THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1846.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER, Jr.,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

Congress,
WILSON M'CANDLESS, *of Peebles.*

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Lawrenceville.*

Prothonotary,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, *of Allegheny.*

Assembly,
SAMUEL W. BLACK, *of Pittsburgh.*
ROBERT H. KERR, *of Allegheny.*
JOHN H. M'ELHENNY, *of Jefferson.*
JOSEPH COOPER, *of Moon.*

Commissioner for 3 years,
ROBERT DONALDSON, *of Wilkins.*

Commissioner for 1 year,
WM. BRYANT, *of Pittsburgh.*

Auditor for 3 years,
WILLIAM EWING, *of Robinson.*

Auditor for 1 year,
N. PATTERSON, *of Birmingham.*

Coroner,
LEWIS WEYMAN, *Allegheny.*

☞ V. B. PALMER, Agent for country newspapers, is the Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post, and Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer, to receive advertisements and subscriptions. He has offices in

NEW YORK, at the Coal Office, 30 Ann street, (adjoining the Tribune Office.)

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CORRESPONDENTS.

In reference to communications which may appear in this paper, we have one or two remarks to make. We will insert none without the name of the author being first made known to us, and when inserted, must always be taken as expressive of the views *of the writer*, and not the editors of this paper, unless the views so expressed are editorially remarked upon and approved.

☞ Six cents per copy will be paid to any person furnishing the following numbers of the "Daily Post"—No 1 (July 22, 1845) to No. 14, 112, 174, 214, 248, 250, 264—

Persons having any of the above numbers, will much oblige us by leaving them at our office, as we wish to complete our files.

"THE PLOT THICKENS."

Manufacturer's Letter to Mr. Webster.

The anxiety to see the letter addressed by the manufacturers to Mr. WEBSTER, approving of the "compromise proposition," is so great, on the part of the *honest* and *sincere supporters* of the Tariff policy, that we find it necessary to republish it. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1846.

SIR: We have been made acquainted with the substance of a proposition which it is understood you think of submitting to the Senate as an amendment to the bill now pending in that body for reducing the duties on imports and other purposes.

We understand the proposition to be in effect to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert "That from and after the first day of December next there shall be a *reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties, whether specific or ad-valorem*, now imposed by law, on articles of imported merchandise are now charged, excepting brandy and other spirits distilled from grain or other material and wines. *Provided, nevertheless*. That duties on articles now charged with more than 30 per cent. shall not be reduced below 30 per cent."

We are fully of the opinion, *as persons deeply interested in the manufactures of the country*, that if this amendment be adopted, and the bill so amended pass into a law, the various branches of domestic industry will be so far supported and sustained that that those engaged in them can live, and if passed by such a majority as may promise steadiness and durability, *we should hail the passage of the bill with great gratification*, and remain most respectfully your obedient servants,

THOMAS LAMB,
President of the Boston sugar refinery.
THOMAS LAMB,
President of the New England Worsted Co.
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
Anthracite coal and iron.
WM. A. CROCKER,
Representing all the manufactures of iron in Massachusetts; also, all the manufactures of copper in the United States.
H. L. STEANS
Representing linseed oil manufactures.
JOSEPH S. LOVERING & Co.
Sugar refining interest of Philadelphia.
M. H. SIMPSON,
Representing manufactures of wool cordage, cottons and carpets.
JOHN MARLAND,
Representing worsted, mouselines de laines and flannels.
ELISHA PECK,
Representing iron interest.
MURDOCK, LEAVITT & CO.,
For railroad iron.
ERASTUS CORNING,
Representing iron interest.
E. P. TILESTON,
ALLEN C. CURTIS,
Paper interest of Mass.
RUSSELL HUBBARD,
Paper interest of Connecticut.
DANIEL L. MILLER, Jr.,
Philadelphia chemical manufacturing interest.
ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Representing the iron and cotton interests of portions of Dutchess and Orange counties, New York.
JOHN McCANLESS,
Coal interest, Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania.
ROBT. KILTON,
Iron interest, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.
BENJ. FOMROY,
Anthracite iron interest, Pennsylvania.
JOHN COOPER,
Delegate from Columbia co., Pennsylvania.
WARREN MURDOCK,
Manufacture of iron in Wareham, Mass.
GARRICK MALLERY,
J. SCHOLFIELD, Jr., of Boston.

