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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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By the President of the United States.

A RECOMMENDATION.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His Protection, should humble themselves before His throne; and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of Divine mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Z. TAYLOR.

For Local Matters see next page.
See next page for Telegraphic News.

Pittsburgh and St. Louis United by Rail Road.

The following letter contains information probably known to but few of our readers, and the clearness of its statements will interest those even well-informed on the subject of which it treats.

The important and prominent facts brought to view, are, *that there is a direct and continuous line of Rail Road surveyed from this city to the western line of the State of Indiana—that there is nearly stock enough subscribed to prepare the road for the rails—that much of the work is already done—that large portions of it are under contract—and that it is altogether probable that the whole will be finished within four years!* The only remaining point to connect us with St. Louis, for which a charter is required, is 160 miles, across the State of Illinois, and efforts are now making to induce the Governor of that State to call an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of procuring this charter.

☞ This will be the great central and *direct* route from Philadelphia to St. Louis, passing through the heart of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It passes within about fifty miles of Lake Erie, and taps the Lake Trade. Its nearest point to the Ohio River is about 70 miles, it passing about that distance to the north of Cincinnati. Its direction from Pittsburgh to Mansfield is west—from Mansfield to St. Louis, west south west.

We are treating now of matters of *fact*, not mere speculative theories, and sanguine aspirations. It is a *fact*, that the Pennsylvania Rail Road, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is in rapid process of construction, and that the cars will run continuously from Philadelphia to Johnstown, on the west side of the mountains, by next spring, and the whole road will without doubt, be finished within two years. It is a *fact*, that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, extending from Pittsburgh to Mansfield, is partly under contract, and that the remainder will be put in the hands of contractors as soon as the engineers can prepare the line. It is a *fact*, that the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road Company, chartered to construct a road from Mansfield to the Indiana State Line, is fully organized, and large amounts of stock are subscribed, and enough will soon be had to grade and bridge the entire line. It is a *fact*, that the Indianapolis and Bellfontaine Rail Road, from the Ohio State Line to Indianapolis, is partly completed, and will receive a portion of the rails this fall. It is a *fact*, that the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Rail Road, connecting Indianapolis with the Wabash, is in a state of forwardness, much of the work being ready for the rails. All these are *facts*, and highly interesting facts, too, and which the people of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, and the intermediate towns should lay to heart, and thus be prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel, to forge on so magnificent an enterprize, and one too which is well begun, *and is within our grasp.*

We look to St. Louis to exert the proper influence to procure the necessary legislation from Illinois, and to start that end of the line. The eastern and middle sections are begun, and will steadily progress, and as no place is more deeply interested than St. Louis, none can be expected to make greater exertions.

What a splendid career does this open for Pittsburgh! What vast markets will await the result of her manufacturing industry! Is there any model by which Pittsburgh can spend money to so much purpose? Let the treasury of our Western Railroad, then, be kept filled, and for every dollar thus expended, thousands will be returned. But But we will not keep our readers longer from the letter of our intelligent correspondent:

MARION, Marion county, Ohio,
July 21th 1849.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

DEAR SIR—It is with no ordinary degree of interest that we watch the progress of your great work, the "Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad"—the recent meeting and breaking of ground on the Ohio line, is exciting renewed exertions in the Western counties of the state, and I have no doubt that you feel an interest in those efforts that are now making to extend this road by its connections to the west, knowing that every mile that is so extended, is opening up new resources of trade and commerce to your city, and new fields for your manufacturers.

I will therefore venture to throw together some information as to the efforts that are now being made upon this great central line west of the termination of your road, at Mansfield.

The continuation of this great thoroughfare in the direction of St. Louis, and the zeone to which the attention of your citizens, and of Philadelphia ought in the first place to be directed, will be the "Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company." The road of this company commences at Mansfield there forming a connection with your road, and passes through Marion, Bellefontaine and Sidney, to the west line of Ohio; and will, with your road complete the line from Pittsburgh to the Indiana state line. This road will be about 140 miles in length, the company have a liberal charter, is fully organized, has a large amount of stock subscribed, and will in a few months have the necessary amount to grade and bridge the whole road.

