphia, and was introduced to the Ambassadors. He extended to them a welcome in the name of the citizens of Washington, to which they acknowledged their thanks for the honor and the compliment.

The Japanese on the upper deck were evidently delighted with the scene; one of their party was engaged in taking sketches. An American daguerreotypist had erected his camera to take the picture.

The greatest excitement was everywhere exhibited. The club boats on the river, with the American and Japanese flags, added to the effect of the brilliant scene.

The treaty box was first brought from the boat, and was followed by the Japanese under the escort of several naval officers. They passed, as they landed, between the Japanese and American flags. Having approached to where Capt. Buchanan was standing, he, in the presence of his brother naval officers, welcomed the Ambassadors in the name of the United States. Reciprocating the kind feelings expressed by the Japanese Government, when the treaty was made by the gallant Commodore Perry, as a humble participant on this interesting occasion, he felt proud of being the medium of this reception on the part of his countrymen.

The dignitaries thus addressed through their interpreter, bowed their acknowledgements in response to the welcome accorded them.

While these ceremonies were progressing, a salute was fired from the battery. The military presented a beautiful appearance, ranged on either side of the plank-way, on which the visitors walked to the gate where the cortege was formed.

The advance was formed by the President's Mounted Guard; the Japanese officials followed in carriages. The United States marines and the District military followed. The marine band, and other bands of music, were interspersed among the military.

The sidewalks along Pennsylvania avenue were crowded, and every window commanding a view was blocked up with the curious. Great excitement prevailed throughout the entire distance between the Navy Yard and the headquarters of the Japanese. So dense was the crowd of pedestrians and carriages that the procession occupied more than an hour in traversing the distance from the Capitol to Willard's Hotel. The resident population were more excited and enthusiastic than ever before, and the march through the city was a perfect ovation. The reception rooms, at Willard's, were thronged with the wives, sisters, and daughters of the dignitaries of the country, who had assembled to receive and welcome the visitors. Over an hour was required in the exchange of courtesies before the wearied travelers were allowed to retire to their quarters, after which the military retired and the crowd gradually dispersed.

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Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters, which were handed to the President, and by him to Mr. Cass.

The principal Ambassador of the Japanese then addressed the President as follows:

"His Majesty, the Tycoon, has commanded us that we respectfully express to His Majesty, the President of the United States, in his name, as follows:

"Desiring to establish, on a firm and lasting foundation, the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries, that lately the plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty, now he has ordered us to conclude the ratification of the treaty in your principal city of Washington. Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relations shall be held more and more lasting, and be very happy to have your friendly feeling. That you have brought us to the United States, and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war."

Having delivered their message they retired, bowing to the President and the Cabinet respectfully in leaving their presence.

They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly, as before, when the President addressed them as follows.—Mr. Portman interpreting to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal Envoy.

"I give you cordial welcome as representatives of His Imperial Majesty, the Tycoon of Japan, to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first embassy which your great empire has ever accredited to any foreign power has been sent to the U. States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between these two great countries.

The treaty of commerce, whose ratification you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefit and blessings to the people both of Japan and of the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessel of war, whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land, under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence amongst us, which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit different portions of our country, we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly sovereign whom you so worthily represent."

The President handed them a copy of his address, and then shook hands with them.

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced.

Captain Dupont was prominent in this part of the ceremony.

The cabinet officers were presented in the following order.—Cobb, Floyd, Toucey, Thompson, Holt and Black, and their relative official positions briefly explained.

Lieutenant-General Scott was next introduced, and they warmly greeted him, evidently delighted with his fine commanding appearance, and in view of his public position.

General Cass asked for Vice-President Breckinridge, to introduce him, but he was absent.

Speaker Pennington, as Speaker of the House, was then introduced to the distinguished visitors.

The Japanese again repeated their profound bows in finally retiring, then the impressive scene closed.

Mr. Cass privately said, referring to the ample trowsers, that they would look better with hoops.

The crowd slowly dispersed, and the Japanese returned to their hotel in the same order that they went to the President's house, evidently delighted with the imposing proceedings.

Among the army officers present were Lieut. General Scott's General Totten, Jessup, Churchill and Johnson; Colonels Roberts, Thomas, Cook, Craig, Childs and Taylor, and Major Ramsey; and of the navy, Capt. Smith, Subrook, Buchanan, Tatnall, and Colonel Harris, of the marine corps. They were in full dress and made a splendid appearance.

A French naval officer was in the distinguished throng.

In addition to other gentlemen holding high public positions, where Mini-tter Preston and Assistant Secretary of State Appleton.

The letter accrediting the Japanese Commissioners to the government of the United States was unrolled from a large and magnificent scarlet satin envelope.

When the Embassy first retired from the East room, it was for the purpose of bringing with them the Imperial or principal Ambassador, who according to etiquette, could not be present at the delivery of the letter accrediting them.

The demeanor of the Japanese was exceedingly grave and solemn. Their appearance contrasted strangely, but impressively, with that of the deeply interested spectators. During the entire ceremony, whenever the eyes of a Japanese official were raised from the ground they were directed to the President, and to his countenance only. So rigidly was this practice observed that it seems that not one of the Japanese could have seen the countenances of those surrounding them, excepting those of the few distinguished gentlemen to whom they were introduced.

Some of the Japanese, during the afternoon, took an airing in carriages.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—Visit to the State Department.—WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Japanese Ambassadors, together with the principal officers, numbering eight persons in all, accompanied by the naval commission, proceeded to the State Department about noon to-day, and, after the customary preliminaries, were introduced to Secretary Cass by Capt. Dupont.

Gen. Cass courteously invited them to seats, when, in the name of the President, he extended to them a grateful welcome to this country. He assured their excellencies that the mission on which they had arrived was of great importance, and as such was appreciated by this government, it being the first visit of an embassy from Japan. The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty he trusted would result in a further development of the commercial intercourse already commenced, and he assured them that in whatever part of the country their excellencies may visit, they will meet with a cordial welcome. In conclusion, he repeated