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A MAN BESIDE HIMSELF.

DR. VALENTINE AND THE OLD REVOLUTIONER.

In the inimitable and great variety of characters represented by that wonderful son of Momus, Dr. Valentine, none are so acutely life-like as his old men and ancient grandmams. And the Doctor's changes, from the smooth faced gentleman of thirty to the wrinkled and time beaten veteran of ninety, is indeed remarkable.

The Doctor tells a story of the deception he played, just for his own private amusement, upon a western tavern keeper that is well worth repeating.

The Doctor was traveling from Sandusky down towards Columbus, Ohio, in a stage coach. One evening the stage stopped to "supper" at a village tavern, and the passengers having all got out but one, the landlord, with his lanthorn in his hand, looked *inside* and saw a poor, venerable and palsied old *pensioner* trying to scratch out, and wondering how the rest of the passengers could be so unfeeling as to leave such an infirm old gentleman to get out of the stage himself.

"Come, grandpap," says the landlord, "shan't I help you out?"

"Eh-h h?" says the old and faltering grandad."

"Shan't I help you out? I feel ashamed of those gentlemen who got out without assisting you; but I'll assist you."

"Ye-ye yes, thank ye—thank ye. Oh! ah! umph! so—that will—will—will do—thank ye," said the old man as the landlord helped him out, and into the parlor.

"Now, grandpap, I'll bring you a good toddy that will revive you, before you get supper, and the good hearted buckeye landlord went and got the "old revolutioner" a stiff hot whiskey toddy that fairly made the poor old soger's eyes snap.

"Ah h-h! yes, that—that—that is *good*—thankee!" says the old man.

"Yes, I reckon that's the stuff to grease your old *joints*, grandpap. How old are you, grandpap?"

"Nine—nine—ninety-two."

"Ninety two! Why, you *are* old! Why, grandpap, you must have been in the revolutionary war?" said the landlord.

"E-e-yes, I was in the revolution; I—I fought for my country; I, I fought like the d-d-devil against the Britishers!"

"Was you at Bennington, grandpap?"

"E-e-yes, I was at Bennington,—and—and Lundy's Lane, and a—"

"And at Saratoga, I suppose?" asked the landlord.

"E-e-yes;" said the old revolutioner.

"And Trenton, probably?" continued the landlord.

"E-e-yes;" answered the old man.

"Was you at Bunker Hill, grandpap?"

"Bun—Bunker Hill? E-e-yes, often."

"But I mean when the battle was fought?" said the host.

"E-e-egad, I was."

"Why, bless me, you have been around;" said the host.

"Egad, I, I have been around; a—ech! ech! ech," laughed the venerable patriot.

"What generals were you with, grandpap, most?"

"Generals?"

"The most successful Generals you fought under?"

"Wo—well, let me see,"—said the ancient reflecting.

"Gates," said the landlord, "and Warren, of course?"

"No, no, sir; I—I—I was most successful on—on my own hook, mo—mostly," replied the veteran.

"Oho! you went to bush fighting, eh?"

"Ech! ech! ech! ech! yes, egad! it was bush fighting. But the mo-mo-most successful General I ever fought with, was—was General Barnum of the—"

"General Barnum?" quoth the landlord, who was pretty well posted up in revolutionary doings.

"Aye! old Peter," said the ancient.

"Peter? Why grandpap, I guess the toddy has upset your knowledge box! But, poor old fellow, he's forgetful," soliloquized the landlord—"been all through the revolution, mind's weak, memory shaky—whiskey too strong for him—poor old fellow. But, grandpap, supper will soon be ready, I'll call you."

"Do if you please," says the Doctor, jumping up, and, shaking off his long and wrinkled face, he stepped out among the passengers, and soon as the bell rang for supper, the Doctor was in and at the table. The landlord went to call the veteran, but lo! that old inhabitant had stepped out, and was no where to be seen.

"Gentlemen," quoth the landlord, coming into the supper room, "have any of you seen the old revolutioner that came in the stage with you, since he got out?"

The passengers were dumbfounded—*they hadn't* seen the revolutioner, that was a fact—but Doctor Valentine just dropped his knife and fork, screwed up his face and voice, and looking at the landlord, "Ech! ech! ech!" says he.—The landlord caved right in, and roared with laughter; the company all roared, and the host disappeared. After supper, the landlord came to the Doctor—

"Look here, I want you to come out into the bar room, Mister. I've got all the villagers there—I've bet two of them I could show them a man who could make himself two men."