At a meeting held in Mansfield on the 9th inst., Books were opened at that point for subscription to this road, and the citizens of that place pledged themselves to take the necessary amount of stock to grade and bridge that part of this road, between Mansfield and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road. This point of crossing will be about half way between Mansfield and Marion, and will be nearly twenty miles from each.

This road will be rapidly brought into use, as it is constructed; at Mansfield it will cross the Sandusky road, which is now finished, it will cross the Cleveland and Columbus road at the point above referred to, which will be finished to Cleveland next season. Further west at Bellefontaine it will cross the Mad River road, which is also finished to Sandusky city, and thus by these connections, open up the country to the lakes, at once. This will serve to give our road some employment, but the *great point of connection is with your road at Mansfield*, when you shall reach that place.

The next link in this great road, west of the "Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Road," is in Indiana commencing on the east line of Indiana; at the point that the "Bellefontine and Indiana" road intersects it, and not as it is frequently stated at Bellefontine in Ohio. This road is said to be well located, and terminates at Indianapolis; a large amount of work is already done upon this road, and it is said that a portion of the iron will be laid this fall. From Indianapolis to the west line of Indiana, is the "Indianapolis and the Terre Haute" road. This road is in the same state of progress as the last named road, much of the grading and bridging being done upon it.

This then leaves only the link from Terre Haute to St. Louis, a distance of 160 miles by the National Road, to be looked to, and but recently a large meeting, composed of over eight hundred delegates, was held at Salem, (a point near this road,) one of the objects of which was to request the Governor of that state to call an extra session of the Legislature, so as to enable them to obtain either legislation in that part of Illinois.

If this extra session should take place, it is of great *importance to your road and to us* that *such* legislation should be had as will fill out this *last link* in our *great central road*. Let me urge you, sir, through your columns, to call the attention of the citizens of that tier of counties lying upon the National Road, (which you will see is the direct route) to their interest in this matter, and send your paper into these counties. I am confident that coming from such a source, at your end of road, it would have its influence there; and, sir, if St. Louis would but take hold, and lend her aid and her influence to the western portion of this great road, as your city of Pittsburgh, has done to the eastern portion. Two years would be near the day when the entire line would be traversed by the Iron Horses, and the two cities connected by iron bands.

Now, having hastily run through this line to the west (to its connection with the great Pacific Rail Road!) one remark as to lateral or "cut off connections" to this "great back bone line."

It seems to me that it is the true policy of the city of Pittsburgh and of Philadelphia that they should steadily and unwaveringly give their aid, their influence, and their friendly council, in the first place, to these great western extensions of their roads, extend this great central channel or back bone line, and the side tributaries or ribs will burst in upon it innumerable; to which they will be of great importance, and when the main line is finished, should receive the fostering aid of all. But I again submit, whether the great main extension should not at first receive every influence that can be brought to bear upon them, to secure their early completion. Yours truly,

W. L. KENDRICK.

THE HOSPITAL.—The communication in reference to our new hospital will afford pleasure to every patriotic citizen and lover of humanity. As one of the extensive wings of this magnificent building is designed for lunatics, our reproach will be wiped away as soon as the building is finished. Thus, one after another, are the institutions of benevolence and improvement added to our city, and Pittsburgh will soon vie with any city of the Union, with the same number of inhabitants, for its public institutions.

CHOLERA RECORD.

Of all the cities in the United States, St. Louis has suffered the most severely from Cholera—indeed few parallels of terrible mortality have been exhibited in any place which the Cholera has visited, either in the New or Old World. The disease, we are pleased to see, is subsiding in that devoted city—still it is bad enough, considering the reduced population, and no accession by the landing of emigrants. The latest official reports we have, by mail, are up to the 18th of July. On that day there were 40 deaths by Cholera, and 43 by other diseases—84 in all. For the week ending on the 16th of July, the interments were, from Cholera, 539—other diseases 225—in all 764. This is still a terrible mortality. The total mortality of that city from the first week in January to the 16th of July—

Of Cholera	3,901
Of all diseases	6,404

On considering this destruction of life, we were struck by the different manner in which things are viewed under different circumstances. The late accounts from London speak with great apprehension of the melancholy, undoubted, and rapid increase of Cholera, the victims amounting in one week, to some 120, and the whole number of interments for the week being 935—only 118 more than in St. Louis. The population of London may be set down at *two millions*, that of St Louis at present, at 40,000. And yet with this wonderful difference in the rate of mortality, the people of St. Louis speak with buoyant confidence of returning health, while the citizens of London manifest great alarm.

