THE PITTSBURGH DAILY MORNING POST.

JOHN BIGLER, Editor.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

Allegheny County Democratic Ticket.

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

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

Sheriff,
RODY PATTERSON, *of Laurenceville.*

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.*

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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 editor 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, 1840) 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 Tariff Bill—The Valuation.

The question of *valuation* under the provisions of the new tariff bill, is at the present time, exciting considerable discussion in the public press of the country. In order to clearly understand the question, the reader will find it necessary to examine the 8th section of the act of 1840, and the 16th section of the act of 1842, which section not being "repugnant" to the provisions of the new bill remains in full force. The 8th section of the new act, as will be seen, provides that "*all costs and charges*" shall be added "*which under existing laws would form part the true value at the port where the same may be entered &c.* And further provides that "*it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered, to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated and ascertained in accordance with existing laws.*" To ascertain what it meant by "*all costs and charges,*" as well as to understand the provisions of "*existing laws,*" *in accordance with which "the dutiable value of imports is to be appraised, estimated and ascertained,*" it becomes necessary to publish the 16th section of the act of 1842. We append both the sections referred to above: The Eighth section of the act of 1846, reads thus;

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, as in his opinion may raise the same to the *true market value* of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be; *and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provisions of existing laws;* and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: *Provided, nevertheless*, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

The sixteenth section of the act of 1842, reads as follows:

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and in all cases where the duty imposed shall by law be regulated by, or directed to be estimated or based upon, the value of the square yard, or of any specified quantity or parcel of such goods, wares, or merchandise, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, *at the time when purchased in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States*, or of the yards, parcels, or quantities, as the case may be, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, *and to such value or price, to be ascertained in the manner provided in this act, shall be added all costs and charges except insurance, and including in every case charges for commissions at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed.* And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraiser of the United States, and every one of them, and every person who shall act as such appraisers or of the collector and naval officer, as the case may be, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, *to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual market value and wholesale price, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them, as the case may require:* and all such goods, wares, or merchandise, being manufactured of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed and estimated to have been, at the time purchased, and the place from whence the same were imported into the United States; of as great value as if the same had been entirely finished; *Provided*, That in all cases where goods, wares, and merchandise, subject to an ad valorem duty, or on which the duties are to be levied upon the value of the square yard, and in all cases where any specific quantity, or parcel of such goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been imported into the United States from a country in which the same have not been manufactured or produced, the foreign value shall be appraised and estimated according to the current market value or wholesale price of similar articles at the principle markets of the country of production or manufacture, at the period of the exportation of said goods, wares, and merchandise, to the United States,

A New York correspondent of the Washington Union, in referring, to the valuation provided for in the act of 1846, gives the following illustration:

If a ton of pig iron is imported which costs in Liverpool twenty dollars, that is its value in a foreign market. On being entered in New York, five dollars are added for freight, and two and a half per cent. for commissions, charges, &c. The *home valuation* then will be as follows:

Invoice,	$20 00
Freight,	5 00
Commission, &c.	0 50
	$25 50
Duty 30 per cent.	7 50

If the duty was assessed on the foreign value, it would be calculated on $20, instead of $25 50. If the former is not home valuation and the latter foreign, what is home valuation? *Now the law of 1842 assessed ad valorem duties in the mode supposed in the case of the iron above stated, and the new bill makes no change whatever.* Then where is the distinction? It wont do to say, to get at a home valuation, merchant's *prospective profits* must be added to invoices and bills of cost, and on which duties are to be assessed.

By reference to the Foreign Intelligence received by the steamer Hibernia, and published this morning, it will be seen that Scotch pig iron is quoted at £1 7s 6d, in England, which is equal to $19,44 per ton. The Scotch pig iron, we understand, is of excellent quality, and is worth from $1 to $1,50 per ton more than the article in general use, which is worth in Liverpool about $18 00

To which add freight	5 00
" " commission &c.	50
	23,50
Duty 30 per cent	7,05

The Appraisers it will be seen are empowered by the 10th section of the act of 1842, "to ascertain, estimate and appraise the *true* and *actual* market value and wholesale price, *any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding;*" and the 8th section of the act of 1846 provides "that if the appraised value shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then *in addition* to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of *twenty per cent.* ad valorem on such appraised value."