The Doctor, to see out his own joke, went into the bar room.

"Here," says the landlord, is one man, look at him—one man, ain't he?"

"Yes, yes," says they.

The landlord took the Doctor behind the big door, "and now," says he, "just screw up your face, fix up that coat, and twist your voice, and give 'em the old man."

This done, the Doctor appeared to the crowd—but they would not believe he was the same man, until arranging his coat, and *presto* the old man faded away, and there stood the same man they first saw. The crowd laughed—the landlord won $10, and sold about as much whiskey—and as Dr. Valentine left, he expressed a hope that he would call often, and be ever welcome to come it over him, and the rest, as—*The Old Revolutioner.*

Foot Rot in Sheep.

I would suggest a simple yet sure and effective preventative and remedy for foot rot. The treatment is as follows:—As the farmer tags his sheep and turns them out in the spring, let him pare their hoofs as thin as possible, without producing blood. Let them remain in their pens till their hoofs become hard and callous so as to render them unsusceptible to the influence of pebbles, stubs, &c., and for this a day or two will be sufficient. The hoofs will thus grow out sound and healthy. If farmers will go through this process with their sheep each spring, we guarantee that those who have been thus treated will not be troubled with the foot rot, no matter how much they may be exposed:—*Albany Cultivator.*

MEANING OF THE WORD "BIGOTED."—Old Job Dundee was at one time one of the most popular darkies in our city. He was a kind of a patriarch among the colored population, and universally liked by the white folks. About the time that he stood at the head of the New street church, he was subpoenaed before 'Squire (now Judge) Wiseman, to testify to the character of a negro who was charged with petty larceny.

"Well, Job," said the 'Squire, "what do you know of the character of the defendant?"

"Well, I knows considerable 'bout de colored individual and I neber fin's him guilty of only one 'fence," replied Job, with great reverence.

"Well, what is the nature of the offence you allude to?"

"Why, de niggar am bigoted."

"He's what?"

"Bigoted, bigoted—doesn't you know what bigoted am?"

"Why, no," replied the 'Squire, who is much of a wag. "Will you define the term, Job?"

"Sartainly, sartainly, I does. To be bigoted, a colored pusson must know too much for one niggar, and not enough for two niggars."—*Cin. Times.*

THE YEAR 1852.—In January there were 5 Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In February there were 5 Sundays.

In March there are 5 Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays.

In April there are 5 Thursdays and Fridays.

In May there are 5 Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays.

In June there are 5 Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

In July there are 5 Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

In August there are 5 Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays.

In September there are 5 Wednesdays and Thursdays.

In October there 5 Wednesdays and Thursdays.

In November there are 5 Mondays and Tuesdays.

In December there are 5 Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Each month of the year commences with the day first named.

The boats of the Erie Canal, if they were placed in a line, would reach from Albany to Utica. There are 5,015 of them.

Daily Morning Post.

LECKY HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING.....MARCH 9, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA!

Subject to decision of the Democratic General Convention

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA!

Subject to the same decision.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION; Baltimore, Md., Tuesday, June 1, 1852

☞ We are indebted to his Excellency JOHN BIGLER, Governor of California, for a copy of his Inaugural Address.

☞ We thank the Hon. S. A. DOUGLASS for his attention in sending us a variety of public documents.

The Gazette has come to a Sensible Conclusion.

After writing a long "rigmarole" on the Tariff, which, though courtesy to our co-temporary, we will consider a reply to the reprimand we gave it on Saturday for attempting to mislead the good sense of the people. The editor has consented to "drop the subject." He has discovered, at a late hour, that it is not a bad sign of the prosperity of the farmers of Clarion county, that they are now able to supply all demands for flour in their vicinity, and have a large surplus which they "ship on flat boats" for Pittsburgh, and are under no necessity to import "thousands of barrels of flour from our city" for their own use.

But it is fair to infer from the reasoning of the Gazette, that the great abundance of agricultural products in Clarion, has injured the price of Pig metal. If this is true, the farmers are to blame for being more industrious, more economical, and less extravagant and less grasping than those who appear to think that they are injured by the prosperity of the honest tillers of the soil.

