THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specis ified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

ASYMMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR
SENATE,
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY,
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN MILLER, of Sharpsburgh
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. EWING, of Lower St. Clair

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair.

TREASURER,
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER,
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER,
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BYERS of Findlay.

For Local Matters see next page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

The Presidential Progress.

Extensive preparations are making in Harrisburg, and the towns along the route, to receive Gen. Taylor. He was to enter Pennsylvania yesterday, and at 12 o'clock, noon, to arrive at York; and at Lancaster in the evening. To day he will arrive at Harrisburg, and remain over the Sabbath He will be at Chambersburgh on the 13th—at Bedford on the 15th—at Somerset on the 16th—at Greensburg on the evening of the 17th, and at Pittsburgh on the evening of the 18th.

The Greensburg Intelligencer understands that Major Bliss and Lady will accompany the President.

The people of Westmoreland county have made large preparations for the reception of the distinguished visiters. A very large committee of escort, are appointed to meet the President at Youngstown, ten miles east of Greensburg, for the purpose of conducting him in the county seat, under the command of that old veteran and beloved citizen, Gen. Joseph Markle.

By resolution, all the citizens of Westmoreland county, and the citizens of adjoining counties are invited to join the escort, or be present at the reception on Friday evening.

Major Markle, of the artillery, will be in attendance at Greensburg, on the evening of the 17th, with a detachment of the Sewickly Artillery, and a brass piece. It will be a great day in old Westmoreland.

A public meeting has been called in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, for the purpose of inviting Gen. Taylor to take Warren in his route, and to make suitable arrangements for his reception.

Death of an Aged Minister.—We learn from the Butler papers, that the Rev. Reid Bracken, a venerable minister of the Presbyterian Church, departed this life on Sabbath morning, July 29th, in the 71st year of his age, at his residence in that county. From an obituary notice in the Butler Whig, we learn some interesting facts in relation to the deceased. He was born in York county, Pa., in September, A. D., 1778. When he was an infant of six weeks old, his father removed to Washington county, Pa., into the bounds of Chartier's church, (of which he afterwards became a Ruling Elder,) and was one of the first settlers.— About the same time Rev. John M'Millan, began to preach in Chartier's congregation, and the subject of this notice was the first child baptized by Dr M'Millan, in that Church.

Mr. Bracken belonged to the first class of graduates in Jefferson College. Three others were graduated at the same time, viz—Johnston Eaton, Wm. M'Millan, and Israel Pickens. This was in October, A. D., 1802. Having studied Divinity under Dr. M'Millan, Mr. Bracken was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio in the Fall of the year 1805.

After travelling as Missionary a short time, he was ordained and installed pastor over Mount Nebo congregation, in Butler county, which relation continued for nearly *thirty seven years.* A part of his time, during his ministry, was employed in the charge of the congregation of Plains, Middlesex, and Pottersville. He was a good preacher, a man of unstained character, and died in peace.

Cholera in Sandusky.—The last accounts from Sandusky are quite favorable. A despatch to the Cleveland Herald, says:

SANDUSKY, Aug 7

"Cholera is fast leaving this city. There are but few cases at present. Our new hospital will be vacated to morrow. Our sickness has not our expectations.

"Stores are opening, business is commencing, and our city is regaining life."

The Sanduskian of Monday gives the following report from one of the hospitals:

SANDUSKY CITY, Aug. 6 1849.

Report of the cholera Hospital, the 48 hours ending to day at noon,

Remaining under treatment	29
New cases	10
Deaths	4
Discharged	5

The Townsend House has been cleaned, and is again ready for the reception of guests. The Verandah and Exchange have been opend all the time. But the latter chiefly at head quarters for the physicians.

The Hungarians—Kossuth's Appeal to the People.

A Frankfort correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, whose proximity to the theatre of action affords him opportunities for forming intelligent opinions of passing events, has kept that paper well advised of the progress of the Hungarian struggle. In a letter dated July 16th, the writer says:

"The Hungarian war, indisputably the grand event of the present eventful year, is still, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of Austria and Russia, apparently as far from its end as at any time since its beginning. The courage and resolution of the Hungarians seem to increase as difficulties thicken. Kossuth has just issued an appeal to the people, in which the whole able bodied male population is called to arms, and a general crusade proclaimed. The country is to be made a desert before the enemy. Every approach; the ministers of the gospel are not only to excite the people to arms, but with the cross in their hands to march at their head; and every thing is to be done, by harrassing the enemy's march, by rising in insurrection behind them, by setting fire to towns and villages on their entrance, and cutting off supplies of food, to give the Russian and Austrian armies the character of the French expedition to Moscow."