In Louisville the Cholera has about disappeared.

At Lexington, from Tuesday evening to Friday evening, there were 9 deaths. At Maysville, from Thursday to Saturday, four deaths occurred. The cholera had been and continued on the decrease in both places.

At Washington, Indiana, and vicinity, during the prevalence of the cholera fifty-four deaths occurred.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the evening of the 21st, says that the health of that city is perfect.

The cholera has disappeared from Nashville and Lebanon, Tennessee.

At Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, 27 cases and 11 deaths; on Monday, 20 cases and eight deaths.

In Canada, Mr. Chabot, member for Quebec in Assembly, and Mrs. Chabot, are dead of cholera.

At Wilmington, Del., only one cholera death this week, making 91 in all from the beginning. 66 of which were at the alms house.

At Richmond, during the forty eight hours ending at 10 o'clock on Monday evening, the Board of Health report 10 new cases of cholera, and 4 deaths.

EXTENSIVE MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The report of the city inspector for the week ending on Saturday last, shows 1,409 interments during that period; being an increase of 415 on the preceding seven days. The cholera interments were 714, being an increase of 230 on the preceding week and an average of 102 deaths daily during the week. The largest number of interments in 1832 was 857, of which 715 were by cholera. The population of the city now, however, is about double what it was then.

By the following, from the Commercial of Monday evening, it will be seen that there is still a very deceptive daily report made of the cholera.

The number of deaths by cholera reported by the Board of Health in their daily bulletins, for the week ending on Saturday last, being 433 less than the report of interments by the city inspector.—The whole number of deaths by the disease, from its commencement up to this day, inclusive, taking the city inspector's reports for the whole time, with the exception of yesterday and to-day, was 2,329. In 1832, up to the same period of the epidemic, the deaths were 3,220. The whole number of cases reported by the Board of Health up to noon including to day is 3,186—leaf deaths 2121. This showing a discrepancy of 998 as compared with the official report of the interments from the first appearance of the disease.

Besides the 714 cholera deaths last week, there were by cholera infantum 102, by dysentery 72—by fevers 61, and by the other diseases of the bowels 27—making the large total of 972 deaths by diseases of that character.

TOUCHING CHOLERA INCIDENTS.—The progress of the disease every where is marked by many touching and affecting incidents. The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following:

"A gentleman, extensively engaged in manufacturing, told us yesterday that a fine little fellow 12 or 14 years old, recently came to him and asked for work. He told him he had none to give him—but was prompted by the tears which started to his eyes, as he was turning away, to inquire into his circumstances. He told him where he had lived, in the Tenth Avenue, and that within a few days, his mother, father, two brothers, two sisters, and an apprentice boy, who lived with them, had died of the Cholera, and that he was the sole survivor! Such an appeal was not to be resisted; the little fellow soon found a place, and is now at work.

The epidemic continues to prevail to more or less extent in New Jersey. The Bridgeton Chronicle mentions a remarkable case—the death of a daughter of John Hoffnell, of Pitgrove, who was taken in Church on Sunday morning and died in the evening. Her father was taken about the time she died, and expired the next morning, while the friends were attending the funeral. Mr. H., it appears, was a butcher, and on the day previous was out marketing his veal. Not being valuable, he traded a part off to a man whom he met for oysters, and went home, and himself and family made a meal of veal or oysters, or both.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of July 24th, gives the following statement:

Cholera in Cincinnati.

A week ago we published a tabular statement showing the mortality of this city, from cholera and all other diseases, for the period of 31 days—from June 16th to July 16th. The entire number of deaths for this period was 2615—2175 of which were by the prevailing epidemic.

