The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ Circulation 1200 Daily. ☜

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Meeting of the County Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE of Correspondence are requested to meet on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, at the house of Major Daniel Ficketson, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Chairman.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee:

Rody Patterson,	J. Large,
J. Coyle,	R. Donnelson,
Jas. Cunningham,	Thos. Donnelly,
John D. Miller,	Thos. Farley,
John Birmingham,	Thos. S. Hart,
Jos. Cooper,	M. I. Stewart,
J. H. McElhenny,	Wm. Beltzhoover,
J. C. Dunn,	Wm. W. Guthrie,
Jas. C. Herron,	Charles Barger,
James Watson,	James R. Sawyer,
J. B. Guthrie,	J. H. Philips,
Alex. Carnahan,	James Barr,
John Layton;	

Derangement of the Mails.

The Post Office Department has been wretchedly managed since the Taylor Whig party have obtained power. We are aware that derangement to a certain extent, must follow any change; but the universal and inexcusable blunders and bad management, in that department of the Government, have of late become insufferable. We have borne with it patiently, hoping that a change for the better might take place; but we have hoped without hope. Our subscribers are constantly complaining of the non-receipt of their papers, when *we know* they have been deposited in the Pittsburgh Post Office. Now, what are we to do, to remedy this wrong? It is out of our power to detect and expose the delinquent and careless agents of the Government, who have been put in office, by the present imbecile administration. Every Postmaster will endeavor to exhonerate himself from censure. But still the outrageous wrong is continued. Collimar, and Warren are too busily engaged in cutting off the heads of Democrats, to pay the least attention to the wants of the people. But, thank heaven, a day of reckoning *will come*, and the lazy and worthless persons who are now doing so much mischief, will be buried from power, and prostrated, like Lucifer, "never to rise again."

"Fuss and Feathers."

"Hang out your banners on the outer walls
The cry is still they come."

We clip the following important announcement from the American of yesterday:

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—John Major, Esq., of this city, is said to his Excellency, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

It is said that "his Excellency" intends to master his aide-de-camp, "with the rank of Lt. Colonels," into a regiment of *Huzzars* to *huzza* for him while he remains in Pittsburgh with Gen. Taylor; and on his departure, they are to march for Punxsatawney to wait further orders. John D. McFadden can't begin to supply the demand for epaulets and plumes.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF.—The Detroit Free Press, chronicles the removal of Mr. Williams, democrat, from the Post Office, at Dryden, Lapeer county, in that State, and the appointment of John M. Lamb, in his place. Mr. Lamb was the Van Buren candidate for Congress last fall, having been a whig all the days of his life. What does this mean? Is Fitz Warren selling Gen. Taylor? He is certainly appointing his enemies to office.

The following is said to have been written on the last post bill from Dryden, by Mr. Williams:

Fitz Warren has spoken, and off goes my head,
But still I am better than a dozen men dead.
To assist in routing the whole Taylor crew
In the good time that's coming in 18 fifty two.

The "cause" why I'm removed, allow me to guess,
I didn't vote for Taylor, but did for Gen. Cass;
My *Loco-like* successor is an independent man,
Though he *didn't* vote for Taylor, he did for little Van.

GEN. CASS.—The Chicago Tribune, itself no very *reliable authority*, learns from "reliable authority" that General Cass "will resign his seat in the Senate during the ensuing winter. The Michigan Legislature having instructed him to vote for the Proviso, he proposes waiting until that question comes up, when he will make a great speech against the Proviso and Col. Benton, and then resign." The Tribune is a whig paper, and it may therefore be fairly inferred that the above is a miserable *Roosback*.

☞ The Scyracuse Reveille, which is by no means a Democratic paper, says:—"If there was anything wanting to make the chances of the Whigs dangerous in the August elections, we should think it would be a circular from Truman Smith, whose treachery to Mr. Clay will be long and earnestly remembered. We have no faith in his political integrity, and if he is to constitute the central power of the Whig party, heaven help them, for we think voters won't." The Deacon will be good enough to put that in his pipe and smoke it.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN NEW ORLEANS.—A large amount of goods were stolen from the quartermaster's warehouse at New Orleans, on the 26th and 27th of July. The parties implicated are a merchant named Bergnini, and Thomas J. Earhart, clerk in the quartermaster's office. Some $3,000 worth of goods were seized just as they were about being shipped to Natchitoches. Suspicion points strongly to Earhart as the thief, and Bergnini as the receiver of the stolen goods. Both have been arrested.