The following, says the correspondent of the Advertiser, is the substance of Kossuth's last appeal to the Hungarian people. It will give some idea of the character the war is likely to assume:

"Our Fatherland is in danger! Citizens! to arms! to arms!

"If we though ourselves side by ordinary means to save the country, we would not cry out it is in danger. If we were at the head of a cowardly, childish nation, ready rather to fall than defend itself, we would not order the alarm bells to ring through the whole land. But as we know that the people of our country are a manly race, resolved to defend themselves to the last against Godless oppression, we lay all unworthy concealment of our position aside, and tell out openly, that the country is in danger! Because we know that the people are able to defend themselves and the country, we lay open the danger in all its magnitude, calling upon every citizen in the name of God's country, to look it in the face, and seize arms to meet it."

We will neither flatter nor discourage, but we declare openly that unless the whole nation rise up to defend itself to the last drop of its blood, all the noble blood already shed will be vain, and our country will fall, the Russian Knout then rolling over an enslaved people, on the ground, where the ashes of our ancestors repose.

We therefore, here in fulfilment of our duty, communicate to all the inhabitants of Hungary, that the Austrian Emperor, has let loose upon us the barbarous hordes of Russia; that a Russian army of 46,000 men has broken into our country from Gallicia, and marches continually forward, that Russian forces have also entered Transylvania, against whom our troops are struggling, and that finally, although our fall would be followed by the enslavement of the people in all Europe, we can expect no foreign assistance, as the people that sympathize with us are kept down by their rulers, and gaze only in dumb silence on our struggle.

We have nothing to rest our hopes upon but a righteous God and our own force. If we do not use our own force, God will also forsake us.

Hungary's struggle is no longer our struggle alone. It is the struggle of popular freedom against tyranny. Our victory is the victory of freedom, our fall is the fall of freedom. God has chosen us to free the nations from bodily servitude.—In the wake of our victory will follow liberty to the Italians, Germans, Czeches, Poles, Wallachians, Sclavonians, Servians, and Croatians. With our fall goes down the star of freedom over all.

People of Hungary! will you die under the exterminating sword of the savage Russians? if not, defend yourselves! Will you look on while the Cossacks of the far north tread under foot the bodies of your fathers, mothers, wives and children? if not, defend yourselves!

Will you see a part of your fellow citizens sent to the wilds of Siberia, made to serve in the wars of tyrants, or bleed under the murderous knout? if not, defend yourselves!

Will you behold your villages in flames, and your harvest destroyed? Will you die of hunger on the land, which your sweat has made fertile? if not, then defend yourselves!

We, the freely elected government of Hungary call upon the people in the name of God and the Country, to rise up in arms, ordering, in virtue of our powers and duty—a general crusade of the people against the enemy, to be declared from every pulpit, and town house of the country, and made known by the continued ringing of bells, every healthy man under 45 years of age to take arms, whatever he can get hold of, as axe, scythe, or hook, if no better is to be had; notice is to be given of the approach of the enemy, by the ringing of bells, and that preparation be made to roast or harass him, but particularly to destroy all forage and food, quitting and setting fire even to the villages—the priests to seize the cross, and lead the people in the name of religion and liberty.

One great effort is necessary and the country is forever saved.

We have indeed an army, which numbers about 200,000 determined men, but the struggle is no longer one between two hostile camps, it is the struggle of tyranny against freedom, of barbarism against all free nations. Therefore must all the people seize arms and support the army, that thus united the victory of freedom for Europe may be won. Fly then, armed with the army to arms, every citizen of the land, and the victory is sure!

Buda-Pesth, June 27, 1849.

KOSSUTH, Governor.

Szemere. Esanya, Georgey, Bokovich, Balthyrany, Harvath, Duschek, Ministry.

