The Press.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Making the Pagoda; [illegible] of Hon. Eli Thayer; A Startling and Mysterious Tragedy at W[illegible]. FOURTH PAGE.—The [illegible]; General Conference; Marine Intelligence, &c.

The Current of Popular Sentiment.

At no former period of the history of the Democratic party has there been so strong and sincere a feeling in favor of any Presidential candidate as now exists in support of Judge DOUGLAS, without his nomination being secured by an almost unanimous vote. The real object of National Conventions is not to thwart the will of the party, but to ascertain it, and when ascertained, to give it binding political force and efficacy.

The proceedings of the Charleston Convention amply disclosed the well-known fact that Judge DOUGLAS was the only prominent candidate in the party, and that a majority of its delegates ardently desired his nomination. And the character of the proceedings in that body not only confirmed the friendship of his original supporters, but has led thousands of men heretofore opposed to him, to freely declare that his nomination at Baltimore is imperatively demanded, by the best interests of the party, and by the fact that he has already received the endorsement of a majority of its delegates. The latter consideration is with a vast body of Democrats a very weighty one. DOUGLAS showed that he was himself governed by it when he withdrew his name from the list of candidates at Cincinnati, and refused to allow it to be used against Mr. BUCHANAN after the latter obtained a majority vote. No man has ever yet been deprived of a nomination by the two-thirds rule, after having obtained a majority, except Mr. VAN BUREN, and he was only defeated [illegible] a large body of his nominal supporters, having been committed to sustain him at a period far in advance of the time when the National Convention of 1844 was held, and at a moment when the issues involved in the campaign were not fully understood, did not really desire his nomination. But it has been far different with the Illinois Senator. The feeling in his favor has been rapidly and steadily increasing month after month, and if the elections for delegates in this and other Northern States whose delegations are partially adverse to him could be held to-morrow, it is doubtful whether a single creature of the Administration would be allowed to misrepresent public sentiment in the National Convention of the party.

Conscious that the deep feeling of the American people in favor of respecting the will of the majority—a feeling which is the only substantial basis upon which popular institutions and popular governments can be founded—now demands, with overwhelming force the nomination of DOUGLAS—an attempt is industriously being made to weaken the normal force of his position by showing that a number of the delegates who supported him do not represent Democratic States, etc. But it must be remembered that not only a majority of the delegates of the party supported his nomination, but that they represented a majority of the Democratic voters of the Union.

At the Presidential election of 1856 the total popular vote cast for BUCHANAN was 1,850,960.

At the Charleston Convention Judge DOUGLAS received the unanimous support of the following States:

States.	Vote for Buchanan in 1856.
Illinois	105,279
Indiana	118,672
Iowa	36,241
Michigan	52,139
New Hampshire	32,567
New York	195,878
Ohio	170,874
Rhode Island	6,680
Vermont	10,577
Wisconsin	52,867
Maine	39,035
	818,869

He also received the support of a sufficient portion of the delegation of the following States, to represent that portion of the Democratic vote of 1856 which is set opposite to them:

Pennsylvania	76,716
Missouri	29,082
Connecticut	17,497
New Jersey	15,649
Maryland	19,557
	158,562

He also received one vote from Virginia, one from North Carolina, and three of the four votes of Minnesota, representing a Democratic vote of at least	37,000
Making a total of	1,014,511

Or about 90,000 more than half the popular vote polled for BUCHANAN in 1856.

Compliment to a Philadelphian.

The following extract, from a late speech of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in the British House of Commons, in which he quotes from the admirable address of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., delivered before the Lafayette College at Easton, [illegible] gifted [illegible] beyond the Atlantic:

"Just hear what is said by an American addressing his fellow-citizens—not political malcontent declaiming on a popular hustings, but a man of high education (Mr. Dougherty) calmly addressing the literary societies of Lafayette College, and the title of his lecture is—'Fears for the Future of the Republic.' After stating, as a well-known fact, that the more respectable of classes, even of the commercial and industrial classes, will tell you that they 'scorn to mix in politics—their time and talents are employed.' he goes on to say, 'Thus they [illegible] in all its departments [illegible] control of bands of men who make politics a trade—men who laugh at sincerity, are insensible to patriotism, are regardless of decency, who hate the man who tells the truth and will not cringe to them, and love the man who bends, yet cheats them in the end. Surely it is of vital importance to the well-being of a State that its Legislature reflects the wishes of the people; but there are those who legislate for the different States of the American Confederacy who are unable to read, much less to frame a statute; who know nothing of our past history, present wants, or future prospects; who are ignorant of the Constitution, and would not dare to fill the humblest of clerkships, yet occupy seats in legislative halls. But their ignorance is their least fault. Corruption stalks around each Capitol, daring the gaze and defying the power of virtue. Legislatures of the power of virtue are bought and sold. Within a year it has come to light that in one of the vigorous States of the West the majority of the Legislature, with many of the State officers, in violation of their oaths and of honor, were purchased each for a given price. Better for us and for our posterity, better for our peace at home, our character abroad, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should meet but once in ten years than that the State should be disgraced by such Representatives and dishonored by such laws.' [Cheers.]

Public Amusements.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Garrettson's benefit, last night, was a perfect jam. The performances were the "Patrician's Daughter," in which Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Duffield, and Mr. Stowell sustained the principal parts, and "The Hidden Hand," with Mrs. Cowell as Capitola. Dr. Cunnington's "Madeline Polka" was much applauded.

This evening, "The Wife's Secret," by G. W. Lovell, will be produced—the cast being Lady Eveline, Mrs. Waller; Neville, the page, Mrs. Cowell; Maud, Miss Miller; Sir Walter, Mr. Waller; Lord Arden, Mr. Keach; and Jabez Sneed, Mr. Young.

On Monday next, the 20th instant, a complimentary benefit will be given to Mr. Keach, Stage Manager, who is about assuming the lesseeship of the Boston Museum, and who well deserves a substantial tribute of public respect.

THE HARDEN MURDER CASE.—The Newark Mercury of Saturday says:

"Rumors have been in circulation that Harden has expressed his purpose to make a confession, in which it is pretended that other parties will be criminated. We do not learn, however, that there is any foundation for this story. It seems to be conceded that a new trial will not be obtained, and that the unfortunate man must expiate on the gallows, without further help, his great offence against Divine and human law."

POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION.—The entries at the Spring Exhibition at Point Breeze Park, for this day are very good. In the first, a premium of $200; the second best horse to get $100 for a contest of mile heats, best five, in harness. The second, $150, with $50 to second best horse, for contest of two mile heats, in harness, best in three. There will also be two matches run on next Thursday.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The attention of purchasers is [illegible] large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, [illegible] &c.; also, India rubber [illegible] comprising [illegible] on a credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, No. 232 Market street.

[illegible]

A [illegible]

Baron Von Bruck.

Six years ago, Turkey was the veritable "sick man" among the European nations—so near death, that Russia determined to enter into possession of the invalid's goods and chattels, without the formality of waiting until the will was opened. Just now, Austria is in that very bad way—indeed, worse than Turkey was.

When the Czar took the initial steps, by seizing Wallachia and Moldavia, for plundering and breaking up Turkey, the contemplated ruin was prevented by the timely interference of France and England; at which time Prussia did nothing, and Austria did next to nothing. For being thus saved, the Sultan has been grateful to the Allied Powers who helped him. But Austria, literally on the verge of ruin, is foolishly jealous of Prussia, which is inclined to help her, and saucily refuses all aid from such a quarter—thus reminding one of the boy who fell into a deep pond, and, forgetting his syntax in his fright, roared "I will be drowned, and nobody shall save me!" At any rate, Austria does not want to be saved by Prussia, because there is an old feud between the sovereign houses of Hapsburg and Brandenburg—the latter having risen as the former has declined—and for Austria to be helped by Prussia would be to confess, what all the world knows, that Austria is rapidly drifting into ruin and decay.