A careful examination of the sections given above, we think, will satisfy every unprejudiced man, that it will be almost impossible to practice fraud by false invoicing.

WINTER IN OREGON.—One of the late party arrived from Oregon, states says the St. Louis *Reveille*, that the winter rains in that country, which frequently continue for two or three months, are not such as we have this side of the mountains. Here it descends in torrents—there it falls in gentle mists. Here we can scarcely find shelter from the pelting storm—there the husbandman ploughs and sows throughout the rainy season." All kinds of stock are still at rather high prices. Cows are worth $25to 30; oxen $75 to 80; American horses of good quality, $150 to 200; pork, 10 cts; bacon, 15 cts; and beef 5 cents per pound.

HORRID!—A painful affair occurred in Cayuga, N. Y. not long since. One of the belligerents in a fight received a blow which, it was supposed, had scattered his brains about the room. An examination proved that some one had thrown a *custard pie* at his head. The wounded man was doing well when last heard of.

☞ It is reported that Joe Clavean, the celebrated clown, attached to the Circus company of Messrs. Howe & Mobie, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor, at Iowa City, a few days ago. The company was travelling in that direction, and Joe was left behind on account of sickness, which produced alienation of mind. Poor Joe!

☞ STOCKHOLDERS in the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad, dont forget the meeting at the Odeon this afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ There is a wood cut in New York which has been used in the newspapers to represent Joan of Arc, Burn's Highland Mary, Nell Gwynn, Victoria, Mary C. Rodgers, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Tyler, and Polly Bodine.

THE CATTERPILLAR.—The Albany (Ga.) Courier of the 25th announces that the catterpillar has appeared in Thomas and Decatur counties, and occasioned great complaint and apprehension among planters.

A HAVANA MURDER.—The collector of excise at Havana, while sitting lately in an entry near a door with two other gentlemen, was killed by a fellow who coolly walked in and stabbed him, and walked out again. The assassin had not been taken.

NEWSPAPER.—*Fiesco* intends issuing the first number of the "Daily Spirit of Liberty" on Wednesday next. The original projectors having "backed out," he commences it on his own responsibility. Success attend him, say we.

DIVIDEND.—The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *four dollars* on each share, payable to New York stockholders on the 1st instant.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—The proprietor of Swaim's Panacea, who made a large fortune by the sale of his medicine, was a poor bookbinder, and found the recipe on the fly-leaf of an old book.

A SOBER PEOPLE.—For the first time in six years, a drunken man was seen in Waro, Mass., on the 20th—the subject was not a resicent of the place.

DESTITUTION.—A man stole a pair of boots in Boston, on Friday, and accused himself so that he could get a home in prison.

EMPLOYED—On Saturday, twenty men were *employed*—not discharged—at the Vulcan Works, Troy, N. Y.

TEN-PINS.—A man in Cincinnati recently made a *thirteen* strike. He knocked down ten pins, the bar keeper, a lamp, and a small boy.

☞ The Long Islanders are having a great time with trials for violations of the license law. In most cases the jury will not agree.

☞ The sloop B. F. Sherwood was shivered by lightning at Savannah on the 27th ult. No person was on board.

☞ On the 28th ult. a breach occurred in the Erie Canal at Brandy Brook culvert. The expense of repairing will be about $200.

☞ The Odd Fellows of Buffalo have had a very stirring festival celebration.

☞ A mad dog was killed in Philadelphia on Friday.

☞ A merchant ship of 460 tons burthen, called the *Pale Alto*, was launched in Philadelphia on Friday.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN ITEMS.

[BY THE HIBERNIA.]

