PITTSBURGH POST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::::::MARCH 5.

PRICE-CURRENT.

EXTRA copies of the *Price-Current*, put up in strong wrappers, ready for mailing, can always be had at the Merchants' Exchange, at the rate of five cents per copy, or fifty cents per dozen.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Private despatches inform us that the Democratic Convention which assembled yesterday in Harrisburg was fully attended, great cordiality existing among the delegates. Hon. J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford county, present Surveyor General of the State, was selected for temporary chairman. After appropriate committees were appointed, the Convention adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Hon. Hendricks B. Wright, of Luzerne, was chosen permanent chairman.

The Convention exhibited an unbroken front for the "favorite son," James Buchanan, for the Presidency, this tribute being rendered in the most enthusiastic manner.

How different the spectacle presented in this convention to that recently exhibited in Philadelphia by a nominating conclave calling itself a convention, where bitterness and tumult ruled the hour.

We received no information as to the probable result for Canal Commissioner, Surveyor General and Auditor General, but have no concern that the State will not be fairly represented by sound, reliable Democrats.

HARD TO PLEASE.

None are so hard to please as those who are determined not to be pleased; and that determination is often very dishonest. We have abundant illustrations of this in the abolition and republican presses of the country of late. Ever since the troubles in Kansas commenced, they have soundly berated the President for not interfering to keep out the Missourians, keep the peace in the territory, and protect the rights of the actual citizens of Kansas. Yet it is well known that he was never officially or even personally called on to interpose the power of the Federal Government in the affairs of that territory until since the 1st of December last. Governor Reeder never called for such aid. The free state men of Kansas addressed a memorial to Congress, which was not in session, but none to the President. Governor Shannon, about the first of December, first called for the aid of the United States troops. This request was seconded by a petition to the President from General Lane, Chairman of the Free State Executive Committee, and another from Mr. Robinson, Chairman of the "Committee of Public Safety." These petitions set forth that an armed invasion of Kansas was organized in Western Missouri, and civil war was inevitable, unless the President promptly interfered. Here was such a call upon the President as justified interference. He immediately issued his proclamation, which was published some time ago, commanding all citizen to keep the peace and observe the laws, and declaring his determination to employ all the power vested in him to prevent any "invasive aggression" upon the rights of the people of Kansas. In this proclamation the President does exactly what the free state men asked him to do: he tells the Missourians to keep out of Kansas and let the people of that territory manage their own affairs. And he follows up his proclamation by ordering the commanders of the U. S. troops there to hold themselves in readiness to march immediately to any point required by the Governor.

Before this step was taken by the President he was every where abused by the abolition agitators for not taking it, though never called on to do so. When taken upon a call of their friends he is still more violently abused for doing it. Either way they were bound to have him in the wrong, at least to make their deluded followers think so; and either way they are bound to vilify the President. Why? Because he is a Democrat, and pledges himself to put down with force, if necessary, an abolitionist revolution in Kansas.

If the President appoints a southern man to office the abolitionists bluster about his southern partialities. Yet they themselves call a Convention at Pittsburgh, and make almost the only southern man amongst them its president. They then talk about nominating either Col. Benton or Col. Fremont for the Presidency, simply because they are *southern* men. The other wing of the rampant opposition to our Democratic administration calls a Convention at Philadelphia. It meets and nominates Millard Fillmore for President, because he suits the South, and *Andrew Jackson* Donelson for Vice President, because he is a southern man, and a renegade who grew and fattened upon the bounty and kindness of the old Democratic hero and President, Gen. Jackson.

