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IN THE PRICE OF
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FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
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A Large and Elegant Assortment to select from.
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my19-tf 508 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

FINE STOCK of Seasonable DRY GOODS, at reduced prices.
French Lawns, Paisles, Talmas, Pournous, and Mantles, from $3 to $20 each.
New style black silk Mantillas.
Shetla Shawls, in variety.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 White and Black Barege for Shawls, Sashes, &c.
Gray Cloth for Dusters.
Linen Cambric appropriated entirely to mixed and Gray Goods for Travelling Dresses.
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Large stock of Printed Lawns, Organdies, and thin materials for Dresses.
Robes of various kinds.
Misses' half Robes.
Challies, Foulards Cheviots, Ginghams, &c.
Mosq. Skirts, very cheap. Best quality at 5 cents per Hoop.
A good stock of plain and open-worked Hosiery.
Embroideries very cheap.
CHARLES ADAMS & SON,
my3 EIGHTH and ARCH Streets.

81 FANCY CASSIMERES.
THIRTY
New and Desirable Styles.
MIXTURES, PLAIDS, and STRIPES.
The regular price of which is $1.25.
CHEAP AT OUR LOTS.
All-wool Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, &c. Also,
SOLID SILK VESTINGS,
SOLID SILK MANTLES,
SOLID SILK MANTLES,
from 62½ to $10, with full stocks, other Silk or Lace Mantles, Hoods, &c., and of every new and desirable pattern.
CLOTH MANTLES.
Ready made, or made to order, plain and fancy styles
DUSTERS and DRESSES.
In cloth, of all the new fashionable fabrics.
COOPER & CONARD,
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Call special attention to their Stock of
SILKS,
PLAIN GOODS,
SILK DUSTERS,
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French Lawns,
French Lawn Barege,
French Lawn Shawls,
French Lawn Points,
French Lawn Mantles,
Cambric Lawns, French Lawn Talmas,
SHORT DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
We invite attention to our Staple Goods, viz:
Best quality and lowest price Linen Sheetings,
Linen Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Muslins,
Spring and Summer Flannels and Cassimeres,
Wool Delaines, Black French Cloths, &c., &c.
Best Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Hosiery, Linen, Hand Kerchiefs, &c., &c.
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A LARGE STOCK OF
JET BRACELETS,
Both Plain and Gold Mounted, which will be sold at
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THOMAS C. GARRETT,
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For sale by
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STORE SHADES made and lettered. Repairing promptly attended to. ap5-3m

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OF THE MOST APPROVED KIND.
For sale by
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GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES.
Northeast Corner FOURTH AND RACE Streets.
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For the Preservation of
Furs, Cashmeres, and Woollen Goods from the ravages of Moths, Ants, and other Insects.
The CAMPHORATED VETIVERT is a combination of Camphor, Vetivert and various Aromatics. It has been long and favorably known in Europe, and has been found superior to other articles for the purpose.
Prepared at PARRISH'S PHARMACY,
ap11-3m No. 609 ARCH Street.

FIRST PREMIUM GAS-LIGHT COOK STOVES, &c., FOR SUMMER USE.—To keep the kitchen and house cool—to save labor in washing, scouring, and cleaning after fire—use one of T. SHAW'S (of Philadelphia) Patent Gaslight Cook Stoves. If you want a stove that the fire can be lighted and put out the same as an ordinary gaslight, and will cost you less for fuel than for coal fire, get one of T. SHAW'S Gaslight Cook Stoves. These Stoves are warranted to bake and boil, roast and broil, heat flat irons, &c., &c. They are also got up in different styles, to suit hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, steamers, private families, and boarding-houses. Prices varying from $18 to $75. For sale only by
JOHN KERSHAW,
No. 1040 and 710 MARKET St., Phila.
Who is the sole owner and manufacturer, and no genuine without JOHN KERSHAW'S name on another one on the stove.
This business is copyrighted in all names. Please cut this out for future reference. my9-m-3m

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STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
STORE,
No. 1 WALNUT STREET,
(Below SECOND,)
PHILADELPHIA.
ap25-1y

DR. TANSEY—Eastman's, for sale by Ottendorfer & Brothers, 47 and 49 North Second Street. my29

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.
For sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING,
115 CHERRY Street, Phila.