In addition to the items of Foreign news published yesterday, we find the following in the files of papers received at this *office.—Pennsylvanian.*

ENGLAND.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Birmingham Journal of Saturday has the following article on the iron trade, which possesses more or less interest;—"The quarterly meetings of the iron masters of South Staffordshire, have been held in Walsall, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham, during the week; the result has been in every respect most satisfactory. It "was agreed at these meetings that no alteration in the rates fixed at last quarter day should be made during the current quarter. The stocks on hand are exceedingly low, and fresh orders are coming in daily; indeed, the difficulty will be to meet the demand for iron which will be required during the next few years for English and foreign railways. Already contracts for 30,000 tons have been taken by the Chillington company, Messrs. Bagnalls, of West Bromwich and Messrs. Foster & Co., of Stourbridge, in the proportion of 10,000 tons each: besides about 10,000 tons of railroad chairs. When the number of companies who have already obtained their acts, and whose lines intersect the midland district and our own immediate neighborhood, is taken into account, the difficulty will be not to keep up prices, but for masters to fulfil their engagements."

The following are the present quotations for iron:—Merchant Bar £8 15s to £9; best do., £10 10s to £10 15s; Hoop £10 15s@£11; Sheet £11 15s to £12. No. 1 Scotch Pig £1 7s 6d.

AMERICAN FLOUR.—1970 barrels of American flour have this week been taken by the Grand Junction Railway from Liverpool to Preston, and the company have commissions to take a considerable quantity more. Last week about 1000 were sent by railway. Very superior American flour is now being retailed in that town from 6 lb. to 7 lb. for a shilling. The cry of the storekeepers is, "Nothing will sell like barrel flour." Immense quantities are moving along the streets every day. Thousands of barrels have been purchased by the corn dealers of the town in the course of the week. Every baking day is now the celebration of the blessings of free trade.

The Crops.—The recent change which has taken place in the weather has had a truly wonderful effect; freshness has been imparted to vegetation—the mellow notes of the blackbird, lark and others of the feathered tribe, are as enlivening as spring, and every where the face of nature seems to wear an animated and renewed appearance. The grain, which had been prostrated by the late rains, again stand erect, the spring corn, which threatened to ripen prematurely, is beginning to grow again, and, even if it should not be very long in the straw, will be heavy in the ear, the root crops are throwing out fresh leaves and branches, and will soon cover the ground with a coat of verdure thick enough to protect them, even if the heat should return; the meadows, which were becoming brown after the removal of the hay, are throwing up a second crop of clover and other grasses; and the pastures are also sending a plentiful green herbage amidst the withered stems of the earlier grasses, from present appearances, we trust that there will be no failure in any single crop.

The Globe Newspaper—Nineteen shares of this property were sold by auction in London on the 10th, which realized 14,900 guineas. Fifteen of the number were purchased by Mr. Ridgeway, the publisher, of Piccadily, London.

Fires in Liverpool.—Since our last publication Liverpool has been visited with three destructive fires—a large cotton manufactory in Cooper's row, the Apothecary's Hall, and Ogden's foundry. The total loss is estimated at $130,000.

Free Trade and the price of land.—In spite of the repeal of the corn laws, the estates of the late Philip Dykes, Esq., at Roydon and Brettingham were sold by auction at Diss, on Friday last, by Mr. Rix, at thirty-four years purchase, on full annual rental.

From the London Herald, July 11.

The intelligence of the ratification of the Ore gon treaty by the American Senate, conveyed by the Great Western, and which was given to our readers by extraordinary express, in a second edition in our paper of Saturday last, has been read with satisfaction and delight in every town and hamlet in England.

Parliamentary Elections.—The whole of the Ministers who vacated their seats in consequence of accepting office have been re-elected, with the exception of Lord Morpeth, who, however, will not be opposed. At Nottingham, Mr. Fergus O'Connor opposed Sir John Hobhouse, but did not go to the poll. At Plymouth, Lord Ebrington was opposed by Mr. Vincent. At the close the poll stood thus: Ebrington, 714; Vincent, 187. The only formidable opposition to ministerial candidate was at Edinburgh, where Mr Macauley was opposed by the Conservators, in consequence of his vote on the Maynooth grant. Sir Culling Eardley Smith polled 832, Mr. Macauley 1735, majority 902. The election for South Lancashire, takes place on Tuesday next, when Mr. Wm. Brown will be returned, no other candidate having appeared.

