The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1860.

Editorial Page.—Washington by Mail; Thirty-Sixth Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts; Spanish Sixtees; Clerical Force of the Government; Letter from Steadman; Three Days Later from Europe; An Exciting Rescue Case. FOURTH PAGE.—A Japanese Ball; Forty-Two Days Without Food; The Captured Steamers of the Marin Expedition; A New Mormon Movement; Marine Intelligence.

The Charleston Convention.

A full account of the voyage of the steamer Keystone State, from Philadelphia to Charleston, will be found in THE PRESS of this morning, together with the proceedings of the Convention itself, and some interesting speculations in regard to the result of its deliberations. The strong current of feeling existing among the Democracy of the whole country in favor of the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS is evidently exercising a strong influence upon the delegates, notwithstanding the crafty schemes of the Administration to thwart the wishes of the party which endowed it with power. The action upon the preliminary questions connected with the organization, and especially in regard to the New York and Illinois delegations, indicates a disposition to treat the great Illinois Senator fairly, and to attach no undue importance to the counsels of the ultraists of Alabama, Mississippi, etc., or the sycophantic tools of power, composed of such men as the Danite delegation, under the command of the Chicago postmaster, whose efforts to obtain seats in the Convention, made at the instance of the Administration, are evidently regarded with contemptuous indignation.

The Attempt to Enforce the Unit Rule.

The attempt of the Administration delegates at Charleston, from Pennsylvania, to compel the whole delegation of the State to cast its vote as a unit, is but another proof of the unscrupulous disregard for the popular will and reckless partisan tyranny of the adherents of the Administration. This whole question was deliberately and fully considered by the Democracy of Pennsylvania before the delegates to the last State Convention were sent to Reading, and after they arrived there it was one of the most prominent subjects upon which they acted. The Administration forces made a weak attempt, in that body, to no control it so as to force the delegation to vote as a unit; but in the presence of an immense mass of the Democracy of our State, and with the utmost place around them strongly impregnated with a vigorous Pennsylvania sentiment, they failed entirely in this scheme, and it was thus distinctly understood at Reading that inasmuch as no candidate was presented from our own State, and as there was no absolute union and harmony of sentiment among the Democracy of the State in support of any one candidate, the delegates to Charleston should not only be selected by the delegates from their respective districts in the State Convention, but that when they arrived at Charleston they should be left entirely free to act in accordance with their individual judgments.

No one acquainted with the feeling which animated the Reading Convention can doubt, for a moment, that it would have indignantly rejected a resolution compelling the delegation to cast its vote as a unit, particularly when it is remembered that the resolution, which would have obtained the same object in another way, providing that the delegation should be selected by a packed committee controlled by Administration influences, was defeated by a vote of two to one, after a long and animated debate on the subject. In all the Northern States in which a real uniformity of sentiment in regard to a Presidential candidate existed, and in which a strong desire was felt that State delegations should act as a unit, direct instructions to that effect were adopted by the State Conventions. This was particularly the case in New York and in most of the Northwestern States, and wherever a conviction existed on this subject among the constituency represented sufficiently strong to justify and demand such action.

Now that the Administration delegates at Charleston have discovered that only a minority of their associates are prepared to sustain DOUGLAS throughout the contest, they have attempted, in a tyrannical and unjust manner, to drown the voice of the minority of the delegation, in clear defiance of the will and desire of the State Convention which clothed them with power, and in utter disregard of the fraternal spirit and disposition to show fair play to the whole Democracy of the State, which was the predominant sentiment at Reading. Some men seem to be born tyrants and unprincipled schemers, and those who have rendered themselves conspicuous in this iniquitous scheme evidently belong to this category.

Battle for the Championship.

Inquiries have been made of us—some people really do believe that Editors can answer *all* questions—whether we think it probable that the boxing-match between SAYERS, the Champion of the British Prize Ring, and HEENAN, the American, really has taken place, although HEENAN was bound over to keep the peace.

Forming our opinion from a knowledge of the English law, and the scanty information received by the steamers *America* and *Australasian*, we arrived at the conclusion that the legal action avowedly taken to prevent the fight for the Championship would not be successful—provided that SAYERS and HEENAN continued willing to fight. Nobody can doubt that both men are in earnest.