To the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *U. S Senate.*

The Washington correspondent of the North American, in a letter dated Washington July 30 states that Secretary WALKER, after a free conference with one of the Pennsylvania Senators prepared a compromise proposition himself. The writer says:

"It was then suggested the proposition should be reduced to writing, *and Mr. Walker drew up with his own hand an amendment, to reduce the duties under the act of 1842, 30 per cent. on all articles rated above 30 per cent., pledging to it at the same time, the support of the Democratic party in the Senate.*

Between this and the amendment prepared by Mr. Webster there is a difference of but five per cent., leaving the specific duties of the act of 1842 untouched. The amendment said to have been prepared by Secretary WALKER, had it been adopted would have given to the country a permanent and perhaps, satisfactory revenue system. Why, we ask, was not the amendment of the Secretary adopted? Because, forsooth, Messrs. CRITTENDEN and EVANS and other leading and influential whigs, in the Senate, though professing to be the friends of the Tariff policy refused to vote for any amendment of the bill. Mr, CRITTENDEN, during the debate on the 27th, said "I DONT WANT TO BETTER THIS BILL AND I CHEERFULLY AVOW IT." Mr. Crittenden also refused to vote for the amendment offered by Mr. CAMERON, which would, if adopted, have made the bill acceptable, as a permanent measure, even to the manufacturers themselves. Hear him:

Mr. *Crittenden* expressed his regret that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania had thought proper to introduce any further amendments to the bill.—For one, *he would not vote for any further amendments, although he might not vote against them.*

We hope the Pennsylvania Senator alluded to in the letter of the correspondent of the North American, will not withhold from the public a full history of his intercourse with Senator Walker, and what followed in the Senate chamber. A full statement of facts is all that is now wanting to "put the saddle on the right horse"—all that is wanting to show that a fair and honorable compromise of the Tariff question—a compromise which would have secured adequate protection to the interests of Pennsylvania, *was defeated by certain whig Senators refusing to vote for the further amendment of the Bill.* Let the people, we say, have light on the subject.

So violently, it is said, was the opposition of Messrs. CRITTENDEN, EVANS and other influential whig Senators to the permanent settlement of the Tariff policy of the country, that Mr. WEBSTER was compelled to yield his own judgment, and actually *refused* to present the "compromise proposition" prepared by himself, though assured by the manufacturers in the letter given above, that as a compromise measure likely to be permanent, they would hail its adoption "*with great gratification.*" We ask for these facts the calm consideration of every good citizen. What confidence, we ask, ought to be placed in the patriotism of a statesman who would declare in his place in the Senate Chamber, as did Mr. CRITTENDEN, in reference to the Tariff Bill—"I DONT WANT TO BETTER THAT BILL. AND I CHEERFULLY AVOW IT."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—A party of gentlemen, six in number, says the St. Louis Reporter of the 30th ult, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Nimrod, who are direct from California, having left that country as late as the 22d of April last. They report having met the party commanded by Capt. Martin, of Platte City, at Red Bute, about two hundred miles beyond Fort Laramie, travelling on cheerily, having met with few impediments to their journey. Between that point and Fort Laramie, they continually met small companies, and at the Fort, met the company of Governor Boggs. All the emigrants seemed in good spirits, and highly delighted with their future prospects.

The party to which our informant belonged, consisted of sixteen, on leaving the frontiers of California. They were of both sexes and various ages. The gentlemen who have arrived, left the others and travelled on in advance. Those not yet arrived, were generally persons who had been but a short time in the country, but who had become dissatisfied with it.

It would seem that a cause of dissatisfaction among the people from the United States who visit that country, is the impossibility, in the unsettled state of the government, to obtain good titles to their lands. Another is, that the country is far better suited to purposes of stock-raising, than those of agriculture. The soil, though supporting a luxuriant growth spontaneously, is found to be inferior for purposes of cultivation. When turned up, it "bakes," and is not easily convertible into mould.

Many of the older emigrants from the United States, however, were satisfied and determined to remain. Some of these experienced much difficulty in crossing the mountains, and met with heavy losses. Among others, a gentleman by the name of Joseph Chiles from Jackson county, in this State, who had gone to California for the purpose of establishing extensive mills on the Sacrifices, lost much of his property, but eventually, by his enterprize and industry, succeeded, partially, in carrying out his plans.

As in other countries newly settled by the Anglo-Saxon race, there exists in California a class of people led there solely by the love of adventure. It is these, principally, who complain of the country, and who are ready to leave it for other wilds or to return to their old haunts. Our informant thinks that the main objections to California will be removed by a permanent change of government.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.—It appears, from the Treasurer's statement, that the amount of the public funds on deposite in the various banks and the mint, on the 27th ult., subject to his draft, was $7,725,797 38; of which amount the Bank of Commerce, in this city, holds $211,612 14; the Philadelphia Bank $132,157 59; the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, $128,949 58; the Bank of Middletown, 45,525 79; The Erie Bank, 26,153; and the Philadelphia mint $499,761 90. The amount held in the city of New York is $2,913,416 92; other New York banks $789,719; the Merchant's Bank of Boston $805,511 92; the Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, $248,533 76; and the Bank of Washington, $560,548 56. The transfers ordered amount to $7,360,221; of which $145,000 is from the Banks of Philadelphia, and $435,000 from Banks of New York.