If the President proposes to dismiss and send home the British Minister, because he was engaged in violating our laws, they say he is reckless and wants to get up a war to favor his re election. Does the President delay the dismissal in the hope of an amicable settlement, they say he is afraid of a war, and ought to have dismissed the Minister long ago. Does the President blow up a nest of buccaneers, who are disturbing and plundering one of our best commercial routes at Greytown, they say he is reckless, and the act is cruel. Does he neglect to punish their depredations, they say he is timid, and has no regard for the honor and interests of the country. Does he demand redress from Spain for wrongs and insults, they say he wants to take Cuba and make another slave State. Does he let Spain off easy, they say his foreign policy is entirely too timid. Does he appoint a southern man to office, it is a bid for the southern vote. Does he appoint a northern man to office, it is a bid for the northern vote. Does he prevent the enlistment of soldiers for the English army in our cities, it is because of his Russian sympathies. Does he prevent the fitting out of Russian privateers in American ports, it is because he is afraid of England. Though both acts are his duty as Chief Magistrate of a neutral nation, yet a sinister motive for each can be found by a slanderer, and be believed by a dunce.

So goes the game: and who believes these evil reports, and those entirely contradictory charges? None but those who are wilfully blinded, or who do not take the trouble to investigate the matters and judge for themselves. Those who make the charges are generally intelligent enough to know their falsity. They are the uneasy politicians, the agitators, and office-seekers, and if slander and falsehood will delude their followers, and serve their own purposes, they care little what harm is done to public morals, or what injury is done to the honor and interests of the nation abroad.

But it is perfectly apparent already that these innumerable slanders will not make a President this year. The great mass of the people have too much sense to believe them.

MAN MURDERED BY A WOMAN.—A man named Christian Eislinger was murdered last Saturday afternoon in Baltimore, by a woman named Catharine Eisinnacker. Eislinger was sitting at the dinner table in the house where he boarded when the woman entered the room, walked deliberately up to the man, and plunged a large hunting knife into his side. She is apparently 40 years old and Eislinger was about 46. The accused alleges that the deceased was the cause of her separation from her husband and that afterwards he refused to provide for her, hence her revenge.

MINER & Co., and Gildenfenney & Co., have for sale Putnam's Magazine for March.

Magazines.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The January number of this Review contains ten articles from its able corps of contributors. In politics, the Edinburgh represents the British Whigs, just as the London Quarterly does the Conservatives, or Blackwood's Magazine the Tories. Jeffrey, Brougham and Sidney Smith were the enthusiastic trio who originated this periodical, and for a long time had such names as Macaulay, Rogers, Mackintosh and Napier on its list of contributors; but these great lights have gone out, or refuse to shine, and we must needs content ourselves with smaller luminaries. For the trifling sum of ten dollars, any one may receive Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh, the London Quarterly, Westminister and North British Reviews for one year. L. Scott & Co., New York, are the publishers. For sale in Pittsburgh by Miner & Co. and Gildenfenney & Co.

PUTNAM FOR MARCH.—The number for the current month contains the usual variety of well-written articles. The third and last part of a paper entitled "Owl Copse," an admirable satire on the vagaries of reformers, appears also in this issue. Putnam is the best strictly American Magazine. For sale by S. B. Lauffer, 30 Fifth street. Price 20 cents.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS.—Mr. Lauffer has also for sale, (price 20 cents,) the March number of this capital English reprint, conducted, as all the world knows, by Charles Dickens, and containing many of the choicest articles. There is an originality of thought about Dickens, and a frequent quaintness of style, which makes him a most interesting writer. No man of the present day has a wider popularity, or a greater number of admirers.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW is the title of a monthly publication that cannot fail being a welcome visitor to families where children fond of reading are to be found. It is for sale by Lauffer Price ten cents, or one dollar per year.

The three above magazines are published by Dix & Edwards, New York.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1, 1856.

The Speaker called the House to order, when he called over Committee on Petitions. Numbers were then presented. Standing Committees then reported. Bills in place were presented. Among the many are a few concerning your county, as follows:

Mr. Patterson, An act to charter the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county.

Mr. Salisbury, An act supplementary to the act to charter the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company.

Mr. Magee, An act relating to the appointment of Auditors, as follows:

"That hereafter when ever the appointment of an Auditor or Auditor, Master in Chancery Commissioner or Referee in Partition, shall become necessary in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, in any matter or suit pending before them, said Courts shall appoint such person or persons as may be agreed upon by the parties interested, or by their council; and if said parties or their council cannot agree upon a person, or persons, or if but one party shall appear the officers herein named shall be appointed as is now provided by law."