The only facts which have transpired are, that Hertfordshire, in which many prize fights have taken place, from its vicinity to London, has an active Chief Constable, who obtained a warrant for the apprehension of HEENAN, on the ground of his notorious intention to fight, which the law considers a purposed breach of the peace; that HEENAN, having been arrested, was held in bail not to commit such breach; that if he should commit it, by fighting, the only penalty which the law would think of enforcing (except he killed his opponent) would be a forfeiture of the bail; and that, as this is fixed only at $200, that would be no object at all. Moreover, the remarkably low figure at which the bail was fixed, coupled with the fact that, some weeks ago, the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that Government did not contemplate interfering, tends to strengthen the conviction that this is merely a colorable, and not a real, attempt to stop the fight. It is just upon the cards that parties who desired the fight to take place had HEENAN arrested and compelled to enter recognizances in order to throw dust in the eyes of those who really are earnest in their enmity to prize fighting. Popular opinion in England desires this battle to take place, and, therefore, the Home Secretary refused to incur public disfavor by preventing it.

We hold, then, firmly believing both men to be in earnest, that such a petty forfeiture as this would not have prevented the fight. Besides, HEENAN is bound over not to fight in England, and the battle might come off, without any forfeiture of bail, either in Scotland or Ireland—provided "the beaks," *alias* the magistrates, did not step in, on the spot, to prevent it. If any quiet, out-of-the-way place could be found, where the contest could take place without the police knowing it—and such places abound, not far from London—the battle has probably been fought and won ere this.

Removal of Mr. McClees' Galleries.

Among the recent removals on Chestnut street, that of Mr. McClees' Photograph and Daguerreotype Galleries has attracted unusual attention. Mr. McClees has long stood at the head of his profession as a successful photographer, and his rooms (formerly at 408 Chestnut street) have been a popular place of attraction to visitors. His removal now to No. 916 Chestnut street has secured to him many additional advantages. The light of his operating room (which is on the third floor, and consequently not obstructed by adjacent buildings, as is generally the case in other locations) is unrivaled. Indeed, so marked is this improvement, that he pictures are now taken in half the time formerly required for the purpose, in all other respects the same from a letter visit to his recent gallery, the arrangements and appointments of his present quarters are correspondingly superior. The entire third floor is more conveniently arranged for the reception of the various departments of his business, and the accommodations for visitors are ample and complete. The adjacent rooms are occupied by Mr. McClees, as a picture gallery, in which are exhibited specimens of the art, in all its branches, from the ordinary photograph to the finest oil painting. The collection of pictures is very extensive, and, in addition to the works of art, there are many curiosities, which will be found well worth the attention of the visitor. The establishment of Mr. McClees is, we believe, the only one of the kind in the Union, in which a lady is employed as a retoucher. This department is under the charge of Miss Hamilton, who is, we understand, the only lady who has ever been employed in the Union.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1860.

The great Presidential game, which begins to-day at Charleston, is watched by the American millions with unusual interest. The players are skilful, desperate, and experienced partisans. Who holds the winning cards it is impossible now to predict. That Douglas has the people at his back, and that his nomination is greatly desired by them, it would be insane to deny. It is conceded that if he is defeated at Charleston the Democracy are defeated in the country. It is admitted that he is a statesman of amazing capacity and extended experience, and that if he were elected he would make a safe and conservative President; that he would exterminate secession in the South, and disunion in the North. Why not nominate this man? The politicians in the pay of the Administration, and in the interest of the extreme South, reply, by deeds, if not in words, "Douglas must be punished, because he has been true to his principles. He must be defeated, because he resisted the treacheries of the Administration; and we are resolved that he shall be put down if we annihilate the Democracy by doing it." Gradually the efforts and the expedients of these men are being made manifest. Their first demonstration was to demoralize the New England delegates to Charleston. This has been done. The *modus operandi* as to Massachusetts is curious. At the Democratic Convention a year ago in that State, the Douglas men defeated the Administration "horse, foot, and dragoons." Gen. Whitney, among others, was chosen a delegate at large, defeating Mr. Buchanan's collector of Boston and other officials. Whitney was loud in his professions of devotion to the Little Giant. Suddenly, however, and it is supposed through the manipulation of Mr. W. H. N. Swift, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, (the same whose live-oak contract you have heard of,) General Whitney was offered and accepted the place of collector of Boston, and Mr. Buchanan's friend, Austin, removed. The condition was supposed to be that Whitney should desert Douglas; but he came here and assured the latter that his appointment would not, in the slightest, change his purpose. The next development was the appointment by Whitney of several of the district delegates to positions in the Boston custom house, and the next his own open defection, and the defection of others equally positively for Douglas until they got into office. The same is charged as to Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. I have no time to write more. OCCASIONAL.

LETTER FROM OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENT.