Overwhelmed with debt, unable to borrow money upon other than the most usurious terms, her circulation consisting of paper currency not convertible into specie, her coin debased far below its nominal value, and her expenditure by no means provided for by oppressive taxes, Austria is a wretched country, wherein misgovernment is rampant, and wherein even the shadow of political and personal freedom can scarcely be found. What France was under the Bourbon, when the Revolution of 1789 broke out—inevitable result of many concurrent causes—Austria is at present.

A miserable, beggarly, bankrupt State, where the will of a soft-headed and imperious autocrat overrides all law, is ripe for revolution, and it will fall heavily, and soon, upon Austria. Venetia will not long remain part of that empire, and it seems as if Hungary would very speedily assert her independence—this time without dread that, when the Austrian army is beaten, the Russians will pour in to defeat the patriot victors.

Bad as are an empty treasury, bad credit, and heavy debt, there is one thing which strikes a yet heavier blow at the heart of a nation. This is the dishonesty—we mean the actual robberies—of her leading statesmen. There is no doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with historical examples, that the general corruption of the government departments, in the closing years of LOUIS PHILIPPE's reign—a corruption which was proven by strong evidence—led to the revolution of 1848 more than any other cause. Clerks, with salaries of $300 to $600 a year, kept their equipages, lived in expensive mansions, entertained extravagantly, and also amassed fortunes of from $40,000 to $60,000. Nay, more, M. TESTE—who had successively been Minister of Commerce, Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Public Works, and was Peer of France and President of the Court of Cassation, when first accused, was tried and convicted of having received 100,000 francs for procuring the concession of a mine to the parties who bribed him. He was also convicted of having accepted bribes, in 1842-3, for acts done by him in his civil capacity, sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 94,000 francs, with civil degradation. There were other convictions, but M. TESTE had been a cabinet minister when he accepted the bribes, and the cases proved were not a tithe of the cases which he was accused of, but not tried on. Well might LAMARTINE say, "Yes, a revolution is approaching, but it is the revolution of contempt."

Frequently, of late, when reading the disclosures of Government corruption, at Washington, have we remembered LAMARTINE's words. There, we think, the revolution of contempt has commenced.

The recent war in Italy, which proved extremely costly to Austria, was the means of showing the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH what corruption and peculation prevailed in the management of his finances. The moment the accounts were examined, guilty officers of finance fled—when they did not commit suicide. Leading statesmen of Austria, who had grown aged in office, destroyed themselves when detection came to their threshold. This extended not to Vienna, but all over the Austrian Empire.

One man there was, the Baron VON BROUCK, who had risen from low birth and trade into the highest offices of State. In 1848, the inhabitants of Trieste sent him to the National Assembly at Frankfort. Soon after he entered the Austrian Ministry, and remodelled the whole system of national finance. In 1851 he retired, but was recalled in 1855, and has since been Minister of Finance in Austria, the man most trusted by the Emperor—the man who, when money was most needed, always provided it.

This man, 62 years old, was implicated, on full evidence, in the criminal frauds of the recent Italian War. He was removed from office under this suspicion, and the next morning was found dead in his bed. He had committed suicide.

This sad event has involved Vienna in gloom. VON BRUCK was a man who stood so high that his guilt has smote every one with awe. No wonder that the Emperor is overwhelmed.

Austria seems rapidly approaching a crisis. She may get over it, but it appears likely that Prussia will take her place as head of the Germanic Powers—Protestant Prussia instead of Catholic Austria.

Heavy Defalcation in the New York Post Office.

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS GONE.

[From the N. Y. Post, last evening.]

The rumor from Washington, respecting the heavy defalcations in the New York city post office, on which we comment in our first edition, has been found to be substantially correct. An investigation ordered by the Department, and conducted by the special agent of the General Post Office, thus far exhibits a deficiency of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the part of Isaac V. Fowler, the postmaster of this city.

The criminality consists in his failing to deposit at the sub-treasury the full amount of postal revenue collected for the Government. There is evidence that there is now due in such deposits the amount above stated. It may be found, as the investigation proceeds, that the deficit amounts to a much larger sum. The law applicable to this case, and which describes the felony, is contained in the United States statutes at large, v. ix, p. 63, "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue," which states that if any "of those connected with the Post Office Department shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use, by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in any bank, or shall exchange for other funds, except as allowed by this act, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, loaned, deposited, or exchanged, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and any failure to pay over or to produce the public moneys intrusted to such person, shall be held and taken to be prima facie evidence of such embezzlement."

It will be understood by the above extract that Mr. Fowler has placed himself in a fatal position, and one from which he will not be able to extricate himself with honor. His bondsmen, G. A. Conover and George Law, are bound in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, which will not cover one-half the embezzlement.

There were rumors, a short time since, that there was a deficiency in a quarter's report of Mr. Fowler, but they were immediately set at rest by his depositing the fifteen thousand dollars claimed in the Sub-Treasury.

The cashier's department, from which advances have always been made to the postmaster, now holds full and satisfactory vouchers for all sums paid to him, so that whatever criminality attaches must be placed to the account of Mr. Fowler alone. He had the absolute right to withdraw funds by giving his receipts for the various amounts.

Mr. Fowler, it will be recollected, was appointed by Franklin Pierce, and was continued in office under the present Administration. He has, therefore, been in his present position seven years. The investigation is still going forward, and Mr. Fowler is at his hotel awaiting the result.

The post office has been placed in the hands of the agents of the Government.

As these frauds are not a sudden thing, but have been going on for a long time, the question arises how they could have occurred without the knowledge or implication of the authorities at Washington, or is Mr. Fowler to be made the scapegoat of his superiors?

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.—W. B. D. furnishes the following list of letters, bearing Philadelphia names, advertised in the New York Herald of Saturday, May 12th, as remaining in the post office, New York, uncalled for. They have probably been misdirected by careless correspondents: P. Brady & Co., B. B. Barling & Co., Burnett, Sexton, & Swearingen, Cannon & Brothers, Wm. A. Drown & Co., D. B. King & Co., F. W. Melizet & Co., Morris, Wheeler, & Co., Oatheimer & Woodward, Runge & Schwelnering, H. M. Saunders, Oppenheimer, Brother, & Co., Stewart, Brother, & Co., Smith & Stuart, Brother, & Co., E. Simpson & Co., Smith & English, Smith, English, & Co., W. W. & H. Smith, Lambert Thomas, Wilmer, Dennis, & Co., Wight, Lankenau, & Co., Wilson & Co., Geo. W. Wood & Co.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1860.

It is well, at this stage of the Administration, when a little more than nine months remains of its term, to take a backward glance at the source of all the evils and complications which, one after another, have surrounded Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. When he became President, as I have repeatedly remarked, he started with every good omen in his favor. There was hardly a party in the country that was not compelled, by his own declarations, or voluntarily ready to give him a fair and impartial trial. His time of life, his absence from the scenes which had embarrassed his predecessor, his bearing, and the bearing of his friends during the canvass which resulted in his triumph, and the fact that the whole country was sick and tired of the slavery agitation—which he, above all other men, had promised to adjust—gave to his policy all the advantages that any ambitious man could have desired, and seemed to smooth the way to a prosperous and patriotic career.

From his first movement, however, may be dated the awful catastrophe which has attended the experiment of his Administration. Jealousy and distrust of his old friends—of those self-sacrificing men who had adhered to him for more than a quarter of a century—were followed by the formal recognition of a man whose whole course in Congress had been marked by a mercenary and corrupt desire to make money. I allude, of course to John Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, now quartered near the person of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, as American resident minister. Nobody had ever suspected Mr. Buchanan of corruption during his long connection with public affairs. He had, indeed, placed himself on the highest ground in reference to the use of public money for personal or private purposes. His administration of the State Department was a model of integrity and economy; and his conduct in professional and private life, in the management of the business of his clients and of his own, was, unquestionably, beyond reproach. There was not one of his known and tried friends who had ever been animated by any other desire than to serve him and the Democratic party honestly and fairly. By some means, still most inexplicable, however, he allowed his mind to be filled with suspicions against these men, and took into his confidence the individual to whom I have referred, who persuaded him to act upon a theory against which Mr. Buchanan's whole former life had been a protest and an example.