NEWLY INVENTED TINTING TABLETS.—The facility of giving the effect of light and shade to drawings is enhanced, a late English journal says, by the introduction of this newly prepared tinted paper.—With no other labor than merely scraping the surface, where required, by a penknife, a graduated light is obtained, up to a brilliant white. Sketches made from nature, and but slightly tinted with color to the *forms*, are by this new means readily embued with the atmospheric effects of sky and cloud.

THE LOVE OF PRAISE.—The love of distinction pervades every class of society. The lines of the poet Young, are beautifully expressive of this universal passion:

The love of praise, however concealed by art,
Glows more or less and reigns in every heart.
The proud to gain it, toils on toils endure;
The modest shun it, but to make it sure.
It aids the dancer's skill and writer's head—
And keeps the plain with mountains of the dead.
Nor ends in these; it nods with sable plume—
Shines on our hearts, and glitters on our tomb.

☞ The capitol of Ohio, now in progress of building, will be one of the largest and noblest piles in the Union. It is of dressed stone, 304 feet by 184, and covers a surface of 55,936 square feet. The capital at Washington is not much larger, as it covers a surface of about 51,700 square feet. The material is found in the Scioto valley, above Columbus, and is a species of marble or limestone, very durable and beautiful.

☞ Notwithstanding the general prosperity which prevails in every part of the country, the Federalists are endeavoring to get up "no party Tariff Conventions," in order that they may the better deceive the people. All "no party" schemes are started by federalists but if these tricksters would consult their own interests, they would let well enough alone.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ In Portland, Me., Charles Harding, an old member of the bar, and former clerk of the common council, lately jumped out of the window of the city hospital, while delirious intemperance, and died a few hours afterwards in convulsions.

☞ In reply to the rumor that the cholera had appeared at Niagara Falls, the Buffalo advertiser says there has been but one case and that was a visiter from Buffalo. There was no cholera there in 1833-4 and will probably be none this year.

☞ Charlotte Cushman, after a residence in England of five years, is about to return to the United States, only for a short time. She is to be accompanied by her friend, Miss Hays, the novelist.

☞ The N. Y. *Evening Post* denies that resolutions, repudiating a coalition with Free-soilers, were adopted by a general committee of the Hunker party. They were presented by some of the members of the committee, but were not approved by the rest.

☞ A hitherto unknown race of people have, it is said, been discovered in the interior of Africa. They are black in color, and very tall, but destitute of the usual negro features.

☞ Fourteen deaths daily, from cholera, have been the average number at Chicago, for a week past.

☞ "There are two things," says Mrs. Partington, that should be at home every evening at dark—cows and women—especially if there are nursing babies in the house.

☞ Strakosch, the celebrated pianist to his majesty the Emperor of Russia, had arrived at Newport, and was to give a concert at the Ocean House on the evening of the 19th.

☞ The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of the 19th inst., announces the completion of the Railroad from that town to Naples on the Illinois river, and that the cars would commence their regular trips over the entire road on Monday the 22d.

☞ The Wilmington (O.) Banner understands that the blacks of that place held a meeting, and resolved not to labor for any man, whose olfactories will not permit him so far to forget his prejudices, as to suffer them to eat at the same table with him.

☞ A lady was asked to join a division of the Daughters of Temperance. She replied, "It is unnecessary, as it is my intention to join one of the Sons soon."

☞ The last Knickerbocker has the following on a poetess with red hair:

"Unfortunate woman! how sad is your lot,
Your ringlets are red, and your poems are not."

☞ Madame Sontag returns to the stage, in consequence of the loss of her own and her husband's property by the convulsions of the continent.

☞ The Great Britain Steamship cannot find a purchaser. All the project bargains for the disposal of her have miscarried, and she now lies dismantled in the dock at Liverpool—a large lot of old iron.

☞ Hon. Joshua Mathiot, a Representative in Congress from Ohio, died of cholera at his residence in Newark, in that State. He was, at the time of his death, grand worthy patriarch of the Order of Sons of Temperance for the State of Ohio.

☞ Gov. Briggs has issued his precept, appointing the 10th day of September next for another trial to elect a member of Congress in the fourth district of Massachusetts, lately represented by Mr. Palfrey.

☞ At Providence, on Friday forenoon, Almy's gas works blew up with a terrific explosion injuring several persons. Supposed to have been caused by a spark from a hammer communicating to leaking gas.

☞ The man Adams, noticed as suffering by hydrophobia, at Louisville, the other day, is since dead. Another death by that most horrible of diseases—a German girl—has since taken place.

☞ A suit has been instituted by the owners of ship Charles Bartlett, to recover the amount of pecuniary loss sustained by the late frightful collision between her and the Europa.

☞ Gen. Avezzana, late commander of the National Guard in Rome, in company with Pellegrini, arrived at Leghorn on the 6th ult., on their way to France. They are most likely coming to this country.