FULL LIST OF THE DELEGATES AND OTHER PASSENGERS—TRIP DOWN THE DELAWARE—SELECTION OF BERTHS—ACCOMMODATIONS ON BOARD—ENGIONEERING AMONG THE DELEGATES—CARD PARTIES—MOCK JACK CUMMINGS—THE GLORIES—THE STRAINS S. R. SPAULDING WITH NEW ENGLAND DELEGATION ON BOARD, OVERTAKEN—EXTRAORDINARY POETICAL TRIBUTE TO THE VIRTUES OF LAGER BEER—THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE DELEGATION—RIVALRY OF DAWSON AND BIGLER—SUPPORED PREFERENCES OF THE DELEGATES.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ON BOARD SUMMER KEYSTONE STATE,
FRIDAY, April 20, 1860.

The party which took passage on the "Keystone State" on Wednesday afternoon last left Philadelphia in good spirits. They were flattered by the large number of friends who thronged the steamer to bid them adieu, and by the crowd which lined the surrounding wharves to witness their departure. Sea travel was a new thing to almost every man on board, but the weather was delightful, the Delaware calm, and the opinion universal among all who were not going that no trouble would be experienced from sea-sickness. This assurance, that our voyage was to be an unusually pleasant one, satisfied a number of the delegates who had come on board evidently determined to be sick the moment the boat started, and for the first night the party *was as jovial and as happy as it was possible to be.* As an Philadelphia paper published a correct list of the passengers on board, prior to our sailing, such list not having been made out until some time after we left Philadelphia, I now give it to you, classifying the delegates and the outsiders:

DELEGATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

J. McKibbin, G. Nelson Smith, W. Montgomery, Hon. Owen Jones, A. J. Glossbrenner, T. Cunningham, John Cessna, A. H. Coffroth, H. W. Weir, J. Saltzer, Hr. R. R. Evans, P. Lauer, John Ross, John Dewart, Jas. Bigler, John J. Dawson, Geo. Taylor, Jas. Blair, John Scheer, Jos. B. Baker, F. W. Hughes, R. Brockaed, N. B. Browne, Ass Parker, C. Hottenstein, Geo. Sanderson, J. M. Kunkel, J. Guntner, J. C. Smith, John Roberts, M. A. Guernsey, J. O. Cassidy, H. B. North, F. Vansant, J. Painter.

Peter Ent, a substitute for W. J. Woodward, of Luzerne county.

Dr. Gray, a substitute for James Lindsay, of Green county.

Edward Campbell, a substitute for Roddy Patterson, of Pittsburg.

Samuel McKee, a substitute for John Q. Dunn, of Pittsburg.

James Dunlap, a substitute for L. Z. Mitchell, of Butler county.

Mr. Chief Clerk, of Lancaster, a man and substitute of Arnold Plumer, of Venango.

DELEGATES FROM OTHER STATES.

Charles Mecomber, of Massachusetts.
Mr. Parsons, of Rhode Island.
Jos. Maxwell, of Wilmington, Delaware.
C. G. P. Walker, of New York.
R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Hon. Jas. Campbell, Postmaster General; H. Martin, of Philadelphia; William Betz, of Philadelphia; J. E. Gotaris, of Pittsburg; Mr. Dixon, of Washington City, brother of Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut; Peter Mohr, Jack Cummings, of Philadelphia; J. P. Crawford; Frederick A. Server, of Philadelphia; R. J. Haldeman, of Philadelphia, with his lady; Capt. Theodore Chandler; Samuel W. Black, Governor of Nebraska; Geo. McCandless, president Keystone Club; C. D. Gillette, of Philadelphia; Dr. Hoffman, the Corinthian commander of Chicago; Gen. Kane, of Chicago; Senator Powell, of Kentucky; James B. Clay, of Kentucky; William Preston, of Kentucky; Mr. Shannon, the young editor Washington *Constitution*; James Bernard Campbell, of Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Philadelphia; Mr. Fowler, of New York; Mr. W. Butler, jeweler, of Philadelphia; Joseph Severns, editor *Argus*, Philadelphia; Mr. Agnew, of Lebanon county; Mr. W. H. Gillis, J. S. Tilney, of Philadelphia; Mr. Coppens, of New Orleans; Mr. McGinness, editor New Orleans *Delta*; Mr. Agnew, Mr. Bringhurst; Detective Officer Taggart, of Philadelphia—in all seventy-eight persons.

Every effort was made to induce the whole Pennsylvania delegation to go down by sea, but some fourteen refused to purchase tickets, preferring to travel by land. The following are the names of the delegates who are not on board, and whom we expect to meet at Charleston: Henry M. Phillips, Josiah Randall, Samuel Magargee, (John Robbins' substitute,) Hiester Clymer of Berks, T. B. Wilson of Bucks, B. J. Haldeman, Hendrick B. Wright of Luzerne, C. L. Ward of Tioga, H. G. Dent, James Mill, John J. Shutterlee, S. P. Johnson, W. A. Galbraith, Judge Gaylord Church, (Joseph Derrickson's substitute.)