The people of Cincinnati are a little startled at the statement of facts we made a few days since, in reference to a continuous railroad being surveyed, and building from Philadelphia to the Illinois State line. The *Gazette* quotes a portion of our article, and says:

"The Pittsburgh Gazette announces that there is a *direct* and continuous line of Railway surveyed and being constructed from Philadelphia, by way of Pittsburgh, through Bellefontaine, to St Louis, PASSING ABOUT SEVENTY MILES SOUTH OF CINCINNATI. This is true, and the companies are organized and in operation, under charters to the Illinois line. There is nearly stock enough subscribed to prepare the road for iron from Pittsburgh to Terre Haute—portions of the work are under contract, and the opinion is expressed, that the whole may be finished within four years."

Has Cincinnati no interest in this Railway route? *to run twenty miles north of Cincinnati.* It will not connect with this route at Mansfield, by a route from Urbana? This connection can be made much sooner, than any by the way of Bellefontaine *If you will,* you can have that immediate action is required to do the work properly."

The *Cincinnati Commercial* is still more alarmed at the steady progress of our great and Central Railroad, which is to run from Philadelphia to St Louis. That paper says:

"Had Cincinnati, years ago, engaged in this work as first suggested, and urged by the Commercial, the misnamed Central Railroad would probably not have been yet thought of, and certainly not projected with that vigor it now is. What the enterprise on the northern part of this State threatens to them in Cincinnati in that direction, and look to the St. Louis trade, the enterprise of the flourishing little town of New Albany is prosecuting works, north from that place, as bidden fair to make a road to St. Louis, will cut us off from trade in that quarter. While all is activity and improvements on a magnificent scale around us, we are not doing anything. Shame on the majority of the people to this city are in favor of action, prompt and energetic, as is proven by the vote on that question after a full discussion of its merits."

Reception of Gen. Taylor.

The suggestions of our correspondent below are similar to those we have already recommended, and we hope they will be responded to by those who may have charge of the arrangement

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Gen. Taylor, after having spent a whole life in camp, in the service of his country, is, for the first time, about to mingle extensively with the American people, over whose government he is hereafter called upon to preside. A faithful old public servant, whose deeds have glorified our national annals—potters in character, of course, one of the most perfect models of manhood of men, the first magistrate of a mighty people, gentleness as a child is coming to mix widely with his fellow men, among whom he has been the subject of some controversy, and whose, before, is well known by them all. A better man, a purer patriot, never sought the high reach of sympathy for his kind, does not live—nor has our distinguished public service ever known a man less under the influence of party feelings.— His movement is one by which he seeks to know his country and its resources, his countrymen their wants, pursuits, interests and feelings, and he certainly desires that his countrymen should know him.

This being the case, how important is it that the one upon whom it may fall to make arrangements for his reception among us, should do it in a sense of the most liberal character. Let them forget, if any, the vanities that lead to self glorification, throw aside the personal feelings that may have originated in party differences—for party principles have nothing to do with it—and make broad provision for all, on the basis of equality, universal right, and propriety.

In a few days there will be a public meeting for devising these arrangements. Upon the temper character, and measure of that meeting much will depend, and to those who are to arrange the measures to be submitted, I now address these remarks, begging them to give every thing to be done on the basis of equality, and on such conditions as will secure for all, without pain to any, a share in the future of respect to be paid to the distinguished old man. His acts and time belong to the nation, and he is now in the nation's service. Let access to him be freely had by all who desire it, without having to summon even, in idea, a party force, for that purpose

PITTSBURGH, Aug 9, 1849.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1849.

The best news for the past forty eight hours is the decrease of the Cholera, which really has turned, and is leaving us rapidly. The reports of the Board of Health are rather deceptive, but after all, no one can resist the conclusion that the public health is returning. Trade already proves it, and our ware rooms wear the appearance of a fair amount of business. Strangers are coming in with a good deal of freedom, and the town looks fresh and vigorous. And why should it not? It is a fact that the cholera has, through all, spared the temperate, and swept off the poor, the filthy, and the gluttons. If one's business calls him here, let him come, *not* fear for the result.

The news from the elections west and south comes in rather slowly, and do not disappoint any old politician, though the returns are not so sweeping, in favor of the administration. It is not a *new fact* that a government is always weakest just after its appointments are made, from the fact that thousands must of necessity be made lukewarm by disappointment, or from the very natural lassitude that follows close upon a Presidential election.— The same causes must produce the same results every where, and the next elections at the east must not be taken as an evidence of Whig weakness. When the time for execution comes, we shall show a bold front, and secure success to the Whig cause.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to induce Mr. Clay to come to New York. But he cannot escape so. If he goes through this city, he must have not only the Senate at his heels, but *the people,* who have made under his policy the United States, what they are. Wait until he comes, and see if he does not receive a tribute that will make his veins swell, his heart beat with the pride of youth, and himself exclaim, had ever men such friends.