A REAL WORKING MAN.—A Mr. Maury, in a stump address to the electors, that is, the people, of Mississippi—where the judges are chosen by the people—sets forth his qualifications for the office of Chancellor. Among other things, he mentions that he held the office of Circuit Judge for four years, in which time "fifty thousand cases were tried and determined" before him In four years there are 1,252 days, excluding Sundays: Mr. Maury, therefore, must have heard and determined about *thirty-nine* cases every day; which is a rapidity of judicial operation only to be emulated by a Turkish cadi or a Chinese mandarin—these functionaries being more noted for speed in deciding than for careful and ample consideration.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, of Pittsburgh to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in the room of Hon. Henry Baldwin, deceased.

An excellent appointment—the President could not have made a better selection. Judge Grier will adorn the high position assigned him by the Executive of the United States.

PROPERTY OF FEMALES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—A law has passed, intended to secure to married women rights in property, real and personal, which they have in their own right, protecting them from the debts of their husbands. The property of the wife is held liable for her own debts contracted before and after marriage. It also grants to females the right of disposing of their own property.

CONCERT.—The BAKER FAMILY will give their first Concert at Philo Hall, on Monday evening, and not Saturday, as stated in our paper of yesterday morning.

☞ A valuable lot of Furniture, will be sold at the dwelling of Mrs. Butler, Sixth street, nearly opposite the Trinity Church, this morning at 10 o'clock by P. M'Kenna.

☞ The Message of the President vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, will appear to-morrow.

The Tariff—Wool.

The editor of the Gazette contrary to our expectation, perseveres in his efforts to "humbug" the farmer in relation to the duty on wool. We presented our readers on Monday with the testimony of well-informed eastern wool growers and wool dealers—men fully competent to give the facts and correct history of the operation and effect produced by the five per cent. provision of the act of 1842. They all declare explicitly that the wool imported under the five per cent. provision of the act of 1842, comes directly and ruinously in competition with the American farmer. As the editor perseveres in his efforts to deceive the farmers, we will again direct the attention of the public to the testimony above referred to. The mere *ipse dixit* of the editor of the Gazette, we opine, however, will be regarded as worth but little compared with the testimony of experienced eastern wool growers:

HENRY S. RANDALL, Esq., of Cortlant village, New York, an extensive wool grower, in reply to the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"The duty on wool, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported into the United States shall be seven cents or under per pound, is not, I think, I am fully authorized in saying, believed by the most intelligent and leading agriculturalists of this State *to be sufficient, or to bear any just proportion to that on other wools*, viz: 3 cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem. If the wool thus invoiced were all of the quality whose admission was contemplated under the tariff act of 1842, viz. that of a quality coarser than any grown in the United States, *still its admission at such rates of duty would prevent the extension of a branch of industry which might be productive of widely diffused benefits.*"

In the further discussion of the subject, Mr. RANDALL says:

"It is believed, however, that frauds of an extensive and serious character have been perpetrated in the invoicing of these wools. Numerous specimens of wool equalling our choicest Saxon are in the hands of various individuals throughout the country, which men of well known standing and veracity allege they obtained of importers and manufacturers—such importers stating that they were from bales of South American wool admitted *under the five per cent. ad valorem duty*, and exceeding that large quantities of a similar quality were received by them from the same source. *It is alleged that some of the smaller manufactories of good clothes receive their principal supply in this way.*

The facts above stated by Mr. RANDALL prove, conclusively, the wisdom of the provision in the new tariff bill, which establishes a uniform rate of duty on every description of wool.

Mr. RANDALL avows himself distinctly in favor of uniform rates of duty on wool. He says:

"And I believe, to give effect and consistency to present protection, as well as to do equal justice to all connected with the interest, there should *be no essential disparity in ad valorem duties on coarse and fine foreign wool.*

Mr. PAYNE, a Massachusetts farmer, in reply to the Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"But little wool is now raised in other than Berkshire and Hampshire counties, and its price is so seriously depressed as to induce a disposal or slaughter of very many [sheep] this fall. *If no direct and considerable duty upon low cut wool is imposed, its production must soon cease; as the Eastern States, as our woollen factories import a large portion of their supply so as to have it at seven cents or under, and pay but five per cent. duty.*"