The trip down the Delaware was a quiet one. The delegates collected in knots on deck and engaged in conversation, or roamed about the boat inspecting the berths and other conveniences of the wooden house they expected to make their home for a week or two. There being only twenty-three state rooms, there was great anxiety to know who the lucky occupants were to be, and when opposite Chester notice was given that, according to arrangement, lots were to be drawn for berths, there was a general rush for the cabin, where the lottery was to be held. Postmaster Browne, who appeared to be master of ceremonies on board, held a number of tickets in his hand, which he said he had numbered from one to one hundred and five, and asked the pleasure of those present as to how the drawing should take place. Major Jack Cummings moved that the tickets be placed in Mr. Browne's hat, and he will shake them before any were taken.

Mr. Browne considered this proposition a good one, and acted upon it. He placed the tickets in a hat, which Mr. Montgomery held above his head, that no man could see the number he drew before he got it out of the hat, and then each one, as his name was called, stepped up and drew a number. When Joe McKibbin's name was called he was some distance from the hat, and his father, who was near it, calling over to him, asked him whether he should draw for him. "Oh, no," replied Joe, "I do not want any Administration man to draw for me." This was said in a spirit of fun, and created a laugh. The drawing occupied about half an hour, and after it was over, each man was busy arranging his baggage and making his quarters comfortable. Those who secured state-rooms considered themselves most fortunate, whilst those who were forced to go below and occupy the temporary berths which had been put up for the party in the lower cabin, consoled themselves with the reflection that when we got out to sea they would have no cause to regret being in a part of the boat where they would not feel the roll so sensibly as if they were in the state-rooms aft. There was no cause for any one to complain, for everything about the "Keystone State" gave evidence that Mr. Histon had spared no pains to provide for our comfort, and when supper was partaken, shortly after, it was unanimously voted that we were in good hands, and would be well cared for during the trip. I very soon found that there was an abundance of liquor on board. Some of the delegates had brought whiskey with them, and others were provided with brandy and champagne. Lauer, of Berks, has several barrels of lager and ale on board, of his own celebrated brewing, and one of the Western delegates has some whiskey with him fifteen years old, which is highly respected for its age and many good qualities. Besides, there is a bar on board, where fancy drinks are mixed and liquor of all kinds furnished. The charges are very moderate, ordinary drinks being furnished at ten cents a glass.

The Keystone State is as good as any hotel I ever stopped at, and when we reach Charleston those on board will be able to entertain their friends with as much hospitality, and dine them and wine them as well as if they were stopping at the Continental Hotel or the Girard House.

There was a good deal of feeling around among the delegates during Wednesday evening by the friends of Breckinridge, Douglas, and Guthrie, to ascertain the strength of their favorites in the delegation. Bigler, Baker, Martin, Senator Powell, J. E. Clay, Browne, of the *Constitution*, and other Breckinridge men, were busy electioneering all the evening, whilst Montgomery, Coffroth, Cassidy, Joe McKibbin, and Hinsline, were equally on the alert and active for the "little Giant." J. B. Guntner, of Pittsburg, U. S. appraiser at large, represented the interests of his namesake, and entered into a friendly contest, with the Breckinridge wirepullers for control of the delegates understood to be unpledged.

Meanwhile, card-parties were formed both in the upper and lower saloons, and the delegates indulged in a little game of euchre, or brag, at the same time that they explained their own preferences, or ascertained those of others. The utmost good feeling prevailed on *all sides*, and, indeed, has prevailed up to this time. William Badger, Esq., United States Navy Agent of Philadelphia, presided over a game of euchre in the lower cabin, but he played nervously, because he was afraid we should get out to sea and he should be sick without knowing it. He was continually sending the cabin-boy upstairs to ascertain our whereabouts, and a wag from New Orleans happening, on one of these occasions, to hear him despatch the boy to learn where we were, sent him back with the message that we were on the Keystone State, a joke which was relished immensely by all except Badger himself.

By midnight we were outside of Delaware bay, and had got fairly to sea. Very few remained up after this to become accustomed to old Ocean, but turned in, hoping that they would wake up in the morning sailors. There seemed to be a general dread of sea sickness, and when morning came, and one after another appeared on deck, the miserable feeling of nausea which precedes the sickness was evidenced on more than one face. Major Jack Cummings, who, during the afternoon and evening before, had entertained the company with a glowing eulogy on Mr. Buchanan, and who could out-talk, out-laugh, out-eat, and out-drink anybody on board, seemed to have entirely lost all his faculties, and I do not believe would have exhibited any feeling if he had received sudden and authentic information of his removal from the naval storekeepership.

