The Pittsburgh Post.

FRIDAY MORNING.....APRIL 25.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, Potter County.

ON ALL PAGES will be found interesting reading.

THE communication in relation to the Ohio river improvement is crowded out for to-day. It will probably appear to-morrow.

OUR WEEKLY may be had this afternoon, containing the latest foreign and domestic intelligence. Single copies per annum $2,00; in clubs of not less than ten, $1,00; single copies, five cents.

PRICE-CURRENT.—The Pittsburgh *Price-Current*, issued from this office, may be procured at the counting room, containing the latest reliable market and commercial news. Price 5 cents.

RAILROADS WESTWARD.

Pittsburgh is rapidly assuming an importance as the centre of an immense system of railroads stretching westward, for which but little credit is given abroad; and although continual self-praise may be a tender point, we are constrained to exult at the rapid and substantial preeminence this great gateway to the west is becoming possessed of. One of the important moves recently for this city and state, is the securing the consolidation of a road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, the longest continuous railroad under one management and go ge in the United States. From Chicago, the G. nath of railroad cities, toward the north west, there is a vast country filling up with a substantial and vigorous population, with great agricultural and mineral resources—with a network of railroads fast completing which must become allied to New York interests, with their numerous roads reaching in that direction, unless vigorous exertions are made for our lines now pointing to the trade of that region. Wisconsin, the youngest of the five giant offsprings of the ordinance of '87, lying between 42° and 48° north latitude is a point now attracting great attention from railroad men. Her commercial advantages can be ascertained by simply mentioning her position. On her eastern border is Lake Michigan, on the north, Lake Superior; and on these Lakes, in connection with Lake Erie, already float a commerce by the tabular statements of the census returns, greatly exceeding our entire foreign trade. On her west runs Mississippi river the entire length of the state, 400 miles, connecting her with St. Louis, New Orleans and foreign nations.

In 1840 Wisconsin had 30,000 inhabitants; in '50, 305,000; in '55, 552,000. In population she has outstripped all the Western States—either having increased ten fold in ten years. In five years she has nearly doubled her population, having increased 247,000; whilst Illinois, a growing and rapidly improving state, has added but 30 per centum to her population.

The territory of Wisconsin is larger than either New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Indiana. The last by the last census had a population of 1,980,000, the next before 2,000,000, the second 1,000,000, and the first, in round numbers, 1,000,000. Wisconsin has a richer soil than New York, and more acres susceptible of cultivation than New York or Pennsylvania.

To this point should our manufacturers look to secure a mart, our railroad men to secure the loaning arrangements, and the attention of our citizens generally to maintain the balance of trade to secure much of which we shall look with interest to the efforts of the management of the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad. If the present head of affairs of that company will continue to assume the responsibilities of Chief, we shall have but little fear, that with hearty co-operation from this region great good will result.

WE THOUGHT SO.

The *Journal* comes down. It undertook to make the Ohio improvement matter a party question so as to make a little capital out of it for the benefit of Know Nothingism. It did not dare do it on its own responsibility, but knew it would support from a New York paper. We expose the treacherous scheme, and it backs right down. Well, we shall watch you, neighbor. Don't try it again.

But we cannot afford to let the *Journal* man off quite so easy for some of his remarks of yesterday morning. A more ungentlemanly thing could not be uttered than that contained in the following paragraph. Speaking of the Bill now before the House at Washington to grant the Ohio improvement project, he says of us:

"We believe that the editor of the *Post* trembles at the thought that it will be brought prominently before Congress, and the fact will there transpire that an organ of Democracy is in favor of the measure."

Now it is well known that no paper in this city has more frequently urged the improvement of the Ohio river than the *Post*, and no one has taken stronger ground in favor of the government aid to the undertaking. We have published columns to that effect. The editor of the *Journal* knows it, and he *knows* that the above extract is not true. After having labored in that cause as we have for more than a year, it requires pretty strong language to express our detestation of such injustice. We have asked no credit for it, but we do not intend to allow any one to falsify us thus.

THE QUESTION.

Abolition papers keep urging that the only question before the country, the only issue in the Presidential campaign, is the question of "slavery extension." It is a falsehood, as every sensible man knows. The only question touching slavery now is whether the people of the organized territories should have a right to determine and choose for themselves their own local laws and institutions. In other words, the great principle of popular sovereignty that lies at the basis of all our republican institution is assailed at this late day by the opponents of the democracy, and the vote of the people must decide whether the very basis of our free institutions is to be given up. That is the issue.

There is no danger of slavery extension now. Nor is the election next fall to determine whether there shall be more slavery. The false issue paraded in the abolition prints is a humbug. But the people are finding that fact out fast, and will repudiate it.

FLUNKEYISM.—This is a word often used, but not exactly understood. Its true signification is well illustrated of late in the change of the tone of the English, and a portion of the American press in regard to Louis Napoleon. When he was first elected President of France the New York papers could tell us all about his little irregularities while residing in that city; irregularities that, it was said, brought him into an unsought acquaintance with some of the police. But now that he appears to be pretty firmly seated on the throne of France, has got an heir, and is one of the first rulers of Europe, the same press has forgotten all the unpleasant incidents of his former life. We are told now that while in New York he sought seclusion, meditation, study—and was in fact a profound philosopher. The London press, too, could tell us about his holding the office of a special policeman in that city, and making merry over his sudden assumption of power. Now it is "His Imperial Majesty;" and, instead of policeman, it is "friend of order," and of constitutional government.

ENGLISH PAPERS SEIZED IN FRANCE.—The London *Sun* was recently seized at the French post-office in consequence of its appearing with a black border as a token of mourning for the peace, which it considers disastrous and disgraceful to England. The *Price's News* and *Morning Advertiser* were also seized.

That is the way to make England submit to a treaty she does not like. Force it upon her under a threat of leaving her alone to fight out the war with Russia if she does not submit to a French emperor's terms; and then drive all her newspapers out of France if they utter one word against the treaty.

THE Baltimore Sun says that Dr. Arch. Graham, of Rockbridge, and Samuel C. Williams, of Shenandoah, have been elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, from the Tenth Legion (Va.) district. They are instructed to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—The Japanese officials report that on the 12th of December another severe earthquake visited Jeddo, destroying houses and temples, and burying nearly 3,000 people among the ruins.

MR. BUCHANAN.—This gentleman declined the public dinner tendered him in New York; and he leaves to-day for Philadelphia, where a most cordial reception awaits him.

Speech of Mr. Speaker Wright.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—In return you my sincere acknowledgments for the kind and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to place on the record your sentiments relative to my services and course of action as your presiding officer, during the eventful and laborious session about to terminate.

I am at a loss for language in which to express my admiration of your deportment, during the many trying scenes incident to the discussion and enactment of laws for the government and regulation of the affairs of our common constituency.

It would ill become me to dare to deny that I felt flattered, on being called to preside over the deliberations of a body of gentlemen who have exhibited so many honorable traits of character, and maintained, under all circumstances, the courtesy and manly bearing becoming the dignity of their position as the popular representatives of a free people.

If, in the enforcement of order, in the heat of discussion, I have wounded the feelings or unconsciously given offence to any member, I hope the work of a moment, so little calculated to mar the recollection of the session, will be buried in oblivion. Conscious of my own determination to administer the rules impartially to your government impartially, I now with pleasure return you my thanks for your generous confidence and endorsement in every emergency.

The tokens I have received of your esteem and favor will be treasured in my heart until impulsation shall cease to flow.

I am now at the close of four years' service as a member of this House. During that period I have, to the best of my ability, aimed to perform my duties to my State at large in her varied and diversified interests, and to the high honor, fidelity and worth of my constituents, who honor, time and again, have given me an evidence of their confidence by an enthusiastic and cordial support. Trained from childhood in the commercial centre of our great Commonwealth, my judgment has been invariably controlled by a desire to promote her true interests. I doubt not I have erred in my judgment at times; yet I can truly say that her prosperity and advancement has been the highest object of my ambition.

I sincerely hope we have taken a final leave of our separate existence, in the shape of sectional characters, rendered illiberal and conservative in view of the contrast in home institutions, and the spirit of the age, which, in spite of our efforts, has crept in, and which is rapidly ripening to a harvest of reform.

We have met, we trust, for your welfare and happiness, individually and collectively, and we can anticipate a return to, and a happy greeting from your families and friends. I tender you my affectionate farewell.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The Nomination of the Democratic National Convention was received at the Hague, writing from Rome on the 20th ult., says: "The news of Mr. Buchanan's nomination by the American was received here a Monday last, and caused great rejoicings. It was announced to me from a gentleman in high official rank, for had not the telegraph stopped at Genoa, we should have received the intelligence from London. I observe, in the city of Naples, in the other Italian States, and in Rome, the Americans are universally attracted. There is, it is true, a party, made up of some few persons, preaching that time, but in treating upon it, I need only refer to the September, 1851, conspiracy, in which, as we were but a few days in Naples, we had 50 per cent. in our ranks."

It is to be hoped that any one who will give the call not a moment's reflection, that the prosperity of our country can be maintained well, on our present gigantic mischief. Already, in fact, we witness the first results of a system of extravagant and unprincipled imposts, high rents, and extended credits. These are the sure forerunners of over-trading, speculation, general extravagance and ultimate bankruptcy.

Money is the instrument with which other values are measured, and transferred from one to another. It consists of gold and silver coin, bank notes, and by credits on bank. In this city the combined amount of circulating coin and bank notes is less than $[illegible], while the present aggregate of actual deposits in banks is more than $[illegible] millions, from which it will be seen that the latter constitutes the chief source of our trade. The most prudent should bear in mind that deposits in bank increase or diminish to the precise extent that the banks increase or diminish their discounts and loans. Consequently the augmentation of discounts from November, 1851, to the present time, has expanded our currency or means of exchange from $[illegible] millions to $[illegible] millions, and to prevent the contraction of the currency, which must inevitably follow, the banks have been compelled to increase their loans, and to extend credits to the merchants, manufacturers, and others, who have been accustomed to purchase on a long credit, and who, in consequence, are now unable to meet their engagements in the ordinary way. The consequence is, that the banks are now loaning their means to the merchants, manufacturers, and others, who, in ordinary times, would be able to meet their engagements in the ordinary way.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, April 22.

The Speaker called the House to order at 9 o'clock. We had a lengthy prayer this morning as we are about departing for our homes. There was considerable fun on a resolution offered by Mr. Dock, of Philadelphia, and amended by Mr. Foster. This resolve with the amendment kept the House in a roar of laughter. We had remarks from almost all the speaking as well as thinking members. My old and much esteemed friend Mr. Riddle, from Washington, even had to take the floor and reply to the witty remarks of Messrs. Wright and Montgomery. This set the House by storm. The members are all in the vein for wit, humor and fun. The House took a recess for an hour.

The Senate this moment, half past 10 o'clock, elected Mr. Browne, of Philadelphia, after several ballots, Speaker, by one vote. Judge Wilkins received nine votes, and had he not give the casting vote for Browne, it is more than probable he, the Judge, could have been elected. Mr. Browne was escorted to the Chair by two Senators, and then addressed the Senate, thanking them for the honor. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Flenniken, and a resolution was then presented complimentary to the retiring Speaker, Mr. Piatt. This gentleman made a capital presiding officer.

The following resolution was offered in the House by Mr. McCombs:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are eminently due to the Hon. Richardson L. Wright, Speaker, for the able, impartial, dignified and courteous manner in which he presided over our deliberations. We tender him our grateful acknowledgements now and on adjournment, wishing him a safe return to his family and constituents.

On the call of the yeas and nays it was unanimously adopted, as it should have been, for a better or more worthy man never held the exalted station before. Mr. Wright is a true man, one who can be relied on in every emergency.

The time will come when the honest dealers will be placed in a more lucrative position. It is competent to fill any station in the State, as for one I would feel proud to cast my vote for L. Wright for any office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania.

With this I send you his valedictory address to the members at their separate homes. It is pointed and neat.

Mr. M'Call not addressed the House in lieu of the ability of the Speaker, bearing the strongest testimony of his worth and honesty as a citizen and Speaker. Mr. Barclay, on behalf of the House, acting in the capacity of Speaker. He also in passing paid a high encomium on Mr. Wright. This was followed made a feeling speech, that was listened to with breathless attention by a crowd. The lobby is crowded with ladies, those of them the State patriots, with big tears in their eyes, bidding farewell to the Speaker, and thanking of the hour that was imparted unto them by the Lord of creation. Well, good-bye, sir, to them will be the hardest part of your duties.

The following was offered by Mr. Berks, and read by your correspondent:

Resolved, That the resolution of the House tender to Mr. Dock, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Zerger, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Clarke, the door keeper, their thanks for the able and efficient manner in which they have conducted their respective offices.

The resolution was adopted, and the Speaker, in a few appropriate words, declared the House adjourned sine die.

Now, as we are about leaving, I will try to make up some of the incidents that have occurred during the session, which may be of some interest to your readers.

As usual, I have kept a correspondence with the Saturday Morning Post, which, I hope, has given satisfaction to its readers. I have endeavored to make up for lost time, and have kept the Post well up with the news of the day.

Now, as the session is over, I will try and do my duty to your readers, and give them a full and correct account of the doings of the Legislature.

Yours, etc.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—*Dr. Bonafoy's celebrated Russian Salve*, should have a box in the house ready in case of accidents to the children.

Redding's Russian Salve.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for burns, piles, boils, corns, felons, chilblains, and all sores of every kind; for fever sores, ulcers, tetter, scald head, salt rheum, old sores, scald heads, tetter, salt rheum, scurvy, sore and cracked lips, sore nose, warts and flesh wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a receipt brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, merchants, and others who have used it in months, and recommend it to them. Price 25 cents. Russia Salve is put up in square tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a Russian soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors, Woodbridge, Hoyt, and Co., Boston, sole agents for the United States. For sale by B. Fahnestock & Co., Fleming Bros., R. E. Sellers & Co., Sr. G. H. Keyser, J. H. Miller & Co., Pittsburgh; Beckham & McKennan, Allegheny city.

Sp No Family Should be without them.—[illegible]

Sp Extract of a Letter [illegible]

Sp Stockings and Hosiery for Winter—[illegible]

Sp Sands' Salt Rheum Remedy [illegible]

Sp Incredulity Annihilated—[illegible]

Sp Batchelor's Hair Dye—Hair turned to [illegible] Wood street.

Sp Call at No. 164 Wood street, and examine our stock [illegible] Wood street.

Sp Stockings and Hosiery for Winter—[illegible]

Sp From the N. York National Monitor

Sp Sands' Salt Rheum Remedy [illegible]

Sp [illegible]

Sp [illegible]

*Sp