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PROCLAMATION!!!
R. C. WALBORN & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 North SIXTH Street, still continue the GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHING FURNISHING, in all its departments, at their Old Stand. Has intend to continue there forever, or at least until due notice is given to the contrary. This announcement is made in order that our numerous patrons in this city and elsewhere may know that their orders, addressed as above, will always reach us, whether they happen to see our advertisement in the newspapers or not at the time being, or not.
Please cut this out and paste it in your memorandum book. my1-tf

J. W. SCOTT—late of the firm of Winchester & Scott—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING HOME and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 214 Market, above Fifth Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House, Philadelphia.
J. W. S. would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. Perfect Satisfaction guaranteed. Wholesale Trade supplied with Fine Shirts and Collars. 1vm1-1y

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TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
HART, MONTGOMERY, & CO.,
NO. 522 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will sell out, through this winter and next spring, their large stock of
PAPER HANGINGS,
consisting of every variety connected with the business,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THE FRENCH PAPERS AT 20 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
Persons wanting their Houses Papered, can get great
BARGAINS. 19-tf

PAPER HANGINGS.
We invite the attention of all persons who wish to decorate their Houses, to our large and extensive stock of PAPER HANGINGS, at either of our establishments, all of the newest and best styles, suitable for stores or dwellings, and put up in the city or country, by careful men.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET Streets, and 17 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. my24-1m

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LOOKING-GLASSES,
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
EARLES' GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
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HARDWARE.
ABBEY & NEFF,
NO. 308 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Have now in store a most complete stock of
HARDWARE,
of late importation, and American manufacture, which they offer to the NEAR TRADE on the very best terms. ap9-3m

MERCHANT TAILORS.
E. O. THOMPSON,
TAILOR,
N. E. COR. SEVENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
Clothing made TO ORDER only.
A Fine Stock of Materials always on hand.
N. B.—Strangers visiting the City are solicited to leave their measures. ap23-3m

MILLINERY GOODS.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
MONTEURS,
AND
STRAW BONNETS.
Just opened, a
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.,
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SAMUEL V. MERRICK, J. VAUGHAN MERRICK,
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FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers High and Low Pressure Steam Engines, for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Work Shops, Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Hillmyer's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer; and Appleyard & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. ap8-1y

MEDICINAL.
MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE Physician, wishes to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by lessening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
We have put up and sold many years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine, NEVER HAS SHE INSTANCE TO REPEAT, NEVER did any dissatisfaction by any one, every all are delighted to speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. What we do know, we do say from experience and pleasant duty of what we have declared to be the truth, that in all instances, relief will be minutes after the syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL PHYSICIANS in New England, and has been used with never failing success in NURSING, WITH THE BEST EFFECT.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will certainly instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC and overcome one especially remedied, and in the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, or any one of them, to do so immediately and test for herself the truth of what we say, that this is the best and most SURE—the ABSOLUTE remedy for sting the world. Full directions for using will accompany the genuine article, bearing the fac-simile signature of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR Street, New York.
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THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy,
Organic Weakness.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions, and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as PAIN AND INFLAMMATION, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN, OR CHILDREN.
Depot, 104 South TENTH Street,
Below CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
mh24-1y

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FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!!
A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
Of the manufacture of 1860, in store and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
je8-1m 1219 MARKET STREET.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their country residences with every description of fine
GROCERIES, TEAS, &c
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
my18-tf Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

ILLUMINATORS.
Every one is complaining of their exorbitant gas bills. At No. 55 South THIRD Street, may be seen the "best Lamp in the world." Can be used wherever light is wanted. Cheaper than coal, oil, or gas. Agents are making $20 a week selling them. More wanted. $10 one sold.
The Gas Lamps will light a room 30 feet square for 1 cent an hour, or will burn all night for a few cents.
DR. C. A. GREENE & CO.,
my28-4m-1y No. 55 South THIRD Street.

The Press.

VOL. 3.—NO. 266. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860. TWO CENTS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.
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CALIFORNIA PRESS.
Issued Semi-Monthly in time for the California Steamers.

The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Its Arrival in Philadelphia.

SATURDAY A HOLIDAY.

On the Road from Baltimore.

INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY.

Demonstration at Wilmington.

RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT.

Speech of Mayor Henry.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCESSION.

Thousands from the Country.