The people of Canada have had presented to them an address by the "The League," but it proposes nothing definite, and there excites no remark, or at least does not elsewhere any feeling that action will be produced that will result in the separation of Canada by the Colonies. The Colonies are recommended to rouse themselves for action, to shake off their apathy, and closely examine the abuses that have fastened upon them, and also to devise some remedy. The Canadians have an idea of a republic he upon our model, and no one need hope or indeed fear a desire on their part, for union with us. They will adapt their commercial policy to ours, and will find that Canadian republicans are better, and more profitable customers, than as colonists.

At the "Art Union," the subscribers came in with great spirit, and the list reaches 3000 against 1200 last year. The institution has achieved wonders, and is worthy the cordial support of all lovers of art. It will be well to remember the Dusseldorf Collection when subscribing, as well as the International Art Union. The old company is strong now and the new ones quite as likely to please their patrons

Stocks are firm, and a continued demand for money from business men, which is a good sign of the times, but the rate of interest continues low, say 5 to 6 per cent.

Markets are well defined since the steamer.— Pot Ashes $5 87½@5 94 Pearls $6, and firm. Flour straight Genesee and Ohio, $5.12½@5.18, and a good business for export. Cotton is full 1/2c. up, and holders very firm. Wheat is firm at $1.25@1.26 for Genesee, and 106@112c for Ohio, and a good export trade. Mess Pork is cheaper say $10.75@10.81, for mess, and $9 for Prime. Lard 6½@7c. Butter 10@13c, and 7@10c for Ohio; Cheese wanted at 4@5c for export. Whiskey 21c. In all articles of groceries a good trade at full rates.

C.

Telegraph in Mexico.—The Mexican Vice Consul, at New York, Gen. Stewart, Esq. has given notice that an exclusive right having been granted by his Government to construct telegraphs in the Republic, he is ready to treat for the disposal of "lease" of said right, so far as the construction of a wire between Vera Cruz and the capital is concerned.

From the National Intelligencer.

Complaints against the Post Office.

We have never been of the number who raise a hue and cry against the Post Office Department because the mail fails, albeit we suffer as much as others, and are sensible of the relief a hearty denunciation affords to a vexed temper, especially when buried against a political opponent for causing these "intolerable sufferings". But long observation has satisfied us that it is unjust.

We are well aware that the twenty or thirty thousand agents under the Postmaster General, who are connected with the management of the mails possess no miraculous exemption from the frailties of humanity. They will, of course, occasionally make mistakes, and they are not apt to be such mistakes as affect mails in the mass, and operate at once upon whole sections and regions of country. These are the failures and irregularities that are marshalled in the columns of newspapers, and they are produced almost invariably by agencies beyond any control that the Postmaster General can exercise, either actually or by legal intendment.

For instance: the New York papers inform us how low the water has been in the Hudson river, and that the steamboats are often detained at the bars below Albany (called the Overslaugh) until after the outgoing train of cars has departed from Albany for the West. Anon, the Buffalo, Detroit, and Cincinnati papers teem with complaints at the frequent failure of their New York mails. But they say not a word of the Overslaugh, and leave their readers to suppose that "the rascally postmasters" are hiding away the mail bags, instead of forwarding them on their destination.

Recently a train of cars was precipitated from the track in New Jersey, east of Princeton, into the canal. The shocking depravity that caused the act, the destruction of life and limb that ensued, engage the public attention. By and by complaints will come, prompted by this spirit of mail finding, from western New York perhaps, or from Maine, that their Southern mail has been shamefully delayed, and when it did arrive was wet and mutilated through the gross mismanagement of the postmaster.

Loud has been the clamor against the post offices of New York, Philadelphia, and some other cities at the time of the Census, whereby those for towns in Ohio near to Wheeling, and in the eastern portions of the State, are sent through to Columbus and Cincinnati, and, after long delays, reach their destination on their return from the West. We have been above the ears with the postmasters of New York and Philadelphia, from which we extract the following important statements.

"Publishers of newspapers have, says Mr. Brady, postmaster of New York, are in the habit of making up their own mails, and sending them to us bagged and labelled." "As far as this city is concerned, says Mr. White, Postmaster of Philadelphia, I think it accurate when bagged by the printers. Several bag 29,000, 30,000, 40,000 each weekly, and they prefer assorting them, that they may send them in at the latest moment."