Numerous persons are preparing to emigrat from Sweden to North America, under the guidance of Erich Janson, a fanatic, who has set himself up as a prophet, and who has thousands of followers.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times, July 19.

Fourth of July on board the Great Western.—During the last homeward passage of the Great Western, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence occurred. On that day, July 4th, a request was made of Capt. Matthews, that he would permit them to celebrate the event, as is customary among citizens of the United States. This he at once acceded to. On the passengers assembling for dinner, Capt. Matthews stated the request that had been made, and his ready compliance therewith, and resigned the chair to General Armstrong.

The gallant officer, on taking the chair, said that if there were any persons present who objected to the "display," they were at liberty to retire; but before they did so, he would assure them that nothing would be said or done to annoy the most fastidious. Their only object was to celebrate, in a becoming manner, an event which formed an important topic in the history of nations. The celebration of American Independence that day on board the Great Western would not cause discord or disunion. It would, he was confident, create a stronger feeling of friendship. He trusted that the sentiments which would be uttered would show that Englishmen and Americans were friends of each other.

The company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, and after the cloth was removed, the chairman called upon the company to join in drinking the following toasts:—"The day we celebrate"—"The memory of Washington"—"The President of the United States"—Queen Victoria"—Louis Philippe."

The whole affair passed off with great satisfaction to all parties, and the company kept up the festival to a late hour.

The Rev. George Croley, says a contemporary, confesses at last to the authorship of "Ten Thousand a Year," so long attributed to Counsellor Warren, to our knowledge, has admitted that he is the author.

IRELAND.

The embers which have long been smouldering in the Repeal camp have at length broken into a conflagration, and the blaze was distinctly visible at the last meeting of the Repeal association. A split between young and old Ireland is now palpable—undeniable; and as the hatred of the nearest relations is said to be the most bitter, the war will be waged with fierceness on either side. The fend will be regretted by all who have observed the admirable manner in which O'Connell has worked upon the fears of official men, for the time being, in order to have the fears of his countrymen extended. His course may be somewhat circuitous, but it has, hitherto, been successful, and it has not been without its effect in dispelling English prejudices respecting the sister county, and concentrating attention on its misery and misgovernment.

The Protectionist party is not quite extinct. Last week sixty members of the House of Commons, and forty peers, dined at Greenwich, to talk over their position, and to determine on ulterior movements. The principal speaker was Lord Stanley. It seems to have partaken rather of the character of a private than a public gathering, as the reporters were excluded, and the only notification of the event was a brief paragraph in the daily papers.

FRANCE.

Paris, July 16.—Yesterday the English newspapers brought the copy of the treaty, as conveyed by Gen. Armstrong in the Great Western. All the journals produce it this morning, together with other items of Mexican and American news. But three only make any remarks upon it. These are the *Presse*, which observes that the London *Times* was in error, some time ago, in asserting that the free navigation of the Columbia was reserved in perpetuity to the British Government, whereas it is only conceded for a limited period; the *Constitutionnel*, which says, "the English journals pretend that England has given to the United States a lesson of wisdom and moderation—they might add, that the Government of the United States, on its part, has given to other powers, in relation with England, a lesson of firmness;" and, finally, the *Siecle*, which says, "the United States have not exceeded the offer made by Mr. Gallatin, and so haughtily refused by great Britain, but they have obtained, after 1803, the sovereignty of the Columbia, which the English declared they would never—never abandon."

In private society, I have heard but one expression of opinion at the arrangement of this dispute, and that is of satisfaction. Americans, English, French—all are pleased at the amicable conclusion of a miserable squabble, which was utterly unworthy, in itself, of the interest it excited; and it is felt that, upon the whole the arrangement is as equitable as could have been expected, neither party having maintained its extreme pretensions.

On the Mexican question some of the newspapers have put forth several articles, but none of much importance The Republican *National* has complained of M. Guizot, having abandoned Mexico itself, contending that it was the interest of France to have maintained its independence. In fact the Parisian press do not know what to make of the Mexican question, their remarks upon it betray palpable embarrassment and ignorance.

Some disappointment is expressed at there being no prospect of an alteration of the United States tariff, likely to be beneficial to the commerce of France.