The Hon. S. HALE, of Keene N Hampshire, says:

"Manufactures benefit the farmers in this State especially in the neighborhood of the factories, by furnishing them a near and certain market for their products. In my opinion, the present duties can be so modified as to benefit a portion of them (those who raise sheep) directly, and the rest indirectly, *by imposing a higher duty on wool costing less than seven cents per pound. Much of this wool comes in competition with the wool raised here.*"

JOSEPH JOSLIN of Newport, Rhode Island says

"Probably 200,000 pounds of wool is raised annually; and *double at least* of that quantity manufactured. The wool raised for market is most of fine quality, but languishing in price—25 to 30 cts., and no demand. *If coarse factories mostly work coarse wool from South America, under the 8 cents minimum.*"

AARON ERRICKSON, wool dealer of Rochester, New York, says:

"*It is a falacy that any description of wool can be imported into this country that does not compete directly with the American article.* The different grades of wool are so minutely removed from each other as to be imperceptible, and when one grade is relatively higher than another, the next grade is substituted, until the whole is brought to a corresponding price. All the wools that are imported into this country really at a cost of *seven cents*, or under, are only so imported for the reason that an average of not less than *one half* of the whole weight is composed of the impurities contained in them."

L. B. LANGWORTHY, Esq., of Monroe county, New York, says:

"The low 5 per cent wool duty must, I conceive, be abolished, and the higher grades reduced, it is all a sham—the plea for the admission of the cheap wool of the South American States for carpet purposes. Under it the greatest possible frauds on the revenue are practised, by means of double agents, the last agent *innocently* purchasing of the first agent, who actually sells the supercargo, or agent, wools worth 30 cents for 7, and all the ceremony of drafts actually passes in good faith on one part, and all the proofs are easily made complete without any false swearing. At our late State fair, I saw 16 samples of the large lot of Lowell wool (lately seized by the government agents,) both in the rough and washed state; it was fully equal to our 30 cent & blooded merino wool, and in the grease could not loose more than 33 per cent; a monstrous fraud not only on the government, but upon the growers in the country, if protection is an item of consideration, which I conceive to be good doctrine".

TROOPS FOR CHIHUAHUA.—Capt. Washington of the U. S. Artillery, who with his company left the Carlisle barracks on the 25th June, as he passed by Vicksburg, on the 19th ult., furnished the editor of the *Sentinel* a statement of the force which is destined to proceed *via* San Antonio de Bexar to Chihuahua, and part of which were on their way with him. The force will be constituted as follows:

Light Company 4th Artillery,	112	men.
2 Companys 6th Reg't. of Infantry,	200	"
Squad 2d Reg't. Dragoons,	150	"
2 Reg'ts. Illinois Infantry,	1,514	"
1 Reg't. Arkansas Horse,	777	"
1 Battalion Arkansas Foot,	388	"
1 Reg't. Texas Horse,	777	"
1 Reg't. Texas Foot,	777	"
Total,	4705	men.

This force constitutes an independent command, which will be under Gen. Butler. It is destined to strike into the province of Chihuahua, between Santa Fe and Gen. Taylor's position; it will no doubt intercept the retreat of the forces which will fall back from Gen Kearny, at Santa Fe. It will take the Santa Fe rouet to Mexico, and there cooperate with Gen. Taylor. Its route is through the richest and most healthy part of Northern Mexico, and under such a leader as Gen. Butler, the brightest laurels may be expected to crown the expedition.

Mr. BIRD, "the Wizard of the East," will give another of his excellent exhibitions of Magic, Ventriloquism, &c., at Philo Hall, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Nantucket sufferers. As this is the first move made in this matter in our city, we hope there will be a desire evinced by our citizens, to return the favors of April, 1845, when visited by a like calamity.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN SPAIN

The following attrocious narrative, which we take from Wilmer & Smith's Times, is stuffed full of horrors enough to satiate the taste of the most inveterate amateur in such matters:

"One of those rugged and solitary valleys, formed by the spurs of the Navarese Pyranees, has just been the scene of a shocking tragedy, which if possible, excited increased horror in the neighborhood, from the fact of its having occurred within a short distance of the spot where the famous Christino Guriello Elorri was assassinated only a few days ago. A fortnight has not yet elapsed since a woman entered an isolated house, situated in the above locality, and begged its inmates, consisting of a peasant, his wife, and their infant, to give her shelter for the night. No sooner was the prayer made than it was granted with that hospitality for which the inhabitants of northern Spain are proverbial, and the stranger sat down to rock the baby's cradle, while the patron lit a candle for the purpose of preparing supper She and her husband then observed that the new comer, whose rough voice had previously excited their attention, had a very masculine aspect, and they were not long in finding out that a man, disguised as a female, was beneath the roof. One rapid glance enchanged between the dismayed couple sufficed to show that each had made this alarming discovery at the same time, and the peasant, under pretext of looking after some pigs, went out to seek the assistance of his nearest neighbors.—No sooner was he gone than the pretended woman, assuming a ferocious aspect, approached his trembling companion, who precipitately shut herself up in an adjoining room.