The printing offices, and not the post offices, make the mistakes, but the Postmaster General and his deputies have to bear the blame.

The Philadelphia North American, of Tuesday makes the following important announcement

Hon. Reverdy Johnson —In announcing the arrival of this distinguished gentlemen in this city yesterday, we neglected to mention, that his presence was occasioned by professional business of most important moment. Mr. Johnson, as Mr. B. Cordell, brother of the late Presley Cordell, of this city, had lost three members of his family, his wife, child, and eldest daughter. At Herman, he also learned the decease of Mrs. Harrison, consort of Burr Harrison, clerk of the Court of Chancery, made county. Along the whole river the inhabitants were returning from the interior and business was beginning to revive. There is however, no appearance of suppressing shipment, and but a small proportion of the new wheat crop is coming in. In Boone and a parcel counties the yield is said to be less than a half crop, but in the valleys of the Missouri and St. Joseph, and even higher up the river, the harvest was very full, and the grain of a superior quality. At St. Joseph, and from thence to the mouth of the river, the water was failing, with four feet on the principal bars.

A new issue has been raised in Spartansburgh, South Carolina. A man, named Barrett, was arrested and imprisoned for circulating incendiary publications. A letter in the Post Office, addressed to a Mr. Thomas, was opened and found evidence of his guilt. The Postmaster at first refused to bring the letter into court. He was arrested and put in jail, and then gave bond to appear and produce the letter. The cause then the question whether the State authorities have the right to overhaul the mails, and cause such letters as they suspect to be opened. The South Carolinians are in arms, anticipating a descent against them, and swear they will "resist to the last extremity rather than yield the ground they have taken. The *Spartansburgh Spartan* is quite ferocious.—*Richmond Times.*

Liberty in Prussia.—An American, writing from Berlin to the New York Commercial Advertiser, says

"Arrests are made from the slightest cause. One of the last is that of M. Herzfeld, a law lecturer, who was imprisoned enough to say what he thought. He placed to drive the Austrians and their blood sucking princely allies entirely out of Italy, and established in their stead a Federal Republic of Twenty Millions of People. Her moral support to the Republicans of Western Germany might have given quite another complexion to the late struggle in Baden, spreading the Republican fire from the Rhine to the Niemen. Had her rulers frankly said to the Autocrat, "If you interfere in the Hungarian quarrel on the side of Despotism, you will compel us to dip into it also, but on the side of Liberty," even Nicholas must have hesitated on the verge of the abyss thus opened at his feet But they did nothing of the kind, and the consequence of their treachery to Freedom in a Cossack domination over Europe.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The St. Louis Republican, of Aug. 2 says the

"The Cholera has again appeared at Independence, and with some malignity. Among the deaths noticed in the Expositor of last Saturday are those of Mrs. Kaufman and child, Mr. W. P. Hockaday, attorney at law, Mr. R. H. Courtney, merchant, Mrs. Bean, wife of J. C. Bean R. D. Green, and a child of Mrs. M. Gaine. In the country, there were other deaths—Mr. Mostrie, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Muir, Mr. Gray, and the wife of Mr. James Deboney, and a colored man belonging to James Debonney.

Col. Benton left Independence on the 28th, for the Platte country—where he has made appointments to address the people. He addressed a large meeting of citizens of four counties—Jackson, Cass, Johnson and Lafayette, at Lone Jack, near the four corners of the four counties. The editor of the Expositor says, in allusion to this meeting—"Republicate and Expunge are the words! Republicate the action of the Legislature in passing, and Expunge the disgraceful resolutions from the Legislative journals."

Interesting Accident.—It is seldom that we read of a more distressing accident than the following, which is recorded by the Danville (Va.) Register as having occurred in Pittsylvania county a few days ago:

"The wife and two sons of Mr. Adams were sick of chills and fevers; and the attending physician, having occasion to administer quinine, of which he happened to have none on hand, sent to Lynchburgh for a supply, but failed to receive it at the appointed time. Expressing his regret at his disappointment in the premises to a lady whose deceased husband was a physician, he was informed by her that she could supply him with the needed medicine, and thereupon brought a small vial labelled "quinine," and containing a substance very like that article, which, indeed, after tasting it, and minutely examining it, the Doctor himself took to be quinine. It proved, however, to be something more fatal in its effects, for in a very short time after it had been administered to the patients, *they all three died!* It is supposed to have been arsenic or morphia.