The latest proceedings in the Chamber of Peers was of no interest. Comte de Montalembert delivered an energetic denunciation of the (alleged) barbarous proceedings of the Austrian government during the Galician insurrection; but it drew from M. Guizot no expression whatever of opinion, he contended that he had no right to interfere in the domestic matters of another nation. There was also a long debate on Algiers, but it possessed no interest.

The Mexican Charge d'Affairs at Madrid has been appointed to the same office at Paris.

The medical attendant of the Prince Louis Napoleon has been condemned to three months imprisonment, for having aided him to escape from the fortress of Ham, where he was confined so many years. The Prince's valet de chambre has been condemned to six months imprisonment, but as he is in England, he will not come for that. The commandant of the fortress has been acquitted by the tribunal; and the government has accorded a free pardon to Gen. Montholon of the rest of his sentence.

The anniversary of the declaration of independence was duly celebrated by the American citizens in this country At Havre, a number of American sailors paraded the streets, with music at their head. Having been drinking, they kicked up such a racket that a number of soldiers were sent to disperse or arrest them. This aroused their gall, and they set upon the soldiers, released the men they had made prisoners, and, being far more numerous, put the soldiers to flight. A large body of soldiers was immediately called out, and marched against them, the greater part of whom, after a somewhat severe conflict, were arrested and lodged in prison.

The gambling in railway shares last autumn produced, as all gambling does, an immense number of disasters. It appears, for example, that at no time for many years, had the sales of family mansions and estates been so numerous as at that period, and they have since continued to exceed the average. It is the same with respect to mortgages. There are at present inscribed in the public register not less than 700,000 mortgages, amounting, in the whole, to 15,000,000,000 francs.

A workman was yesterday condemned to a year's imprisonment, and 500f fine, for having used, in a public place, insulting expressions respecting the King.

The harvest will be very fine this year, but the crops have sustained some little injury by the long drought, followed by high winds The vines are in excellent condition, and will yield abundant crops, which will make a most excellent wine

A letter from Buenos ayres mentions that a great many American and Dutch vessels had also gone to Macao, since it had been declared a free port by Portugal. Some few English vessels had also gone there, but it was said that the English were exceedingly annoyed at the prospect of Hong Kong being abandoned.

The Journal des Debats, and other newspapers have lately noticed at some length a work published by an *attache* of the Belgian embassy at Washington, on emigration to the U. States. One or two of the journals have expressed great mortification at seeing such vast numbers of Swiss and Germans find their way to the United States, instead of to Algiers, where they think the chances of getting riches are better. But, unfortunately, they overlook one thing, and that is, that Algiers is governed by the iron hand of military tyranny, while in the United States, there is freedom. Some little pamphlets have lately been put forth in Paris strongly recommending emigration to the United States, and telling most marvellous tales of the fortunes to be made there by everybody. I have also seen a pamphlet in Germany to the same effect; but adding that the number of Germans in America is so great as to be already almost equal to the native born Americans, and that not only do the Germans keep up their distinct nationality, speak their own language, and employ it in public documents, but that, in the course of a few years, they will be sufficiently strong to effect a separation from the Anglo Saxon States, and establish an independent German nation on the American continent. What likelihood there may be of such an event, I am not able to say; but can tell your readers, on the authority of a German gentleman who has the means of knowing, that it counts for a great deal—more, perhaps, than they readily believed—in the estimation of the thousands of Germans who quit their beloved "Vaterland" for the New World.

M. Hollander, Esq., has been appointed Consul of the United States, to reside at Sedan, (Ardennes) in place of the late T. Hulme Esq., deceased. The King has already granted the Exequatur.

National Administration in France.—The National states, that according to official documents, the following list represents the number of voters in the Electoral Colleges since 1830:

	Electors.
Election of July, 1831,	166,185
Election of July, 1834,	171,015
Election of Nov. 1837,	190,836
Election of March, 1839,	202,271
Election of Sept, 1842,	217,640
According to the *Almanack Royale*, 1843,	238,251

It is well known that since the new law on shop-keepers' licenses has come in force, the number of voters had diminished. The department of the Seine, which counted on the 20th of October, 1841, 20,301 electors, only contained, the 20th of October last, 18,216, in consequence of this law.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the indirect taxes and revenue of France during the first half year of 1846, which amounted to 399,179,000f., showing an increase, as compared with those of 1841, of 21,355,000f., and 9,575,000f., over 1845. The only heads of receipts in which there was any diminution, were colonial and foreign sugars and salt.