There were others in a still more pitiable condition. Postmaster Swarr of Lancaster, Postmaster Browne of Philadelphia, Collector Baker, Navy Agent Badger, Montgomery, Cassidy, Blood, and a large number besides, were completely down. Dawson, Bigler, and Martin suffered considerably, but managed to keep about. During Thursday very little transpired. The delegates were too sick to talk or be talked to, and the outside pressure was so weak that it would not have moved a fly. Down in the state-rooms and cabins nothing but *sick* men, and up on deck the same miserable objects. The sea was as smooth as glass almost, and the weather charming, and, yet, strange to say, nearly all the passengers were sick. About 2 o'clock P. M., the S. R. Spaulding was discovered some distance ahead on our right. This steamship, which is carrying the New England delegation down, was to have left Baltimore on Wednesday at three o'clock in the evening, and, as we had not left Philadelphia until after that, we were rather surprised that she should not be farther on her way. About nine o'clock in the evening we rounded Cape Hatteras. The sea runs very high at this point, and those who had heretofore escaped expected the worst here. I did not notice much more sickness, however, and you will excuse me for noticing so much before. Indeed, there was very little else to attract attention. From the time we had come in sight of the Spalding we continued to gain on her until shortly after passing Hatteras, when we came abreast of her, she being a quarter of a mile to our right. An exchange of civilities now took place, rockets were fired, and the party aboard each boat cheered lustily. There was a band of music on board the Spalding, which struck up "Oh, carry me back," followed by "Yankee Doodle," and the party also burned a blue light, and fired a gun. This was regarded by the officers on our boat as an invitation to lay to and have a closer interchange of civilities, but it was not deemed prudent to do so, and we pursued our course, gradually leaving our friend behind us. This morning, on rising, I found the Spalding some eight or ten miles astern. The weather still continued pleasant, and the sea calm, and as most of those who had been affected were recovering the deck presented quite a lively appearance. Several gentlemen who were afraid to trust themselves in the warm cabin had their breakfasts brought up, and later in the morning champagne and lager beer were brought on deck, and a few glasses round made everybody feel cheerful. Stories were told and songs were sung. Nelson Smith gave us the "Dutch Compagnie," with great effect. The following couplet was loudly applauded in honor of Lauer:

"Too much champagne is very bad stuff,
But too much lager beer is not quite enough."

Nearly the whole company appeared on deck, and canvassing again began. The Breckinridge men evidently thought, and still think, they have the inside track of the delegation, though they are rather suspicious of some of their men, Collector Baker, in particular, whom they regard as playing for Lane. Bigler, Baker, Browne, and other Administration men being for Breckinridge has not helped him any, but has rather driven off friends. Vansant and Reifsnyder, in particular, have declared against him, and now express a preference for Guthrie. The Douglas men claim that both will go for their favorite on the first ballot, and are certain that they will have them, together with Lauer, Owen Jones, Hiester Clymer, and F. W. Hughes on the second.

Bigler and Dawson are now maneuvring for the chairmanship of the delegation, and are both playing a fine game for it. I think the hostility of the Administration to Bigler is shown in this struggle, because Baker, the representative of Mr. Buchanan, is working for Dawson. Our Senator, though, stands a much better chance than Dawson, if either is to be elected, for he can control several of the *anti-Administration votes*. It is said that Francis W. Hughes, who was Attorney General of Pennsylvania when Bigler was Governor, and Frank Vansant, whom he appointed fieur inspector of the State, will vote for him, and as it is a pretty close contest between the Breckinridge or Administration men and the anti-Administration or Douglas and Guthrie men, Baker, Browne, and the rest of the official pack may be forced to take him as against Hendrick B. Wright, John Cessna, or Lewis C. Cassidy. Wright, it is said, has the best claim to the chairmanship of the delegation, because he has served in more National Conventions than any other man in the present delegation; has presided over one or both Houses of our Legislature, and was the president of the Baltimore Convention in 1840, when Polk was nominated. No formal meeting of the delegation will be held until we reach Charleston; but if, to-*morrow*, when we get in, the balance of the delegation are there, a meeting will be held immediately, and not only the question of chairmanship decided, but also as to whether the delegation shall vote as a unit. It is not probable that the delegation will so vote, the Reading Convention not having so instructed. It is very hard to ascertain the leanings of the various delegates, but, so far as I have learned, they now stand as follows for the first ballot. A few hours in Charleston may, and I think will, make great changes:

FOR BRECKINRIDGE—Messrs. Bigler, Baker, Dawson, M'Kibbin, Hugh Clark, N. B. Browne, John Roberts, Dr. Evans, George M'Henry, Swarr, North, Hottenstein, Ent, Reilly, Glossbrenner, G. N. Smith, Ed. Campbell, Samuel M'Kee, James A. Gibson, James Dunlap, A. A. Plumer, and K. L. Blood—22.