Since the publication of that table, we have referred back to our files, for the purpose of giving a statement of the deaths from cholera previous to the 16th of June. The reports before that date were loosely made, and were at the time believed by many not to represent fully the extent of the mortality from the cholera. Such as they were, however, we have used them for the purpose specified.

Immediately on the occurrence of the sudden death of Judge Brough,—which took place on the 10th of May,—something like a *cholera panic* was created here, and the disease assumed a form which was recognized as epidemical." From that time to the 15th of June, the number of deaths reported of cholera, was 75. This makes the aggregate mortality from this disease, to the present time, as follows:

May 10th to June 15th,	75
June 16th to July 16th,	2175
July 17th to July 23d,	293
Aggregate of deaths by cholera	2843

The entire mortality of the city for five weeks, from all diseases, is shown in the following weekly aggregates:

Week ending June 25th,	565
Week ending July 2d	910
Week ending July 9th,	1022
Week ending July 16th,	950
Week ending July 23d,	512
Total mortality for five weeks,	3992

The first decided abatement in the ravages of the epidemic, and improvement in the general health of the city, was shown by the report of the 16th inst. Since that time, the daily reports have been as represented below:

	Chol.	O. D.	Total.
July 15th,	87	67	154
" 16th,	60	44	104
" 17th,	61	40	101
" 18th,	59	40	99
" 19th,	43	29	72
" 20th,	32	28	60
" 21st	36	31	67
" 22d	33	25	58
" 23d	29	26	55

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

July 21, 1849.

There is a good deal of feeling shown at present in relation to the various reports of the mortality caused by the cholera. The Board of Health reports from day to day, for some time, have encouraged the hope that New York, like the western cities, was recovering from the pestilence, when the City Inspector reports a mortality of 714, where, we were assured by the Board of Health, only 281 cases have terminated fatally. This correct report has caused new alarm, and has caused an evident inclination, on the part of many, to leave the city, and seek safety in the healthy atmosphere of New England. Be the reports as they may, one thing is certain, a remarkable change has taken place in the atmosphere, and instead of a general feeling of lassitude, people walk about with the energy of mountaineers, and all have renewed strength with which to meet disease.

Politics are at a low ebb just now, and the general opinion seems to be that apathy must prevail until Congress meets, and the President gives to the people his first message, and fully indicates the policy of his administration. The hordes of office holders who have been forced from the public crib, where they have so long fattened, now clamor to know what is to be done next, forgetting, in their eagerness to entrap General Taylor, that he does not, like his loco foco predecessors, claim the power of Congress, and consequently can do nothing until Congress meets. With all deference to the friends of the late administration, patience will little become them. The government is now carried on under loco foco legislation, and the Whigs will alter it all in good time, clear out the rivers, and set the dense smoke rushing from the mouths of all the factories in the republic. It may look to them, now that the removals are made that we have a President "dog," but the result will show them that President "stock" is at home, so far as loco foco legislation is concerned.

The building in Nassau street, for half a century known as the Baptist Church, was to day dedicated to the purposes of what is supposed to be medicine—the famous Sarsaparilla of Dr. S. P Townsend. The room of the Church has been preserved, and you enter through a vestibule floored with marble, elegantly decorated, and lighted by chandeliers. In the centre of the room is a statue of the goddess of health, and around the room are disposed statues of all the gods and goddesses of ancient mythology. The walls are elegantly painted in landscape and fresco, the windows of stained glass, and the floor carpeted, making the room more like a parlor than a place dispensing drugs. Along the walls are placed lettered boxes for the reception of papers from all parts of the world, besides giving purchasers an idea that the Sarsaparilla trade is rather large.—Dr. Townsend has been one of the most successful men of the age and has made his Sarsaparilla famous and wealthy to remarkable profit. The business of the last year yields the enormous sum of $300,000! Rumor says even more, but the reality is a fortune. He gives a good deal for the money, and is in the full tide of success.

The benefits of advertising in New York papers are well understood by the people of Boston when one Mayor has taken this need un to state that his municipality is healthy and clean, which is a fact. No Philadelphia wide walk is more cleanly than Boston all over, and, should any Pittsburgher get a cholera panic, he will find a service at Boston or New York much worse before she could find a magistrate who would take pains thus to keep the public assured that his city was a safe resort for business or pleasure.