To use the public money for party and personal purposes had been the main object of this man's ambition. Hardly had the present Administration been launched into being before evidences of this began to multiply. James Buchanan had consented to a new course of life, and had agreed to make his Administration precisely the reverse of those with which he had been acting himself, and exactly opposite to the plan he had marked out in the event of being chosen Chief Magistrate. The employment of notoriously reckless men near his person, the farming out of jobs in the Departments, the division of offices among unscrupulous politicians, became the fashion and the rule. For proof of this assertion I need only refer to the startling developments which have been produced before the various investigating committees in both branches of the present Congress. It was from this great blunder that all Mr. Buchanan's troubles have come. Here was the original error. Having commenced in the wrong path, it was so easy to persist in it, and so hard to deviate, that inconsistency in regard to principle and proscription of all men who would not desert principle was a natural and logical consequence. Mr. Glancy Jones, quietly reposing in his diplomatic snuggery in the Empire of Austria, no doubt complacently contemplates the ruin he has wrought, and may well felicitate himself upon the fact that but for his absence he would have been summoned to answer before one of these committees in regard to the counsels he was so ready to give, and Mr. Buchanan so willing to follow.

I have been astonished that the disclosures before the committees headed respectively by Senator King and Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, and Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, have not created more sensation. The public sense seems to have been dulled by the succession of these revelations, and I have been more than surprised that any man, of any party, in either House, should have deemed it becoming or right to attempt to screen the President from that which has now become inevitable and unalterable—I mean the almost unanimous verdict of the country that he has failed in his high office, and will shortly close his connection with public affairs, irretrievably humiliated and disgraced. It was, therefore, with no surprise that I read the speech of that pure and upright citizen, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, delivered a few evenings ago in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Ingersoll is not one of those men who are apt to be misled by mere party prejudices. During his Congressional experience he was distinguished for the purity of his own conduct, and his fairness and liberality towards political opponents. Retired from party contests for some time, and enabled to look out tranquilly upon the events of the hour, he must have perused the various developments which have taken place within the last two years with profound solicitude and sincere alarm, and so, doubtless, of hundreds and thousands of other men. It was, therefore, a very bad move for the Constitution, Mr. Buchanan's organ, to attack Mr. Ingersoll so coarsely on Saturday for this reluctant though manly censure.

There has been much zagetting and running to and fro between Bigler and Black, in and about the White House, since the curtain fell on their Charleston blunders. This fluttering indicates that mischief is afoot. Bigler, who has an untiring eye to his own individual benefit, begins to discover that it is profitless to follow any longer the fortunes of Buchanan. As the President's patronage diminishes, his Administration begins to stale in the eyes of Bigler and Black. Their ardent gaze is now turned to the rising sun. Bigler, who started to Charleston cock-sure of the nomination for Vice President, returns in disgust. Were it not for the hold, which Buchanan has upon both Bigler and Black, they would both show him a clean pair of heels. Bigler's favorites and family connections hold too many fat offices under the Administration, whom his revolt would bring to the block, and the Attorney General is unwilling to exchange his present comfortable quarters for the unfriendly neighborhood of Somerset.

The speech of Lord Grey, in the British Senate, exposing the famous Patterson letter, recommending the employment in Merrick's workshop of voters "to give Florence a lift," at the last Congressional election, in your city, with the recommendation which J. B. condescended to make to the Secretary of the Navy, has galled our worthy President on his most tender and susceptible side—his pride and official vanity.

It was provoking in the English lord to hold up this famous letter and its J. B. endorsement to the scorn of the nobility and upper-crust of England, the aristocratic circles in which our President moved during his sojourn in London; and it is more provoking to him when he thinks that he made this great sacrifice of the purity and dignity which should appertain to his high office, for the sake of helping, with a few votes, Col. Florence. It is truly mortifying to every American citizen to reflect that Mr. Buchanan's recommendation should be quoted by a monarchical Government as a strong argument against extending the right of suffrage.

OCCASIONAL.

Mexican Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A letter has been received in this city from General Degollado, dated Tampico, April 23d, in which he says that Zacatecas has been taken by the Liberals under Generals Uraga, Gonzales, Ortega, and Caravajal, on the 10th.

General Uraga went to El Fresnillo, following Silveris Ramas, who was defeated on his way, with the loss of two pieces of artillery, many weapons. Several prisoners were also taken, and fourteen of his men deserted to the Liberals.

Last month near Cocula, Generals Ogazon and Valle defeated and dispersed 1700 reactionists under Don Pedro Valdes, who went back to Guadalajara with only one hundred of his troops, having lost six pieces of artillery, two mules loaded with ammunition, many weapons, all the equipments, and many prisoners. Subsequently, Gen. Rosas took Zapotlan, and probably will capture Colima or Guadalajara, which the Liberals intended lately to attack.

Gen. Degollado adds: We will soon act against San Luis, as I will set out next month to attack that city. Benito Gomez Farias has advanced with that object. If the treaty were ratified we would be exceedingly strengthened, for the money obtained by it would enable me to attack the capital with twenty thousand men.

Later from Mexico.

GREAT LIBERAL VICTORY — MIRAMON'S SECOND CORPS CUT TO PIECES — CAPTURE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI AND FIFTEEN HUNDRED PRISONERS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The brig Stetson has arrived from Tampico, bringing dates to the 6th inst. The Picayune's correspondent reports a great battle near San Luis Potosi, between 4,000 Reactionists and a large force of Liberals. The latter were victorious, and the Second corps of Miramon's army was cut to pieces. Eighteen pieces of artillery and 1,500 prisoners were taken, with all the baggage, ammunition, and stores. General La Vega, the chief commander of the Reactionists, with other officers, were captured. Generals Urquiza and Caravajal took possession of San Luis Potosi. A large number of Liberal officers have been summoned to Vera Cruz to commence a combined attack against the capital.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana via Key West on the 10th inst., has arrived at this port.

The city of Havana was in a healthy condition.

Sugars were firm and active. Muscovado at 6⅞a8½ reals. Molasses dull. Clayed 3½a3¾ reals; Muscovado 4½a5½. Freights active.

Exchange on London 11½a11¾ per cent. premium. On New York and Boston ½ per cent. discount to 4½ per cent. premium.

The Southern Secession.

MASS MEETING AT MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY, ALA—APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

MOBILE, Ala., May 14.—A Democratic mass meeting was held in this city on Saturday night, at which, resolutions were adopted sustaining the course of the Southern delegates in seceding from the Charleston Convention. Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention to meet in the city of Richmond, Va., on the 4th of June next.

A similar meeting was held at Montgomery, in this State, on the same night, with a like result.

The Japanese in Washington.

THEIR RECEPTION.

EXCITEMENT IN THE METROPOLIS.

SCENES AT THE NAVY YARD.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

An Imposing Display.

FIRING OF CANNON AND RINGING OF BELLS.

Beating of Drums and Shouting of the Populace.

Letter from "Ezek Richards."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1860.

This has been truly a gala day in Washington. Everything contributed to make it so, and the arrival of the Japanese Ambassadors could not have taken place under a more auspicious sky, or before a more intellectual and brilliant array of people, at least on this continent; and when I say that, of course I hint that probably nowhere in the wide world could such a scene transpire. So decorous, and yet so democratic, so dignified, and yet not exclusive.

I have never known the city to be so excited as I witnessed it this morning. It seemed to be set aside as a holiday, and all classes of people, from Senators and diplomats down, were all agog with the anticipations of the noon. Every possible vehicle was engaged at an early hour, and fortunate, indeed, were the possessors for the day, though beautiful, was hot, and tested the strength and spirits of those who had to wend (umbrella in one hand, and handkerchief in the other) to the navy yard, which is over a mile from the centre of the city, and fully two miles from the neighborhood of the President's.