One of the favorite themes of the republican newspapers here is, that the British entertain an intense hatred towards the Americans, and that the latter return it with an abundant interest. As regards my countrymen, I am certain that it is as much a calumny to represent them as hating the Americans, as it is to represent them as in heart and soul the deadliest enemies of France. The intelligent London correspondent of one of the most important literary periodicals of this city bears me out on this point, for he says in one of his last communications from London, "The success of Gen. Taylor have been received here with a satisfaction that would surprise those who take a pleasure in exaggerating the present rivalry of the United States and England. But there is always at the bottom of English hearts a family sympathy for the ancient rebels of New England—they triumph gladly in the triumphs of the Saxon race.

ITALY.

We have received letters of the 8th ult., from our correspondent in the city of Rome. No event of any importance had occurred there: The new Pope was making numerous small reforms, but the great questions had all been submitted to a council of Cardinals, and ulterior measures were postponed until the report of that body was made. In the meantime the greatest tranquility prevailed, both in the city and in the provinces; and as the new Pontiff is deservedly popular, no fears were entertained of that sound state of things being disturbed. M. Rossi the French Ambassador presented on the 4th, his credentials, and was most handsomely received by the Pope.

I presume you have learned before this, and perhaps announced to your readers, that the government of Naples has by ordinance, deducted the duties at the quintal, and on leaf tobacco from 15 to 19 ducats. No exception is made against Virginia tobacco, and the United States will consequently profit by the reduction.

Milan, July 10.—The six cardinals, comprising the temporary commission of government, had disagreed among themselves, and that Cardinals Lambruschini, Mattei, and Bernsiti, had tendered their resignation. A full amnesty was to be published in a few days. The Pope signed the pardon of Professor Orioli, Minister of Public Instruction during the revolution of 1831. His Holiness intended to permit the construction of railroads through the Papal dominions, and to introduce various reforms in the administration.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 10th ult. The committee appointed to prepare the codes had completed the portion of its task relative to the organization of the courts of justice, which it had presented to the minister of grace and justice.—The *Heraldo* states that it was rumored a new cabinet was about to be formed, under the auspices of M, Castro y Orozco, for the avowed object of promoting the marriage of a Prince of Coburg with the Queen. Messrs. Murillo, Bravo, Serjas, Salamanca, and Concha, were to enter that administration. The *Heraldo* declares that there is no truth in the report, and adds that a marriage with the Prince of Coburg would offer no advantage to the country.

According to the same journal the revolutionary party meditated a movement at Valencia, but the authorities were closely watching its manoeuvres. The *Receluono* of La Mancha of the 4th inst. announces the discovery of a Miguelite conspiracy at Vizeo, and the occurrence of disorders at Palmeira and Braga.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 10.—Mr. Donelson, the New American Minister in place of Mr. Wheatstone, has arrived here, and before this letter reaches you he will have been received by the King, and presented his credentials.

In the chamber of Baden, a motion was agreed to, inviting the government to bring under the notice of the German Diet the vast extent to which emigration to America is being carried. Last year the number of emigrants was 62,000 or 8000 more than in the preceeding year, and it was increasing every month. The emigrants last year formed not less than one five-hundreth part of the whole population of Germany. Such a draft from our people is felt, especially as Germany is not thickly populated like England One half of the emigrants, it is not too much to say, are imposed upon by lavish emigration agents, and by fed ows who persuade them to sell their little properties (when they have any) for less than their value.

The Baden Baden Government is inviting the other Governments of Germany to join in representation to the Diet, to do away with the censure on newspapers.