The St. Louis Republican, of Aug 2 has the following intelligence

"We are indebted to Capt. Bryant, of the steamer Kansas, for late Missouri river papers. The Kansas left St. Joseph on the 30th ult. there were no later news from the Plains, than that brought in the mail which was partially burned on the ill-fated Algoma. The cholera had disappeared at all the towns along the river, with the exception of Independence Jefferson city, and Herman, at each of which a few cases continued to be reported. At Jefferson City, Capt Bryant learned that Mr. R. B. Cordell, brother of the late Presley Cordell, of this city, had lost three members of his family, his wife, child, and eldest daughter. At Herman, he also learned the decease of Mrs. Harrison, consort of Burr Harrison, clerk of the Court of Chancery, made county. Along the whole river the inhabitants were returning from the interior and business was beginning to revive. There is however, no appearance of suppressing shipment, and but a small proportion of the new wheat crop is coming in. In Boone and a parcel counties the yield is said to be less than a half crop, but in the valleys of the Missouri and St. Joseph, and even higher up the river, the harvest was very full, and the grain of a superior quality. At St. Joseph, and from thence to the mouth of the river, the water was failing, with four feet on the principal bars.

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Wealth of the English Nobility.— The statements now so current in American newspapers of the prodigious wealth of members of the British aristocracy are exceedingly deceptive.—The Duke of Roxburgh, according to Mr. Coleman, a recent tourist, has a revenue of one million and a half of dollars a year, and he mentions other noblemen who have from half a million to a million of dollars. The probability is, that, if these statements have any foundation at all, the amount of the income mentioned is merely nominal. When, about ten years since, the unlucky Duke of Buckingham succeeded to his ancestral title and estates, his revenue was estimated to be ninety thousand pounds, nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but this was the gross income of all his estates, and it was charged with the interest of debts amounting to four and a half millions of dollars.— Five years after these debts amounted to five and a half millions of dollars, and three years after that to seven and a half millions, and the interest swallowed up the whole of the income but four thousand five hundred dollars. To secure even this paltry sum to the use of the family, the Duke was compelled to make a fraudulent conveyance of all his property to his son, the Marquis of Chandos.— And now all that is left of this magnificent grandeur hardly serves to point a moral in the Times. The Duke of Buccleugh was said to be the recipient, some fifteen years ago, of a million of dollars a year, yet about that time he was compelled to abandon his castle, and take refuge in Paris, in order to retrench his expenditure.

An English baronet of forty thousand a year was advised to lower the rent of his tenants one half, as they could no longer pay the extravagant rate which their leases required. His answer was, then I must surrender the estates, for the debts now consume two thirds of the income. Most British noblemen, who have great nominal revenues, are trustees for others holding incumbrances upon their estates.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

RECEPTION MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, to make arrangements for the reception of the President of the United States, and Governor of the Commonwealth, who are to arrive here on the 18th inst. will be held at the New Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 14th inst at 7 o'clock P. M.