The scene at the navy yard was exceedingly beautiful. I have never beheld such a congregation of gay, brilliant, and beautiful women. The rank, fashion, and beauty were there in multitudes and certainly such a perfect bouquet of femininity as the verandahs of the officers' quarters presented on the occasion, must be more than enough to open the hearts of the Japanese, and bring them to a treaty of amity. There must have been at least ten thousand persons present in the navy yard, full one-third of whom were of the charming sex. In addition to this fairy and fluctuating scene, the shore on the opposite side of the Eastern Branch was perfectly delightful in its undulating freshness of foliage.

Before noon the Philadelphia was discerned rounding in from the Potomac. It was the signal for getting into the most available positions. It was soon at the wharf, and expectation and curiosity began to take a still more exciting character. The military line was moved closer to the path by which the Embassy was to be escorted, and after some delay, occupied by the historiographer or artist of the Japanese in noting the objects and appearance of all around, the treaty box was put ashore. It was guarded by a high official. Soon the whole Embassy of the most exclusive empire touched the soil of the capital of the most liberal, and the cannon thundered forth their salutations of welcome Commandant Buchanan severally received the Ambassadors, and polite interchanges of feelings of welcome and thanks took place on all sides.

A procession was then formed, in the midst of which the Embassy, in carriages, were escorted by the magnificent cortege, growing greater at every step to Willard's.

Here I must stop to catch the mail.

EZEK RICHARDS.

[From another Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1860.

It was manifest, early this morning, that something unusual was to occur here to-day. The city was all astir, and people were hurrying along the great avenue evidently excited. Soldiers, too—some on foot, and others mounted—were seen hastening towards the National Armory, preparatory to a grand parade. By 8 o'clock the crowd began to move in the direction of the navy yard, and from that hour until eleven and a half there was no cessation. Every carriage, public as well as private, besides numbers of omnibuses, and other vehicles, was put in requisition. Hundreds were on horseback, while the pedestrians might have been counted by thousands. When the steamer came in sight, just off Gisboro Point, there were fully ten thousand people within the navy yard enclosure, all impatient, and all brimful of curiosity to see the Asiatic strangers.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock the signal gun announced the approach of the Philadelphia, having the Embassy on board, which was transferred to her yesterday from the Roanoke, in Hampton Roads. She was gaily dressed with flags, conspicuous among which were the national ensign and the Japanese flag, which is of a white ground with a red globe in the centre. The Marine Band, which went down in the steamer, enlivened the scene with stirring music as she came alongside of the wharf. The crowd about the wharf welcomed the Philadelphia with three hearty cheers, in which several of the Japanese servants, who stood on the forward deck, joined with evident delight.

The navy yard, it is proper to say here, was scrupulously neat and clean, and too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Buchanan, the commandant, for the excellence of all his arrangements, and the precision and promptness with which they were carried out.

In half an hour or so after the steamer was moored, the military companies, which had reported for duty, entered the navy yard, and were drawn up in line with the marines and ordnance men, who had taken their position earlier, on the right of the walk, by which the Embassy had to pass to the carriages which conveyed them to their quarters. A few moments more, and the treaty-box, which they are charged to watch strictly, attended by three or four of the attachés of the Embassy, was placed on the wharf. The Ambassadors and their suite, accompanied by Captain Dupont, Commander Lee, and Lieutenant Porter, of the navy, and Captain A. S. Tayler, of the marine corps, who has had special charge of the Embassy since leaving Japan, quickly followed. So soon as the Ambassadors left the boat, they were received by the officers of the navy yard in full uniform, at the head of whom was Captain Buchanan, who welcomed them with a brief speech, to which there was a reply. During this ceremonial the guns from a battery near by, under the direction of Commander Dahlgreen, were pealing out in quick succession the salute of honor to the distinguished strangers from the East—a salute of seventeen guns, to which Ambassadors are entitled.

The reception and salute being over, the Ambassadors and their attachés, and the United States officers having them in charge, entered their carriages, which were in waiting, and the line of march was formed.

The military escort to the Embassy consisted of the United States Marines, the Ordnance company from the Arsenal, and the following companies of District Volunteers: The Washington Light Infantry, the National Guards, the Montgomery Guards, the Union Guards, the Potomac Light Infantry, (of Georgetown,) the Georgetown College Guards, the National Blues, and the National Rifles, preceded by the President's Mounted Guard.

The military was under the command of Capt. George H. Terrett, of the marine corps. There were some five hundred soldiers in line, and the display was very imposing.

As the cortege moved along Pennsylvania avenue to Willards', there was a merry peal of bells, and every available window was occupied by persons eager to witness the pageant, which was probably as handsome as any ever witnessed in Washington.

The Embassy and suite occupied ten carriages in the procession, and five large omnibuses, containing the servants, brought up the rear. They reached Willards' about 2 o'clock, and were conducted immediately to their quarters. The President will formally receive them on Wednesday in the presence of the Cabinet, the army and navy officers, and the diplomatic corps.

The Embassy will doubtless be struck with the insignificance of Washington as the capital of a great nation, in comparison with Yeddo, the capital of their empire, with a population of 1,000,000, or more. Small as Washington is, however, the general character of its buildings are superior to those of Yeddo, which are chiefly of wood and plaster.

The greatest astonishment of these Asiatic strangers will be when they find the Chief Magistrate of this mighty Empire occupying a comparatively plain mansion, surrounded by no pomp, and with no soldiery or guard about him. Their minds will at once recur to the Imperial Palace at Yeddo, strongly fortified, and consisting of castles and gardens, covering a circuit of eight miles. In these the Ziogoon resides, attended by his imperial guard and hundreds of officials of high and low degree.

The public buildings here, those of modern construction, will give them a just conception of the power and dignity of the United States, and a correct idea of the success of our architecture in which the Japanese are greatly deficient.

Union Ratification Meeting.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The Union ratification meeting being held this evening in Monument Square is a great political demonstration. A capacious stand is erected, which is brilliantly illuminated with gas. The gathering is very large, and there is a splendid exhibition of transparencies and fireworks, while the clubs marched to the Square with an abundance of music. The clubs have a large bell erected in a furniture car, which they rang as they marched through the streets.

Letter from Howell Cobb.

AUGUSTA, May 14.—The Hon. Howell Cobb has written a letter in response to the address of the Macon committee, in which he fully and cordially sustains the course of the seceders from the Charleston Convention. The Federal officials generally in the South sustain the seceders.

Accident to the Steamer Isabel.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—The steamship Isabel has broken her shaft and will go to New York to repair the damage. The steamer Cahawba will take her place, and sail on the 19th instant for Havana.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO "THE PRESS."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1860.

Among those who will participate in the formal reception of the Japanese Commissioners, on Wednesday next, are the foreign Ministers and their secretaries: From Great Britain, Lord Lyons, with his secretary of Legation, Hon. W. W. Douglas Irvine, his private secretary, Hon. Edward Monson, his clerk, M. Manley, Esq. From France, M. Compte Sartiges; his chargé d'affaires, M. Vicomte Treillard. From Mexico, the Envoy, Señor J. M. Mata; from Prussia, Baron Von Gerolt; from Russia, Edward de Stoeckl; from Austria, the Minister Resident, Chevalier Hulsemann; Commander M. M. Lisboa, Envoy from Brazil; and the representatives of other foreign States, great and small; the Judiciary of the United States, with the nine Justices of the Supreme Court, circuit Judges, District Judges, and Judges of Court of Claims.

The President, his seven members of the Cabinet; Hon. Wm. Pennington, Speaker of the House, and John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the United States Senate; with the members of both branches of Congress.

The principal officers of the United States Army, now in Washington, as follows: General-in-Chief, Winfield Scott; Colonel, Adjutant General Samuel Cooper; Brigadier General and Quartermaster General, Thomas S. Jesup; Colonel and Commissary General, George Gibson; Colonel and Surgeon General, Thomas Lawson; Colonel and Paymaster General, Geo. Larned; Chief Engineer, Colonel Joseph G. Totten; Chief of Topographical Engineers, Colonel J. J. Abert; Chief of Ordnance, Colonel Henry K. Craig; Judge Advocate, Brevet Major John Lee.