☞ Wm. P. Cook, who was shot about a month since at Richmond, Va., by T. W. Lottier, is still lying in a dangerous condition. Lottier is still in prison awaiting the result.

From the Scientific American:

Health of Cities.

As a general rule, when the body is examined after death, whether of a child or adult, one or more organs are found in a state of disease; a fact which induced a physician to state that he looked upon every adult he met in the streets of London, as a walking museum of morbid anatomy. Out of 49,089 people who died in London, in the year 1846, 22,275 were carried off before they reached the fifteenth year; and only 2241 died of old age, which Boerhave stated to be the only disease natural to man. In addition to this, it must be known that out of the number of deaths thus mentioned, 14,368 were from diseases of the organs of respiration, and the great source of these diseases was the respiration of impure air. One grand means to prevent such diseases, is to have well ventillated houses, and to keep the air in motion, for in warm weather the air always contains a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter in the form of the ova of infusoria and the seeds of the vegetable organisms. The act of breathing, too, is a great cause of rendering the air impure. The air in the lungs is expired 170,000,000 of cells, having a surface equal to thirty times that of the body; so that during respiration the air is deprived of oxygen and becomes loaded with deadly carbonic acid gas, and is rendered totally unfit for a second respiration, being in reality no longer atmospheric air, but a poisonous gas. A second cause of the deterioration of the air, is the combustion of lamps, gas lights, candles, &c. A single candle is nearly as injurious to the air as a human being; two fourteen hole organd burners consume as much air as eleven men. A third source of atmospheric impurity is the vapor, loaded with animal matter, given off from the lungs and the skin; each of these parts pour out an ounce of fluid every hour, so that, in a church containing five hundred people, twelve gallons of noxious fluid are given off in two hours. A fourth source of bad air in towns is the large quantity of decomposing animal and vegetable matter left to give off its effluvia; and the difficulty there is in the removal of these in towns by means of the windows, on account of the vicious mode of their construction and their large size.

Certain diseases are traceable to the want of fresh air; such, as fever, consumption, scrofula, deafness, and that most fertile origin of numerous diseases, the common "cold." In England and Wales 120,000 people die annually of consumption, and the greater amount of cases, is among indoor laborers, and in the city of New York, about 3,300 die of consumption per annum, most these being confined within doors.

One grand means of promoting health would be the construction of better ventilated houses. No living, sleeping or working room, should contain less than 144 superficial feet, nor be less than 8 feet high, and it should have one window at least opening at the top, also an open fire place to the chimney.

Every building in which gas is used should have plans to carry off the products of combustion, and not to allow them to escape in the room, and also to supply fresh air.

Diseases that arise from want of ventilation, are a scourge to society. Those who are merciful to animals, should not forget, that they need plenty of fresh air likewise. This we are sorry to say, is but little thought of by the majority; horses are housed most miserably, in our cities, and this is one great cause of a disease called the heaves, (the horse consumption). The high rents for both dwelling houses among the poor, and for stables of our carmen, are no doubt the reasons of putting up with small apartments. What the remedy, for this evil is, we are not able to divine, and a great and growing evil it is.

Old Organization, President Fire Company.

At a meeting of the President Fire Company, held July 28th, 1849, a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions as to the standing of the Company since the organization.

Said committee make the following report:

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY:—

We, as a body of citizens, members of the President Fire Company, of said city, do think it requisite to make a statement of the true character of the affairs between the Fire Department, and Councils of aforesaid city; as we have been misrepresented in many measures by the Public Press; and at the public meeting, held in the Market House in Allegheny City, July 18th. It thereby being denied by the City Councils, that there was any communication presented by the Fire Department to the Councils previous to the meeting of Councils, July 18th, 1849—hereby we think it our duty to show that the Councils were Petitioned in March last by the President Fire Co., which was signed by a number of our respectable citizens and not by Firemen at all. And likewise, a second petition with a memorial, was handed into Councils in May last by the Association, requesting an appropriation to the amount of $400 per annum, for each and every Engine Co., belonging to said Association; and if the request would not be complied with, on or before the 1st day of July, that the Companies would after that date, be declared out of service until the Councils would think proper to comply with the request.

This action of the Association did not take place until after the Councils has slighted the Petition handed to them in March. The members of the Association, also urged on them the importance of at least some correspondence or arrangement between the Councils and Fire Department, and when all of these efforts were contemptibly spurned at, by this Committee from Councils—the formal meeting of the Association was called previous to the 1st day of July, 1849, (after several meetings before to receive an answer,) it was then reported by the Committee of the Association, that the Committee from Councils would not correspond with them.