The Gazette thinks that it is in the power of the Democratic party to disperse all the "bugaboos" that haunt its mind on the Tariff question, and in a tone more lamentable than the "Lamentation of Jeremiah," it says it has "appealed to our party to come to *its* notion on the question; and if the Democrats will only do what the Gazette desires them to do, it won't scold them any more. Condescension!

Now, how has it "appealed" to the Democrats to aid them on the Tariff question? Why, by the most foul-mouthed abuse that could be uttered; by the most base misrepresentations that venal minds could concoct, and by applying to distinguished Democrats—men whose towering talents and distinguished services in the cause of their country, have made their names a bright page in our national history—epithets that would disgrace a member of the billingsgate club.

For instance, in the last lachrymal appeal of the Gazette, to the Democrats of Pennsylvania, to come to their aid on the Tariff question, it makes the sincerity of its appeal manifest by designating the profound statesman who has just been chosen by the freely expressed preference of a majority of the voters of the State as their favorite candidate for President, "*Ten cent Jemmy.*" Because the Democrats do not attend to such kind and truthful "appeals" as the above, our sorrowful hearted neighbor thinks, that we are heartless and callous. We are neither heartless or callous. We have a heart to feel and a mind to act, and a disposition to expose the tricks of political charlatans, be they whom they may, and among the most devious and time serving of these, we regret the necessity of designating our cotemporary as the prince of novel Tariff mountebanks.

Some years since he declared, in the most positive manner, that Henry Clay had "throttled the Tariff," and put the "knife to the throat of Protection," and, in his opinion, had driven it in up to the hilt. This opinion was expressed under a conscientious conviction, for we remember well that it was uttered shortly after the editor had abandoned the Masonic Lodge, on account of its "awful iniquities," and became a model artist of antimasonry. But, since that time he appears to have become strangely oblivious to the cruelties practised by the "Father of the Tariff," upon his own offspring. In reply to *his own charge* against Mr. Clay, of having "throttled the Tariff," and "put the knife to the throat of Protection," he now says in tones as plaintive as the cooing of a dove, that "perhaps that great man *did the wisest thing that could have been done* under the peculiar circumstances of the times," and in saying so, he means that the "wisest thing," Mr. Clay could do, was to "throttle the Tariff and put the knife to the throat of Protection."

The Gazette, however, has concluded to "drop the subject," and we say, in all sincerity, that in doing so, we think it has acted with more wisdom than is generally conceded to it, as a leading organ of its party. Therefore, we will not harrass it any more on the subject, until it again invites an investigation of its "weakness," and then, perhaps we may deem it necessary to revive some old reminences and go a little deeper into its present Tariff movements.

While on this subject, we may say, that while we treat with contempt the silly vagaries of the Gazette, and its ridiculous assumption of the right to dictate to the Democratic party, in a patronizing tone, the course it should pursue on the Tariff question, we are in favor of giving adequate protection to the manufacturing interests of our State, and most especially the interests of our Iron manufacturers. The Pennsylvanian who does not desire to extend further protection to this article, will drive the iron further into the soul of the editor of the Gazette than it has yet penetrated. But, without considering the poignancy of his feelings on the subject, we hope that every Democrat will bear in mind that the real interests of our State should be protected. The Gazette, in the plenitude of its wealth, sneeringly remarks, that "Buchanan and his followers (he means Democrats) love poor men." We confess the "*soft* impeachment," and we will continue to love them, so long as they resist the wiles that the Gazette, and other journals of its stamp may practice, to lead them away from the paths of political honesty.

☞ Prof. Gardiner, the distinguished New England soap man, is in the city, and stopping at the Burnet House.—*Cin. Com.*

"Prof. Gardiner" is no doubt a great man, and his soap may be very good. We think it is, for the exhibition of his ugly phiz in our office, and he looked so much like a small quantity of tainted soft soap, that we let him slide off without asking him to pay for the greasing we gave him.

THE SPECIE BY THE FRANKLIN.—There was some surprise expressed that now when we are constantly shipping specie to England, there should have been received by the Franklin $190,000 in specie, reported by telegraph.—The explanation is, that the specie received by the Franklin was in Spanish doubloons, and that they were sent to New York, as a speculation, to be used for remittances in the West India trade.

☞ The Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was sold at auction, a few days ago, for $43,000.

Festival at Lafayette Hall.