FOR DOUGLAS—Montgomery, Cassidy, Ross, John Cessna, A. H. Coffroth, H. W. Weir, I. Painter, Dr. Gray, Judge Cunningham, Dr. Gloninger—10.

FOR GUTHRIE—Owen Jones, Frank Vansant, P. Lauer, F. W. Hughes, Reifsnyder—5.

FOR D. S. DICKINSON—H. A. Guernsey, of Tioga.

The delegates who have gone by land, it is believed, will stand as follows:

FOR BRECKINRIDGE—Josiah Randall and H. H. Dent.

FOR DOUGLAS—T. B. Wilson, Samuel Megargee, R. J. Haldeman, Hendrick B. Wright, C. L. Ward, Jas. Nill, Jno. J. Shutterlee, S. P. Johnson, W. A. Galbraith, Judge Church—10.

FOR JOE LANE—Henry M. Phillips.

I have given Breckinridge every vote his friends claim, but I do not believe he will receive as large a vote as I have given him. Even the Breckinridge men admit that there is a strong possibility of Douglas gaining votes on every ballot succeeding the first. It will be observed that a number of the districts are split, that is, that the delegates are divided in their preferences, as in the First district, where Cassidy is for Douglas, and Reilly is for Breckinridge. If the unit rule is not adopted, or some arrangement provided for such cases, a number of half votes will be cast.

I have given you a rapid sketch of our trip and the probable action of our delegation. As soon as we touch shore, and something definite is known, I will write you further.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—We have just reached the bar, and as the tide is out we are obliged to wait until daylight to-morrow morning. We have made the run from the steamer's wharf at Philadelphia in fifty-five hours. As I write, we are at anchor just outside of the bar, and the Spalding is coming up. We will have a good time lying together until morning.

MADAME DE WOLOWSKI.—We have to announce the arrival from Paris, by the steamship Arago, of Madame L. Gomez de Wolowski, prima donna of the Royal Italian Opera. She is the wife of Mons. Alexander Wolowski, the pianist and composer, and is reported to enjoy a great European reputation. We may probably hear her in some of her favorite operas.

"WANTED—A SUBJECT."—In an article thus designated, in Friday's *Press*, the address of Moss Brother & Co., Publishers and Stationers, was erroneously stated as South Fourth street. It should have been 430 Market street.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALES—Extra valuable real estate, stocks, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sale to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will comprise twenty-eight properties, country seats, farms, and city property; a large portion peremptory sales, by order of executors, trustees, assignees, the sheriff, and others. See catalogues, 20 pages, and advertisements.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of boots, shoes, and brogans; Panama, braid, and palm-leaf hats; travelling bags, leather trunks, &c., &c., embracing samples of 750 packages, and a prime assortment, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on a credit, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market street.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM CHARLESTON.

DOUGLAS MEN EXULTANT.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS INDICATE HIS NOMINATION.

THE NEW YORK CONTEST.

CALEB CUSHING TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

PLAN OF THE ANTI-DOUGLAS MEN.

Course of the Friends of Breckinridge.

The Cagger Delegation from New York.

ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE HALL.

THE DOUGLAS DELEGATION TO BE ADMITTED.

The Danites not Before the Committee at all.

The Pennsylvania Delegation—The Unit Rule—Postmaster Browne.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS"

CHARLESTON, April 23, 1860.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS in this city are, this evening, in an exultant and jubilant mood, and rejoice very much over the proceedings of today.

GWIN, SLIDELL, and the extremists of the South generally, made a stand on the point of admitting the Wood delegation, from New York, and excluding the Soft or Cagger delegation; but they have been badly beaten on this question. The Convention decided, by an immense majority, to allow the Cagger delegation to participate in its organization, and it is regarded as substantially settled that the Wood delegation will be excluded.

A meeting of the Committee on Permanent Organization has been held, and it is agreed to report the name of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, as permanent president of the Convention. There was little contest on this question, for after CUSHING's name was proposed, a delegate from Illinois moved that it should be unanimously agreed to; and this proposition was adopted.

The enemies of DOUGLAS are now making strenuous exertions to unite the South in a firm and unbroken phalanx against him, and to persuade them to maintain this attitude until they are enabled by all the influences they can wield to create a division among his friends in the Northern delegations.