In the stock market there is nothing new. All is dullness, and there is not the smallest speculative feeling, though money can be had almost for the asking and with the utmost freedom, upon security hardly tangible. Money lenders are sorely troubled at the large amount of their deposits and the hopelessness of getting over five per cent. The rate of sterling bills rules below the specie point and nothing appears to cause any change in the money market. The rise in cotton and the large demand for our other agricultural produce makes it certain that no coin will be needed for remittance, but that we shall go on accumulating, and be assured of a moderate rate of interest, closely resembling that of Europe very soon. C.

One Day Later from California.

Intelligence from San Francisco to the 19th May one day later than previously received, has reached Boston, by way of Mazatlan, in Mexico. The market was over stocked with many descriptions of goods which were selling at low rates. Some dozen vessels were daily expected from the Celestial Empire.

The charges for storage and landing goods were enormous, from $3 to $4 per month was charged storage, an 50 to $5 per ton for landing goods—the anchorage was crowded with vessels, and lighters were scarcely to be obtained at any price. Some hundred and more were expected in August. Many articles of merchandize could be purchased from 30 to 50 per cent discount in the invoice. Building materials, principally house frames, complete, boats of good descriptions and carts with every thing else that one would do well. Provisions and clothing were abundant and cheap. Lumber was worth $400 per thousand feet, and scarce at that. Large portions of the inhabitants in San Francisco were madly gambling in land.

New towns are being laid out in different spots around the bay, and building lots, in wilderness suites, were selling from 1500 to $2000 each.

San Francisco was full of people, and it is not an uncommon thing for twenty or thirty individuals to occupy one small apartment; the inns about the town are immoderately crowded. Rooms 20 feet square, let from $600 to $800 per annum—Building lots, worth two years since $200 now sell for $40 000.

The gold dust the season had not been dug out very freely, owing to the unsettled state of the country, but no doubts were entertained but that as much would be gathered this year as last—as the number of laborers this season exceeded those of the previous one.

At the mines, as yet, matters remain pretty quiet—but fears are entertained that ere long there will be serious disturbances between our countrymen and the Mexicans—as some six thousand of the latter have arrived in the country and evince a most turbulent disposition. You may rest assured, however, should any important outbreak take place, they will be short drive to the bowels of the earth.

News has just been received that six men in 20 days, near the Feather river, procured sixty thousand dollars in gold dust.

The ship Gray Eagle, from Philadelphia, ship Fremont, from Baltimore, the brig Colombo from Trieste, from Valparaiso, and another ship have just arrived—and thus they pour in almost daily. There are upwards of seventy square rigged vessels now in port, and a number of small craft.—The Hortensia sailed from this to day for Mazatlan.

The Gray Eagle has proved herself worthy the name of a Baltimore clipper. She left the Brackwater on the 20th January, arrived at Valparaiso in 72 days, provisioned and watered, and arrived at San Francisco on the 119th day after leaving the State. The same account says that more than seventy vessels from the United States had arrived out.

It may not be amiss to remark that there is no confirmation in these accounts of the recent rumors of difficulties between General Persifer F. Smith and the people of San Francisco, and the retreat of the former on board the United States ship Ohio.

CHOLERA SPECIFIC.—The St. Louis Union says that the editors have posted around their desks no less than fourteen remedies for cholera that have all come well recommended, and that too by eminent medical men. The Union continues.

"Alas! how wofully mistaken they were! Some of these very Doctors have fallen victims themselves to their mistakes, and others have lost all confidence in their own specifics. One of them Dr. W., we recollect well, a few days ago, came into our office, and told us to say, editorially, for him that he had discovered a specific against cholera upon the efficacy of which he would stake his existence. He would, for a just compensation, impart a knowledge of it to the public, and he desired us to call the attention of the city authorities to the fact. We did so, but hardly was it done, until, in a few hours' sickness, Dr. W. was himself numbered with the dead—a victim to cholera and to his own specific for the disease."