We understand that the ladies of the Grant Street Baptist Church, are preparing a Grand Festival, to come off at Lafayette Hall, on the 11th inst. We take the responsibility of saying that this will be one of the most interesting Festivals of the season. The ladies who are getting it up, are determined that they will, at least, equal the magnificent Kossuth Supper that was given at the same place on last Thursday evening. We know that they will do their best endeavors to accomplish their spirited intentions, and we hope that all who attended on the last grand Festival, with thousands of others, will be there to see if they will redeem their promises. If they do the entertainment will be grand.

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OBTAINED FROM A BANK BY FORGERY!—The National Bank of Buenos Ayres recently paid out two millions of dollars on a forged order. It appears that late in the evening a man named Andres Villegas, of a respectable family, presented an order purporting to be from the Governor, for two millions of dollars. The forgery was so admirably perpetrated that none of the officers for a moment suspected it, and promptly paid him the money. Subsequently they sent word to the Governor that they had cashed his order, when to their amazement they were told it was a forgery. The police and other authorities were immediately called into requisition and the whole city ransacked; and on the next day the forger was found at the Globe Hotel, with the bank notes (some of which he had exchanged for gold) in his possession. The evidence of his guilty was so overwhelming, that he made a prompt confession, and on the next morning he was taken to the court-yard of the public prison, and summarily executed.

CLOSING OF CANALS ON SUNDAY.—We understand that the Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners have adopted a resolution that the locks on the several divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal shall be closed on every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and remain closed until 12 o'clock on Sunday night, except for the passage of packet boats.

In our opinion their is something wrong in a resolution of this kind. By what grant of the State can the Canal Commissioners authorize their subordinates to close the locks of the Canal against the boats that serve the mercantile interests of the community, and at the same time command them to be opened for a more transitory trade?

LONDON GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—In London there are sixteen California Gold Mining Companies and eighteen Australian Companies. Thirty of the companies have an aggregate capital of £3,370,000. The largest is the Colonial Mining Company of Australia, which wields a capital of £500,000. The Kocky Bar and the Carson's Creek Companies of California have each a capital of £310,000. The smallest California capital is £50,000. With regard to the mining market the Shipping Gazette says that the tone is heavy, owing to the great numbers of new companies now in formation.

THINKING OF THOSE AT HOME.—In looking over a long list of drafts from Sacramento city, advices of which were received by the last California mail, the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce was struck with a large number made payable to females. Out of one list of ninety-four names, thirty-four were of the class noticed; and no doubt many of the rest made payable to the other sex were intended likewise for women. This shows that fathers, husbands, and brothers, who are toiling among the mines, have not forgotten the dear ones at home.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.—A disease similar to the cold plague broke out in the family of Rev. Wm. Reed, of Washington county, Tenn., recently, of which three of his children died within a few hours after they were attacked. At the same time his sister was lying a corpse at a neighbor's, having died of consumption. A fourth child was attacked with this mysterious disease while returning from the funeral, and died shortly afterwards. Several other families had also been attacked, and many deaths ensued.

GRANTS OF LAND TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—There are thirty-one Railroad projects in the West and South asking of Congress the grants of sections of the public lands. These thirty-one Railroads measure upwards of *eight thousand three hundred* miles in extent. If they could all receive alternate sections of land six miles in depth on either side of the track of each road, the aggregate number of acres would be upwards of *thirty millions.* A tolerably large patch of Uncle Sam's territory.

SAD CALAMITY.—A few days since while the family and friends of Mr. John Shane, of Cumberland, Md., were around the death bed of a son of his—a lad about 15 years of age, a little daughter of that gentleman, about three years old, named Isabella, who was playing in the wash-house, accidentally fell into a cistern and was drowned. A few moments after, the lad expired, and joined his sister on her journey to a better world.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—We have received the January No. of this highly prized magazine. We have not had time to look over its contents, but it will be sufficient for us to announce that it can be had at the periodical offices of W. A. Gildenfenny & Co. 76 Fourth street, and H. Miner & Co. 32 Smithfield street.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—The counterfeit $5 notes on the Bank of Middleton, Pa., heretofore stated to be in circulation, are said to be extremely hard to detect, as are also counterfeit $2's on the Harrisburg Bank, and $2's on the Lancaster Bank and Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.

The safest course for everybody to pursue, unless they are very "hard run," would be to refuse all notes on these banks.

A DISTINGUISHED FIRM.—Gen. Mosquera and Herran, the principal members of the House of "Mosquera & Co.," of New York, have successively been Presidents of New Grenada, their native country. They were both officers in Bolivar's army in early life, and the latter was taken prisoner by the Spaniards at the age of 14, and has recently been Minister to the United States.

☞ The celebrated medal which Washington presented in person to Red Jacket, is now in possession of Parker, the present head chief of the nation. Mr. P. was installed head chief on the death of Red Jacket's immediate successor. Mr. Parker is an engineer who has been in the employ of the State of New York for several years.

☞ There is a great excitement among the "Whigs" in Baltimore, because the Collector of that port, and the Postmaster, refuse to remove certain Democrats in their departments. A committee has been appointed to wait on the President, and urge the dismissal of both these independent functionaries.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Walker, of Louisiana, has signed the bill passed by the legislature, calling for a convention to amend the State Constitution, and also the bill consolidating the three municipalities of New Orleans into one city, whereby Lafayette is annexed to the city thus consolidated.

THE CRITTER.—It is stated in the Bangor Courier, that at some of the distilleries in Massachusetts, the people are packing small casks of liquor in large casks, some in hay, some in chaff, and some in seeds, and marked to different places in Maine, as "grass seed."

Remarks of Hon. Wm. Hopkins.

On taking the chair as President of the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Hopkins made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—

To say that I feel profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor which your partiality has so unexpectedly conferred upon me, would but faintly, very faintly, express the real emotion of my bosom. Although not altogether unaccustomed to presiding over deliberative bodies, yet candor compels me to confess that the position in which I now find myself placed, fills me with embarrassment. I see around me here, gentlemen whose locks have grown white in the service of their country, and whose talents and experience point them out as greatly my superiors. Here, too, are many gentlemen, who, though my juniors in years, are nevertheless my seniors in intellectual endowments. How it happened that the claims of all these were overlooked, and the honor conferred upon so humble an individual as myself, I am at a loss to conjecture. Sincere however the position has been assigned me, and that, too, without solicitation on my part, I take encouragement from the belief, that my lack of mind will be supplied by your kind forbearance.

You will remember, gentlemen, that all have an important duty to perform. The proceedings of this Convention are looked to with *intense* interest, by the Democracy of the whole country. It is true, the people themselves have relieved us from much of the responsibility which otherwise would have devolved upon us. I mean on the main question. The Democracy of the State, with singular unanimity, have declared James Buchanan to be their first choice for the Presidency. That voice, so *emphatically* expressed, may not be disregarded.

I trust that it will not be regarded as out of place, for me to say, in this connection, that the choice could not have fallen on a more worthy man,—a more eminent statesman, or more disinterested patriot. Will you pardon me, gentlemen, if I make a remark or two in reference to an element which will enter *largely* into the approaching Presidential contest. I allude to the vexed question of slavery. It is known to you all, that for the past few years, this subject, in its various aspects, has threatened the stability of our Union. Indeed, were we to credit the half of what we read in the public newspapers, we should be led to think that the integrity of our glorious confederacy has been shaken to its very base.

The measures adopted by the last Congress for the various matters growing out of this perplexing question, it was hoped, by the true patriot, would be *regarded by all as a final adjustment:* but it would seem that there is a disposition in certain quarters to again disturb the quiet of the country, and deny to the people that repose so devoutly to be wished for. In this crisis, who is better calculated to pour oil on the troubled waters than the man of your choice. His firm but conciliatory temperament—his lofty patriotism, large experience, and transcendent talents, *all* conspire to designate him as the man. But, gentlemen, while these are the views I honestly entertain, let us not forget that there are other distinguished gentlemen, whose names are prominently before the country, in the same Convention, and while we should carry out in good faith, the wishes of our constituents, by expressing our first preference for Mr. Buchanan, let us not fail to cultivate towards the others that spirit of kindness which is so essential to the harmony and success of our party and our principles. Let us remember that we all belong to one common brotherhood. But I must not trespass. Permit me again to thank you for your partiality in selecting me as your presiding officer.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve and endorse the great Democratic political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the last two National Democratic Conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, and believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, should now, more than ever, resort to the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and surest guides and landmarks, and that among those of primary importance in the existing position of public affairs, we may enumerate: a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States, and a denial to Congress of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the right reserved to the States respectively, and to the people, on an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, confining the appropriations made by Congress to national objects plainly authorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the corner stones of the Democratic party were securely and deeply laid during "the reign of terror," by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolutions and this report, dangerous discussions and injurious consequences to the country were the result.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognize no other. We rejoice to witness that the Democrats in other States, who disapproved the compromise measures of the last Congress, have for the sake of the Union resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and that the democratic party throughout all the States, are now re uniting in solid phalanx upon the principles that these measures must and shall be maintained and executed, and with the firm determination that the party shall be restored to its former ascendancy and power in the administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain, with fidelity and energy, the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of those portions of the "State obstructing law," as deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of our sister States in reclaiming their property.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth having deferred their claims to a Presidential candidate to the appeal of her sister States for more than half a century, do now, by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically assert their strong and long-deferred right to the honor of furnishing a President for the Union, in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan. They have no second choice; and they firmly believe that should he nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he will receive a triumphant, old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we present James Buchanan as our candidate for the Presidency, with the full confidence that the Democracy of our sister States will concede to the Keystone State the honor to which she has been so long entitled, and which she has so long generously yielded. That the fame of our candidate, as a sound statesman and zealous advocate of republican principles is not surpassed. He is a consistent and uncompromising Democrat, an able defender of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights, a foe to the unconstitutional doctrine of centralization—the advocate of universal suffrage—the early tried and confidential friend and adviser of the immortal Jackson—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national monied monopolies—the supporter of the economical administration of government—the friend and promoter of agriculture and commerce, and domestic manufactures and mechanics. The services of Mr. Buchanan in the cause of the party and of the country, are recorded in the hearts of the people, and we believe that, with the executive branch of the government in his hands, equal justice would be awarded to all the great interests of the country, and our beloved Union be safe against the inroads of foreign aggression and the dangers of intestine commotion.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the successful termination of the late Gubernatorial contest; the election of His Excellency Wm. Bigler, as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, has secured to the people an able, enlightened, honest and economical administration of the government, and redeems our glorious old Commonwealth from the disgrace which has been brought upon her by the late reckless and extravagant administration; that for the personal and untiring exertions of Gov. Bigler to secure the ascendency of Democratic principles during the late canvass—for his eloquent and statesman-like discussion before the people, of the great national issues, which made the late contest memorable and critical for the country, and which conduced to the glorious result, the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the United States, owe him a debt of gratitude equally difficult to be estimated or discharged.

Resolved That all vacancies that may exist in the delegation at Baltimore, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number there present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom and how their votes shall be given in the Convention.

Resolved, That the President and two first Vice Presidents do nominate and appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of thirteen, and that they may announce the appointments before or after the adjournment of the Convention.

Remarks of Mr. Hopkins at the Close of the State Convention.

Gentlemen Delegates:

Having completed our labors, we are now about to separate, and return to our constituents. Before pronouncing the Convention adjourned *sine die*,—allow me to return to you my sincere thanks for your gentlemanly conduct towards the chair, during our deliberations.

When I assumed the duties of the position assigned me, by your partiality, I did so, under the belief, as I then expressed it, that any lack of mine would be supplied by your kind forbearance. The result has shown that I was not mistaken. Your entire demeanor has been characterized by the strictest decorum. That questions would arise, upon which an honest difference of opinion would exist, was to be expected, but it is one of the beauties of our free institutions, that majorities are always allowed to settle those differences. It is right that it should be so. Were it otherwise, instead of having harmony in our deliberations, anarchy and insubordination would obtain, and our political organizations would be annihilated. It is admitted, that majorities *may* sometimes err—may by their nominal strength do not, which, to the minorities, may seem to be oppression, but, after all, I respectfully submit, whether it is not safer, for the rights of all to confide our political interest to the hands of the former, rather than the latter.

In these remarks, let me not be misunderstood. I wish them to be regarded as of a general character, without reference to anything that has transpired here.

For one, I am willing to concede to others, that which I claim for myself—viz, honesty of purpose. Should any thing have occurred in the progress of our deliberations, which has wounded the feelings of any one, let it be forgotten.—Let us separate as a band of brothers. Let no unkind impression be permitted to remain in the breast of any one member of the Convention, towards another. Let us all remember that the approaching Presidential election will be an important and spirited one,—that to be successful, we must be *united*. Let us then, in a word, leave this Hall with the patriotic determination to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. To *that* tribunal we have all agreed to submit our personal preferences. To *their* decision we *must bow*, if not with *Christian*, at least with *Democratic* resignation.