It was therefore, Resolved, That the aforesaid resolution of May 8th, 1849 be complied with. And in adherence to the report of the delegates of the Association at a stated meeting of the President Fire Company on July 2d, a resolution was passed, that said Fire Company abide by the decision of the Association, and consider ourselves no longer in active service as firemen, and,

Resolved, That we as a Company, will not interfere with any citizens taking the apparatus to or from a fire, should any occur.

In reference to the second part of the misrepresentation, we the President Fire Company, do deny. The atrocious assertion of the Local Editor of the Gazette, of Tuesday morning, July 17, 1849, in reference to the Mayor, and others breaking open the Engine house doors; as there was keys of the Engine house given to parties connected with the Councils, and we can also prove that the Engine house door was open during the fire, previous to the taking out of the Engine by the citizens, and therefore there was no reason for the breaking open of doors—and as regards the assertions made at the public meeting in the market house, on the 17th of July, 1849, we as a Fire Company ask the worthy gentlemen to point out the ruffian boys who controlled our Company. This we think they cannot do.

They have also asserted that the Councils would not dictate, nor submit to be dictated to by the insolent demands of the ruffian mobocrats. This was very emphatically expressed in the mass meeting in Allegheny, with loud cheers from those busy men "that hunted squirrels in Allegheny when a wilderness." They go on in perfect good order to read the proceedings of the Councils on the Tuesday night previous to the fire in Allegheny. It was then, they said, for the meeting of citizens to say if they (the Councils) had done their duty or not. We would suppose by this that they were conveying the idea that the Councils knew of no other proceeding previous to the Tuesday evening before the fire; but by a careful examination of Col. Wm. Robinson's speech, (see Gazette July 26, 1849.) He stated that the Councils, it was true, would not submit to the firemen's dictation. This, we should think, ought to have shown the citizens that there was something not made known to them. Yea! they were very careful not to state to the citizens concerning the former petitions that were presented to them previous to that late meeting, or the request received from members of the Association for a committee to meet them to regulate the matter in some manner. No! But they can say now, that the Firemen's committee were ruffian mobocrats, &c., to clear their own skirts of the affair; and that the public meeting was called to put down such men as the Firemen's committee consisted of. Some may say that the Firemen as a *corps* is not censured in general, but can any man throw his prejudices to the one side for a few moments, and read the proceedings of the Public Mass meeting. The assertions of individuals and resolutions by the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and say that the Firemen in general were not censured. For instance, the 7th Resolution formed by the committee censures the majority in an indirect manner—and then they will come out and say, that if the Firemen had done their duty, the disturbance might have been avoided. We think we have shown the citizens why we as firemen were not in attendance—we think we gave them a sufficiency of time to organize new fire companies, from the first of July, to the 17th, and we think we gave them an abundance of time to comply with our former petition, from March up to July.

The Committee think it proper to show the citizens of Allegheny how the financial affairs of the Company have stood since its organization in June, 1845:

Amount of money expended by Company from June 45, until July 2d, '49	1035 65
Amount of money received from Councils during same time	374 50
Balance,	661 15

This balance we have had to beg and subscribe ourselves, in order to keep up our standing as a Company.

Resolved, That we as the original President Fire Company, return our sincere thanks to the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities for their kind protections to us, during the time we were in service.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to P. McCormick and other citizens for their liberal donation to said Company, for outward expenditures and also for procuring furniture for the hall of said Engine House.

Resolved, That we refer our petition as a Fire Company, since our organization in 1845, for mature deliberation, relative to the course we have pursued on all occasions.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to all Editors that have laid the case between the Firemen and the Councils in a true light before the public.

D. ANDERSON,
W. WARDEN,
W. H. MONTGOMERY,
J. REYNOLDS,
J. HARRISON, *Committee.*

ALLEGHENY CITY, Aug. 8, 1849.

The alleged Defalcation.

The Washington Union furnishes the following explanation of the charge of defalcation, brought by the Republic against Mr. Denby, late navy agent at Marseilles:

"The defalcation, whatever be its amount, was not occasioned by robbery, but by the commercial embarrassment of a house in Richmond, which was to transmit the government funds to Mr. Denby, in France, and that house was ruined because of the ruin which the revolution in France has brought down upon the house there to which the Richmond house had made its consignments. The drafts were returned protested from France, and Mr. Denby's drafts shared a similar fate. Such is the account which we have heard of this transaction; and we do not hesitate to express our firm conviction that, in spite of the precipitate and illiberal libels of the Republic and the Patriot, the transaction will leave no stain upon the integrity of Nathaniel Denby, however liable he may be in law on his official bond."