Thomas Allen	Thos Evans	Geo Fortune
Wm Airgo	S S Fowler	Y Buckmaster
G W Burns	John Frischman	James Crossan
H Boyd	L Fendrich	W C Robinson
J H Bell	C L Armstrong	Robt Mackey
Saml Burns	John Gracey	Ed Arthurs
Jas Barton	Robt Gracey	Wm Mackey
George Bear	Jas Gracey	David M'Clelland
Hugh Black	Wm Cowan	Jas B Murray
R Burkhammer	Adams Getty	Jas W Woodwell
James Caldwell	Henry Hays	Wm Armstrong
Alex Cordes	Jacob Hubley	Geo L Reis
Charles Craig	Asa Hays	Joshua Rhodes
Cash Coffin	Jno H M'Fadden	John Matthews
Hannar Denny	Saml M'Master	Thos Steel
W R Denny	Wm M'Clurkin	Reid Hagar
Jno Davage	James Nelson	John Herring
H Darragan	A Nesbit	Thos Hakewell
John Hay	Stephen Northam	Henry Woods
Paul Haughey	W H Nimick	J M'Dermaid
Geo Hammond	John Nelson	Wm Wilson
and Humbert	Saml Rosetting	S Richardson
Wm Hall	Wm Rosenberg	James Scott
Morgan Hall	Jacob Riley	H F Hamilton
W H Herrington	Philip Rhodes	Geo Mullen
Benj Hutchison	Caleb Rose	Wm Porter
W M Hunter	R M Bailie	Leonard Leader
D Hunt	Chas Gregory	Jas Kennedy
W F Irwin Sr	Wm Simpson	John M Whitty
S R Johnston	Ed Simpson	Wm M Smith
Robert Knox	B C Sawyer	Joseph Stephens
J T Kennedy sr	Joseph Farson	Benjamin Singh
J T Kennedy jr	Stephens George	H C Craighead
John Kerchef	James Sharp	John Lupton
Jos M'Kean	John Sechin	Jos Robins
John Long	Wm Townsend	John Dravo
Jno F Lucas	Joseph Ross	Saml Burns
Robert Lee	James Fenlon	Saml Graham
Nelson Lee	A A Anderson	John Graham
Jas Mercer	James Kealy	Jas M'Gee
Nathan'l Miller	D M'Clurg	Saml Fahey
H M'Cracken jr	Alex Speer	Rich Hughes
R Porter	Jas Lowry jr	Martin Richards
H Harsberger	Wm M'Candless	Wm M'Cune
D P Ingersoll	Ephraim Jones	Thos Rowswell
Jas W Lyon	Wm Pratt	James Pollock
David Hunter	Alex Hay	Nathan M'Cargo
Alex Hay	John White	Jas Dalzell
John White	Jas M'Candless	Nathan M'Cargo
J Thompson	A Bell	Jno Dalzell
J M'Clelland	Jas Wilson	Solomon
Adams	Jas Wilson	Peter K Blonda
Wm Adams	Jas Wilson	Wm Aiken
Wm Thompson	Jas Wilson	Wm Wray
Peter Rosher	Jas Wilson	Wm Fraser
Thos M'Coy	Jas Wilson	John Wray
Andrew Parlock	A Hart, Mifflin tp	Wm Brown
F Knoble	A Foreman	Wm Brown
Wm Nelson	Wm Nelson	Wm Brown
Wm Hanson	John Hanson	Wm Brown
Wm Newcomb	Moses Curry	Wm Brown
Moses Curry	Wm M'Cune	Wm Brown
Robt Graham	James Riddle	Wm Brown
John Limerick	Josh Applegate	Wm Brown
Wm H Denny	Wm Hall	Wm Brown
Jas Wilson	Joseph Stoner	Wm Brown
John Speer	J W Dungan	Wm Brown
J H Wood	Wm Bell	Wm Brown
Jas Wilson	James Irwin	Wm Brown
James Gilchrist	Wm M'Candless	Wm Brown
Joseph Kerr	Jacob Ailey	Wm Brown
J H Brown	James Kelly	Wm Brown
James Marquis	David Leslie	Wm Brown
Joseph Yates	John Dravo	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	P C Reed	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	David Calhoun	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	Jno Brown Rose	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	David M'Roberts	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	James Hildebrand	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	Peter Bates	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	Thos M'Kee	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	C Bimer	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	R T White	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	John Shawan	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	Wm Kirby	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	D Darcan	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	Jno Kennedy	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	David Maclean	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	Robert Gass	Wm Brown
Jno Dravo	John Geiger	Wm Brown

☞ The Rev N W Cane D D will officiate in the absence of Dr Upfold, in the lecture room of Trinity Church, on Sunday, August 19th, at the usual hours, morning and evening. WEST

OFFICIAL.

Notice to the Public, and Instructions to Postmasters—Collectors' and Navy Agents' Mails, via Havana, Chagres, and Panama.

The United States steam packet "Ohio," will be dispatched from the port of New York on the 25th August, inst.

The Public is hereby notified that mails may be sent to New York, Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, to be conveyed by the "Ohio," which will sail from New York on the 25th inst., from Charleston on the 30th, morning, (probable) and from Savannah on the 30th, afternoon, (probable.)

Mail bags should be made up at New York and at the other points named for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria

The entire postage for a single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 14 cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, to be prepaid in all cases; and 10 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, or Astoria, to be prepaid, or sent unpaid, at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphlets, sea postage, three cents each, and inland postage to be added

J. COLLAMER, *Postmaster General.*

Post Office Department, August 6, 1849.