The robber, for such he was, tried to burst open the door, but, finding it resisted all his attempts, desisted, threatening that if a sum of money received the day before by the peasant for some maize was not immediately given up, he would kill the child which was sleeping near the mother. The poor woman, half dead with fright, and not imagining that such a threat could be put into execution, refused to leave her place of refuge, and in a minute afterwards the screams of the little innocent and its subsequent silence, sudden and profound, told its agonized mother that the monster had murdered it. This deed of blood consummated, the wretch strove to break through the mud wall separating him from his other victim; in a short time he had made an orifice sufficiently large to admit his head and shoulders, through which he strove to make his way; but the peasant's wife, rendered desperate by the death of her child and her own danger, caught hold of a sickle, and seizing the assailant by his ears, hacked at his neck with such energy that she severed his head from the trunk. This done, she fell to the ground in a fainting fit, just as the peasant returned with aid, whose horror and consternation may be imagined on discovering his infant dead and weltering in its blood, the body of a decapitated man extended on the floor, and his unfortunate wife in a swoon with the robber's head at her feet."

BILL DEAN.—*The Texan Ranger.*—Kendall, of the "Picayune," who was at Matamoras on the 13th ult., describes in a letter to that paper, an extraordinary joker he has lately fallen in with.—Such an exposition of culinary art on the Texas Prairies, we have never seen before. We would go miles to see Bill Dean and hear him tell the story—which Kendall thus hits off:

Rare wags may be found among the Texan volunteers, yet the funniest fellow of all is a happy-go-lucky chap named Bill Dean, one of Chevalier's spy company, and said to be one of the best "seven up" players in all Texas. While at Corpus Christi, a lot of us were sitting out on the stoop of the Kinny House, early one morning, when along comes Bill Dean. He did not stop for a single word in the crowd, although he knew we were all bound for the Rio Grande; yet the fact that the regular formalities of an introduction had not been gone through with, did not prevent his stopping short in his walk and accosting us. His speech, or harangue, or whatever it may be termed, will lose much in the telling, yet I will endeavor to put it on paper in as good shape as possible.

"Oh, yes," said he, with a knowing leer of the eye; "oh, yes; all going down among the robbers on the Rio Grande, are you? Fine times *you ll* have, over the left. I've been there, myself, and done what a great many of you won't do—I come back. But if I did not see natural B—ls—in August at that—*I am* a tea pot. Lived eight days on one poor hawk and three blackberries—could not kill a prairie rat on the whole route to save us from starvation. The ninth day came, and we struck a small streak of good luck—a horse give out and broke down, plump out in the centre of an open prairie—not a stick big enough to tickle a rattlesnake with, let alone killing one. Just had time to save the critter by shootin' him, and that was all, for in three minutes longer he'd have died a natural death. It did nt take us long to butcher him, nor to cut off some chunks of meat and stick 'em on our ramrods, but the cookin' was another matter. I piled up a heap of prairie grass, for it was high and dry, and set it on fire, but it flashed up like powder, and went out as quick But—

"But," put in one of his hearers, "but did you cook your horse-meat after that?"

"How?

"Yes, how?"

"Why, the fire caught the high grass close by, and the wind carried the flames streakin' across the prairie. I followed the fire, holding my chunk of meat directly over the blaze, and the way we went it was a caution to anything short of locomotive doin's. Once in a while a little flurry of wind would come along, and the fire would get a few yards the start, but I'd brush upon her, lap her with my chunk, and then we'd have it again, nip and chuck. You never seed such a tight race—it was beautiful."

"Very, we've no doubt," ejaculated one of the listners, interrupting the mad wag just in season to give him a little breath. "but did you cook your meat in the end?"

"Not bad I did nt; I chased the d—d fire a mile and a half, the almightiest hardest race you ever heer I tell on, and never give it up until I run her right plumb into a wet marsh, there the fire and chunk of horse-meat came out even—a dead heat, especially the meat."

"But was it it cooked?" put in another of the listners.

"Cooked! no! just crusted over a little. You don't cook broken down horse flesh very easy, no how; but when it comes to chasing up a prairie fire with a chunk of it, I don't know which is the toughest, the meat or the job. You'd have laughed to have split yourself to have seen me in that race—to see the fire leave me at times, and then to see me brushin' up on her again, humpin' and movin myself as though I was runnin' agin some of those big ten mile an hour Gildersleeves in the old States. But I'm a goin' over to Jack Hayne's to get a cocktail and some breakfast—I'll see you all down among robbers on the Rio Grande."

And so saying, Bill Dean stocked off. I saw the chap this morning in front of a Mexican *fonda*, trying to talk Spanish with *Greaser*, and endeavoring to convince him that he was a "d——d robber!" Such is one of Bill Deans stories—If I could only make it as effective on paper as he did in the telling, it would draw a laugh from those fond of the ludicrous.

MORE SHOOTING.—A ruffian, whose name we could not learn, says the St. Louis Reporter of the 30th ult., entered the house, yesterday, of Mr. John Wilson, living near the Mound, and, in his absence, grossly insulted and abused his wife.—Alarmed by the cries of Mrs. Wilson, her brother rushed to her assistance, but was unable to drive the fellow from the house until Mr. W. himself arrived. In the excitement of the moment the enraged husband seized a gun and shot the intruder—it is thought, mortally. Wilson gave himself up, was examined before Justice McDonald, and discharged.

☞ In the New York Convention, last week, the section in relation to the pay of members of the Legislature, was adopted, so as to provide that the members should receive $3 per day for each day's attendance, not to exceed $300 each in the aggregate for the session, and to be paid only for such days as each was actually in attendance.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Every thing indicates a certain Democratic victory at the ensuing election in North Carolina.

PAREDES AND HIS WIFE.—A late letter to the New Orleans Commercial Times contains the following statements with regard to the history and character of Paredes, the President of the Mexican Republic:

"Authentic rumors reached Matamoras yesterday, that Paredes would certainly be at Monterey, to avenge the defeats of the 8th and 9th of May. He is a brave man, enterprising, stubborn, and with much of the prestige belonging to high personal powers in the field! He is a natural son of Mira, by a priest, who shone both in field and church as a man of courage, genius, and resolution of purpose, in the war of 1812. He has transmitted most of these virtues to his son; and if he ever finds himself at the head of a body of Mexican troops, he will give us battle"

To this the Savannah Republican adds the following interesting description of the wife of Gen. Paredes:

"Paredes is, however, not more remarkable as a soldier than his wife was as a heroine. A captain in the American Navy, well and favorably known in this city, who is intimately acquainted with the Mexican President, informs us that his wife is remarkable for her great coolness in danger as well as her unwavering devotion to Paredes. She always accompanies the army on horseback, and on several occasions has been known to dress her husbands wounds with her own hands on the field of battle!"

Cherokee Affairs.—The Cherokee commissioners have at least come to a decision upon the matters submitted to them, the substance of which the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* states to be:—

"That the Western Cherokees have no exclusive title to the present Cherokee country, but that the country was intended for and belongs to the whole nation. That the Western Cherokees had an interest in the old Cherokee country, East of the Mississippi, and have a claim upon the United States for the value of that interest. The value is represented to be about $150,000, to be divided among 3000 Western Cherokees. This in addition to their share of the invested funds. The treaty party are to be allowed their expenses of removal and subsistence—about $53 each. The families of the two Ridges and Elias Boudinot are to have compensation for property sacrificed when they were obliged to fly after the murder of those three men. John Ross is to account for the enormous sums of money received by him, and the residue of the five million fund, after deducting all proper charges, is to be invested or otherwise disposed of for the benefit of the nation. The Cherokee country is not to be partitioned at present, but ample provision is to be made for enabling the several parties to try and live peacefully together."

Naval.—At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Preble is ready for sea, and all her officers are ordered. Her destination is said to be California. She will go out under the command of Commander Shields. The Boston is also ready for sea, and been so reported to the Navy Department; but no officers have, as yet, been ordered to her. The Albany has her lower masts and bowsprit in; and, as soon as her joiners work is completed, will be got ready for service.

We understand that Commodore Strightham will be detached in october, and be succeeded in the command of the yard and station by Captain McKeever.—*N. Y Eve. Post of Saturday.*

Another Elopement.—A gentleman arrived at Saratoga a few days since, in chase of a lost rib, of which an old batchelor had deprived him. The parties had been there, but left before his arrival. They resided in New Jersey and the gentleman had only been married to the faithless one (a widow) about fifteen months. He went on toward the Lakes north, determined to overtake them, but only for revenge, as he declared he was glad she had left him.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Henry Clay Nominated.—The *North American* declares that HENRY CLAY is not a candidate for office, and yet the *Baltimore Patriot* of Friday evening distinctly places him before the people for the Presidency. We have no doubt that "Monsier TONSON will come again."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Disease of the Lungs.—Use Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for colds, coughs, consuption, bronchitis, &c., if you are suffering with any of the numerous complaints which it is intended to cure—You cannot, in the entire list of Syrups, Balsams, Expectorants, &c., &c., find a remedy that is more worthy of trial—that has proved itself more valuable, or even its equal. There is probably no medical preparations of the present age that has so rapidly advanced in public favor—that has so speedily won an enviable popularity, and that solely by the reputation of its wonderful merits.—Since its introduction into the western country, it has built up for itself a name which has thrown completely into the shade all the old standard preparations for the cure of this large and exceedingly distressing class of diseases, If you are affected with any of the complaints which have their origin in a cold, do not neglect it a single day, but make immediate use of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, and if it is in the power of medicine to give relief, you will be speedily and effectually cured.

Sold at JACKSON'S Patent Medicine Warehouse, 50 Liberty street, head of Wood. aug4

A RARE CHANCE!
Lands For Sale at Auction.

I AM authorised to offer for sale at public auction, on Monday the 24th of August, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, a Farm of Land in Ross township, on the Franklin Road, 4½ miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing 114 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a fair proportion of meadow and two good orchards. The improvements are a frame dwelling-house containing 12 rooms, and a good bank barn lately built. Being within 4 miles of Allegheny city, it would be a suitable location for a dairy and market farm. It will be offered for sale altogether, but if not sold it will be offered in portions varying from FOUR to FOURTEEN ACRES EACH, it having been laid out in that way. In this manner it would come within the reach of many for gardening purposes. It is so laid out that from 4 to 40 acres can be had in one piece if desired. The house, barn and one of the orchards together with 14½ acres, can be sold separately. There are also some beautiful locations for private dwellings, and as it will positively be sold, persons desirous of selecting a few acres in a healthy and pleasant part of the country, and near the city, are invited to call and examine the plot. The title is indisputable, and it will be conveyed clear of incumbrance. A plot of the land can be seen at Blankely and Mitchell, Smithfield street; at George Cooper's, Esq., adjoining the property, and at my office, near the Canal, Penn street. Terms at sale.

JAMES BLAKELY.
Atty. in fact of L. Mitchell.

N. B.—An act of incorporation has been obtained to make a turnpike road from Allegheny city to Perrysville, 2½ miles beyond this property.
aug6-d&wtd,

University Law School.

THE FALL SESSION of this department of the Western University, will commence in the new University Building, on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER next, and the SPRING SESSION of 1847, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY following.

This institution having so far recovered from the effects of the great fire of April last year, as to have the new building nearly completed with increased accommodations for all its departments, it is hoped that the Law School will be found to present increased facilities and attractions to those who desire to pursue a regular and thorough course of legal education, and to prepare themselves creditably for admittance to the bar.

There will be daily recitations by the classes on assigned lessons, so arranged as to embrace, within a two years course, all the principal and most important branches of the law. Occasional lectures on law and equity, will also be delivered as part of the course.

THE MOOT COURT, designed for assisting students in acquiring knowledge and readiness in the practice of the law will be resumed as soon as the number of students will justify. The degree of BACHELOR OF LAW will be conferred on students of the institution, according the rules usual in such institutions.

Any further information that may be required can readily be obtained on application to the Professor, WALTER H. LOWRIE, who has his office on 4th above Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

TERMS—Seventy-five dollars a year, or thirty-seven and a half dollars a session. aug6-d3m

Administrator's Sale of a Farm of Land, for Cash, par funds.

AT M'KENNA'S Auction Rooms, No 114 Wood street, 3d door from 5th on Saturday evening next, August 8th, at half past 8 o'clock precisely, will be sold by order of administrators, a FARM OF LAND, containing 485 acres situate in the township of Mahoning, Indiana county, State of Pennsylvania. A Deed of the property can be seen at the Auction Rooms of the subscriber.

THE LIFE OF GEN. TAYLOR, and more new books at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 Fourth street.

The life of Maj. Gen. Taylor, with an account of his brilliant achievements on the Rio Grande and elsewhere, including the defence of Fort Harrison, and the battle of Okee-choibee. Also, sketches of the lives and heroic acts of Major Ringgold, Major Brown, Col. Cross, Capt. Montgomery, Capt. May, Capt. Walker, Lieuts Ridgley, Blake; Jordan, etc., by C. Frank Powell. Illustrated with a portrait of Gen. Taylor—only twenty-five cents.

The Old Sanctuary, a romance of the Ashley, by A. J. Requier, author of the Spanish Exile, etc.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Hugenot War, by Eugene Sue, author of the Wandering Jew, etc.