Mr. Buck, of York, offered a resolution that when this House adjourn on Monday it will adjourn to meet on Thursday. Adopted after some little debate. This is to give members an opportunity to attend the meetings of the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Beck then moved that the use of the Hall be guaranteed to the Union Convention proposed to the National Administration. The Democracy of the House had no yells with the Democracy of the Union could, but it was very evident they did not like the move, but inasmuch as it was granted for holding the Democratic State Convention, the majority could not in justice refuse the minority, on the resolution passed to-morrow.

Mr Mumma offered a resolution that the use of the House be granted for the purpose of Schom Exhibition on Tuesday week. This elicited considerable debate of rather an amusing character. Several of the members were happy in their fun ny speeches. The resolution prevailed.

SENATE

The Senate was engaged in the consideration of private bills.

The act to abolish the Northern Judicial District was under consideration on its final passage. Judge Wilkins addressed the Senate in a pertinent, well arranged argument, showing fully that the interests of little or no value, and should be merged in the Middle District at Harrisburg. The Judge spoke with his usual force and vigor. When he concluded, near the hour of adjournment, Mr Taggart moved that the further consideration be postponed until Monday. Mr Taggart is opposed to the act, and is desirous that the question should remain undisturbed, and his motion evidently showed that he feared to take the question after the convincing speech of the Senator from Allegheny.

The Senate then adjourned, at the hour of one o'clock.

I observed in the Senate Chamber, during the speech of Judge Wilkins, Thos. Williams, Esq., of your city. This distinguished lawyer is dealing on High Schools and Railroad subscriptions, and during his sojourn here he improved the time by hitting off all such taxable matters.

The hotels are filling up. These Conventions are a God-send to this dull town, and give additional comfort to the hotel keepers, knowing that they gave their guests—except the U. S. Hotel and Bradys. Persons visiting the seat of Government had better locate at either of the latter, for if they go further they will fare worse.

Truly, CAVAN

DR. BEALE'S RECEPTION.—Last evening upwards of fifty gentlemen, representing, as we believe, the respectability of the dental profession in this city, met at the house of Dr Brown, near Jones street, publicly to recognize and congratulate Dr Beale, of Philadelphia, after the act of liberation awarded to him by the Govern r of Pennsylvania. The proceedings were characterized by the greatest unanimity. Many expressions were elicited, which, though unnecessary additions to a foregone conclusion, were so far useful, that the readiness with which they were given, still more strongly endeared Dr Beale, his amiable lady, (who was present,) and his eight little ones, to the regards of all who heard him. The occasion did equal, if not greater honor to the profession, than to the recipient of their sympathies.—*New York Times, 1st.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 4.—*Senate.* The bill making an appropriation of $40,000 for new fortifications at Galveston was considered and passed.

The bill for the construction of ten sloops was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Illinois election case.

Mr. Stuart contended that the constitution of Illinois rendered Mr. Trumbull ineligible to his seat.

Messrs. Butler, Toucey and Seward spoke to the effect that the power to elect a Senator was derived from the constitution of the United States, and not from Illinois, and that therefore the latter had no power to prescribe the qualifications of a Senator, nor to add, diminish nor modify the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and that Mr. Trumbull's claim to his seat should be maintained.

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Gov. Wise has written to a friend here indignantly denying that he ever said Mr. Fillmore's administration was Washington-like.

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From New Orleans.

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The Arbitration Correspondence.

DEBATE ON THE AFFAIRS WITH ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, February 29.

Senate.—A message was received from the President in response to the resolution, asking whether Great Britain had offered to arbitrate concerning the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The correspondence was read as follows:

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

LONDON, November 21, 1854.

SIR: * * * * * In the course of the conversation he intimated that it might be desirable to have the opinion of a third Power on the true construction of the convention.

To this I playfully observed, that it would now be difficult to find an impartial umpire, as they had gone to war with our arbitrator—the Emperor of Russia. This was, however, but a mere intimation on his part. I then urged upon him, as strongly as I could, the reasons which I thought ought to induce the British government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honduras. He replied, that these islands were not of the least value to Great Britain, and the only question with them was, whether the national honor did not forbid this course. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

LONDON, November 2, 1855.

SIR: * * * According to the appointment, mentioned in my last despatch, I met Lord Clarendon, yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office.

In the course of the conversation, I observed to him that the most serious difficulty between the governments might arise out of the Central American question. He said that, when two governments disagreed about the construction of a treaty, the best and most natural mode was to refer the question to a third power. At an early period of the negotiation he had made this suggestion, but I had peculiarly replied that the Emperor of Russia was the only power sufficiently independent to act as an impartial umpire in the case, and they had gone to war with him.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

LONDON, November 9, 1855.

SIR: I had an interview with Lord Clarendon on yesterday, by appointment. He then said something about Central American questions—the best mode of settling them is by arbitration. I replied, there was nothing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration—he told him I did not consider it a question for discussion at all. The language was plain and explicit, and I thought that would be the almost unanimous opinion of the American people. But in writing to you I only mention what he had now said, as I had done what he said at our former interview.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. MARCY.

LONDON, February 4, 1856.

SIR: Although you will have read in the speeches of Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon, in the House of Lords on Thursday evening last, which will speak for themselves.

Lord Clarendon says, in relation to the Central American question, "In such a case as this, the Government has had the opportunity, and has become necessary to any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, in any matter or suit pending before them, said Courts shall appoint such person or persons as may be agreed upon by the parties intrusted, or by their council; and if said parties or their council cannot agree upon a person, or persons, or if but one party shall appear the officers herein named shall be appointed as is now provided by law."

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from Lord Clarendon on the subject, in December last:

I regret not having made you this communication before; but the truth is, that the last paragraph of the despatch escaped my attention until I referred to it lately, and as I was aware that the negotiation of the questions regarding Central America was in Mr. Buchanan's and Lord Clarendon's hands, I considered the despatch as meant merely for my own information as to what was going forward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed.

Believe me, yours, very faithfully,

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

P. S.—I send the original despatch, which I will beg of you to return to me, but I have no objection to your taking a copy of it. J. F. C.

LORD CLARENDON TO MR. CRAMPTON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 10, 1855.

SIR: Mr. Buchanan having, in the course of conversation, a few days ago, adverted to the impression that would be created in the United States by the non-settlement of the Central American question, I again assured him that England had no wish to extend her influence, or to obtain any territory in that part of the world; and I reminded him that, as the difference between this country and the United States turned solely upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1850, I had offered, on the part of her Majesty's government, to submit the case to the arbitration of a third power, but that he had declined the offer.

Her Majesty's government, I said, would still abide by that offer, and thought it would be the fairest and most amicable manner of arriving at a settlement of the question. Mr. Buchanan said he would make it known to his government, and you are instructed to communicate this despatch to Mr. Marcy.

I am, with great truth and regard, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

CLARENDON.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., said this correspondence placed the subject of Central American affairs in a light somewhat different from what it occupied when the debate commenced. As the case stood when submitted by the President, the communications between the two governments consisted of despatches and arbitration on both sides, maintaining their respective positions regarding the construction of the treaty, the United States demanding the fulfilment of it, and Great Britain quite as positively—he might say, somewhat offensively refusing compliance. Under these circumstances, he thought it his duty to express his opinions, and decided concurrence in the position this government has assumed. It now appears that Great Britain is willing to arbitrate.