It is part of this plan to give but little prominence to the name of BRECKINRIDGE during the early ballotings of the Convention, and at first it will scarcely be presented at all. The friends of the Vice President hope by this policy to satisfy the friends of GUTHRIE, and thus allay the angry feeling which has been aroused among them, and by complimentary votes for various candidates to acquire additional influence, and then finally to combine the South on him, and, with the aid of the votes Pennsylvania and New Jersey are supposed to be willing to furnish for him, and the show of strength thus obtained, to induce New York and New England to finally break from DOUGLAS and unite upon the Vice President.

If the friends of DOUGLAS, however, stand firm, I regard his nomination as certain.

The member of the Committee on Organization from New York was an early supporter of the selection of CALEB CUSHING as permanent president of the Convention—a strong motive for this being his desire to secure the aid of CUSHING's friends in favor of the admission of the Cagger delegation, inasmuch as the claims of the Wood delegation will be very warmly supported by a considerable number of the delegates. But it is reported that the Cagger delegation will themselves vote to retain their seats if such action is necessary to enable them to do so; and in this event their admission is certain.

Some of the delegates opposed to DOUGLAS claim that the action of the Committee on Organization in favor of the choice of CALEB CUSHING as permanent president is a strong indication of his defeat, but this idea is scouted by his friends.

The proceedings of the Convention, thus far, have been more harmonious than was anticipated. The crowd in attendance, though large, is yet quite small in comparison with the immense numbers who attended the National Convention of 1856, held at Cincinnati.

Though tickets of admission can readily be obtained, the galleries were not filled to-day. The hall is comfortable, but so full that it is difficult to obtain a proper supply of the much-needed air through the windows, and speakers are not easily heard.

The Committee on Credentials met this evening, and much interest was felt in its deliberations. The Illinois case was first taken up. But so thoroughly was the Danite delegation convinced of the absurdity of its pretensions that after taking all the trouble of formally appointing a delegation, etc., it did not even appear before the committee, and the Douglas delegates were unanimously given their seats, as there was no pretext presented for contesting them.

The case of the New York delegation is now *under consideration. A report in favor of the* Cagger delegation is generally anticipated. Mr. BUTTERWORTH has been admitted into it as a substitute for an absentee. No doubt seems to be entertained that a majority of the Cagger delegation are firm friends of DOUGLAS, and as it is instructed to vote as a unit, that he will thus receive the 35 votes of New York; but his majority in the delegation is not very large.

The Pennsylvania delegation had two meetings to-day, but nothing important was done. BIGLER, BAKER, & Co. did not make a second attempt to enforce the unit rule. JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq., of your city, proposed that N. B. BROWNE, your Postmaster, should be selected as the member of the National Democratic Committee from your State; but this suggestion was received with a storm of indignation, and the motion was withdrawn.

It is not improbable that the balloting may be commenced to-morrow, particularly if an evening session is held, but the anti-Douglas men, more especially Mr. SLIDELL, are endeavoring to postpone the balloting, in order to gain time to operate among the delegates.

If New York and some of the New England States do not play falsely, Douglas will get the nomination.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES to "THE PRESS."

WASHINGTON, April 23.

THE DOUBLE BIRTH-DAY.

Judge DOUGLAS is forty-seven, and Mr. BUCHANAN sixty-seven years old to-day. The occasion is being celebrated, though in different ways, at Charleston and elsewhere. The one is honored, the other dishonored.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

There are illegal and revolutionary squatter Governments in the three unorganized Territories of Pike's Peak, Nevada, and Dacotah; and yet the Administration does not interpose to put them down. It is only Popular Sovereignty under the law that Mr. BUCHANAN seeks to suppress.

HON. GEO. BRIGGS, OF NEW YORK.

The American Representative in Congress from New York city has declared his determination to support DOUGLAS for President.

TROUBLE IN THE CABINET.

GOV. WALKER's revelations have created quite a commotion in the Presidential household. The question is, which of the Cabinet induced the President to forfeit his word and desert his friends and his principles? Was it Mr. THOMPSON, of the Interior, or the gallant COBB, of the Treasury?

A FULL SENATE THIS MORNING.

There was a large assemblage in the Senate this morning, Vice President BRECKINRIDGE in the chair. All the Democratic candidates for President in the Chamber—DOUGLAS, DAVIS, LANE, and the rest. Adjourned without doing business.

NO DESPATCHES FROM CHARLESTON.

Great indignation is manifested at the scarcity of despatches from Charleston. Members of Congress are in considerable tribulation.

THE TEMPER OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

Judge DOUGLAS bears himself proudly and well. He is ready for any fate, and his friends are for him or *nobody*.

[DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER M'LANE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Although the instructions to Mr. McLane, as minister to China, issued more than six years ago, have just been made public, they are considered by statesmen here as interesting, in view of the fact that they are in accordance with the policy pursued by the Administration, through him, toward Mexico.

As to China, he was entrusted with large discretion, and advised to establish "the most unrestricted intercourse between that Empire and the United States." It was considered most desirable that any commercial treaty he might be able to conclude should provide not only for a reciprocal free trade in all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either nation, but for transportation in vessels belonging to each. "Should the revolutionary movement be successful and the political power of the country pass into other hands," the instructions continued, "you will, at your discretion, recognise the Government *de facto*, and treat with it as with the existing Government of the country. If the Empire shall be divided and several Governments be organized within its present limits, promoting stability, you will present yourself to each as the American representative, and enter into treaties with them, etc."

THREATENED PROSECUTION OF MR. SCHNABEL.

Attorney General Black intends prosecuting Mr. Schnabel on the charge of perjury, growing out of his testimony before the Covode committee. His most intimate friends say that he distinctly admitted the existence of the President's letter, as recently published, but denied the existence of one of the character the witness described in the course of conversation, and which Mr. Walker never even pretended to have in his possession. It is further stated that Mr. Black, acting by the advice of his friends, has made no reply to Mr. Walker; but in a note addressed to Mr. Walker's friend, Senator Brown, and on Saturday delivered by Secretary Thompson, he denied the existence of any reason why Governor Walker should request him to go out of the District to receive a hostile message, even if he were not conscientiously opposed to that mode of adjusting differences.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, left for New York this afternoon, and will address the Republicans of Brooklyn, by invitation, on Thursday evening.

The Democratic National Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 23.—The Convention assembled at noon, there being a full attendance from every State.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee.

Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was chosen temporary chairman, and in taking his seat returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, made a speech in defence of Southern rights under the Constitution, and against what he called sectional and fanatical aggression.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, argued that a revision of the tariff is a necessity, especially in view of the fact that the revenue from imports falls far short of 1856. After combatting the doctrine of free-trade, he said he would treat of agriculture, manufactures, and mining alike, as all contribute to the general prosperity.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, with the view of fixing the responsibility where it belongs, argued that the North, three years after the adoption of the Constitution, commenced the agitation of the slavery question by the presentation of petitions, following it up to the present time, for the purpose of establishing a great sectional party to put slavery under the ban. The Harper's Ferry outrage was the legitimate fruit of these anti-slavery and treasonable teachings.

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Later from Mexico.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER DODGE AT GALVESTON—BITTER LETTER FROM MIRAMON TO SECRETARY CASS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Advices from Galveston report the arrival there of the U. S. revenue cutter Dodge, from Vera Cruz on the 19th.

The Dodge brings as a passenger, Mr. Elger, the Secretary of Legation, who has important despatches for Washington.

Miramon, with 1,800 men, had arrived at the capital. His Government was considerably embarrassed.

Miramon had sent a bitter letter to Secretary Cass, respecting the capture of the Marin expedition.

From Havana.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARIN EXPEDITION—ACTION OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana on the 20th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

The Captain-General of Cuba had despatched a commissioner to Washington, to confer with the Spanish Minister regarding the capture of the steamers known as the Miramon Expedition.

In the sugar market there had been a decline, chiefly in the inferior qualities.

The Slaver Wanderer.

BOSTON, April 23.—Judge Sprague, of the U. S. District Court, to-day gave a decision allowing the seamen of the yacht Wanderer their wages. The question as to salvage is still pending.

Fire at Sheboygan, Wis.

CHICAGO, April 23.—Hecker's brewery at Sheboygan, Wis., was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $10,000—Insurance $3,000.

Death of the Rev. E. F. Cooley.

TRENTON, April 23.—The Rev. E. F. Cooley, one of the oldest ministers of the Old School Presbyterian Church, died suddenly yesterday.

Arrival of the Hammonia.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamship Hammonia has arrived at this port. She left Southampton on the evening of the 10th inst., and brings the passengers and cargo of the steamer Borussia.

The America at Boston.

BOSTON, April 23.—The Cunard steamship America arrived here at midnight from Liverpool via Halifax. Her mails were despatched this morning, and will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

The Ohio at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—There are nine and a half feet of water in the channel to-day, and at a stand. Weather cool and cloudy.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The bank statement for the past week shows the following results:

Decrease of loans	$1,470,000
Do. specie	36,000
Do. circulation	15,000
Do. deposits	2,611,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Flour firm; Howard street red 5.25. Wheat firm; sales of prime red at $1.60 to red $1.60@1.55. Corn dull; yellow 70@74c; white 70@72c. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork $