SUMMER RESORTS.

ALOYS SHAUFLER'S HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
BEDLOR'S HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Mount Carbon, Schuylkill co., Pa
LONG BRANCH HOUSE, opposite Tuckerton, N. J.
MANSION HOUSE, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Bethlehem, Pa.
EAGLE HOTEL, Bethlehem, Pa.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Allentown, Pa.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Millersburg, Pa.
OCEAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
NATIONAL HALL, Cape Island, N. J.
NEPTUNE HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
COTTAGE RETREAT, Atlantic City, N. J.
CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.
STAR HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
SURF HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
HEAZIE HOUSE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.
COLUMBIA HOUSE, Cape Island, New Jersey.
CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, New Jersey.
DELAWARE HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
TREMONT HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
AMERICAN HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J.
BRIGANTINE HOUSE, Brigantine Beach, N. J.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Doubling Gap, Pa.
LEBANON VALLEY HOUSE, Lebanon, Pa.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, Lancaster co., Pa.
LORETTO SPRINGS, Cambria co., Pa.
CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cumberland co
BEDFORD SPRINGS, Bedford co., Pa.
OLD SAND SPRINGS, Berks co., Pa.
TOUPTEE HOUSE, New Haven, Conn.
SAUNDER'S HEAD HOTEL, Guilford, Conn.
MANSION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J.
LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Press.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Academy of Fine Arts; The Japanese Adoat; A Few Words about Bread-making; General News; Political; Personal; Obituary. FOURTH PAGE.—The Van Buren of the South; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

According to our custom of presenting to the readers of THE PRESS a fair transcript of everything that transpires in the world around us, we surrender a great portion of our space to the political intelligence of the hour. From our special reporters in New York and Camden, and from our regular staff of phonographic reporters in Philadelphia, we are enabled to lay before our readers graphic reports of the Douglas demonstration in New York, a similar demonstration in New Jersey, and the meeting of citizens, last evening, at Independence Square, to take action on the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane. The New York meeting which took place at Tammany Hall was overwhelmingly enthusiastic. Ex-Mayor Tiemann presided, and speeches were delivered by Ex-Senator G. W. Jones, Senator Pugh, and others equally eminent. After the meeting Judge Douglas was serenaded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting of the Camden Democracy was large, and among the speakers we notice John Campbell, of this city.

The meeting of the Secessionists was a bold effort, and will be remembered in history as the first attempt to plant the tree of Disunion in Philadelphia. Certainly the seed of no such upas tree will ever take root in the holy ground of Independence Square. The speakers were James C. Vandyke, Charles J. Ingersoll, Mr. Springfield Armory Wright, of Massachusetts, (one of the bolters,) Gen. Jo Lane, Hon. Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and Gen. Waul, of Texas. Mr. Josiah Randall asked leave to print his speech, which was readily granted. The resolutions, which were not adopted, and which Mr. Ingersoll, only after much persuasion, could be induced to say he considered to be adopted, will be found to be of a thoroughly and extremely Southern nature.

We have further particulars in relation to the brutal murder of two citizens of New York, on Saturday evening. The cause of the murder is attributed to domestic disturbances. One of the alleged perpetrators of the crime surrendered himself into custody yesterday morning.

The referees on the insurance of the Pemberton Mills (the recent disaster attending their late demolition, sent a thrill of horror throughout this nation) have awarded to its owners damages for insurance to the amount of $93,375, being nearly 22½ per cent. on the cost of construction.

We have a very scant budget of news from Washington. Congress has adjourned, the ladies are at the summer resorts, and the capital is almost deserted. Among other things, we are told the Democratic politicians there have abandoned all hope of effecting any accommodation what ever between their respective candidates, by a joint electoral ticket or otherwise. It is said that there is no foundation for the rumors in relation to Mr. Heart being removed as Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. Buchanan goes to the Soldiers' Home.

A caucus of the members of the People's party in Councils met yesterday and nominated the following members of departments, to be voted for on Tuesday next: Superintendent of City Buildings, A. Bartholomew; Commissioner of City Property, Jesse Christopher; Chief Commissioner of Highways, Joseph Shantz; Assistant Commissioners of Highways, John S. Rittenhouse and —— McLean; Chief Engineer of the Water Works, H. P. M. Birkenbine. All the nominations were the previous incumbents except Mr. McLean, who was nominated for assistant commissioner of highways, in place of Edward C. Bonsal.

The different municipal bodies governing our city departments, of schools, board of health, prison, etc., met yesterday, and organized by choosing their officers for the coming year. Very few changes were made.

Later advices from Mexico report the defeat and capture of Miramon. It is said that Gen. Ramanez, who commanded the division of Matamoros troops, had been defeated by General Ortega. The chronic civil war which is cursing and consuming Mexico shows no signs of abatement.

Fusion with Disunionists.

The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Hotel, in this city, and the proceedings will be found in another part of our morning's edition. The Administration forces were on the ground in force, and succeeded in carrying a resolution in favor of a fusion of the Douglas and Breckinridge forces upon the existing electoral ticket. The record shows that the committee first excluded the reporters—then refused to allow the absent country members of the committee to send substitutes; after permitting Philadelphia to throw twenty-two votes for four Senatorial districts, when nearly all the interior districts threw but two for each district—then voted down a resolution declaring DOUGLAS and JOHNSON the regular Democratic candidates—and finally resolved that the electoral ticket should be supported alike by the friends of DOUGLAS and BRECKINRIDGE! Of the hundred members of the committee, about sixty were present, and of these the Philadelphia city members (nearly all office-holders or their relatives and dependents) constituted the half of the majority.

This action of the State Committee will be received by the Democrats of the State with contempt and indignation. It is a proclamation of insult to the friends of DOUGLAS and to the Democratic National Committee, which has demanded the appointment of pure Douglas electoral tickets in all the States. We regard the decision of this close corporation as releasing all the Douglas Democrats from any obligation whatsoever to support the electoral ticket. They cannot vote for it, as it stands, without stultifying themselves. They cannot vote for it without voting for Disunionists and Seceders. They cannot vote for it without sanctioning fraud and force in their worst shapes. There is but one rescue from this last shameless act of despotism—and that is, a mass meeting of the Democratic people, to purge the electoral ticket, and to cut loose from the Disunionists forever. There was a gallant and protesting minority in the State Committee yesterday, but they were powerless in the midst of office-holders and Seceders. If the masses do not now move in their own defence, it will be because they are indifferent to their own interests; or disgusted with treacherous representatives. A fitting *finale* to this gross betrayal of principle was the Seceders' meeting at Independence Square on the same evening.

EXHIBITION FOR THE FOURTH.—Our friends in the country are reminded that Rembrandt Peale's famous painting of the Court of Death will remain at Concert Hall till to-morrow evening, affording a fine exhibition for those who love the sublime and beautiful in art. Dr. Colton, the proprietor, gives frequent explanations of it to his visitors. There must be thousands in this city who have not yet enjoyed the feast of a visit to this work. We understand it will be open to-day and to-morrow, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, &c.—The entire furniture of a private family, and part of the stock of a cabinet-maker declining business, together with several superior piano fortes, will be sold this morning at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 914 Chestnut street. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—During the present month these instruments (Raven, Bacon, & Co., Mason & Hamlin's Melodeons) will be sold very low for cash, to reduce an immense stock. J. E. Gould, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

THE FIRST ARREST.—Two men, keeping stores in the Eighth ward, were arrested on Saturday for exposing for sale "chasers," "double-headers," &c., after having been served with the recent notice issued by Chief Buggies. They were fined the penalty prescribed by the State law, amounting, with the costs, to upwards of $2.

How Shall the Next President be Elected?

There is one common ground upon which the citizens who prefer STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, those who prefer ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, and those who prefer JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT, can heartily and effectively unite. They are all opposed to the Disunionists of the South, and to the dark and fatal plot concocted by JAMES BUCHANAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and JO LANE, to throw the decision of the next Presidency into the Congress of the United States. There is no present prospective contingency of a choice by the House of the first officer of the Republic, owing to the complexion of that branch of the National Legislature.

This fact, apparent to all, has been craftily acted upon by the Disunionists at Washington. These men hold the Senate of the United States in their hands as their fief, and have wielded it against the North, and against the conservatism of the South, like a ponderous engine of mischief; and they are now exulting upon what they conceive to be the certainty of giving to the Senate the choice of the Vice President, *who shall be President for four years from the fourth of March*, 1861. This is their game; this is the real secret of all the proscriptions of JAMES BUCHANAN upon a fearless public opinion. This is the motive power that induced him to attack DOUGLAS in Illinois, in 1858; that suggested the removal of that statesman from the Committee on Territories in the Senate; that initiated the social despotism at Washington by which the Republicans and Douglas Democrats were excluded from his household; that compelled his official slaves to proscribe independent and to establish mercenary newspapers; that encouraged the assassination of the ever-to-be-lamented BRODERICK; that forced these same slaves to carry delegates to county and State Conventions, there to lay down the most offensive doctrines; and, finally, that marshalled the way for the shameless bolt at Charleston, and the still more shameless and dishonorable secession at Baltimore. The President and his confederates felt that they held the Senate closely in their hands—a Senate which has registered all his decrees, confirmed the basest wretches and rejected the best men of the Republic, and a Senate which may choose the next President of the United States, if Mr. BUCHANAN and his mercenaries can succeed in carrying out his present plans. What object, then, can the Republicans have in encouraging the Breckinridge, or Disunion, movement in the free States? Their only safety is to be found in keeping the election of President out of Congress. The Bell and Everett men have a still deeper interest in resisting the Disunion element, because it is by opposing it that they expect to return to the new Congress a number of American Representatives. All the instincts, all the impulses, all the pledges, and all the interests of the Douglas Democracy, are against the contingency of referring the decision of the Presidential question to the present Congress. *Every movement in the free States that looks to the encouragement of* BRECKINRIDGE *and* LANE *is a preparation to the election of the latter to the Presidency of the United States.* The money of the Administration, which has been so potential in the punishment of independent Democrats, and in the division of the Democratic party throughout the Union, will be used with tremendous power to prevent the House from deciding the Presidential question, and, by consequence, in referring it to the Senate, and thus in securing the election of the Disunion candidate for Vice President, as President of the United States, for four years from the next fourth of March.

There is below all this surface of fraud and dissension a deeper and more dangerous game. The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE look to a dissolution of the Union of these States. These men are not inspired by mere revenge upon Mr. *DOUGLAS* and the Northern Democracy who have stood by him. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE can certainly have no purpose in assisting to vindicate JAMES BUCHANAN and his corruptions, after the President has attempted to degrade him; and JO LANE, who has just been rebuked in Oregon by the probable triumph of the Republicans, does not desire to commit political suicide, simply to please the present Federal dynasty. Their action is explained upon another theory. The Secessionists and Disunionists at Charleston and Baltimore long ago determined to break up the Confederacy. Their programme is to establish a new Government, by carrying off from the present Union the slaveholding States, and by adding to these the two Commonwealths of Oregon and California. They see the rapidly approaching hour when the Northwestern States, the New England States, and the middle States will wield an overshadowing influence in the administration of the General Government. They feel that, after 1863, they will be in a hopeless minority, and basing this upon the absurd idea that they have been injured by the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—who has heretofore been their best friend, and by the adoption of a platform of principles in reference to slavery which came from themselves at Cincinnati—they have determined to make this a pretext first for a secession from the Democratic party, and secondly, for a secession from the Union itself. And JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JO LANE have lent themselves to this scheme. Should they fail to elect LANE, the minority candidate for Vice President, by the vote of a sectional Secession Senate, the Government will probably be thrown into confusion and chaos, and should they triumph with him they flatter themselves that, in such an event, the Northern people would rise against the usurpation. If LINCOLN should be lectede by the people, then, as we are frequently informed, it is their purpose either to resist his inauguration, or to refuse to take office under his Administration, and to reject and expel all those who are sent into the South to exercise the functions of the agent of the Government. We repeat, if the Secessionists and Disunionists are enabled to throw the Presidential election into the House, it will be because they have been encouraged by Northern men.

We are not of those who despair of the American Union, but we do sometimes despair when we observe the indifference of the American people in the midst of danger. They have such an abiding faith in the covenant that binds these States together—such a reverence for the past, and such a confidence in the fact that no politician will dare to raise his hands against the Union—that they often fail to notice the intrigues of the mere politicians who would bankrupt heaven itself if they could serve their own purposes. Should the plan of electing General LANE, the Disunion candidate for Vice President, as the next President of the United States by the Secession Senators in Congress be carried out, or should the proclaimed purpose of resisting the inauguration of a Republican President be enforced, what will this Union be worth? Will the majority of the people, in either case, submit to an outrage so monstrous? The question hardly deserves an answer.

What they need in the Southern States at the present day is an ANDREW JACKSON; a man who will stand by such gallant spirits as JOHN FORSYTH, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, GEO. W. JONES, ISAAC MORSE, and PIERRE SOULE, and aid them in resisting the tide of nullification and disunion, which threatens to overwhelm alike the North and the South. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ought to have been the ANDREW JACKSON of the times; but he has fallen from his high estate, from his family record, and from the expectation of his heretofore tens of thousands of friends. He has lent his fresh and, until now, unsullied name, to the enemies of the Union. Who, in all the South, with equal claims upon the country, will come forth to take the place of JACKSON? Who will take the lead of the gallant gentlemen and the self-sacrificing patriots in that region, who have put themselves in the imminent deadly breach? We look around in vain for the man.

In an old Spanish record it is related that when the great CID—the champion of Spain, and the destroyer of the MOORS—died, his body was embalmed, and sat in a carved chair, and never moved for seven years, but once, when a beastly enemy dared to pull his beard. At the end of these seven years, the Spaniards were beset by the MOORS. Finding their country going to desolation, their leaders lost, factions festering in their capitals, and the worst calamities threatened by their own divisions, they bethought themselves of the corpse of their great chief, who sat, even in death, on his throne. So they put the body on horseback, strapped and fastened it, and rode it out at the head of the sallying army. The rout of the enemy of Spain was total and complete. The dead CID performed the work that the living had failed to accomplish; and the old Spanish chronicler, in his quaint verse, tells the story as follows:

"The Cid rode through the horse-shoe gate;
Omega-shaped it stood,
A symbol of the moon that waned before
The Christian rood.
"He was all sheathed in golden mail, his
Cloak was white as shroud:
His visor down, his sword unsheathed,
Corpse-still he rode and proud!"
"And over all the spears and blades, East,
West, and South, and North,
The Cid's broad flag like sunset spread,
Wild flaming fiercely forth."

If there is no living JACKSON in the Southern States to stand up against the Disunion party, who cannot the canonized bones of the dead hero be unhearsed, and placed at the head of those who are waiting for a leader?

The Monument in Independence Square.

After the long-continued agitation before the Legislatures of the thirteen original States of the Confederacy, in regard to the erection of a suitable monument in Independence Square, to commemorate the most important event in our national history—the adoption of the Declaration of Independence—and the final concurrence in the project of a sufficient number of States to insure its success—it certainly became desirable that a design should be obtained which would render the monument in the highest degree creditable as a work of art, irrespective of the patriotic associations connected with it. The wealth and power of the great Commonwealths which have pledged themselves to unite in constructing it, as well as the historical grandeur of the act of which it is designed to be an indestructible memento, demand that superior artistic genius should be devoted to its adornment. It would be a source of never-ending mortification to the citizens of all the original Colonies if, when erected, it should prove to be an unsightly or ungraceful object, for it would then practically become rather a monument of the bad taste or penuriousness of the generation which constructed it than of the patriotism of their ancestors.

The committee, composed of representatives of the different States which are identified with the project, assembled some months ago at New York, and invited designs for the proposed monument on terms similar to those which the proprietors of some literary newspapers offer for "prize stories"—viz: For the design adopted by the committee a premium of $800 was to be given, and all designs not adopted were to be retained as its property. It does not require much sagacity to perceive that this proposition was by no means calculated to attract the attention of superior artists, to whom the sum offered, even if they were certain to receive it, would be but a small inducement, and who have more profitable employment than competition for a prize which they would respectively have but a very small chance of obtaining, when all their labors would be entirely unrewarded and their right to their plans surrendered if they should not happen to be approved. The committee should undoubtedly have made a much more liberal proposition, both by increasing the reward for the accepted design, and by returning to the competitors the rejected plans.

About the time of the arrival of the Japanese in our city the Monument Committee also arrived here to inspect the plans which had been submitted, in compliance with their proposition. Our City Councils, desirous of manifesting their deep interest in their labors, as well as to evince their respect for the members of the committee, and for the great States they represented, made an appropriation of $1,000 to defray their expenses for the short period they were to remain here to select a design. We have no fault to find with this appropriation—indeed, under all the circumstances, it was rather creditable than otherwise—but it certainly presents a strange contrast to the proposition of the committee itself for a design for the monument. Think of it: $800 to reward the inventive genius of an artist who is expected to produce a very superior design, and who, no matter how beautiful his plan may be, will receive nothing if it is not adjudged to be the *best* produced, while, to pay the expenses of a few gentlemen who assemble together to inspect those plans, $1,000 were appropriated! Is not this very much like *Falstaff's* tavern bill—a "half-pennyworth of bread" to an "intolerable deal of sack?" A paltry pittance to an artist, whose work is expected to be as "a thing of beauty," "a joy forever," while open-handed liberality is evinced in providing for an ample quantity of modern sack, and other creature comforts, to those who are to pass judgment upon the designs submitted!

We understand that in consequence of the general contempt, among artists, of the proposition of the committee, they found but comparatively few designs awaiting their inspection when they assembled together, although some very creditable ones were submitted—the competitors being generally young men. After a short deliberation they adjourned without arriving at a decision—no plan submitted being, we believe, fully satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the committee, admonished by this failure, will now offer such inducements as will enlist the attention and command the services of the best artists in the country, and that no narrow spirit of ill-judged penuriousness will be permitted to thwart their efforts to procure a superior design for what should be, if it is constructed at all, one of the noblest monuments in the world.

Fireworks on the Fourth.

Promptly responding to the call which we took leave to make upon him immediately after the conflagration of the German Catholic Church, corner of Sixth and Spruce street, the Mayor issued a proclamation strongly prohibiting the sale of "dangerous fireworks." We have yet to learn what fireworks are *not* "dangerous," and we have to ask what measures the Mayor has taken to *enforce* his prohibition of their sale. The obvious mode would have been to send a batch of policemen round to every place in the city where fireworks are on sale, and solemnly warn the occupants of the consequences of their not obeying the Mayor's edict, which is based upon the law.

To-morrow will be "the glorious Fourth," which it has hitherto been the habit to celebrate by fireworks of all sorts and descriptions—from the penny Catherine-wheel and squib to the aspiring rocket and the unmanageable chaser. The minor displays, with an alternation of pistol-shooting, are contributed by juvenile ragamuffins and also by well-dressed children of a higher sphere. The great blaze, dignified by the high-sounding title of a "pyrotechnic display," is most generally made at the public expense.

Whilst there are wooden tenements or shingle roofs in Philadelphia, even the fizzing of a squib ought not to be allowed. Already, during the few last evenings, we have heard the noise of fireworks and the discharge of pistols, prophetic of the perpetual firing and smoke which, on the Fourth of July, invariably threaten destruction to life and property in this fair city of ours. We have not heard, as yet, of a solitary instance in which the young Fire Worshippers have been pounced upon by the Police.

The Mayor, instructed in his duty by the public journals, fulminates a Proclamation against the *sale* of fireworks. He does worse than nothing if he does not take measures for also preventing their *discharge*. There is yet time for him to direct his army of Police, usually doing very little, to arrest every adult, as well as every child, who may be found letting off fireworks or firearms, to-morrow, or any other day. Until Mayor HENRY does *this*, who can believe him earnest and truthful in prohibiting the sale of fireworks?

HON. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, the Republican Representative from the Galena (Illinois) district, is, we perceive, a candidate for re-election. The Convention of his party is shortly to meet, and some interest is manifested in the result. Mr. WASHBURNE is one of the most conscientious, upright, and attentive men, in Congress. His constituents could not be better served by another man. Mr. WASHBURNE is one of the three brothers of that name in Congress, and is, we believe, the eldest. Although a very decided partisan, he is a kind-hearted and generous man.

FOURTH OF JULY BALLOON ASCENSIONS.—By Professor Lowe's advertisement, it will be seen that he will make two grand balloon ascensions on the Fourth—one at 10 o'clock in the morning, and one at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from the lot in the rear of the Academy of Music. He will use his Japanese balloon. His experiments with large aerial ships have been so successful that he proposes, some time during this month, to start from Point Breeze gas works, in his monster balloon, for Europe. His courage and enterprise deserve success.

New York and the Japanese.

While the Japanese Embassy was tarrying in Philadelphia, some of the New York journals were assiduously devoted to misrepresentations of the manner in which they were then entertained. Their misfortune in being subjected to our mere "provincial" hospitality, while the full blaze of metropolitan splendor was temporarily shut out from them, was feelingly deplored. And it was roundly asserted, that not only would Gotham exhibit many wonders far eclipsing all they had previously witnessed, but that her committee of reception, and officials generally, animated by the nice sense of honor and gentlemanly feeling which are the distinguishing characteristics of the rulers of New York, would carefully avoid all arrangements that could possibly offend or irritate them; would prevent all insulting expressions from reaching their ears; would sacredly secure their privacy; and, in short, would so receive the Embassy as to satisfy it that they represented not only the commercial metropolis of the country, but the sacred abode of the concentrated essence of American good-breeding and refined courtesy.

The degree of fidelity with which this attractive programme was adhered to, or rather the reckless manner in which it was violated, could only be disclosed by a much more full and accurate account of the incidents connected with the reception of the Japanese in New York than has yet been written. One of the first events after their arrival was the resort to downright force to compel a portion of the Embassy, very much against their will, and in a manner which so much insulted one of them that he drew his sword to defend himself, to go to a place of public amusement they had no desire to visit, that they might be seen by a curious audience. And this was only one of a series of schemes to exhibit the Japanese, at great inconvenience to themselves, for the profit of showmen. The secret of much that would be otherwise inexplicable in the extraordinary reception extended to the Japanese in New York is thus disclosed in the New York *Times* of yesterday:

"Now that the Japanese have gone, it may not be inappropriate to mention a number of rumors afloat as to their visit and the manner of their entertainment. Among them are the following:

"That somebody *was well paid for securing Japanese visits to certain stores.*

"That somebody *got a commission on goods sold to the Japanese princes.*

"That somebody secured the selling of the wine at the great ball, in the streets, at from twenty-five to fifty cents per bottle.

"That some of the members of the Common Council were engaged in selling ball tickets by proxy.

"That the reason why there was such a crowd at the grand ball was that there was a number of entrances where tickets were not required.

"That somebody *had an interest in causing the Japanese servants to promenade in a certain theatre.*

"That the Japanese reception committee or the Common Council lived high at the Metropolitan during the past four weeks at the expense of the city.

"That the members of the Common Council had a number of drives on the road every afternoon, in the carriages provided for the Japanese.

"That somebody *was well paid for securing pictures of the Japanese.*"

It is a distinguishing virtue of some of the most barbaric and predatory tribes of the world, that the person and property of any one who is temporarily their guest are held sacred, and the man who partakes of their humble meal may deem his valuables as secure as if they were under lock and key in his own safe. But this virtue does not appear to have animated the breasts of those who influenced the visits and controlled the movements of the Japanese in New York. According to the statements in the *Times*, they were treated as legitimate objects of speculation, and their character as guests, instead of shielding them from imposition, gave to some of their hosts the coveted power to render them, indirectly, a source of pecuniary gain. The plunder of the New York public by silly and extravagant entertainments, and enormous and unnecessary expenditures, does not appear to have been quite sufficient for these cormorants, and a tariff of charges for securing Japanese visits to stores, for commission upon goods sold to them, for their presence at theatres, and even *for securing their pictures*, appears to have been established. The Japanese are evidently a good-natured people, and this fact alone affords ground for the hope that all the agreeable impressions they obtained during their visit to our country, particularly while they remained in Philadelphia, were not weakened by the indignities offered to them, and the lamentable spectacles of municipal corruption and bad taste they witnessed, in New York.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

This committee met at Merchants' Hotel, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the call of the chairman, Wm. H. Welsh, Esq. Our reporter made honest exertions to be admitted, that the proceedings of the alleged representatives of the Democracy of the State might be faithfully reported in the news columns of THE PRESS, but he was denied. What we have of what took place has been gathered from members of the committee.

The secretaries were Messrs. W. H. Miller, of Dauphin; F. M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny; Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, and H. B. Burnham, of Carbon. A suggestion from the Chair, that reporters for the press should be admitted, was negatived at once, although very ably defended by General Davis and others. About sixty of the one hundred members of the committee were present. Many from the country sent substitutes, being themselves unable to attend, but the first action of the committee (Philadelphia having twenty-two representatives, when only entitled to eight) was to refuse admission to these substitutes. General Davis, of Bucks, urged that there was great inequality of representation. By this action of the committee but three members were present from the western part of the State. He would demand a vote by districts, so that there should be equality. The Chairman ruled the demand out of order. Mr. D. Salomon, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee of five be appointed to devise some plan for a union of the party. Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by providing for the reassembling of the 4th-of-March Reading Convention. Mr. Johnston, of Cambria, moved, as an amendment to the amendment, that a new Convention should be called, which was defeated by a vote of 9 to 52. Mr. Carrigan's proposition was negatived by 11 to 51, and Mr. Salomon's by 20 to 40.

A resolution by Mr. Johnston, of Cambria, that Douglas and Johnson be recognized as the regular nominees of the Democratic party, was defeated by a vote of 20 to 39. An earnest speech was made by Gen. Davis, of Bucks county. That war-horse of the party had, through a long and active lifetime, supported the Democratic party, and he would support Douglas and Johnson, its nominees now. Mr. Monaghan, of Chester county, said that he had always opposed Mr. Douglas, and that he would much prefer to vote for Mr. Breckinridge; but that as Mr. Douglas was the Democratic nominee, he would support Douglas. Johnston, of Cambria, and W. H. Miller, of Dauphin, also made eloquent speeches in favor of Douglas. The leaders for Breckinridge were Y. L. Bradford, of Philadelphia, a seceder from Baltimore, Mr. Guernsey, a seceder also, and Mr. McDowell, of Dauphin, clerk of Governor Bigler's Committee on Patents of the United States Senate. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Thos. C. McDowell, from Dauphin, was adopted by a vote of 45 to 15:

Profoundly impressed with the importance of prompt, vigorous, and patriotic action on the part of the Democratic State Committee, in order to avert, if possible, the consequences which must inevitably result from the unhappy division now existing in the ranks of the Democracy in our State and nation, we cordially and earnestly recommend to the Democracy of the State that they unite with heart and voice in support of our excellent and competent nominee for Governor, Henry D. Foster, and that in all other local elections they act as one party, foregoing and forgetting any differences that they may have entertained for the Presidency; and with a view to a perfect union against the common enemy, we recommend to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to unite their votes for President on the electoral ticket formed at Reading, on the 4th day of March, 1860, on the following basis and understanding, to wit:

That if said electoral tickets should be elected by the people, and it should appear, on ascertaining the result in the other States of the Union, that by casting the entire vote of Pennsylvania for Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson, it would elect them President and Vice President over Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin, then said electors shall be under obligations so to cast said votes. If, on the other hand, it should appear that said votes would not elect Messrs. Douglas and Johnson, but would elect John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane President and Vice President over Messrs Lincoln and Hamlin, then said votes shall be cast for them. But in case the united votes of Pennsylvania would not elect either of those tickets, then the electors may divide them between them according to their own judgment of what would be best for the country and the Democratic party. The basis of this united action being that it is the first and highest duty of all Democrats, however they may differ about men and minor points of principle or policy, to unite against a common enemy, and to every, if possible, the greatest calamity that could befal the country—the election of a Black Republican President.

And further, the chairman of this committee is hereby authorized to correspond with the several electors in this State, and obtain from each of said electors his written pledge, within thirty days from this date, that he will faithfully carry out the object of this resolution.

Gen. Miller, of Dauphin county, offered a resolution that the editors of the Democratic papers of the State should be recommended to hoist the Democratic flag. Chairman Welsh arose and stated that he was an editor of a Democratic paper, and that he would not feel bound by such a resolution, if it were adopted. In the midst of the clamor raised by the resolution, he received a motion to adjourn, and declared the committee, at half past six o'clock P. M., adjourned, to meet again at Cresson on the call of the committee. In this, as throughout, Chairman Welsh, it is alleged, acted with the Disunionists.

As the members of the committee made their appearance they were buttonholed to state the result, and, when it was announced, there was no enthusiasm, but a great deal of deep swearing. During the afternoon the parlors, and halls, and bar room of the hotel were crowded. Custom-house officers, officers of the post office, and of the mint, and Federal officers of all kinds, were largely represented. There were one or two fights, but nobody was hurt, and nobody was arrested.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

THE SECESSIONISTS IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

EXCITING SCENES.

REPUBLICANS, AMERICANS, AND DEMOCRATS ASSISTING.

THE RESOLUTIONS VOTED DOWN.

INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.

SPEECHES BY JAMES C. VANDYKE, ESQ., CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, ESQ., ISAAC H. WRIGHT, OF THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, GEN. JOE LANE, OF OREGON, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, OF KENTUCKY, AND GEN. WAUL, OF TEXAS.

Between four and five thousand citizens of Philadelphia, gentlemen of the Abolition, Republican, American, ex-Whig, ex-Democratic, custom house, navy yard, post office, and expectant members of the Democratic organization assembled in Independence Square last evening. Some of them came to earn their salaries; some to ratify the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane; some out of curiosity to see whether there were really such people as Secessionists in Philadelphia; some, like the thousand good Republicans who were there shouting for Breckinridge last night, to enjoy whatever amusement might transpire; and others, like the very large police force with special instructions from his Honor, the Mayor, to see that the "masses" were protected in giving vent to their enthusiasm for Breckinridge and Lane. We must confess that, taking everything into consideration, and particularly the fact that there are at least two thousand salaried men in Philadelphia, whose bread and butter depend upon their enthusiasm for Breckinridge and Lane; when we remember that inspectors and appraisers, letter-carriers and Mint clerks, had been on leave of absence for the past fortnight, canvassing every ward and precinct with printed papers and petitions, begging and beseeching for signatures; when we consider that heavy assessments were rigorously exacted from every poor protesting pensioner in the national service; and above all, when we remember that there was to be a "magnificent display of fireworks"—an announcement which was advertised and placarded in the largest kind of type, and a plentiful assortment of exclamation points—we can only express an honest degree of surprise that no more than four, or, at the very farthest, five thousand citizens could be collected by the force of such unequalled attractions. The fire-works themselves were good for five hundred boys, although, and we say it in sorrow for the boys, with the exception of a few Bengola lights and an occasional Roman candle, there were no pyrotechnics.

A very not creable fact of the whole demonstration was the entire absence of everything like those ward processions, which give enthusiasm and effect to our political mass meetings. There were no banners, bearing aloft the names of Breckinridge and Lane, neither torches nor lanterns, turning midnight into mid day, no exulting and excited crowds, shouting their devotion to men and to principle—nothing of that honest, hearty, and overwhelming sentiment of popular enthusiasm which greeted the ratification meeting of the friends of Douglas and Johnson, on last Saturday evening.

A stand had been erected immediately opposite the exit door of the main avenue of the State House building. At this stand accommodations were provided for the officers of the meeting, reporters of the press, and the lieutenants of the police. Large bodies of policemen—some with their badges, but the majority without—were placed at different parts of the Square, for the purpose of preventing the outbursts of popular indignation which these men felt would greet the first attempt to organize disunion in Philadelphia. At a few minutes past eight o'clock, James C. Vandyke, Esq., called the meeting to order, and in doing so made a brief speech.

The following officers of the meeting were chosen:

PRESIDENT:

HON. CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

John A. Brown,	Lewis Snell,	Bernard McKean,
Pierce Butler,	Anth'y Campbell,	Geo. J. Hepburn,
Geo. W. Biddle,	William Bright,	John G. Nutitt,
W. H. Dewees,	Adam Ahl,	Edward Day,
Thos. Carter,	Joseph A. Clay,	Fred'k Brockus,
Geo. L. Biddle,	Peter Cooper,	William Carter,
Hon. John Robbins,	Andrew Miller,	John Myers,
Geo. M. Wharton,	John Dunlap,	Y. L. Bradford,
Bennett Medary,	Fred'k Fraley,	Capt. T. C. James,
Edward Wells,	Edward Penington,	Hon. W. Millward,
Col. W. D. Lewis,	Robert T. Kane,	H. Gates Jones,
Jno. Sellers,	Chas. Macalister,	Ald. S. F. Flood,
Thos. M. Biddle,	Geo. H. Martin,	Jas. C. Hamilton,
Thos. B. Smith,	Benjamin Rush,	H. Ashbridge,
Col. J. Goodman,	Charles Brewster,	Edward Wiler,
Fred'k A. Keyser,	Wm. B. Hirsell,	Preston Pearson,
Robert McKay,	Dr. Wm. H. Tagart,	Hugh Clark,
Charles Brady,	Wm. G. Norris,	Samuel Johnson,
Samuel C. Baugh,	R. E. Evans,	Thos. W. Duffield,
B. Gibbons,	Jas. M. Quinn,	Ald. J. K. Kane,
Joseph Justice,	Geo. F. Weaver,	James Mullen,
Obed Tyller,	Martin Crist,	W. Grier, M.D.,
Thos Ravenson,	Saml. Markwood,	Andr. Shiveren,
Adolphus Yerkes,	William Rice,	John Foulkrod,
Geo. F. Goodwin,	Stephen D. Anderson,	J. Holmesburg,
Col. J. Thompson,	John Curler,	J. Henry Brown,
Ald. Geo. Moore,	James Stewart,	Jas. C. Hamilton,
Charles Jones,	John Johnson,	H. Ashbridge,
Benj. M. Evans,	F. A. Van Dyke, Jr.,	Edward Wiler,
Alfred Gilmore,	Albert Benton,	Preston Pearson,
Albert James,	Beth Grazier,	Hugh Clark,
Major I. Pilch,	Alex. Martin,	Samuel Johnson,
Jas. S. Nicholas,	Thomas Allison,	Thos. W. Duffield,
Jacob H. Dawess,	John Goodrich,	Ald. J. K. Kane,
G. W. Davis,	Arnold Hickley,	James Mullen,
Benjamin Comley,	John Cassen,	W. Grier, M.D.,
David R. Handy,	Jno. H. Gore,	Andr. Shiveren,
William Yonker,	Wm Meeser,	John Foulkrod,
James C. Miller,	Mich. McGinnis,	J. Holmesburg,
Alex. C. Garvin,	Amer M. Wright,	J. Henry Brown,
W. J. Jackson,	Saml. L. Witmer,	Jas. C. Hamilton,
Col. F. W. Conroy,	D. McCoy,	H. Ashbridge,
Arow. C. Craige,	B. Tees,	Edward Wiler,
Caleb Pierce,	Joseph Middleton,	Preston Pearson,
Wm. H. Gibson,	Jr. Saml. Jones,	Hugh Clark,
A. S. Ippincott,	John Springer,	Samuel Johnson,
Thos. Carroll,	Benj. Moore,	Thos. W. Duffield,
S. N. Snyder,	George Hansel,	Ald. J. K. Kane,
John Motz,	D. O'Kane,	James Mullen,
G. W. Middleton,	Adam Mintzer,	W. Grier, M.D.,
George Ta