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE MULTITUDE.

The Route of the Procession.

SCENES AT THE CONTINENTAL.

The Embassy of Japan arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon. The movements of this distinguished body of strangers since they left Japan, have been rendered familiar to our readers by the frequent, full, and graphic reports published in the columns of *The Press*. If we may be permitted a word of retrospective history, we might say that the origin of this Embassy is attributable to the diplomatic skill of *Townsend Harris*, Esq., our Consul General at Japan, who, having impressed on the Japanese the importance of becoming more acquainted with foreign nations, persuaded the authorities to stipulate in the last treaty that an embassy should be sent to the United States within a limited period. Although the Japanese Government subsequently endeavored to annul this obligation, Commissioner Harris would not consent to it, maintaining that it was for the mutual advantage of both nations that it should be fulfilled. The Tycoon, finding Mr. Harris fixed in this purpose, yielded to him, and commissioned the Embassy which has just arrived in Philadelphia.

THE EMBASSY AND ITS HISTORY.

The Embassy consists of two Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, who are noblemen of the highest rank; *two others* of nearly equal rank; a Censor, and a Vice Governor; together with other officers, interpreters, and servants, to the number of seventy-six. Fifty-four of these are more servants or personal attendants of the higher officers. The officers of the Embassy are as follows:

1. Simme-Boozen No-Kami. *He is First Ambassador* with highest power.
2. Moor Agoki Awadsi, No-Kami, Assistant Ambassador.
3. Ogoori Bungo, No-Kami, Censor or Governor.
4. Moroota Okataro, Treasurer.
5. Narouna Gensiro, Lieutenant Governor, looks for orders to First Ambassador.
6. Tsoe Cahara Jugoro, Lieutenant Governor.
7. Hitaka Keisaboro, Aid to Censor.
8. Osakabi Toistaro, Aid to Censor.
9. Matsemoto Sanojon, Officer of First Ambassador.
10. Yosida Sago Saiemon, Officer of First Ambassador.
11. Namura Gohatohiro, Imperial Interpreter.
12. Mazuse Sintschiro, Aid to Treasurer.
13. Sojoe Yoseogoro, Aid to Treasurer.
14. Kuri Simabichabatahiro, Aid of Second Class to Censor, rank of Lieutenant.
15. Suss Sata Schojero, Aid of Second Class to Censor.
16. Mensaki, Doctor.
17. Moravyama, Doctor.
18. Tatsiel Okubuniro, Interpreter.
19. Tatsiel Omagoro, Assistant Interpreter.
20. Kowssaki, Doctor.

Several of the Embassy can speak broken English, but the one most conversant with our language is Tatsiai Omerego, or, as he is familiarly known to us, Tommy. The chief Ambassador is among the highest in rank in the Empire. We may mention, by the way, that there are over two hundred princes or nobles in Japan. These vary somewhat in rank, according to the size and importance of the province over which they preside, or which may be theirs by hereditary right. Some provinces can muster 50,000 soldiers; others, again, not 5,000. The rank of the four principal dignitaries we find as follows:

1. Ambassadors.—Simme-Boozen No-Kami. (Simme, Lord or Prince of the province of Bujen.) Simme is the hereditary name of this prince, who ranks a little higher, or is more powerful in Japan, than the following:
2. Ambassador.—Moor Agoki Awadsi, No-Kami. which means Lord or Prince of the province of Awadsi.
Censor—Ogoori Bungo, Lord or Prince of the province of Bungo.

These three are hereditary princes or rajars of provinces, and about equal in rank. The proper title of each in England would be his Royal Highness, and in the United States his Excellency, being the highest title under the sovereign or ruler. The office of censor has been misinterpreted by some of the correspondents of the newspapers. His position corresponds with that of secretary of legation; his duty being to record everything which happens and forward it to the Tycoon.

4. *Moroota Okataro, acts as treasurer, and on* account of his eminent abilities as a statesman, his sound judgment and prudence, and the confidence reposed in him by his imperial ruler, he has been *sent along with the Embassy*, clothed with very high powers. He may be called the Lord Palmerston of the delegation, as nothing can be done without his approval. As we said before, these officers are from the nobility advisers and counsellors of the Tycoon.