Living Age, No. 116.

The Mysterious State Room, a tale of the Mississippi, by J. H. Ingraham.

Ellen Allen, or the King's Men, an historical novel, by J. Melville, author of the Master of Langford.

Waddy Thompson's Mexico.

Bell's Life of Canning, a new supply.

Prairie Land, by Mrs. Farnham.

Temper and Temperament, by Mrs. Ellis.

Merry's Museum for August.

Magazines " "

Just received and for sale at COOK'S Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st. aug6

MR. DUFF'S
COOK-SCHOOL
and Writing Rooms, *corner of Fifth and Market streets.*

No system of instruction ever attempted west of the mountains has proved so successful in qualifying gentlemen for the counting house. Those who will take the trouble to examine the course of training and practice given in this Institution will be convinced that it is hardily possible for any person to go through it without mastering the subject. References given at the Academy to nearly one hundred gentlemen now in practice in this city who have been instructed in this institution. Hours of business 2 to 4 P. M. and 7½ to 9½ evening. aug5

Vocal Concert, by the Bakers.

FIVE—ONE FAMILY, OF SALLISBURY, N. H. At Philo Hall, on Monday evening, Aug. 10th.

PRAGRAMME.

PART 1st—A Quartette. The Happiest Time is Now. Music composed by the Baker Family. A Quartette. The Grave of Bonaparte. Composed by L. Heath. A Quartette. The Sailor's Carol. Music composed by the Rainer Family. A Quartette. The Buccanier's Bride. Poetry by Mrs. Crawford, Music by the Bakers.

PART 2d.—The Funeral of an Odd Fellow. By Baker. Millers Doctrine. Bakers. Showing how the Millerites ascended. A Quartette. The Parting Requiem; [the Final Parting of Two Brothers.] Music by the Bakers.

PART 3d.—The Old Granite Mountain State.—By Baker. A Quartette. The Bunker Hill Battle Glee. Music and Poetry by the Bakers. A Song. The Snow Storm. Music composed by L. Heath. Fipale, a Quartette The Baker's Farewell Glee. Poetry and Music by the Bakers. Many other Pieces not mentioned will be sung.

Doors open at 7 1-2 o'clock—Concert to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the usual places.

FURNITURE, STOVES, BOOKS, &c. AT AUCTION.—At 2 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday the 6th inst., will be added to the sale at the Commercial Auction Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, 1 Roots patent eclipse cooking stove with furniture and pipe complete; 1 cook stove and pipe; a quantity of tinware, castor oil in bottles, feather beds; mattrasses, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, &c.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M.—

A quantity of second hand valuable Books, &c., among which are Dr. Clark's commentary, 4 vols., bound in calf, Malte Brons Universal Dictionary, Rowley's Interest Table, Bucks Theological Dictionary, Biographical do, Paley's and Thompson's Sermons, Life of Dr. Adam Clark, Doctor Fitch on Consumption, &c. &c.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
(American copy.)

AUCTION SALES by John D. Davis, Auctioneer, South-east corner of Wood and Fifth streets, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the 6th inst will be sold: An extensive assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods, among which are, rich furniture prints, calicoes, chintzes, checks, ginghams, bleached and unbleached muslins, mousdelains, cashmere d'argleterre, crape delains, drillings, tickings, Kentucky jeans, cassimeres broad cloths, sattinets, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., a quantity of china, stone, granite and queensware, embracing a great variety of plates, cups and saucers, pitchers, bowls, &c.; glasswäre, looking glasses, 8 day and 30 hour clocks; venetian window blinds, 2 tierces rice, 2 half pipes brandy, young hyson and gun powder tea, Virginia manufactured tobacco, cordage, feather beds and bedding. A general assortment of new and second hand household and kitchen furniture, &c.

At 7½ o'clock, P. M., a quantity of boots, shoes, hats, caps, bonnets, fine table and pocket cutlery, gold and silver watches, jewelry, rifles, shot-guns, pistols, musical instruments, ready made clothing, fancy and staple dry goods, &c. aug5

NATIONAL FIRE
AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New York.

THIS well known and respectable company is prepared through their PITTSBURG AGENCY, to make insurance of every kind connected with risks of transportation and inland navigation; to insure against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize; and every description of personal property on the most favorable terms.

Applications for Insurance attended to without delay at the office, No. 31 Water and 62 Front sts., by

SPRINGER HARBAUGH Ag't.

At an Election held at the office in N. Y., May 12th, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, viz:

Joseph W. Savage,	Stephen Holt,
John Browner,	John McChain,
William G. Ward,	Wm. W. Campbell,
John Newhouse