The Richmond Whig gives some farther information upon the matter. It says—

"We hear Mr. Denby was appointed navy agent, and required to give security to the amount of $200,000. He was unable of himself to give the bond.—Mr. C. F. Osborne, of this city, undertook to give the security, becoming one himself, on condition that he was to be Mr. Denby's agent in this country—to draw all the money himself, and to have the use of it until called for by the wants of the public service. But whether there was such an express condition or not, Mr. Osborne did act as Mr. Denby's agent—he drew the money—and we understand that in his statement to the department, he admits that he did use about $131,000 of the public money, which he is not now able to repay."

☞ The forced attendance of Catholic soldiers to Protestant worship has been prohibited in the army, by order of Gen. Scott. So says the Catholic Telegraph.

☞ Somebody gives this definition of nowhere—"A place where no Yankee has ever been, and never will be."

☞ The Cholera, or some other epidemic, is rapidly carrying off the cats in Wheeling, Va.

Tribute to Mr. Polk.

"Galignani's Messenger" from Paris, July 16, contains the following brief but eloquent compliment from Mr. Bush to the deceased ex-President:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, July 14.

"The death of Mr. Polk, late President of the United States, has been followed by the wide lamentation of his fellow-citizens. Youngest of all the chief magistrates of the Union, he has closed a life, though not full of years, full of honors. As remarkable for the purity of his private life as for devotion to all his public duties in a succession of high trusts, until his country called him to its highest, he descends to the tomb, leaving his country in a state of signal prosperity, and his name impressed upon measures which have enlarged her dominion, augmented her resources, and exalted her renown. As a mark of respect to his memory, I recommend to the American consuls in France to display their flag with a badge of mourning, and to American shipmasters in French ports to hoist their colors at half-mast the day after they may see this notice.

"RICHARD RUSH."

Division Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 9, 1849.

Brigadier General Larimer will promptly detail each portion of the Brigade under his command, as he may deem suitable to co-operate with the citizens of Allegheny county, in the reception of the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Major General is persuaded that the volunteers of the Brigade will respond with pleasure and sincerity to the call, the object of which is to render appropriate honors to their illustrious soldier and statesman, the guardian of the property of the nation and inheritance of posterity, embracing the occasion, at the same time, of extending a proper manifestation of respect for the honored Governor of our own great and beloved Commonwealth.

By order of Major Gen. Robinson.

F. G. KAY, Aid-de-Camp.

Brigade Orders, No. 3.

BRIGADE HEAD QUARTERS,
Pittsburgh, August 9th, 1849.

The Brigadier General has the satisfaction to announce to the volunteers of Allegheny county, that the President of the United States and the Governor of the Commonwealth propose to visit this district on Saturday the 18th inst.

In compliance with the with instructions of the General of Division, and to the end that appropriate honors may be awarded to these distinguished public officers, it is ordered that the organized regiments and unattached companies of the 1st Brigade, assemble at the city of Pittsburgh on the day above named, at 12 o'clock, M.

On an occasion of this kind, it is desirable there should be a ready and general obedience.

By command of Brig. Gen. LARIMER.

JONAS R. McCLINTOCK, Aid-de-camp.

LOCAL MATTERS.

EXTRA.—In connection with our neighbors of the Journal and Chronicle, we issued an Extra yesterday afternoon captaining the very important news from Europe by the Steamer America. We published the news eighteen hours in advance of the other city dailies.

THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS.—The success met with by the Empire Minstrels in this city is certainly unprecedented in the annals of negro minstrelsy. But this is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the musical talent concentrated in the company. They give their thirty-seventh Concert to-night, on which occasion, one of the most plaintive and affecting negro melodies we have ever heard entitled "Old Clem's Lament," written for the Empires by a young gentleman of this city, and arranged to music by Mr. Taunt, will be sung. One verse reads as follows:

I've strewn her bed with roses, de
Willow left for you.
God bless you, friend, you're very kind; my tears
I can't subdue.
O since dat time no joys I've known, her spirit's always nigh,
And I long, oh yes, I long to meet her in de sky.

Mr. Taunt deserves great praise for the music, being, we understand, his first effort.

ECTATIC.—One of our cotemporaries says that it is "pleasant to walk forth from the city to the shady groves, and there, in solitude, commune with one's self, while the birds are caroling over your head, and singeing their sweet little ditties." If for the caroling of birds be understood the soft, low music of one of Bennett's pine apple temperance drinks, as it gently gurgled down his throat, we would say at once that he was sincere.

MONS. ADRIEN.—Have you been to see the great Magician and Necromancer, Mons Adrien? If you have not, why go to-night, and if he don't make you believe that Old Nick assists him to perform half of his tricks, we'll not ask you to go again. The aerial suspension is one of the most astonishing feats ever performed in this city.