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop of this county is now safely harvested, and the yield will fall below the usual average. On the high lands in the eastern part of the county, the crop generally, is good; but on the low lands, and in the western part of the country, the crop is much injured by rust and the fly. The crop is much the same in Fayette, Greene and Allegheny counties; but we are glad to learn by the following from the Westmoland Republican, that that county has had better luck—"The crop of Wheat and Rye in Westmoreland will be very large—more than an average yield.—from several sections we have heard complaints of the ravages of the rust—but not to such an extent, as to materially reduce the the quantity usually raised on the same farms."

The wheat crop in Maryland, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New York, and Michigan, is described as excellent, and much larger than usual; while in Ohio and Indiana there is not more than half the usual yield.—*Washington Commonwealth.*

An Indian outbreak in Florida.

An extra from the office of the "Savannah Georgian," under date of the 21st instant, puts us in possession of the following unwelcome intelligence:

Information has been received in this city from Florida, stating that the remaining Seminoles have become hostile, and have committed depredations on Indian river, in South Florida. From the best information we can obtain, some time in the early part of last week the Indians made an attack on the settlements on Indian river) in St. Lucie county, and commenced plundering the houses and firing on the settlers. The Indians, it is stated, were in considerable numbers, so much so that defence by the whites was entirely impossible. One person, a Mr. Baker, was killed and horribly mutilated. Major Wm. F. Russel, deputy collector at Indian river, was shot in the arm. His family, it is feared, have fallen into the hands of the Indians, as they have since been missing. A number of other persons, mostly females, are also missing. The settlers were obliged to leave their places and take to the river, and come up the coast outside. Some twenty men, women, and children have arrived at St Augustine, and report others on their way.

It is reported that despatches have been forwarded to Washington stating the facts, likewise an express to Tampa, by the commanding officer at St. Augustine.

The settlers on the frontier have become generally alarmed, and are moving into the larger settlements for safety

Such an occurrence has long been anticipated by our frontier settlers, from the manner and conduct of the Indians, as they have never been strictly kept within their bounds. Little or no attention has been paid by those having charge of them, and, although numerous have been the complaints of the citizens, they have roamed the country at their pleasure. The military post at Tampa being the residence of the former agent, has given the Indians an excuse for coming into the settlements, thereby throwing them into contact with the whites, between whom and the Indians there never can be any good feeling.

The Indian agents have always resided too far from the Indians. The present agent, we learn, has his residence in Jacksonville, some two hundred and fifty miles north of the Indian boundary.

The natives of St. Augustine, we learn, are volunteering their services to go in pursuit, and we trust the Government at Washington will, without delay, despatch troops to their assistance, and in sufficient numbers to secure the prompt removal of the Indians to their contemplated homes in the West. It is a doubtful policy, at best, to ever have suffered them to remain in Florida under treaty.

There are yet a considerable number of Indians remaining in Florida. We have it on the authority of one who is intimately acquainted with them, a resident of Tampa and Charlotte's Harbor, that the number of warriors cannot be less than two hundred and fifty. He has had opportunities from his dealings with them, to know something of their strength. They are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and scattered in small parties throughout the country, as they will be, will give serious trouble.

From the N Y Mirror

Dreadful Occurrence at Rathbun's Hotel.—Attempted Matricide and Suicide.

The inmates of Rathbun's Hotel, in Broadway, were startled, this morning, by a succession of loud screams issuing from the chamber of Mrs. Rathbun, the wife of the proprietor, and on entering the room, she was found lying on the floor weltering in blood from a severe wound in the throat, inflicted with a razor by her son, who was near the spot, also bleeding profusely from a wound in his own throat. The particulars as far as we could gather them, are as follows:

Loomis Rathburn, the attempted murderer, is about 20 years of age, and has for some time past led a most dissolute life, being drunk the greater part of the time, and mixing with low and abandoned characters; all the efforts of his friends to reclaim him proved ineffectual, and his father finding that a reformation was hopeless, gave him up to his vicious course, permitting him to live at the hotel when he felt disposed; but little was seen of him, as he was out most of the day, and found the way to his bed room at all hours of the night. For the past week he has been on a drunken spree, and the conduct he was continually perpetrated while in a state of delirium tremens.