After again thanking you for your gentlemanly deportment, as well as for the very flattering resolution which you have been pleased to adopt, in reference to the occupant of the chair, and the other officers of the Convention, I bid you one, and all, an affectionate farewell, and may a kind Providence grant you a safe return to your respective homes.

NEWS ITEMS.

A fire at Brookville, Ia., on Tuesday last, destroyed almost an entire square, including the Court house and Hotel, and private houses, with considerable personal property.

A man named Charles Denton was shot dead in an affray with a man named Patterson, near Glasgow, Kentucky, on Thursday last—At the same time, David Denton shot Patterson's son, who is not expected to recover.

James Weddon, mulatto, has been sentenced to be hanged April 9, for arson at Utica, N. Y.

Letters from Mr. Letcher, our minister at Mexico, state that the Tehuantepeo treaty will not be ratified.

The New York Unionist is the title of a new weekly paper; issued from the Day Book Office, by N. R. Stimson, for the avowed purpose of advocating Mr. Webster's nomination as the next candidate of the whig party.

Mr. Gwinn of California, has reported a bill in the Senate for increasing the pay of the army and navy officers, engaged in California and Oregon.

One year ago to-day the Oregon arrived at our docks, being the first boat from New York. Now the ice is eight inches thick, and the heaviest teams cross with safety.—*Albany Atlas.*

The mileage of Gen. J. Lane, Delegate from Oregon, has been put on the same footing as that of other Members of Congress, which give him about $7,500, each Congress.

In announcing the arrival of a flat boat, with a large load of grave-stones, the Cincinnati Commercial remarks that they are doubtless the property of some speculating Yankee, who has heard of the numerous steamboat races on the Ohio river this season!

They call their paper money hard names in Wisconsin. The Madison Argus speaks of Richmond's irresponsible red dog, blue pup, and sick monkey paper issues!

We have 133 German papers published in the United States, the oldest of which, published in Pennsylvania, has been established sixty-three years.

We learn that John Griffin, the mate of the steamer *United States*, was killed by one of the deck hands off the boat, and did not die from injuries received from a boiler rolling over him, as we stated a few days since, on the authority of a despatch from New Orleans.

According to the Railway Times, all the railroads now on earth have cost the enormous sum of $447,776,000 or $2,238,946,000.

If a false set of teeth cost one hundred and fifty dollars, what is the value of a *falsetto* voice?

A purchaser of a ticket to the Black Swan's concert at Cleveland, returned the same to the agent, protesting that he was not to be humbugged. After giving him his money back, the agent asked him where was the humbug? "Well," says the man, "I have been told that this woman you call the Black Swan, ain't anybody but Jenny Lind blacked up."

☞ It is evident that the editor of the New York Tribune, the leading whig paper of the Empire State, has come to the conclusion that the whigs can be united on nothing but the spoils. The rest of mankind have known that for some time.

MOLASSES FOR GINGERBREAD.—Dissolve half an ounce of alum in one large table spoonful of water and seven gills of molasses; then dissolve half an ounce of soda in one large table-spoonful of cold water, and mix all well together.

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT BY TWO APPLICATIONS A YEAR.—Make weak alum water, and mix British lustre with it, perhaps two teaspoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush and rub it till it is perfectly dry. Should any part before polished, become so dry as to look gray, moisten with a wet brush and proceed as before.

DIED:

On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, MARTHA A., daughter of Geo. W. and Margaret W. Murphy, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Funeral from No. 56 Marbury street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

☞ **Wanted.**—A few Men, to become Agents for one of the best institutions in America. None but those who can give good references, as to moral character and business capacity, need apply. To such as are possessed of the foregoing requisitions, good remuneration will be given. Apply at NO. 29 SMITHFIELD ST., corner of Third and Smithfield.

Great Inducements to Cash Purchasers.

WE will sell our large stock of COMMON AND FANCY CHAIRS AND BEDSTEADS, at prices that cannot fail to please cash purchasers. All our work is warranted. Our terms is CASH.
JAMES LOWRY, JR.,
mar9 corner of Seventh and Liberty sts.