Immediately on the American minister announcing the blockade of Mexican ports, it was acknowledged by the Prussian government, and publication of it ordered to be made wherever necessary. In the Hanse Towns the blockade was also instantly recognized.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, June 5.—The quantity of gold extracted from the mines in this country last year was 1371 pounds, of the value, in English money, of £160,000. Within the last five years the total quantity obtained has been 4948 pounds, of the value of £12,792,000. Of late the quantity of gold has greatly increased, with every prospect of the increase continuing.

The reductions in the tariff have been made, and take effect from the 15th instant. The ukase says that they have been made in order to give activity to foreign commerce and national industry.

It is announced that the Emperor intends to abolish slavery in some provinces in which it still exists. When he was last at Warsaw, he created some surprise by walking in the streets without being accompanied and without protection. He created still more surprise, also, by entering a public coffee-house, frequented by dissaffected persons, and partaking of refreshments. The persons present unmovered before him and he returned their politeness. Every one of those persons would have been glad to have caused his death; but as he was alone, and undefended, they disdained to touch him. This speaks volumes in favor of the Polish character.

A private correspondent at St. Pectersburgh states that the marriage of his Royal Highness and the Grand Duchess Olga was to take place on the 13th inst., (last Monday) but that the rejoicing in celebration of it would not commence before the 25th.

Our correspondent states that the Russian government was in consternation at the apprehended total failure of the present harvest.

The *Journal de Francfort* publishes the following letter, dated from the banks of the Rhine July 4:

There is no longer any reason to doubt of a reconciliation being on foot between Russia and France. We will take no notice of the assertion of some of the Paris journals, which lose themselves in details of this event, and even go so far as to say that the Count de Benkendorff is deputed by Russia to prepare the arrangements for the reconciliation. The Count de Bendenkorff, brother of the princess de Lieven, who doubtless is the person alluded to, died last year, and if the probability of a reconciliation depended on the truth of the main article of news given by the Paris papers, and the details which they group around it, it would not, of course, be very great. But we have, nevertheless, every reason to believe that the news of a better understanding between Russia and France having taken place is true.

JUDGE GRIER.

The nomination of this gentlemen to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, we find, has given great satisfaction to Pennsylvanians sojourning at the seat of government. He is a scholar of the first order, a profound jurist, deeply real in ancient and modern jurisprudence, and possesses the entire confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, particularly that portion of them over whom he has presided in a judicial character for the last sixteen years. All are glad to learn also that his democracy has been uniform and inflexible, and that he is sound on all the great constitutional questions of the day.—*Washington Union.*

An Accomplished thief.—Galignani's Messenger says: There is now in prison in Paris a female only twenty-one years of age, and of almost marvellous beauty, elegance of manners, and apparently candid and open character, whose life presents some extraordinary circumstances. Her father is a thief, who has been five times condemned to imprisonment, and is now undergoing his last sentence.—Her mother has been several times in prison for theft, and her brother is at this moment undergoing imprisonment like his father. Marianne, the girl in question, was first arrested and condemned to several months' imprisonment, for having been an accomplice in the dress of a man in a *vol a l'Americaine.* Soon after her release she was caught picking pockets in company with a notorious thief in the church of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, which expired on Wednesday; but as it has rescecently been ascertained that she formed part of the notorious gang of depredators who, under Claude Thibert, carried on such a thriving business by robbing wagons of merchandise, and selling it by means of receivers, she is detained to take her trial for one of those robberies of which she confesses to have been guilty. Marianne has received a good education, and is said to speak English, German, and French with equal facility.

☞ During the last 12 years 100 new streets have been added cachyear to the city of London, (England.)

A CARD.

THE Directors of the Pittsburgh Musical Academy, take pleasure in apprising the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, that they have secured the services of Mr. S. L. Bingham—a gentleman highly recommended for his musical attainments, and qualifications as a teacher of music—as Professor in the Academy for the present year.

The liberal patronage bestowed on the Academy during the past year by the public generally, while it has elicited their warmest thanks, has also induced them to incur additional expenses to accommodate all who may wish to avail themselves of an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this useful and pleasing science, at a comparatively trifling expense.