Wealth of the English Nobility.— The statements now so current in American newspapers of the prodigious wealth of members of the British aristocracy are exceedingly deceptive.—The Duke of Roxburgh, according to Mr. Coleman, a recent tourist, has a revenue of one million and a half of dollars a year, and he mentions other noblemen who have from half a million to a million of dollars. The probability is, that, if these statements have any foundation at all, the amount of the income mentioned is merely nominal. When, about ten years since, the unlucky Duke of Buckingham succeeded to his ancestral title and estates, his revenue was estimated to be ninety thousand pounds, nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but this was the gross income of all his estates, and it was charged with the interest of debts amounting to four and a half millions of dollars.— Five years after these debts amounted to five and a half millions of dollars, and three years after that to seven and a half millions, and the interest swallowed up the whole of the income but four thousand five hundred dollars. To secure even this paltry sum to the use of the family, the Duke was compelled to make a fraudulent conveyance of all his property to his son, the Marquis of Chandos.— And now all that is left of this magnificent grandeur hardly serves to point a moral in the Times. The Duke of Buccleugh was said to be the recipient, some fifteen years ago, of a million of dollars a year, yet about that time he was compelled to abandon his castle, and take refuge in Paris, in order to retrench his expenditure.

An English baronet of forty thousand a year was advised to lower the rent of his tenants one half, as they could no longer pay the extravagant rate which their leases required. His answer was, then I must surrender the estates, for the debts now consume two thirds of the income. Most British noblemen, who have great nominal revenues, are trustees for others holding incumbrances upon their estates.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

POTASH—A choice article, always on hand and for sale by aug11 BRAUN & REITER

GROUND NUTS—200 bags for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GROUND PEPPER—40 bxs prime Ground Pepper, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

STEAM PRESSED BRICK.

300,000 FOR SALE—Guaranteed of greater and truer better, and 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, corner Wallace and Ross streets, in the Allegheny.

WM. H. SUTTON & CO.

Birmingham, Aug. 9, 1849.

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

aug10dc H S & CO.

MASON'S BLACKING—44 grs. ass'd sizes, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

WRAPPING PAPER—200 rms medm Straw, 200 do crown do, 140 do crown and medm Rag, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

ALUM—12 bbls for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SCORCHINGS—12 bbls for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

POTASH—14 bbls prime, for retailing, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

ALMONDS—15 sks S S Almonds, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

ALSPICE—44 bags Allspice, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

BACON SIDES—For sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GARRETT'S SNUFF—3 bbls rec'd and for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

SOAP—270 bxs No 1 Soap, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

CIDER—6 bbls Sweet Cider; 3 do do boiled, for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

DRY PEACHES—40 sks for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

DRY APPLES—On hand and for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

CHEESE—33 boxes for sale by aug10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

FRESH BUTTER—buckets fresh Butter, just rec'd and for sale by aug10 C H GRANT

FLOUR—51 bbls just rec'd on consignment and for sale by aug10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MACKEREL—100 bbls No 3 large Mackerel, to arrive and for sale by aug9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

HOGS HEADS—10 bbls on consignment and for sale by aug10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TO LET.

THE commodious Dwelling House, and ground attached, containing about eight acres, pleasantly situated on Allegheny and Manchester and known as Kid Buck. Enquire of

ROBT. T. KENNEDY, or HAMILTON & KENNEDY.

aug10 6t

Commercial Journal and Morning Mercury copy.

AMERICAN HOUSE CARPENTER.—The American House Carpenter, a treatise upon Architecture, Cornices and Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, and Stairs, together with the most important principles of Practical Geometry. By R. G. Hatfield; illustrated with over 200 engravings. For sale by aug10 JAS D LOCKWOOD, 63 Wood st

MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLI, for Polishing, a newly discovered substitute for Crocus, Rotten Stone, Rouge, &c

Farmers have found it invaluable for their silver and coarser wares—in short, is reminded by the Scientific American, "in an article upon it, that all the substances, and more, have been applied to polish Glass and Metals; none can equal that substance known by the name of Tripoli—this is a superior article in that line—comes from Italy plus Vermicon, and used by them for their paltry days of glass making. It is said that no other powder so much admired by other nations. It should be in every family and every shop.

For sale by R E SELLERS.

aug10 57 Wood st

NEW GOODS' NEW GOODS'—A. MAYER & Co., No 60 Market street, have just received their Dress Goods, Barages, Nankeens cold Drill