The duty imposed by the Emperor of Japan upon the Ambassadors was to ratify the treaty with the United States, and to 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 Embassy arrived at San Francisco on the 29th of April, at half past nine o'clock in the morning, on board the United States steamer Powhatan, under command of Captain G. F. Pearson, and bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Tattnall. They were received by the authorities of San Francisco with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect. The Ambassadors, however, refused any public reception, their idea of etiquette being that they should present themselves first at the *court* of the United States Government; so, therefore, as soon as the Powhatan had undergone some trifling repairs, they left San Francisco for Panama, and arrived at Sandy Hook on the evening of May the ninth. The intention was to have proceeded to New York city; but this arrangement was changed, and the Embassy went to Hampton roads, and from thence to Washington city, where they arrived on May the thirteenth.

We need not detail the doings of the Japanese in Washington, familiar as they are to our readers. They were received by the President on the morning of May the 17th. They remained in Washington visiting the various public institutions. They bade farewell to the President on June the 5th, receiving from that official appropriate medals in honor of their visit.

We published on Saturday the reception of the Japanese in our sister city of Baltimore, and the incidents attending the demonstration.

THE EMBASSY IN BALTIMORE.

The display of fireworks seemed to be the most attractive feature of the celebration in the Monumental City, and produced a great impression on the visitors. This display took place on Friday evening in Monument Square, and was witnessed by tens of thousands—the Japanese viewing it from the Gilmor House. The vast multitude of human beings congregated in and about the Square, completely blocked up every avenue of approach, and hundreds of persons were compelled to leave, unable to get within sight of the stand on which the fireworks were placed. Volandt's band, stationed on the third-story balcony, constantly played many enlivening airs. The first piece discharged was a *representation* of an Egyptian pyramid, which threw a number of jets to the height of fifty or sixty feet, brilliantly illuminating the air.

The second piece was the representation of a Japanese fan, composed of wheels of lance-work and shower-fire. This piece was well received by the crowd, who at once perceived the similarity of this fire fan to those which are carried by the Japanese.

The third piece was termed a "Polka Dance." It consisted of a large wheel, *twelve feet* in diameter, with saxsgon wheels, all reversing each other in their revolutions, and of a different colored fire.

The fourth piece represented a star, made of *lance-work*, and the effect of its discharge was at once brilliant and imposing.

The fifth piece was termed the "Magic Wheel." It was six feet in diameter, and was in its construction a wheel within a wheel.

The sixth piece was called a "Dancing Devil." It consisted of two wheels, which in their revolutions reversed each other. Its working caused a great deal of merriment, and must have astonished our Japanese visitors.

The seventh piece was a representation of the "Diamond Cross of the Knights of Malta." It was stationary, and had numerous wheels of lance-work.

The eighth was a representation of the "Chinese Sun." It was also a stationary piece.

The concluding piece was intended as one of welcome to the Japanese—it was unique and novel in its design, and displayed the skill of its designer as a pyrotechnist. It consisted of a large wheel of lance work, inside of which was inscribed the word "Welcome," whilst at the base of a square on which it was mounted was the word "Japanese." On the top of the wheel was placed a monument, significant of the title of the city, bearing date of 1860. The entire structure was thirty feet in height, and during the progress of its discharge the Japanese were evidently much pleased, being seen frequently to engage in conversation with each other, and all of them appeared much astonished at the scene before them.

DEPARTURE FROM BALTIMORE.

It being known that the Embassy would leave Baltimore on Saturday, crowds assembled early in the morning in Monument Square, to witness their departure. Before eight and a half o'clock, the space in front of the Hotel was blocked up by a mass of human beings, who eagerly pressed forwards the steps of the Gilmor, but were prevented from entering by the interference of the Law Grays, under the command of Captain Thomas W. Bowers, who had remained during the night, and were hospitably entertained by the liberal proprietor, Mr. Stone. The Princes breakfasted alone in the morning, while the officers, sixteen in number, breakfasted in the gentlemen's ordinary, four of whom are physicians, and distinguished by their heads being closely shaven. The officers of the Navy took breakfast alone in a parlor.

Towards nine o'clock, preparations were made for leaving, and the baggage brought out, which filled five furniture cars. *In a short time, the Mayor*, and his aids arrived, and after consulting together, began to make preparations for their departure. The arrangements having been completed, at nine and a half o'clock the Mayor and his aids took their seats in an open barouche, followed by the officers of the Navy, the Embassy and their attendants, who occupied in all fourteen open barouches, furnished by Mr. James H. Stewart, of Calvert street, which were decorated in a beautiful manner by the American and Japanese flags. All having been seated, the procession moved up Calvert to Baltimore street, headed by the Law Grays, with a band of music, and turning down Baltimore street, were followed by an immense concourse, who thronged around the carriages, anxious to get the Japanese to write their names on cards, which they presented to them for that purpose. The sidewalks and windows were crowded with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs to the passing strangers.

Arriving at the President-street depot, they were met by some four thousand persons, who endeavored to press forward on the procession, but were prevented by a posse of policemen, who had been detailed for that purpose, under the charge of Lieutenant Elliott. Through the kindness of the officers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, a special car was provided for them, and fitted up in a magnificent manner.

After some time had been spent in interchanging civilities, the Mayor and his aids took leave of the officers and the Embassy, and in a few minutes the signal for starting was given, when the train moved off amidst the deafening huzzahs of the multitude.

ON THE ROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.

The train containing the Embassy arrived at Havre-de Grace at ten minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday. It consisted of three cars, one of which was devoted to baggage, a second to the use of the servants, and a third to the princes, officers, and members of the committee. Here they were met by a deputation of our City Councils, consisting of George W. Simons, Stephen Benton, and Samuel Megargee, Esqs., Mr. Harding, clerk of Select Council, *and representatives of The Press* and other Philadelphia journals. On entering the cars, Captain Dupont welcomed the deputation very cordially, and introduced them to the Embassy. The introduction took place while they were crossing the Susquehanna on board the Baltimore Railroad Company's ferry-boat.

Mr. Simons, on behalf of the committee, said:

"It affords me great pleasure, your excellencies, to welcome you at this point, on the part of the people and authorities of Philadelphia, and to extend to you the warmest and most friendly hospitalities of the first manufacturing and one of the first commercial cities of the Union."

Simme-Boojen-No-Kami responded through the interpreter, saying he thanked the people of Philadelphia for their kindness, and would be pleased to accept the hospitalities of a city which he had so often desired to see.

The different members of the deputation were presented to the Japanese, who received them with much dignity and suavity. The badge worn by the committee excited much attention among the Japanese. They recognized the Japanese colors and the inscription in Japanese characters on the badge, (viz: "Welcome to our Japanese friends") with many demonstrations of delight, saying: "good! good! Japanese! Merican!" and other exclamations of an untranslatable nature.

The beautiful scenery on the Susquehanna river, particularly in the neighborhood of Port Deposit and Havre-de-Grace, produced a great impression upon the travellers. The artist, especially, was kept busy in taking notes of what was to be seen in the hurried passage across the ferry. Captain Dupont was particularly anxious that every species of information should be given them. They had some difficulty in translating the word Susquehanna in Japanese, the interpreter syllabizing it Sus-que-han-na several times, in order to famil*iarise the artist with the correct method of spelling* it. The width of the river, the population of the town of Havre-de-Grace, the number of years since its foundation, the trade and productions of the surrounding country, were all eagerly asked and carefully noted in the most faultless Japanese. The notes were made on Japanese paper, which is darker and firmer than our common foolscap, the artist using a simple black lead pencil, and tracing his characters on the right-hand side of the page from the top to the bottom. He seemed to write with great facility, and appeared to be a very intelligent and observing man.

On both sides of the river large crowds of people had collected, and as the train passed along they greeted the Embassy with loud cheers. A lunch was served to the company on board the train—one of the apartments of the car being fitted up as a temporary restaurant. The repast was very simple consisting of a piece of cold ham, tongue, or chicken, a common roll and a glass of port or champagne wine. The Princes were treated with the same etiquette in the car that is so indispensable to courtly life in Japan. They were served in the order of their rank, and partook of their meal from a plate which was placed on their knees, using knives and forks in an awkward manner. Some of the princes evidently did not like this plebeian and miscellaneous method of eating, and when the repast was first offered, they declined in a polite and dignified manner. Captain Dupont informed them, through the interpreter, that in all probability the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia would be prolonged to such an unreasonably late hour in the day that, unless they partook of some slight *refreshment, they would suffer from hunger before* they arrived at their quarters. This explanation seemed to satisfy their patriotic scruples, and they proceeded with their meal.