The principal officers of the United States Navy, now in Washington, viz: Commander Franklin Buchanan, the Washington Navy Yard, with the different heads of the naval bureaus; Commodore Skinner, of the bureau of construction, equipment, and repairs; Commodore Joseph Smith; Surgeon Wm. Whelan, bureau of medicine and surgery; as it is to be hoped, the veteran Commodore Chas. Stewart, if his health will permit.

It is to be regretted that death has removed the highly distinguished Commodore Perry, who was, in fact, the pioneer of the treaty borne by the Japanese commissioners. He has left behind him, in this treaty and in the splendid volumes describing his expedition, a monument, not only of his own talents as diplomatist, and genius as a seaman, but of the far-seeing sagacity of the Administration of which he was the chief agent.

The guard of escort will be constituted of the marines, under the command of their accomplished officers. This body of men always commands admiration, and has proved to be no less useful in preserving tranquillity here than in furnishing aid for the protection of the national honor elsewhere.

The active portion of this reception has been committed by the President to this fine corps. The marine corps has the organization of a brigade in itself, subject to the laws and regulations of the navy, except when detailed for service by the order of the President. The headquarters of the corps is at Washington. There are fourteen captains, twenty first lieutenants, and twenty second lieutenants. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, varies, averaging eleven hundred men. The colonel commandant is John Harris, and the general's staff, mostly located in this city, are as follows: Henry B. Tyler, adjutant and inspector; W. W. Russell, paymaster; D. J. Sutherland, quartermaster; W. A. T. Maddox, assistant quartermaster; James Edelin, lieutenant colonel; William Dulany, Thomas S. English, Ward Marston, and Benjamin Macomber, majors. The corps is in perfect drill, and will command universal admiration by their fine appearance. The Marine Band is one of the best in the world, and has been practising for some time in expectation of this reception.

The officers of the Smithsonian Institute, of the Coast Survey, of the Observatory, the Mayor and Councils of the city, and distinguished citizens and strangers, will all be invited to participate, and will of course do so.

Should the weather be good a very fine display may be expected. The President will make a happy speech, and the Japanese will go to their quarters at Willard's, when we shall see whether they are really the agreeable, civilized, and astute people of which we have heard so much.

ORIENTAL.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

THE JAPANESE.

Washington is wild with excitement. The Japanese arrived promptly at 12 o'clock, and landed amid the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, the beating of drums, and the shouts of the populace. Both Houses of Congress promptly adjourned. Military, carriages with livery and without, and a most nondescript rabble, escorted the dusky guests from the navy yard, two miles, to their quarters at Willard's.

The guests and hosts all seemed highly delighted with themselves and each other, and all the attendant circumstances. After a week of incessant showers of rain, the weather was delightful. The whole world and his wife were out. They say it is an even in history which may never occur in their lifetimes, and they are therefore determined to make the most of it. The Japanese number twenty officials, with fifty-one servants, and are cleanly, polite, and intelligent.

ROW IN THE CABINET.

It is reported that there is quite a row in the Cabinet about the slaves who arrived at New Orleans, on the question whether they shall be sent back to Africa or not.

THE FOWLER CASE.

There is much excitement about the alleged defalcation of Postmaster FOWLER, of New York. First Assistant Postmaster General KING is in New York to see to it. FOWLER is reported to have been largely engaged in speculations, and, besides, in the manufacture of patented articles. If this be true, he may be able to give the Government ample security.

SPEECH OF DOUGLAS.

Judge DOUGLAS will speak in reply to Senator DAVIS to-morrow.

It is reported that the Southern men have determined, under the lead of COBB, to adopt the Tennessee resolutions at Richmond, and to nominate Senator DAVIS there as the secession candidate for President.

GEORGE SANDERS.

The head of GEORGE SANDERS fell to-day, and thus the guillotine has drank the blood of another of the ardent supporters of the President in 1856.

WHAT WILL THE NEW YORK DELEGATION DO AT BALTIMORE?

There is no truth in the despatch to the New York Herald from this city, published on Saturday, that the New York delegation would have deserted DOUGLAS at Charleston on the fourth or fifth ballot, had any more votes been taken. A meeting of that delegation was held immediately after the adjournment on Wednesday night, and it was agreed that the thirty-five votes of the States should continue to be cast for the "Little Giant" until PETER CAGGER, the chairman of the delegation, advised a change. From an intimate knowledge of his feelings, I am confident that such advice would never have been given by him. On the next day the Convention adjourned over to Baltimore. The malignant attack in this despatch on DEAN RICHMOND, CAGGER, and a majority of the delegation, has created intense astonishment here, inasmuch as it is believed to emanate from the Administration, who it was understood, was trying, through its agents, FOWLER, SCHELL, JOHN COCHRANE, BUTTERWORTH, and others, to win New York over from DOUGLAS. Perhaps Mr. BUCHANAN already sees that all such attempts will fail.

CASE OF POSTMASTER FOWLER, OF NEW YORK.

The telegraphic statement in regard to Mr. Postmaster FOWLER, of New York, may or may not turn out to be true. I understand that his surety is GEORGE LAW, the celebrated millionaire of that city, and that he is entirely satisfied that Mr. FOWLER is not a defaulter. Mr. FOWLER alleges that he has been greatly embarrassed by the Administration during all the years of his management of the post office of New York, and his friends here charge that the reason of the present accusation against him is based on the fact that, in the Charleston Convention, he refused to submit to the dictation of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is but just to the friends of Judge DOUGLAS to say that Mr. FOWLER was not regarded as one of the representatives of their sentiment, and that in no step he took did he show the slightest want of fealty to the Administration.

THE NAVY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The Committee on Naval Affairs in the House (Mr. MORSE, of Maine, chairman) has not yet reported to the House. The bill as it passed the Senate, generally satisfactory to the officers of the navy, and to all others interested; has undergone considerable amendment in the House committee. Great solicitude is felt that early action should be taken upon it, for a more meritorious appeal was never made to the Congress of the United States.

The Republican National Convention.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The trains to-day are bringing large accessions to the crowd of visiters attracted to the Republican Convention, which will meet on Wednesday. The State delegations are already nearly all full.

The great wigwam is a centre of attraction, but the hotels swarm with people also. The citizens of Chicago have opened their houses most hospitably, and hundreds have visiters quartered on them.

There is good feeling among the delegates, and though there is great doubt as to who will be nominated, it seems to be conceded that it will be a moderate man.

FROM CHICAGO.

[Special Despatches to "The Press."]

CHICAGO, May 14, 1860.

A number of politicians from Pennsylvania have reached here by the late trains, all intent upon controlling the operations of the Convention on Wednesday. Colonel CURTIN and his friends are on the ground, and will undoubtedly play a strong hand in the game. A great deal of interest is attached to the action of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegates, inasmuch as these States are regarded as debatable ground.

The Republican Wigwam, an enormous building for holding meetings and discussions, was duly dedicated on Saturday evening, at which a number of speeches of the strongest Republican type were made. I noticed, however, a very evident disposition to cultivate a conservative sentiment.

The friends of Mr. SEWARD, in order to secure his nomination, will be willing to concede a sort of semi-popular sovereignty platform to his enemies. In this connection, I have been astonished to perceive what a lodgment has been made in the Republican mind in favor of the doctrines of popular sovereignty.

The anti-Douglas or Buchanan men here openly declare that if DOUGLAS is nominated at Baltimore they will vote for the Republican candidate for President; but this declaration is neutralized by the fact that hundreds of Republicans in this city will vote for DOUGLAS if he is placed on the track.

A strong under-current is at work in favor of the nomination of BENJAMIN WADE, of Ohio, for President, and quite an interest is making in support of JOHN HICKMAN for Vice President.

All the BLAIRS—Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, the old editor of the Globe; FRANK BLAIR, late member in Congress from the St. Louis district, and MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Washington city, are on the ground, actively at work for BATES, and supposed to be adverse to the nomination of SEWARD.

Mr. GURLEY, chairman of the Printing Committee in the House, arrived last evening, and is quartered with a relative. He is one of the most active and liberal members of the Republican party.

