The Pittsburgh Post.

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 29.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., Montgomery Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, Potter County.

The *Journal*.—Our neighbor of the *Journal* was in rather bad humor, evidently, while preparing the matter for yesterday's issue. He applauds the conduct of the Know Nothing Councils of Philadelphia in refusing the use of Independence Hall to welcome Mr. Buchanan in. All the Philadelphia papers condemn it as a mean thing, and a disgrace to that city.

It next publishes Prof. Silliman's letter, wherein he tries to justify the Miss Dutton church and rike meeting. It is one of the few papers that lend its columns to the vindication of that disgraceful scene.

Then the *Post* gets a slap for interfering with the "shrieks for freedom" let off daily through the columns of the *Journal*. It thinks we want a gag law in Pennsylvania. We are not conscious of any such want; but such a restraint on the "shrieks" as a little common sense and a slight regard for truth might suggest, might not come amiss.

Then the list of democratic candidates for the Presidency pass before the affrighted vision of our neighbor. He is reasonably afraid of the whole of them, but devotes three articles mainly to Mr. Buchanan; and hence we infer that he fears him far more than all the rest. There is some sense in that at all events.

The Wheeling bridge, too, comes in for a little venom. More would doubtless have been said, had Greeley not forbidden it, so our neighbor [illegible] on that subject.

On the whole, the *Journal* of Monday was an exceedingly unnatural paper, an hour a bit more or less than usual.

Latest from Nicaragua.—The *Gazette* of yesterday, during hours over what it calls the defamation of the Philadelphia *North American and U. S. Gazette*. It gives it up that that able, influential and whig paper is no longer to be ranked among the abolition and K. N. papers of the country, and it is grieved at the fact that in the great city of Philadelphia not a single newspaper dares utter the "republican" cause. Such, we believe, is the fact; and it is a simple influence of paper time and slavery the K. N. cause exists. Every where, where in favor of Filibuster and Buchanan. That "republican" party is a party of the people. Its extravagant fanaticisms have alienated the friends of the Union, and of domestic peace and law and order. Its Sharpers and meetings in churches, and Miss Dutton and Beecher or Cheever, or, have done a good work all over the Union. They have opened the eyes of a new class of people, who have been misled, and it is remarkable that respectable newspapers, like the Philadelphia *North American*, the New York *Sun*, and numerous other papers heretofore whig or conservative, refuse any longer to be considered as having any sympathy with the fanatics.

The opinion is becoming pretty general now, that a white man is as good as a negro, and that the interests of 24,000,000 white people in this country are of quite as much consequence as those of 1,000,000 black people. Such is evidently the opinion in Philadelphia, and the result of their municipal election in a few days will prove it.

The Times—it is now up that the Mayor and the City of the Councils of Philadelphia are Know Nothings. They voted down every resolution to provide for a public reception of Mr. Buchanan. They even voted down a proposition to allow him to receive his friends in Independence Hall, though it was a courtesy extended to Mr. Everett only a few days ago. The dunces supposed that by such means they could do him an injury. The New York *Times*, which is strongly opposed to Mr. Buchanan politically, has the following remarks on this subject:

"The Americans, who have a majority in the Philadelphia Councils, appear to entertain a bitter feeling towards Mr. Buchanan; but in attempting to do him an injury, they have, doubtless, rendered him a most essential service."

The *North American* (Whig) condemns the action of the Councils in most unmeasured terms as excess of meanness and disgraceful to the city of Philadelphia. In fact there is but one opinion of such a manifestation of party spleen and impotent malevolence, and the result was just what night have expected. It doubled the efforts of the citizens of Philadelphia to give Mr. Buchanan a most cordial welcome, and it was done with an outpouring of numbers and enthusiasm seldom equalled in this country.

And now we predict one other result. Next week comes off the municipal election of Philadelphia. The whole Democratic ticket will be elected by a large majority, and the impotent attempt to injure Mr. B will add five thousand if not ten to the Democratic vote.

Mark the prediction!

The Reaction.—The New York *Tribune* of a late date candidly admits that there is now a strong reaction going on all over the country in favor of the democratic party. It points to the result of the late elections in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut as proof of it, and it professes astonishment that such should be the fact. It speaks too, of the democratic triumphs in the north-western States as another evidence of an astonishing reaction, and declares itself unable to account for it.

It could easily account for it if it would. The people are just coming under the benign influence of that "sober second thought" that dissipates popular delusions, and scatters to the winds the humbug of slavery extension. When that "sober second thought" has acquired full supremacy in the American mind let the advocate for civil war in Kansas, of a dissolution of the Union, of eternal enmity between different sections of the Union and of perpetual agitation of a mere abstraction, look to themselves. The people cannot be long misled, and will sternly rebuke those who have labored so diligently and fraudulently to deceive them. Agitators, beware of the "Ides of November." That "astonishing reaction" that the *Tribune* speaks of will overwhelm you. The *Tribune's* candid admission is but another evidence that the currents of the public mind are all setting strongly against you all over the country.

The citizens and public authorities of Baltimore have tendered to Mr Buchanan the hospitalities of the city and a public reception, on his way to Washington.

The Baltimore *Sun*, heretofore neutral in politics, pays marked attention to the flattering reception Mr. Buchanan is everywhere receiving, since he reached his native shores.

The Madison *Courier* states that the wheat crop of Indiana and the great North-West never was more promising than at the present season.

The entire wealth of England is estimated at £8,700,000,000.

The fruit crop in Kentucky, it is said, is likely to be large this summer.

—It is reported that Mrs. Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, will soon put to press a work illustrating the alleged degradation of the poor white population of the South.

Peculiarities of Calvin M. Fitch's Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases.

The editor of the *Evening Chronicle* a few days since in an article referring to the importance of specialities in medicine, alluded to the case of a wealthy farmer, a well known citizen of Fayette county, whom he had recently met and who, on the occasion of Dr. Fitch's former visit to our city, came to see him so much reduced from a long continued cough, night sweats, &c., that he was carried from his house to the boat and from the boat to Dr. Fitch's rooms, yet who has now so completely recovered that he looks as if he had never known a days' sickness, weighs 175 or 180 pounds, and was able enough to do the work of a full hand in the harvest field last year. The Cleveland *Herald* of last week publishes a case of still greater interest, coming under the immediate notice of one of the proprietors of that journal, inasmuch as the patient was the son of a neighbor and intimate friend, and had from the age of two years been an invalid, and latterly so rapidly declining that all hopes of his recovery had been lost. The case is so remarkable that we shall hereafter give it in detail. We will only add that the lad, now thirteen or fourteen years old, was prescribed for by Dr. Fitch, previous to his departure for Europe, and continued during the winter under the care of Dr. Sykes, whose thorough acquaintance with Dr. Fitch's system, enabled him to treat the case with so much success that the boy's cough has abated, his night sweats have long since ceased, his strength has greatly increased, and he now weighs nearly or quite a third more than when Dr. Fitch first saw him. We can ourselves name a young lady in Allegheny City for whom Dr. Fitch prescribed some two years since, speedily relieving her of a cough of more than a year's standing, and to another person, a Mr. Rogers, now in California, who, when he visited Dr. Fitch two years since, was carried to him at the hotel, being hardly able to support his weight upon his feet. Our informant, a man who was working in the same establishment with the sick man previous to his illness, said he gained like magic "and is now as hearty as a brick." We have just received a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, which we shall publish in a week or two, showing Dr. Fitch's success in his own case after he had been given over by his physicians to die of consumption, and not an hour since an editorial from Life in Brownsville mentions to us an interesting case of Dr. Fitch's success in that neighborhood. In fact we see almost every week in our exchanges some notice of Dr. Fitch's skill, which we feel tempted to lay before our readers. Under these circumstances it is but natural to inquire how it is that Dr. Fitch secures these results? What are the peculiarities of the treatment which he prepares which give it such manifest superiority over all other plans hitherto proposed?

These inquiries, Dr C M Fitch's recent publication, "the Invalid's Guide and Consumption's Manual," gives a sufficiently full reply. There the principles of his treatment are laid down, and all interested in this important subject would do well to possess themselves of this little work. The Doctor regards consumption both as a local and general or constitutional disease, and therefore requiring both local and general treatment. The disease of the lungs he regards as a *local* manifestation of constitutional disease in the same way that scrofulous ulcers upon the limbs may be, and as these ulcers should be treated both by topical or local applications by stimulating lotions, &c, &c, and also by general or internal remedies, by tonics and alteratives, by attention to diet, &c. &c, and not by local applications to the exclusion of general means or by general means or internal remedies to the exclusion of local measures, as Dr Fitch holds that the treatment of diseases of the lungs should be both local or topical and general, that while by the employment of appropriate *inhalations*, the local disease of the lungs is reached, we should at the same time by appropriate internal remedies, build up the strength of the system, cleanse the blood and remove the constitutional taint of which the local disease is merely a manifestation. For this purpose, also, all the secretions, the bowels, kidneys and skin must be kept duly active. The patient must be kept in the open air, proper attention be paid to the diet, and every means taken to sustain his general strength. Other diseases which may chance to be present must be removed, measures must be taken to keep the lungs so perfectly expanded as to prevent a farther deposit of tuberculous matter. By daily bathing, frictions, &c, the patient must promote the action of the skin, and at the same time fortify himself against colds.

Thus it will be seen that Dr C M Fitch rides no hobby. He does not propose to accomplish a great object without employing adequate means for so doing. He does not claim for any one thing that which common sense tells us is plainly absurd. He does not make cold water a remedy for every malady under the sun, although he admits its value as an adjuvant in the treatment of most chronic diseases. He does not rely upon mechanical means alone, as some have done, to the exclusion of everything else. He does not content himself with inhalations alone, nor with internal remedies alone, but he *combines* these and thus secures at once all the advantages which these different systems afford, and his ample experience enables him to do this with so much judgment as to secure a degree of success which has, we believe, never yet been attained by any other practitioner. Dr Fitch possesses singular energy and industry and habits of close observation, and the multitude of cases which he examines each month, gives him necessarily more experience than most practitioners can acquire in a year. Indeed we doubt whether there are many physicians in our country who see as many cases of pulmonary diseases in a *year* as Dr Fitch prescribes for every *week*, and this gives him an opportunity to modify and adopt treatment to individual cases with a skill which he could not otherwise attain.

The facts above given will, we think, account for Dr Fitch's success. We should not have dwelt upon the subject at such length, but that we consider it one of great importance, the more so at the present time, inasmuch as Dr. Fitch is now on a visit to our city, and an opportunity is offered to our citizens to avail themselves of his skill, which can but rarely occur. We understand, however, that Dr Fitch is about to open a permanent western office at a point much more accessible from our city than New York, and we shall make the particulars known as soon as we ascertain them.

—Since the above was in type we have read a letter from one of our subscribers who consulted Dr. Fitch when here last, and was by him relieved, in less than a month, of a cough of some five or six months standing. Our correspondent also mentions the case of his father, a gentleman 64 or 65 years of age, who consulted Dr. Fitch at the same time for an asthma of long standing, experiencing, notwithstanding his age, very great relief from his treatment. We shall publish the letter at some future time.

The Detroit *Free Press*, the leading democratic paper of Michigan, has the following in reference to the Presidency:

"We believe the first choice of the democracy of Michigan to be General Cass, as he is certainly our first choice. General is not a candidate, it is true, and does not desire the nomination; indeed, he desires, we have no doubt, that the nomination may not be conferred upon him; but he has not positively forbidden the use of his name in connection with it, and very many of his friends in several of the States are inclined to use it until forbidden, or until, if he shall not be designated by the National Convention, that body shall manifest a decided preference for another. That, if the Democracy of this State cannot be gratified in its first choice, the nomination of Mr. Buchanan will be acceptable, seems apparent enough from manifestations of Democratic sentiment; and that, should he be selected, he would carry the electoral vote of the State by thousands, we entertain no shadow of doubt."

MR. BUCHANAN'S SPEECH.

We give below the speech of Mr. Buchanan in reply to the welcome of the citizens of Philadelphia of all parties:

I scarcely know how to express my feelings upon the present occasion. I feel that my fate is upon my native heath, and that in the opinion of my kind fellow-citizens I have not discredited my native State in serving my country abroad. [Applause.]

I have been absent now nearly three years. You address me as a Committee of Merchants—not as party men. I respond, with all my heart, to the sentiments you express. I have been a party man; but when an American, with a proper heart, goes abroad, all local questions sink before his love of his native land. The Great Republic looms up in the distance, and his heart swells with honest pride that he is an American. Those things which agitate, and very properly agitate and divide the people at home, he feels to be of secondary consideration abroad, when he is maintaining the good faith, the interests, and the honor of the whole country. [Expressions of approbation.]

I confess that I have been astonished at the reception which the good people of my country have given me, since I landed upon these shores. Without distinction of party I have been received at New York as an American citizen—the proudest title in the world. [Continued outbursts of applause.] The same course has been pursued towards me in in my passage through New Jersey, and now, here, where my heart nestles in its warmest and tenderest emotions, I have received the most cordial welcome of all.

I have been abroad in trying times, it is true; but the great principles which have guided my conduct abroad are these:

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

"Ask for nothing that is not clearly right, in our intercourse with foreign nations, and submit to nothing which is wrong."

These are the two leading maxims of the great political apostles of our country; and as long as we act upon such great and glorious principles, we are sure always to be in the right. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, it is hardly proper for me to speak of the diplomatic business in which I have been engaged on the other side of the Atlantic; but I have been asked, repeatedly, *is there danger of war?* I think *not*.

But it is simply because I think our country to be so clearly and decidedly in the right on the questions involved between the two countries, that the British people never will consent to irritate them into a dangerous condition for both parties. Our commerce now covers every ocean; our mercantile marine is the largest in the world. We have the greatest interest of any nation on earth in preserving peace. We ought to cultivate peace with all nations. But there is an interest superior to all these considerations, and that is—*our national honor*. And, if war should ensue—I feel no apprehension of danger at the present moment—if the national honor of this people should ever be insulted by any government upon the face of this earth, I know that the merchants themselves, who would have the greatest sacrifices to make, would stand by the country at the expense of every thing human. [Expressions of approbation.]

I can conceive no danger. Our example is so great and glorious example. There are thousands in the south of my native city who share with the millions of human beings on this vast continent, the privileges and immunities of the free and the most glorious government that ever existed. Our example is a Star in the Western Hemisphere, which shines with a steady and pure light, and is destined, I hope, to shine for ever and ever. We have no propagandism, no exportation of our institutions. Our example is sufficient. It will be to carry free and liberal institutions over the face of the whole earth; peacefully, quietly, without danger, and with the approbation of the civilized virtuous in every clime.

But gentlemen, if this great and glorious republic, now one,—this great and high-minded nation, cemented by the blood of our forefathers and preserved by the Constitution and the Union—if this great and glorious Republic should be shattered into insignificant atoms, it would be the contempt and derision of the virtuous and the good over the whole face of the earth. Let forbid that this glorious star should ever set in discord and in blood. It never will. A kind and over-ruling Providence, which has watched and preserved us as a nation, has, I trust, for this length, that it shall ever shine. [Applause.] My confident prayer, and it is my belief, is, it will.

I ought to say gentlemen, that I have always maintained the instructions received from my country in the negotiation in which I have been in England, and, whilst I have never been rude to any, but courteously, to express my opinions, I have never found anything but persons kindness in my intercourse with the British people. [Applause.]

I do not believe that any American can negotiate himself into the good opinion of any people in Europe, by concealing his honest sentiments on all proper occasions. I have acted upon that principle and I have no reason to repent it.

Here, then, I am in your midst. I have received from you greater honor than I deserve. I can only account for it because I am a citizen of that important old Commonwealth which, though often unpretending, is always true, and, what over difference of opinion exists amongst us in regard to mere political questions, the Constitution and the Union have ever been the polar star of the people of all parties in this noble old State. [Renewed applause.]

I have said enough to endeavor to express the overflowing feelings of my heart. I wish I could give them utterance in such terms as your kindness deserves, but, I trust, you will take the will for a faithful critique of Pennsylvania for the deed and that your own hearts will indicate what I would say, if I could say it on the present occasion.

I feel that your reception has proceeded from the heart—it has gone to my heart—and whatever may be my public and private position hereafter, I shall remember this moment as one of the proudest, if not the very proudest of my life. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.]

Proceedings at the Merchants' Hotel.—Mr. Buchanan dined at the Merchants' Hotel, at 6 o'clock, at an informal dinner of Whigs and Democrats. Josiah Randall, Esq., presided, assisted by Hon John K Kane. There was but slight reference made to the political topics of the day. Mr Buchanan spoke briefly, thanking his friends for their kind expressions, and speeches were also made by Wm B Reed, Esq., Judge Kane, Morton McMichael, George M. Wharton, Esq., Chief Justice Lewis, Col W C Patterson, H S Magraw, State Treasurer, Col. John W Forney, Robert Tyler and Josiah Randall. Mr Randall closed the interesting proceedings with an address of great power and eloquence.

The following is an abstract of his subsequent speech at the Merchants' hotel.

Mr. Buchanan thanked the people present very heartily for their good feeling, and the honor they were conferring. It was especially grateful to him as coming from Philadelphians and fellow citizens of his native State. Pennsylvania was great in her soil, natural resources, beautiful scenery and beautiful towns, in her bounteous agricultors, her wonderful and varied manufactures, and in her domestic commerce and mineral resources, but especially great in her sober substantial, intelligent and patriotic people. She was founded by the great philanthropist Penn, upon the basis of liberty of conscience. [Immense applause.] She has always been famed for her uniform regard for the broadest principles of religious liberty or rather was so until two years ago. (Laughter and applause.) But in this country, fanaticism was always short-lived, in a short time every vestige of it would be swept into oblivion. The coming election would dispose of it and restore to its original triumph, the sacred and fundamental principle of perfect religious and civil liberty. Let all stand by the Union and the Constitution, and liberal ideas. These would increase the grandeur of this Republic, provide for the safety and happiness of all its citizens, without distinction of birth or creed, and in time, break the chains of slavery all over the earth.

[From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.]

A Perfumed Breath.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the tooth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A Beautiful Complexion may easily be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors; and B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Fleming Bros., R. E. Sellers & Co., Dr. G. H. Keyser and H. Miner & Co., Pittsburgh; and Lee & Beckham, Allegheny city.

A Voice from Louisiana—The Louisiana Courier, published in New Orleans, speaks out for James Buchanan for the Presidency. It publishes the "Memo:" of the Pennsylvania statesman which appeared in the *Post* some time ago, and calls attention to in an article in which it urges the nomination of Mr Buchanan most earnestly. After speaking of the enthusiasm with which the Buchanan movement is carried on in our State, it says:

"This movement in Pennsylvania has a cause and a meaning. The name she presents is that of a statesman of the very first class, ripe in years, grown gray in his patriotic labors, always true to his party, and industrious in the joint service of it and his country. Whenever the Democracy have presented a candidate for national honors, Buchanan has been the foremost of his champions. Whenever he has heartily espoused a cause, its success has been a foregone conclusion. For thirty years past his name has been a talisman of power in his own State. For fifteen years there has been a large number who have deemed him a fitting incumbent for the highest office the people can bestow—a number now very large, and every day increasing. Pennsylvania has never furnished the Democratic party with a candidate for the Presidential chair, and she now presents the name of a first-class statesman—one for whom his native State will vote by an overwhelming majority—one whose popularity is second to that of no other man in the Union—one whose nobleness of nature is unmixed with any shade of unworthy feeling—one whose heart is attuned to the spirit of our progressive people—a man of profound political learning and of the most scrupulous integrity—a man who has been weighed and found whole—a man who has been trusted and found honest. Is Pennsylvania right or wrong in urging his nomination with an honest zeal and a determined vigor? Must her eloquent appeals in behalf of her noble and favorite son pass unheeded? Must States which pretend to have no preference for candidates who live within their own borders altogether ignore the arguments of the patriotic friends of James Buchanan."

Opinions of the Press—The following is from Gen. Geo. P. Morris, in the Home Journal, of Nov. 7, 1846: All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR." Its virtues are so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science, so effective, electric and astounding are its powers on the human frame, that, though we it is daily testified by thousands of people, not one of them great mass but is delighted beyond compare, and candidly confess they, on mature consideration, will ever again be without it. The inventor, MR H. DALLEY, has wisely kept the secret of its composition, within himself. Other pretenders have sought, but with all success. Its overwhelming merits defy all competition, and its peculiarities analyzed. We would advise our readers, all parties, to seek its acquaintance, for it is a friend to every ache and pain, and a satisfactory remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Its cures are so astonishing, so sudden, so perfect, so complete, so lasting, so free from pain, so certain, so sure, so safe, so cheap, so universally applicable. We wish the discoverer of this mighty blessing, which is a great benefactor to mankind, a rapid speed.

None genuine without a steel plate engraved label with signature of HENRY DALLEY, Manufacturer, 144 Genesee street. A. CHICKERING & SON, Agents, 121 Wood street, and by results throughout the United States. H. KEYSER, 110 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. and 3 Market street, Baltimore, Md. Agents for Pittsburgh. FARRINGTON, BLAKE & CO. Agents, Cincinnati. [apr28-1yd]

Peruvian Febrifuge, PERUVIAN BITTERS, Pittsburgh, Pa. and 3 Market street, Baltimore, Md. Agents for Pittsburgh. [apr28-1yd]

The New Medicinal Herb—For particulars see pamphlet, to be had of the agents. [apr28-1yd]

The Good Samaritan—[illegible] Wholesale Agent [apr28-1w ap]

No Family Should be without them. [illegible] Medicine. The first five complaints which arise in a family, [illegible] PILLS are in the results of health, strength and [illegible] Medicine. [illegible] PILLS are a sovereign remedy. They have never failed in a single instance to cure the disease for which they are recommended