STEALING PAPERS.—Some graceless scamp enters the Mayor's Office every morning, and carries off the papers. His Honor intends dealing with him according to his deserts if he can catch him.

KNIFE.—Will the individual who carried off our black handled penknife be so very kind as to return it? If he don't do it forthwith, we are determined to buy another.

THE MAN SHOT AT.—We have been unable to learn any thing further with regard to the man shot at by the Allegheny police, on Wednesday night last.

REORGANIZED.—We understand that the Good Will Fire company has been re-organized. It gives promise of becoming one of the most efficient and orderly companies in the city.

POLICE.—Out of the three offenders who lodged in the Tombs on Wednesday night, two were sent up, and one discharged.

FULL.—The stages going East are crowded with passengers daily. An unusual thing with such a low stage of water in the river.

RAIN.—The heavy rains of yesterday will doubtless have the effect of swelling the river.

Married.

On the morning of the 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Teasdale, M. J. BRENNEN, merchant, of New Orleans, to MARY JANE, daughter of John Taylor, of this city.

☞ AGREEABLE to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Clerks of Market street, held July 27, 1849, referring to the organization of a Literary Society—there will be a meeting for that purpose on Friday, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the long roomlover Braun & Reiter's Drug Warehouse, corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING of the **Good Will Fire Company** will be held this evening, 10th inst, at the Allegheny Hall, at half past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

M. M'CLOSKEY, Sec'y.

The Original and Inimitable Retzsch.

RETZCH'S *SHAKESPEARE GALLERY*—Original Leipsic Edition.—Retzsch's Gallery to Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, in 16 monthly parts, each part will contain six or more beautiful engravings, with explanatory letter press English and German, neatly done up in fancy covers, and will be supplied to subscribers for the whole series, at the extreme low price of fifty cents a part.

The subscriber is confident, from the universal celebrity, of the designer of these illustrations, that the sale will be commensurate with the internal worth of the work; and from the fact of the whole series of eight plays, when completed, being offered for the price of two of the original German edition.

The work will be completed in 16 parts, issued on the 1st and 15th of every month, and will contain Hamlet, 17 plates; King Lear, 12 pits; Macbeth, 12 pits; The Tempest, 12 pits; Othello, 12 pits; Romeo & Juliet, 12 pits; Merry Wives of Windsor, 12 pits; King Henry the Fourth, parts I and II, 12 plates.

Four numbers of the above are already published, viz: Part I to III of Hamlet; part IV. Macbeth.

Subscribers names received and single numbers for sale by

JAMES D. LOCKWOOD,
Bookseller, Importer, &c., 63 Wood st.
aug10

Steam Pressed Brick.

300,000 FOR SALE—Guaranteed of greater strength and body, and to resist wet and frost better, such a smoother surface, consequently making a more solid, dry and handsome building than common brick, and as low priced. Orders through the Post Office, Monongahela Bridge, or Works, will be promptly attended to. Samples can be seen in the new Methodist Church and Public School House, South Pittsburgh, and in the kilns.

W. H. SUTTON & CO.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1849.

WANTED—To contract with carpenters and masons for erecting some buildings. Also, an Engineer, wanted—an old man or boy, immediately.

W. H. S & CO.
aug10

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post.

[From our Extra of yesterday.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

Later and Important from Europe!

Great Meeting in London,

TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH HUNGARY.

Proposition to take up arms against Austria received with applause!

FRANCE.

LEGITIMIST MOVEMENT AND SUSPECTED CONSPIRACY—FRENCH TROOPS RE-ORDERED TO ROME!!!

BADEN.

SURRENDER OF RASTADT.

HUNGARY.

Defeat of Jellichich by Bem confirmed—Gorgey successful against the Russians—Retreat of his Van Guard—Battle near Waitzer—Departure of Dembinski and Hungarian Army—Rome quiet, Pope at Gaeta—Loan offered by Russia to the Pope—Garibaldi's force increasing.

COMMERCIAL.—*Money Market easy—American Stocks firm, Market Steady—Trade flourishing—American Flour and—Grain, Provisions improved—Lard advanced.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, A. M.

At 10 o'clock last night the Boston wires having been repaired, we commenced receiving the following despatch with advice from the Steamer America, whose arrival at Halifax we had previously announced.

The transmission was not complete until a quarter before 2 o'clock this morning.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
St. Johns, August 7, 12 o'clock.

The Cunard Steamship America, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, July 28th, arrived at Halifax at 12 o'clock, A. M.

By this arrival we have advices from Paris to the 26th July, and London papers to the 27th inclusive. The American will probably reach her wharf at a late hour on Thursday afternoon.