The Japanese seem to have an especial liking for champagne and port wine. The servants were confined to port, while the officials quaffed their *Verzenay* and Golden Seal in a manner that would do credit to a city councilman at a public dinner. The Princes, however, confined themselves to a single glass, evidently afraid of the effect which "the dulcet, delicious, and dreamy" compound would have upon their understanding. After eating they *betook themselves to smoking*—the Chief Ambassador using a silver pipe, and the others pipes of more common material. The tube of this pipe was about as large as the point of a lady's finger. They have a box of matches, tubes for clearing the pipe, a small package of Japanese tobacco, and other articles necessary, tied up in a little pouch and worn within their girdle. The operation of smoking performed by one of the Japanese seems to be a very difficult one, and does not permit of that lengthened period of dreamy repose which the Hollander, with his well-filled meerschaum devoutly believes to be the stepping stone between earth and Paradise. They fill this small tube, light it, draw three or four whiffs, expel the smoke through their nose, by which time the quantity of tobacco is consumed, and the operation has to be repeated, again and again, until the smoker's desires are satisfied.

Smoking done, a great many of the officials betook themselves to as quiet a repose as the jolting of the car would admit. The artist, one or two of the princes, the interpreters, and one or two others, seemed to enjoy the scenery, and to look with great interest upon the magnificent panorama of natural beauty before which they were rapidly passing.

At different points on the road, particularly at Elkton, Newark, Wilmington, and Chester, large crowds of people had assembled from the surrounding country to catch a glimpse of the Oriental visitors. The speed of the train was slackened as they passed through these places, by order of Captain Dupont, for the purpose of gratifying the *curiosity* of the crowd. The servants of the Embassy did the honors, the Ambassadors rarely deigning a look upon the enthusiastic Americans. In the servants' car the windows were opened, and the shouts of the people were answered by clapping of hands, bows, and cries of "Good, hurrah," and other *American words the Japanese have picked* up. At Wilmington, there were several thousand people around the streets leading to the track. The train passed slowly through, amid the cheers and shouts of the multitude. A number of fire companies were drawn up in front of the track, and these rang their bells in honor of the strangers. Women waved their handkerchiefs, men and boys cheered, and amid great enthusiasm the train moved slowly on.

As a matter of course, Tommy, the ladies' man of the Deputation, and the hero of many a correspondent's bulletin from Washington, attracted much attention. We had a *long* conversation with Tommy, and found him quite a genius in his way. He is about eighteen years of age, almost Caucasian in his complexion, with a magnificent set of teeth; full of animal spirits, and extremely restless. Tommy speaks English very fluently, and is evidently possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. He seems very anxious to obtain a knowledge of our tongue. During our interview, he would point to different objects in the crowd, and say, "that's a field, or a house, or a cow, or a fence," in tones of inquiry which showed that he was desirous of becoming familiar with the English terms.

We may state, as an instance of this avidity for knowledge, that while a member of the committee was speaking to him he sneezed. Tommy instantly asked, "What do you call that?" The answer was, "Sneezing." Tommy drew out a card, and insisted upon having the word written for him, after which he read it over and over again, for the purpose of fixing it in his memory. Tommy had a *small daguerreotype* of a young *lady* in Washington, which he carried in his girdle, and which he insisted upon showing to every member of the committee, with the remark that the original was twice as beautiful as the portrait. When questioned about the truth of a rumor that he had cried when he left Washington, he admitted the fact, saying that he liked that city very much. He preferred it to Baltimore, his recollection of that city being the steam engines and fire-works. He thought the fire-works were beautiful, and the steamers something supernatural. Tommy don't like tobacco, and when one of the committee offered him a plug *he refused it with a look of disgust.*

When the train reached a point some distance from Elkton the train was stopped, by order of Captain Dupont, to give the Ambassadors an opportunity of examining the locomotive. Several of them availed themselves of this invitation, and one or two of the officers expressed a desire to ride on the locomotive up to the city. Tommy, however, was the only one who had the courage to try the experiment, and on board the locomotive he arrived at the depot.

The inside of the car in which the Embassy rode was beautifully decorated with ribbons of different colors, and the flags of Japan and America. The front of the locomotive was also similarly decorated, and in the middle of the decorations was suspended a portrait of Daniel Webster.