Hon. ANSON V. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, arrived this morning, and is doing his best for his intimate friend, Governor BANKS, for the Presidency.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., editor of the Philadelphia North American, has been expected for the last two days. Much interest is attached to his movements.

The St. Louis friends of Mr. BATES, headed by Mr. WHITEHILL, an old editor, are on the ground in great force.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN has been here since Friday, and will make an earnest appeal in favor of conservative action on the part of the Convention.

The Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations will demand an emphatic recognition of the protective principle in the Republican platform, and I am disposed to believe, that they will succeed in their demand.

Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation of the reporters of the different newspapers, and I am happy to say that the telegraphic facilities from this point are much better than those at Charleston.

Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, mayor of the city, is constantly at work extending every possible accommodation to the members of the press, of which he is proud to call himself one.

Owing to the delays in the arrival of the trains on account of the great floods, little canvassing has taken place in regard to the organization of the Convention, but if Mr. CORWIN will accept the position of president of that body I have no doubt it will be tendered to him.

A good deal of feeling is manifested against Hon. ELI THAYER on account of his popular-sovereignty speech delivered in the House on Friday; last but I find he has many adherents, particularly among the German residents of this city.

The friends of SEWARD are very defiant. They demand his nomination upon the ground that he is the representative of the Republican party, as DOUGLAS is the representative of the Democratic party, and some of them threaten to bolt, if he is not put forward as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

The New York and New England press are represented by their ablest men, and they are as much divided in sentiment as if they belonged to different parties.

The old Democrats in the Republican party are exceedingly suspicious of the movements of the old Whigs, and I notice a visible separation between the two sections.

The compromise candidates, after the list of prominent men has been exhausted, are Mr. Speaker PENNINGTON, of New Jersey, Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio. General SCOTT would have friends if he had not declared in favor of the old-line Whig nominations at Baltimore.

There is no chance whatever for the nomination of JOHN BELL by the Republican Convention. The delegates seem to think the Democracy utterly destroyed, and are, therefore, looking forward to the nomination of representative men. I will telegraph you to-morrow.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, May 14.

SENATE.

There was a slim attendance at the opening of the Chamber, owing to the general interest felt in the arrival of the Japanese. The galleries were almost deserted, which led to some witty remarks that the Japanese drew better than Douglas.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, was opposed to the Senate adjourning for every show that came along.

Mr. CRITTENDEN explained that this reception was far above an ordinary show.

After some debate, the Senate agreed to adjourn, by a vote of 18 yeas to 11 nays.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 3 o'clock. The Chaplain, Mr STOCKTON, in the course of his prayer said: "May Thy blessing rest on the Japanese Embassy, and may all that is done in connection with it be to Thy glory, and for the good of their nation and the good of our own. That the people of that far off island may be able to see the truth as it is in Jesus, understand it to appreciate it, that they, like ourselves, may be redeemed by it, and have good hope of better inheritance in heaven."

There was much confusion as to what business should first be considered, during which, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, wanted to know whether the House had seen the Japanese.

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn by the Democratic side.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, had previously moved to take up the Michigan contested election case. He wanted to know what objection the Democrats had to considering it now.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi. Our side are not prepared.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll on the motion to take up the case.

When the name of Mr. Hughes, of Maryland, was reached, he said that he was tired of this filibustering business. He had sometimes been kept here for two hours while the House was engaged in similar proceedings He could not lend himself to them again. He was for going on with the business of Congress. [Cries of "Good," "Right," from the Republican side] While further denouncing filibustering and Parliamentary tactics, he was called to order by his Democratic friends.

The House, by a vote of 103 against 61, agreed to consider the Michigan contested election case.

Mr COLFAX, of Indiana, from the Post Office Committee reported a bill to establish certain post-routes, all of which had been recommended by members of the House. It was passed without reading being called for.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, called for the reading of a resolution reported from the majority of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. Howard is, and Mr. Cooper not, entitled to a seat from the First Congressional district of Massachusetts.

The minority of the committee's resolution declares Mr. Cooper entitled to retain his seat. Mr. DAWES advocated Mr. Howard's right to the seat.

Pending the question the House adjourned.

German Republican Meeting at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 14.—An informal meeting of the German Republicans from the various States took place here to-day, to consult as to the manner and how best to secure the largest support of the foreign born citizens to the nominees of the Chicago Convention. The conclusion arrived at was to obtain from the Republican National Convention a plank in their platform recognising perfect equality and protection to all citizens at home or abroad, and declaring against any extension of the present term of naturalization, and against any discrimination between native and adopted citizens as to their qualification as voters.

Messrs. Chase, Seward, Lincoln, and Wade were the Presidential preferences of the gentlemen present.

The idea of holding a Convention during the sitting of the National Convention seemed to meet with no favor.

Alabama Delegates to Baltimore.

MOBILE, May 14.—Thirty-five leading and prominent gentlemen of Mobile have signed a call for a State Convention to meet at Selma on the 4th of June, to appoint delegates to the adjourned Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in place of the seceders.

The call is signed by Governor Winston, Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Nott, Judge McKinstry, and others.

Travel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has not been materially injured by the late rain. The road is entirely unobstructed and trains are running regularly.

Attempted Suicide of McDonald, the Alleged Murderer.

NEW YORK, May 14.—McDonald, who is charged with the murder of Virginia Stewart, attempted to commit suicide to-day. He is still living, but the case is considered hopeless.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows a—

Decrease of loans of		$1,094,000
"	of specie	35,000
"	of circulation	238,000
"	of deposits	1,722,000

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Flour has a declining tendency. Howard street brands are offered at $6 12½, without sales. Wheat quiet at $1 50@1 65 for White, and $1 30@1 40 for Red. Corn firm at 75@77c for White and Yellow. Provisions steady at the former quotations. Whiskey 21@21½c.

THE JAPANESE IN WASHINGTON.

The Voyage in the Philadelphia.

RECEPTION AT THE NAVY YARD.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following is the continuation of the account of the voyage of the Japanese Embassy from Hampton Roads to the Capital:

After the transfer of the light baggage, boxes of money, and the treaty case, to the steamer Philadelphia, the Japanese, with the exception of the Ambassadors, came aboard. Shortly after, all the commissioned officers of Fortress Monroe arrived, and lastly a manned boat with the Ambassadors left the Roanoke amid the roar of seventeen guns and the music of both bands. They were received on the Philadelphia by Captain Dupont and Mr. Ledyard, and were shown their respective state-rooms.

The reception dinner on the steamer Philadelphia was a superb affair. The game, fish and fruits, vegetables, creams, jellies, wines, etc., were pronounced by the Japanese to be well suited to their appetites, of which they gave ample evidence. The Philadelphia left her moorings at 4½ yesterday afternoon, and landed at Old Point at twenty-five minutes past four. They were here received with formal honors, a salute from the battery and music by the band.

The Ambassadors were escorted around the parapet, their artists sketching outline views of almost everything inside, as well as the Roads and shipping outside, with astonishing rapidity. The officers at the fort were prepared with a hasty table of refreshments at the hotel.

The Embassy re-embarked at six o'clock, receiving the same honors as on landing. The Ambassadors and their attachés are delighted with everything. Nothing has been omitted or lost sight of by the Naval Commissioners or the officers of the boat tending to satisfy their curiosity, appetites, or comfort. Nor has the least accident, incident, or mishap occurred, interfering with the programme of arrangements, or marring the pleasure of the distinguished visitors.

On the way up, the Japanese mingled freely with the passengers, laughing, chatting, and inspecting their berths and all objects of furniture with great interest. They displayed wonderful facility in learning and pronouncing names on one hearing. Groups were formed in the cabins, and conversation was carried on until a late hour.

The artists of the Embassy were constantly busy sketching persons and articles with amazing rapidity and accuracy.

The high officials occupy state-rooms, to which they retired about eleven o'clock. The other Japanese laid in berths or on the floor, and were perfectly quiet all night. In the morning, moored at Evansville, thirty-five miles below Washington, and, after breakfasting, left at nine o'clock.