To a moral and discriminating community it would be quite unnecessary to urge the propriety of encouraging the study and practice of this delightful art; and whether viewed as a devotional exercise, a polite accomplishment, or a social and pleasing enjoyment, its attainment is alike important and no more proper time in life can be found to learn its elementary principles than in youth. In view of this, we would call the particular attention of Parents and Guardians to the institution, confident that after a thorough examination they will give it their hearty encouragement and support.

The exercises of the Academy are divided into three divisions—First, the Choir department, composed of those capable of reading anthems and choruses—Second, the adult primary department—and Third, the juvenile department. The last meets in the afternoon on each Saturday. For terms of admission enquire of the undersigned.

S. M'KINLEY, President.
GEO. TURNER, Treasurer.
W. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.
R. EWALT, Director.
JAS. M'KELLY, "
D. CRITCHLOW, "
THOS. R. WHITE, "
CHAS. FERGUSON, "
JOHN C. PORTER, "
aug3-3t

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 free 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 89 Liberty street, head of Wood. aug4e

New Eagle Ice Cream Saloon.
Wood St. between 3d. and 4th.

THIS magnificent place will be open on Monday evening, August 10, for the reception of visitors, the Martha Washington Temperance choir have kindly volunteered their services for that evening. No expense or pains will be spared to promote the comfort and pleasure of those who may honor us with their company. 400 qts. of our unrivalled ice cream will be prepared for Monday; and we feel assured our efforts to establish a beautiful place of resort in Pittsburgh will be fully sustained.

The Eagle Bakery will be continued as usual. No. 42 Diamond Alley.
(Daily city papers copy 3 times.) aug8-3t.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY, AND ENVIRONS.—The subscriber having sometime ago announced his intention to publish, next spring, his fourth general BUSINESS DIRECTORY of the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the borough and towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Temperanceville, Sharpsburgh, Minersville, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, Wilkinsburgh, &c., and all the names of the inhabitants, within a circle of five or six miles around Pittsburgh, and the different trades and professions, printing offices and newspapers, attorneys at law, aldermen, clergymen, and dentists, academies, schools, physicians, surgeons been prevented last spring and summer by the calamitous and awful fire of 10th April, 1845, repeats his request to give a large, full and complete work at $1,50, and cards and advertisements at usual charges, and will at a proper time call on the public for their subscriptions, cards, advertisements, &c., &c., and hopes as this may probably be his last to give a *full* and complete work.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agency and Intelligence Office,
aug8 No. 12 St. Clair st.

SPANISH, Italian, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English Testaments.
Hebrew, French, Greek, German, and English Bibles, for sale by
aug8 H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.

For Sale.

A PROPERTY near the Allegheny arsenal, Lawrenceville, consisting of dwelling houses, store room, &c., with a large lot of ground, situate on the Main street, leading through the Borough of Lawrenceville. This property is so situated that it can be divided into small portions, and all or part will be sold on reasonable terms, part cash in hand, and a liberal credit for the balance. Apply to Blakely & Mitchel, or to J. R. M'KEE,
aug8 near the premises.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!!—To remove these troublesome and dangerous inmates of the stomach and bowels, which so often infest the health and destroy the lives of children, use JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of worms, dyspepsia, sour stomach, want of appetite, infantile fever and ague, and debility of the stomach and bowels and organs of digestion. It is without exception one of the most valuable preparations in the world. Sold at No 8 South Third street.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near Wood, and at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City.
aug8-d

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.—Though not recommended as a universal "cure all," have nevertheless proved superior to everything of the kind, especially in Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia; when used in conjunction with his Tonic Vermifuge, will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a permanent cure. For sale at No. 8 South Third street.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near Wood, and also at the Drug Store of H. P. Schwartz, Federal street, Allegheny City.
aug8-d

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of William Brown, late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, deceased, requests those who are indebted to said William Brown, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'DONALD, Administrator,
Chartiers Creek, St. Clair township, Allegheny Co.
aug8-6tw

FOUND—A due bill drawn in favor of Jas. M'Dowell, dated April 11th, 1746, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for advertisement.
aug8-1t

HANDS WANTED—2 Bedstead makers;
2 Table makers;
8 hands to make other Cabinet ware;
None need apply but first rate workmen.
H. H. RYAN.
au8 (Journal and Chronic