ENGLAND.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in London to express the public sympathy, with the noble efforts now being made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence from Austrian dominion. This meeting earnestly urges upon the British Ministry the recognition of the Hungarian government *de facto*.

It is stated that a Quaker moved the first resolution, proving that the friends of the Hungarian cause appreciate extremely the struggle of the Hungarians for their independence, and even the peaceful friends sympathize with them.

When some speakers, instead of mincing their words in rapid expressions of mere sympathy, proposed boldly to take up arms against Austria, the scene of excitement and enthusiasm which followed baffles all description.

The whole vast assemblage rose as one man in a blaze of excitement and gave a war yell with tremendous force and enthusiasm.

The petition adopted by the meeting has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an animated and interesting debate upon the affairs of Hungary.

FRANCE.

Serious dissensions and divisions exist in the ranks of the majority of the Legislative Assembly. The Legitimists are determined to recede from the ranks of the Bonapartists, and Orleanists, and form them selves into a separate party.

Certain articles which have appeared of late in the Legitimist organs show the tendancy of a spartan faction on the part of the Due de Bordeau, and are held to give token of the existence of an extensively organized Legitimist conspiracy.

It is said that the troops which were ordered to embark for Italy before the surrender of Rome was known, and thereupon countermanded, are now to embark for their original destination, Rome!

The Government has received a telegraphic despatch dated Baden, 23d July, announcing the surrender of the fortress of Radstadt.

The Prince of Russia entered Radstadt at the head of two Regiments of troops.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The accounts from the operations in Hungary are confused and contradictory.

It is admitted that the treacherous Ban of Crontia, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem.

It appears that Bem crossed Fropreezans with 50,000 men and took the encampments of the Croats by storm, and after a series of conflicts, which lasted four days, compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwarden and evacuate Belsko.

The troops of the Ban of Croatia, dispersed by defeat, and diminished by sickness, make no headway against those who marched south.

The Imperialists fear that Bem will enter Servia and Vonia.

The Ban of Crotia had been driven over the Dana into Servia.

The Servian Chief, Kuick Kanim had been forced to leave his position at Stitl. General Haynan has gone with a third division to the support of the Ban.

Bem at the head of 100,000 men entered Zomber amid the acclamations of the people.

From a Bulletine issued by Prince, Paskewich, published in weiner Zeitung, we have his version of the sharp action which which occurred on the 7th at or near Waitzen, between General Gorgey, and the Austrian Generals Sass and Rumberg. The Bulletin states that on the 15th the Hungarians marched upon Waitzen then occupied by the Russian Regiment, which according to former orders, fell back as Gorgey's force advanced, at night Gorgey occupied a strong position before Waitzen.—His army was estimated at 43,000, with 120 pieces of artillery.

He was attacked by the advanced Guards of the Russians under Sass, but the powerful artillery of Gorgey failed all attempt to dislodge him. The cannonade on both sides was severe.

The Hungarian cavalry made several violent charges on the Russian outposts. On the 16th the main body attacked Waitzen. Notwithstanding a desperate resistance the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town with the loss of two standards, two pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners.

In the course of the pursuit it was found that Gorgey's vanguard only had been engaged, and that the main body of his army had marched north unobserved.

Rudigez with his cavalry was despatched in pursuit of Gorgey. The Austrian General, Ramberg, hearing at Pesth of the defeat of the Russians, left that city and hastened to their support, succeeded by the movement, in stopping the progress of Dembiski's army. He immediately fell back upon Waitzen.

The main body of the Russian army meanwhile came from Runbrez, and its strength was brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank and rear. Under these circumstances a great battle was fought on the 15th, which resulted in the defeat of Dembiski's army; Gorgey having taken his troops to the North, and not to Comorn as was expected and generally believed.

It is thought Gorgey will turn of eastward and march to Ray (?)

The Austrian Commander-in-Chief has advanced with the main body of his army to Pesth, leaving a division on the Island of Holk; and divisions under Generals Grabb and Schlock are on either side of the Danube to lay siege to the fortress of Comorn.

ROME.

Under the military rule of Gen. Oudinot order and general tranquility prevails in Rome.

All public Acts are promulged in the name of His Holiness Pius IX.

His Holiness still continues at Gaeta; but, beyond the fact openly stated that he will remain there until the accouchment of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems to be known of the movements he is resolved to take. It is said, however, that he will afterwards proceed to Rome in the exercise of full spiritual authority. It is not stated how the French Army is to be paid; but it is reported that the Emperor of Russia had offered to His Holiness Ten Millions without interest, the principal to be paid at the rate of half a Million annually.

The American Consul at Rome had not resumed his functions since the outrage that had been committed on his official immunities.

Garibaldi was at Ovvirar on the 17th of July, and had levied a tribute of £2,000 on the inhabitants of that place, after which he took up a position in the neighborhood of Ticali. The people were collecting in different parts of the country and forming bands of armed men, with the design of joining Garibaldi.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday July 28th, 1840.

Commercial affairs during the past week have presented no new feature requiring particular remark either as to domestic or commercial aspect proper.

The prospect for trade generally continues to rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue healthy. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be satisfactory, and in cotton and woolen goods a fair business is going forward.

In the Produce market there have been fair transactions at full prices.

The Money market is steady and the rate of interest unchanged.

American Stocks continue firm, and United States 6 per cent Bonds are quoted at 109½. Penna. 5s 81@82.

Cotton—Upland 5¼ for Fair; Mobile 5¼; Fair New Orleans 5¾; and middling qualities 4¾ per pound.

Bread Stuffs.—The current quotations are as follows:

Western canal flour ranging from 22s@22s 11d, sour to best merchantable; Philadelphia 22@22s, sour do. 22s. 6d@22s. 6d. [These quotations exhibit no material alternations, range of quality and condition, from those brought per Cambria.] Indian Meal 16s@15s 6d ⅌ barrel.

Corn Market—Wheat 5s 4d@5s 4d for United States Reds. White and mixed 5s 8d@7s. 8d per bushel.

Indian Corn is in less request at 29s@30s for white and 28s@30s for yellow. This is a small decline from the quotations of Corn per Cambria a week earlier.

Provisions are in good demand. Pork is held firmly for full prices, and sales are limited.

Bacon is in active request. Fine Eastern qualities ranging from 38s@41s 3d per cwt. Western varies from 25s@26s. Shoulders bring 17s@22s 3d. Lard is in steady demand, and the prices have advanced 5d to 1s per cwt.

ARRIVAL FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW ORLEANS—SUPPOSED LOSS OF PROPELLER STANTON—GOOD ACCOUNTS FROM THE MINING REGIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

From New Orleans, August 4th, we learn that the U. S. Steamship Falcon arrived at that port on the night of the 3d, from Chagres, bringing 45 passengers, and having on board $175,000 in gold dust. The raining season had just set in at Chagres, and much sickness had prevail ed.

The Captain of the Falcon reports that he saw a wreck ashore at Providence Island, supposed to be that of the Propeller Colonel Stanton, from New Orleans, bound for Chagres.

The Falcon does not bring any later news than had already been received per steamer Crescent City. The statement that Gen. Persifer F. Smith had left the city to take refuge on board a ship from Mobile is false.

Real estate at San Francisco is enormously high. The hotel called the Parker House, for example, rents for $95,000 per annum.

The former had accounts as to the state of affairs at the Gold Diggings, which came through Mexican sources, prove to have been fabricated. The accounts from the mining regions brought by this arrival are on the contrary very favorable.

The ship Philadelphia was burned to the water's edge in the harbor of San Francisco.

General Riley, as Governor of California, had summoned a convention of the people to meet at Monterey in the first of September next, in order to adopt a plan of Government for the territory.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9th, P. M.

FURTHER BY THE FALCON AT NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 4th.

There were fifty or sixty cargoes of goods remaining unsold at San Francisco, but merch andize of every kind was in great request.

Although immense quantities of gold had been gathered, it was considered to be inexhaustible supply.

Commission Merchants at San Francisco are doing an active and profitable business. They charge ten per cent. for selling and guarding merchandize consigned to them.

The general health at San Francisco is good. The gambling houses have all been closed.

Labor of every kind is suspended on Sunday. Four Churches of different denominations have already been built.

The suburbs of the city, covered temporary with tenements for the accommodation of the flood of new comers, were the aspect of a tented field, and San Francisco that of a beleaguered town, there being at least 2000 cloth tents, large and small, standing, belonging to companies and individuals.

In the vicinity of the mines Lynch Law has the supreme sway.

Sailors are very scarce at San Francisco, and the wages current range from one hundred to two hundred dollars per month.

Carpenters command almost any rate of wages they choose to demand.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN ILLINOIS—FIGHT AND LOSS OF LIFE BETWEEN REGULATORS AND FLATHEADS.

CINCINNATI, August 9.

By accounts from Paducah of the 1st of August, we learn that the southern end of the State of Illinois has been in a state of actual war for several days.

The "Regulators," or honest population banded together for their common protection, number about 500 men; and the "Flatheads" as they are called, the thieving population number about 300. The Flatheads by repeated aggressions had at last aroused the regulators to more active and vigorous measures for redress. They procured writs for the arrest of some 10 of the Flathead leaders and got the officers to summon a posse to aid them in making the