For Sale.

15 ACRES OF LAND, in lots to suit purchasers; situated near the property of Col. Croghan, deceased; one mile from the Allegheny Cemetery; being part of the Bishop Farm. Further information will be given on applying to the subscriber, on the premises.
EDWARD HAYNES.
Price per acre, $250 mar2w

The Republics of Europe.

LECTURES ON SWITZERLAND—At Washington Hall, on Wood street, between Fifth and Sixth. MR. JOHN C. SHAAD, will deliver his First Lecture on *SWITZERLAND*, on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7.
Tickets of admittance, at ONE DOLLAR (for the whole course of Five Lectures, to be had at Mr. Hersh's, Agency and Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Agency business office). I will have no room for Carpets.
Carpets will be manufactured to order at the old stand by Wm. Potenz, who has been engaged at the business for two years past with me, and the old hands, to whom I would recommend my former customers.
JOHN THOMPSON.
mar9w

To Let.

FROM the first of April next, the three story brick house, No. 91 Market street, between First and Second streets. Enquire of R. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 19 Market st.
mar9

Information Wanted.

ROWLANDSON, from Leeds, England, who landed in New York in January, 1852, left his Boarding House, No. 77 James street, about the middle of January, and has not been seen since. Any information will be thankfully received by his friends, in Pittsburgh, or at Mr. Mellor's, Trgo Western Printing Office, No. 9 Spruce street, New York. Imar9w

To Organists and Leaders of Choirs.

NATIONAL LYRE; a new collection of SACRED MUSIC, consisting of Psalm and Hymn tunes, with a choice collection of Sentences, Anthems and chants, designed for the use of Choirs, Congregations and Singing Schools, by S. P. Tuckerman, S. H. Bancroft & H. K. Oliver.
Published by Wilkins, Carter & Co. Boston. Price 50 cents a copy.
The above work is arranged with an accompaniment for the Organ or Piano Forte. For sale by
JOHN H. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.
mar9

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of Robert Binsley, of the Fifth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the 5th Ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
ROBERT BINSLEY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
J. Y. C. Bell, Richard Savery, P. M'Cormick, William Hamilton, Jacob Ahl, Gibson Trimble, Robert White, Jeremiah Pew, Hugh Richardson, S. J. Stewart, James Watson, Joseph Barker. [mar9-3t

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of John Otterson, of Reserve township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.
JOHN OTTERSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.
Thomas Rosewell, N. M'Cargo, Richard Prior, Thos D Gillespie, P. Yost, H. Miller, John Yardy, Thos Mackerel, Joseph Knox, John J. Hough, M. Altenbaugh, John S. Miller. [Chronicle copy and charge Post.] mar3-3t

FRESH WORKED CHEMIETTES—A. A. MASON & CO. have just received and opened a large and varied assortment of fine Chemiettes. [mar9
A. A. MASON & Co.
62 and 64 Market street.

FRESH WORKED MOURNING COLLARS AND CUFFS—Over 50 dozen just received at
A. A. MASON & Co.
62 and 64 Market street.
mar9

VALENCIA COLLARS AND CUFFS—We have received an assortment of more than 60 doz Fine Valencia Collars and Cuffs.
A. A. MASON & CO.
mar9

CHINA MATTING.—A fresh article received and for sale at the carpet warehouse of
W. McCLINTOCK,
55 Fourth st.
mar9

WANTED—A sound man, of sterling business habits, to Canvass, and deliver Gregg's American and English Publications. Apply to No 71 Third st.
WOODWARD & HOWLAND.

SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS of rich and new styles, in Bronze Colors, just received at the carpet warehouse of (mar9) W. McCLINTOCK.

CLOVERSEED—Prime, in store and for sale by
STUART & SILL.
mar9

Take Notice.

ALL persons having Carpets made to order, and not taken away, at the Carpet Manufactory and Ship Agency of John Thompson, No. 205 Liberty street, will oblige by early calls for them before the first of April next, or they will be sold at Auction for what is against them, as I am going to remove in April next to the third house above the Canal bridge, No. 410 Liberty street, and will only carry on my Ship Agency and Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Agency business.
Carpets will be manufactured to order at the old stand by Wm. Potenz, who has been engaged at the business for two years past with me, and the old hands, to whom I would recommend my former custom