The steamer stopped off Mount Vernon, the band playing a plaintive air and the bells tolling.

The Ambassadors, through the interpreters, were informed of Washington and his history, while the Japanese artists took accurate sketches of the mansion and grounds.

All are highly delighted at the approaching end of the journey.

It is understood that the interpreter has succeeded in ascertaining the respective rank of all the members of the Embassy at home, and placed the result of his investigations in the hands of Mr. Ledyard, for the consideration of the Cabinet. The latter will probably have no difficulty in classing them as full Ambassadors.

At an early hour the navy yard was thronged with a dense multitude, including many ladies. An intense excitement was everywhere exhibited. The scene was a delightful one, the perspective hills and trees rendered additionally beautiful by the freshness of recent rains, with a clear and bright sky, and the flags flying in all directions.

About half past eleven a gun from the yard announced that the steamer was in sight, whereupon there was a wild rush for the wharf.

The steamer Philadelphia approached, while the marine band, on the upper deck, played the Star Spangled Banner.

There was a pause for a quarter of an hour, until the arrangements could be fully matured.

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 President of the United States. Reciprocating the kind feelings expressed by the Japanese Government, when the treaty was made by the gallant Commodore Perry, as an humble participator 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 treaty, contained in a large red morocco box enclosed in a square case, was carried on the top of an omnibus. 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, a large proportion being ladies. 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 Willards' 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 Willards', 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 travellers were allowed to retire to their quarters, after which the military retired and the crowd gradually dispersed.

The reception of the President will take place on Wednesday, and will be a splendid ceremony. The Embassy will then communicate with the State Department. Balls will be given by Senator Gwin and Mr. Ledyard, son-in-law of General Cass, at their private residences.

The stay of the Embassy in Washington will be regulated by the State Department. They will proceed to New York by land, and make a short stay in Philadelphia. Their visit to this country cannot extend beyond thirty days. They are delighted with all the attentions shown them. The officers of the Embassy are as follows. The list may be relied on as perfectly correct. It is furnished by the interpreters:

1. Simme-Boozen No-Kami. He is First Embassador with highest power.
2. Moor Aguki Awadsi, No-Kami, Assistant Embassador.
3. Ogoori Bungo, No-Kami, Censor or Governor.
4. Moroota Okataro, Treasurer.
5. Naronsa Gensiro, Lieutenant Governor, looks for orders to First Ambassador.
6. Tsoo Cahara Jugoro, Lieutenant Governor.
7. Hitaka Keisaboro, Aid to Censor.
8. Osakabi Tetstaro, Aid to Censor.
9. Matsemoto Sanojon, Officer of First Embassador.
10. Yosida Sago Saiemon, Officer of First Embassador.
11. Namura Gohatohiro, Imperial Interpreter.
12. Masuse Sintsohiro Aid to Treasurer.
13. Sujee Yosoegoro, Aid to Treasurer.
14. Kuri Simahicobatahiro, Aid of Second Class to Censor, rank of Lieutenant.
15. Susa Sata Schojero, Aid of Second Class to Censor.
16. Measaki, Doctor.
17. Morayama, Doctor.
18. Tataisa Tokushuro, Interpreter.
19. Tataisi Omegero, Assistant Interpreter.
20. Kowasaki, Doctor.

These are all the officials. The rest of the men are attendants of various grades, who are designated by emblems wrought in their garments.

The duty imposed by the Emperor of Japan upon the Ambassadors is to ratify the treaty with the United States, and arrange all business so as to secure perpetual peace and friendship between the two nations. They will restrain the under officials from misdemeanors which, should they occur, will be punished. Should Japanese be wrecked on our shores, they will provide for their application to the proper authorities for a safe return home. The instructions will be published in full.

CIVILITIES AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, May 14.—A meeting of the citizens of Norfolk has been held, and a delegation appointed to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Japanese Embassy. Marshall Parks, Esq., acted as chairman of the meeting, and W. E. Foster, Esq., as secretary. The delegation proceeded to the steamboat chartered for the occasion, and will perform their mission immediately.

One Week Later from California.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

ST. JOSEPHS, Mo., May 14.—The Pony Express arrived here at ten o'clock this morning with California dates to May 5th. The advices from Oregon are to April 26th, and British Columbia to April 30th.

The crops of California are considered badly damaged by recent heavy storms of rain and hail.

CALIFORNIA.

The State Legislature adjourned April 30th. Bills were passed to submit to a vote of the people whether a convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution, to grant the right of way to the San Francisco and Los Angeles Telegraph Company, and to appropriate $100,000 to aid the Continental telegraph line. The appropriations for ordinary State purposes exceed one million dollars.

The favorite objects of the majority of the Legislature were defeated by the Governor's veto, or by his withholding an approval of them on the last day of the session. These were the San Francisco bulk bill; the bill appropriating $250,000 to build nine wagon-roads over the mountains to the Washoe mines; an act amending the law of libel, so as to permit newspapers to be sued for libel in any county of the State irrespective of the residence of the plaintiff or defendant; and an act providing for the issue of $300,000 Indian war bonds unless Congress should sooner redeem them. This heavy responsibility assumed by Governor Downey had been the subject of general remark of the majority of the people, who appear to heartily sustain the vetoes.

In the principal towns of the State guns had been fired in honor of the veto of the bulkhead bill, the scheme being regarded as an immense monopoly, and a tax on commerce. San Francisco was also brilliantly illuminated on the night of May 1st in honor of the veto.

The pony express, with St. Joseph's letters of April 30th, arrived at Carson Valley at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock on the 28th, making the time from telegraph station to telegraph station eight days and four hours. The pony express reached San Francisco at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 29th.

News is received that twenty camels from Liberia will arrive at San Francisco about midsummer, and be used instead of mules, for mountain express and freight business between California and Salt Lake.

A rumor prevailed that the Rothschilds have sent out an agent to examine the Washoe mines.

The Ophir Company, [illegible] Comstock lead at Washoe, [illegible] capital [illegible] superintendent of the mining operations, says the mine can be made to yield a million and a half per month this summer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Since the 27th ult., the following vessels have arrived: April 27th, ship James Brown, from Hong Kong; [illegible] steamer Sonora, from Panama. May 1st, ship Flying [illegible], from New York; bark Armatree, from London; bark Azelia, from Hong Kong; schr Ella Florence, from Boston. May 3d, ship John Tucker, from Boston; bark [illegible] rick Dan, from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed—April 30, ship Zephyr, from Callao; ship Lookout, from New York; ships Hindostan and Denmark, from Australia.

COMMERCIAL.

Since the last Pony Express, business has met with a reverse. The market for crushed sugar broke down; sales at 13¾c. partly forced at auction. The rates for the last three days have interfered with business. Few changes can be noted, but the market throughout is felt to be weaker. Wines and spirits are almost the only articles sustained. Adamantine Candles 18½c. for fair brands. Coffee, Rio, 12c. Manila and Java 16c. for Costa Rica. Hard Coal $15 50. Staple Dry Goods are firm. Drills 9¾c.; Sheetings 9¾c.; choice Bacon 14@15c.; clear Pork $20 50; Mess $17 75. Extra Butter 27c. Best Lard 16½c. Foreign Brandies firm, and but little doing. American Brandy 47½a50c.; pure Spirits 60c.; Whiskey 45a47c.; Alcohol 85a90c.

Money for to-morrow's steamer is quite easy, and all engagements to-day have met readily. Gold bars rule at $3.60 to par. Sight exchange is 3 per cent. premium; a few drafts commanding 3½.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE, Arch street, above Sixth.—"The Apostate"—"Don Cæsar de Bazan."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE, corner Walnut and Ninth.—"The Wife's Secret"—"The Fringles."

NATIONAL THEATRE, Walnut street, above Eighth.—"Scouts of the Lone Star"—"Olio"—"The Brigands."

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Tenth and Chestnut streets.—Levees of the Little Fairy, this afternoon and evening, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL HALL, Market street, above Twelfth.—Solomon's Temple.