He congratulated the Senate on the more pacific and pleasing prospect concerning this changing but still most important question. As to enlistment cases, the correspondence shows the British government may, with plausibility, and perhaps consistently say, they had themselves what was regarded by them in the nature of an apology, which they may have considered be found and as full as consistent with the honor of that government to make. The President and Secretary of State may have thought the action would not sufficiently explain; but it is equally certain Lord Clarendon thought he had probably made all the apology which could be made by a Power jealous of her dignity and honor. The point of difference in the offer of the language used. It is enough to form the subject of discussion between the parties, and in fact comes against the assumption, which is not for a moment one, that Great Britain has made an explanation which ought not to be satisfactory.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, did not concur with the Senator, and was not willing that Mr. Seward's opinion should go to the country as the official view of the Senate. Such apology as has been drawn from Great Britain has not been made. The disclosures in the correspondence, on the part exhibit numerous quotations from Mr. Buchanan's despatches, in which he declares in every such spirit characterized Great Britain as he has in satisfactory apology been made, but the language used by the British Secretary amounts to taunts, and is, therefore, offensive. Lord Clarendon says the United States have refused to locate Lord Elgin's conduct against her policy, overlooking their agents, by practices and these records. He under keeps the institute, but what are disclosed by all these at Lord Elgin's recent government. Mr. Pearce said he was not an advocate of war, and hoped we should maintain our peace, but he should never acknowledge that the correspondence presented was satisfactory apology. It would was done by Great Britain. I have power which we should use to be neutral was the Senator's duty centrally.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, remarked, that notwithstanding the speech of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, it turns out, by the correspondence before us, that no such apology as Mr. Pearce was ever communicated to Mr. Buchanan, nor anything in any despatch from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton which comes up to that point. It is proof that Lord Clarendon has given the British people to understand that that government has assumed a generous position by offering to arbitration, which we declined, and which will be renewed. Inasmuch as Great Britain does not intend to live up to that treaty, he confess I saw no indication in his mind to abrogate it.

Mr. Seward said he had expressed an opinion that Mr. Buchanan ought to be satisfied with the answer. He intended to show that Lord Clarendon had been used an unfriendly manner, and had it should not be a forgo no concession that nothing in the nature of an apology had been made.

Mr. Mason, of Va., said a grave offence had been committed against this government by Great Britain. It will be found in some measure, and to some extent, that Great Britain has cleared herself from a violation of her obligations to this country, under international relations, and related our domestic laws, made for the protection of our own peace and nation. He understood Mr. Seward to say that some apology had been made by Great Britain for her offence. He (Mason) conceived an apology to be this: between nation as between gentlemen. When a gentleman has done wrong and desires to make reparation, he apologizes, admits the wrong himself and ingenuously, without reservation, and places himself in the power of the one he has injured. Has Great Britain made an explanation which ought not to be satisfactory.

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Mr. Mason submitted to the honorable Senator, Seward, whether such an apology had been made. On the contrary, such explanation as had been offered, adds insult to the general injury. It was a question occurring in both orders of the relations, becoming indemnity for the past and security for the future, it was here presented; but, he placed reliance on the good sense of the people of England and our own people, and when there is really no cause for war between honorable men, none will arise. This he took for granted, and the people in both sides of the Atlantic will make up their minds just on the same terms.

Mr. Mason then moved that the printing of the British enlistment documents be increased to ten thousand copies, and the printing also of the same number of those received to-day, both to form one volume. Agreed to.

Adjourned to Monday

Worms.—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge, Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success unrivalled, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap, but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. See the name without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors.

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
No. 68 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

Piles in general often prove fatal, leads to consumption: among the parts three times a day with DAILEY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR. If secretion from the rectum, then insert the Pile Syringe, filled with Extraction, and proceed as before. If the syringe is withdrawn. It never fails to cure cases of any age of virulence, nor to give entire ease instantly to all, frequently curing by one application.

Piles are known by the heat, itching and pain of the anus. Bleeding piles are caused sometimes by the falling of the whole bowels, which then press the intestinal canal tight against the back bones and keeps the blood from returning up the vessels, similar to the blood being kept at top of your finger when a string is tied tight round it; such is frequent, and for scrofulous humors and ulcers to form therein, then procure a perfect abdominal supporter, and wear a compress to the rectum, and continue to use the salve as above; also rub it well over the loins and abdomen for some time, and the natural belts that support the bowels will be contracted and made strong, and your life will be saved. If properly applied, every case will be cured. It never fails.

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