The dress of the Japanese noblemen is marked with great simplicity. A simple black tunic, that resembled fine alpaca, and plainly embroidered trowsers, made of silk, and immense width. They discard everything like ornament, and wear nothing in the shape of jewelry. The Chief Ambassador had a gold watch, which he buried away in the folds of his vestments as carefully as an American would do his pocket-book, evidently esteeming it an article more of utility than of ornament. The rank of the respective noblemen is designated by a system of heraldry as complete and significant, although not as gorgeous nor showy, as the coat-of-arms worn by the peers of England or France. A simple oval impression on the garment, in black and white, resembling a plain calico print, about an inch and a half in diameter, served to show the different grades of distinction between the members of the deputation.

PREPARATIONS BY COUNCILS.

The members of Select and Common Council, with invited guests, assembled at the Common Council chamber, at half past one o'clock. All the members were attired in black coats, pants, and hat, and white gloves. Messrs. Quinn and Freeman, of Common Council, in order to add to the dignity of the *occasion*, brought with them their *sons*, two boys of about five years of age. Of the invited guests, we noticed the following as present and participating: Judges Woodward, Strong, Thompson, and Read, of the Supreme Court, Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court, and Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare, of the District Court, and Judges Thompson, Allison, and Ludlow, of the Common Pleas. Hon. David Taggert, of Northumberland, was also present.

When the regular train arrived a delegation of Baltimore Councils, twelve in number, as follows, were received and placed in line by the committee: *Messrs. Spicer, McPhiel, Fulton, Colton, Price,* Chapman, Bunting, Bandell, Taylor, Cathcart, McComas, and Ellicott.

The Baltimoreans wore an orange-colored silk badge with the engraving of the Washington Monument thereon, and a plain and appropriate inscription. The members of the Philadelphia City Councils wore one of the most beautifully designed badges we have ever seen. It was designed by Mr George W. Simon, Chairman of the sub-Committee of Arrangements of Councils, and certainly reflects much credit on his taste and judgment. The badge is white satin, with embossed edges. It is two inches and three-quarters wide and about eight inches in length. In the centre are crossed staffs, with the flags of Japan and America unfurled. At the intersection of the staffs there is another raised in a vertical position, holding up a gold banner, on which are linked hands significant of friendship. Around these hands are, in Japanese characters, the words:

"Welcome to our Japanese Friends."

The three staffs are entwined with olive and laurel emblematic of peace and glory. Around the whole of the design are the words, in golden letters: "Japanese Embassy; City Councils of Philadelphia, June 9, 1860." These were worn by the members, clerks, and messengers of Select and Common Councils. The Mayor of the city, the Presidents of both branches of Councils, and, the *joint committee of arrangement of five from each* chamber, wore on their lappels a beautiful rosette, also designed by Mr. Simon. This consists of a double frill of white satin with blue ring; in the centre of which is a red ball divided from the blue by a gold strap, thus happily blending the red, white, and blue, and the Japanese red with each other. The members of Councils, and their guests, left their chamber at two o'clock, to await the arrival of the Embassy.

THE SCENE AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Everything throughout the city betokened the existence of a holiday. With an enthusiasm so beautifully appropriate to the American people, they determined to go to the very verge of hospitality in honor of their friends from the Orient.

The morning of Saturday threatened that terror of all celebrations, a heavy shower of rain, and although the aspect during the greater part of the day was unpleasantly lowering, yet a more agreeable and delightful occasion for a public demonstration could not have been preferred. Large crowds of people from the neighboring counties, from New Jersey, Delaware, and New York, arrived in the city during the cour e of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. The hotels were filled to overflowing, business in the afternoon was generally suspended, artisans left their workshops, and clerks their counters, and the streets over which the procession was advertised to pass were thronged with an immense multitude of human beings.

Signs of preparation for the reception of the strangers were visible at all points. The American and the Japanese flags were seen flying in all directions. The white flag, with the red ball in the centre, presented a novel contrast to the glorious stars and stripes. Some of the large business establishments on Chestnut street displayed a multiplicity of small Japanese colors. The horses attached to the cars on the passenger railways were decorated with flags and plumes. Chestnut street looked like a Parisian boulevard, and was thronged with thousands and tens of thousands of men