MCDONOUGH'S GAYETIES, Race street, below Third.—Entertainments nightly.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 Chestnut street.—The 37th Annual Exhibition.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.—HEARING BEFORE THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—On Saturday, an application was made to the Court of Common Pleas for a rule on the precinct judges of the various ward precincts, whose returns were missing in the prothonotary's office. The circumstances of the case were published by us very fully yesterday. The rule was made returnable yesterday morning, when the election officers were examined before the court. C. D. Knight, Esq., the prothonotary, was present during the examination, as well as his counsel, Leonard Myers, Esq.

William Swift, a judge of the first precinct of the Eighth ward, was sworn, and testified that he had taken all the papers to the prothonotary's office, with the exception of the sheet containing the votes polled for each candidate. He had been told to do so at the prothonotary's office during the term of Mr. Webb. The duplicates were deposited in the box.

Judge Ludlow. What have you done with the list of voters?

Witness. The inspector, John C. Martin, has them.

Judge Allison. Is that the way you have disposed of all the papers?

Witness. I have kept the papers for years, and then burned them; I have, I think, some of them now.

Judge Allison. You must bring in all the papers you have got. That is a duty imposed by the law upon the officers of the election.

Witness. I have been an election officer since consolidation, and have never deposited any but the large sheet.

Judge Ludlow. You have rendered yourself liable to a criminal prosecution.

Judge Allison, to the prothonotary. Did you notify all the officers of election to appear this morning?

Mr. Knight. Only the judges.

The court then instructed Mr. Knight to summon the other officers.

Judge Allison to witness.—You are responsible for the return of the papers, and we hold you to a strict accountability, and you must find the papers and produce them.

Jacob Heller, judge of the third precinct of the Eighteenth ward, testified that he had returned the vote of the precinct. He did not bring down all the papers, because he had been told before that they would not be received. He had returned a list of the votes received by the respective candidates, leaving the tally papers and the clerk's papers in the box.

Judge Allison remarked that the law required the witness to deposit the papers with the prothonotary.

The witness replied that he knew that was the law; that he had brought them down, but that they would not be received.

The judge thought it was the business of the witness to bring them down and leave them with the prothonotary whether that officer received them or not. If the papers were not discovered in the box he would hold the witness responsible for their production.

John Lynch sworn.—I was judge of the election for the Eighth precinct of the Ninth ward; I retained the general vote of the ward; it was the one I filed before; I took the tally list before, and they said they did not require it, and this time I did not bring anything but the large sheet, the list of all the votes polled; the other papers were all put into the box, which was delivered to the alderman.

Jesse H. Cottman sworn.—I was judge of the Seventh precinct of the Twenty-third ward; we delegated an inspector to bring all the papers in a body, and that was done the next morning; all the papers necessary to be recorded were sent to the prothonotary's office—a copy of all the papers made out by officers; tally papers and everything; Mr. Barnes was the officer delegated. I don't know where he is now; I came here this morning accidentally; I saw Mr. Barnes take the papers from each judge; he took all the papers in separate bundles.

Mr. Knight here stated to the court that Mr. Barnes had returned all the papers with the exception of one precinct, and Mr. K. told him of the omission and he said he would get the mistake corrected. Mr. K. understood from Mr. Cottman that Mr. Barnes had informed the officers of the Twenty-third ward that the one precinct was missing.

Judge Allison informed the witness that he had better find Mr. Barnes, and see that the papers were deposited. He was responsible for their production, and must see that they were deposited. The fact that he handed them over to a third party did not relieve him of the responsibility.

H. R. Whiteman sworn.—I was an officer of the election of the Second precinct of the Thirteenth ward; I was at the meeting of the judges at Miller's, and saw there a man who said he was going down to the prothonotary's office, and I, among the rest, gave him my papers, and he said he would deposit them; I was told by some one that it was Mr. Knight, the prothonotary, but I don't think he was the gentleman; I think it was one of the judges, and I saw the other judges giving him their returns, and I asked him to be kind enough to take mine; I do not know who the person is; I put the tally list in the box; at the meeting of the judges I was told that but one paper was wanted and that was the list of voters.

Judge Allison said the law was explicit, and he must hold the witness responsible for the production of the papers.

John C Martin sworn.—I was the inspector of the First division of the Eighth ward, and I presided at the meeting of the judges and inspectors on Wednesday morning; the tally list, and the list of votes, and the judge's oath, were all put in the large box, and all are now at Alderman Ogle's office; the judges of each individual division deposited the precinct papers which were all that would be received when I was an inspector before; neither Mr. Gibson nor Mr. Webb would receive any but the papers signed by the judges, (the list of votes for the candidates.) The list furnished by the City Commissioner, the tally paper, and the list of voters, and the judges oath are all in the box.

The further examination of the witnesses was postponed until two o'clock at which time a number of others were examined.

Charles R. Abell, an inspector of one of the precincts in the Twelfth ward, said that he had returned all the papers to Mr. Knight, the morning after the election. They were sealed by him, as was his practice.

Mr. Knight said the papers were placed in a chest under the lock and key, where they have been ever since.

James Milliken, from the Seventh precinct of the Fifth ward said that he put one of the papers in the box and kept the other. The court directed him to produce those which he had not yet deposited.

Michael Daily, of the Fifth ward, testified that he deposited the tally list with the prothonotary, and the other papers in the box. The box was placed in the care of Alderman Moore.

Judge Ludlow remarked that the office of Alderman Moore was not in the Fifth ward.

The witness replied that it was the nearest office open at the time.

Judge Allison thought the law required the box to be deposited in the nearest office, whether open at the time or not.

Isaac C. Rich, judge in the first precinct of the Twelfth ward, testified that he had deposited all his papers with the prothonotary.

A number of other officers were examined. Their testimony did not alter the state of facts presented by the other officers. The judge adjourned the examination until this morning.

THE LATE HOMICIDE CASE.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mathias Smith, the German, who died last week at the Hospital, from the effects of a stab in the shoulder received during an affray in Prosperous Alley, in the Fourth ward, about four weeks ago, have concluded their labors, and rendered a verdict that the death of Smith was caused by a stab inflicted with a knife in the hands of Andrew Arthurs, on the evening of April 18th, 1860. Arthurs, who is charged with the offence, is a young man about 19 years of age. He surrendered himself to the officers at the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon, to answer the charge against him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a serious accident happened on board the ship Tuscarora, at Walnut street, by which a young man, named William Harrison, twenty-two years of age, employed on board the ship, lost his life. Harrison was engaged in painting one of the yards, when, missing his foothold, he fell from the yard to the wharf, and struck the ground with such violence as to kill him almost instantly. He fell upon his head, and his brains were literally dashed out. Coroner Fenner held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A RAILROAD OFFICE ROBBED.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a man named John Jarvis was arrested, at Second and Arch streets, with a number of packages of goods in his possession. He was taken to the Sixth-ward station-house and it was afterwards ascertained that the goods had been stolen from the office of the West Jersey Ferry Company, at Market-street wharf, which had been broken open during the night. Yesterday morning he had a hearing before Alderman Brazier, and was committed to answer.

ON A VISIT.—Yesterday afternoon some fifteen or twenty of our School Controllers left this city to pay a visit to New York and Boston. The party consists of Messrs. Bumm, Hollingsworth, Read, Flitcraft, Leach, Robbins, Marchment, Davis, Dusenbery, Frishmuth, McCalla, Shelmerdine, Blynn, Hunsworth, Jackson, Fitzgerald, and others, including the secretary, Mr. Hemphill. The object of the visit is a careful inspection of the latest school structures, and all other matters bearing upon the great subject of popular education.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The coroner held inquests upon the bodies of two persons, who died suddenly. The first was James Dougherty, about thirty years of age, who died suddenly, the night before, at his residence, Callowhill street, near Twenty-fourth. The second was Mary Schaum, thirty-three years of age, residing in Coates street, above Third, who died suddenly on Sunday night. In both cases verdicts were rendered of death from natural causes.