About 5 o'clock this morning he appeared at his mother's door, with a razor in his hand, and saying, "Good bye mother," drew the instrument across his throat, inflicting a wound on the left side, of a serious character. His mother, in alarm, rushed to him and seized his hand, when he turned furiously upon her, and exclaimed, "damn her, I'll kill her," and throwing her down on the floor, knelt upon her body and cut her throat almost from ear to ear. Her cries were heard by one of the waiters, who ran to the room and succeeded in dragging the son off the body, and secured him until assistance arrived. A surgeon was immediately summoned, who examined and dressed the wounds, that of the man is not of a serious character, but great fears are entertained that Mrs. Rathbun will not recover, and at the last accounts she was lying in a very low state

The son, who is evidently insane, was properly secured, and will be sent immediately to the Lunatic Asylum to await the action of the authorities in the matter.

From the Supplement to the American Protestant for July.

More Madeira Exiles Coming.

By letters received from our Missionary in Trinidad, we learn that about the 1st of August we may expect 150 or 200 exiles to arrive at New York from Trinidad. Having failed, at the date of the Missionary's letter, to receive advices, which had been forwarded to him, of the failure of the arrangements made last spring in Illinois, and being in circumstances of great difficulty there, the whole company in Trinidad—some 450—were expecting as fast as arrangements could be made for their passage, to embark for this country. They will come to the office of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and inquire for a home. They will come entirely destitute of all means of subsistence.—The Society know not, now, what to do with them, as the arrangement we had made for a home for them in Illinois has failed, and serious embarrassments result from the wide spread sickness in our country. We shall withhold no effort which seems wise and right, to place them, as fast as practicable, in a condition to acquire for themselves a comfortable subsistance, but, in the meantime, these afflicted and persecuted exiles must be supplied with the means of sustaining them.—Contributions of money and provisions are solicited without delay.

HERMAN NORTON,
Cor. Sec. of Am. and For. Christian Union,
150, Nassau street, New York.

July 19, 1849.

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.—The Rahway (New Jersey) Register, noticing the death by cholera, in N. Y., of Miss Mary McKnight, sister of the brave General Isaac Worrell, of Revolutionary memory, pays her the following tribute:—

"The deceased was one of those most devoted and blessed women that helped to relieve the horrible sufferings of Washington's army at Valley Forge—cooking and carrying provisions to them alone, through the depth of winter, even passing through the outposts of the British army in the dis guise of a market woman. And when Washington was compelled to retreat before a superior force, she had the tact and courage to conceal her brother, Gen. Worrell, (when the British set a price on his head for his bravery,) in a cider hogshead in the cellar for three days, and fed him through the bung hole; the house in the meantime being ransacked four different times at Frankfort, Pennsylvania, by the British troops in search of him without success. She was over 90 years of age at the time of her death."

From the Supplement to the American Protestant for July.

More Madeira Exiles Coming.

By letters received from our Missionary in Trinidad, we learn that about the 1st of August we may expect 150 or 200 exiles to arrive at New York from Trinidad. Having failed, at the date of the Missionary's letter, to receive advices, which had been forwarded to him, of the failure of the arrangements made last spring in Illinois, and being in circumstances of great difficulty there, the whole company in Trinidad—some 450—were expecting as fast as arrangements could be made for their passage, to embark for this country. They will come to the office of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and inquire for a home. They will come entirely destitute of all means of subsistence.—The Society know not, now, what to do with them, as the arrangement we had made for a home for them in Illinois has failed, and serious embarrassments result from the wide spread sickness in our country. We shall withhold no effort which seems wise and right, to place them, as fast as practicable, in a condition to acquire for themselves a comfortable subsistance, but, in the meantime, these afflicted and persecuted exiles must be supplied with the means of sustaining them.—Contributions of money and provisions are solicited without delay.

HERMAN NORTON,
Cor. Sec. of Am. and For. Christian Union,
150, Nassau street, New York.

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THE BRIDGE AT WHEELING, across the Ohio, becomes every day a source of increasing anxiety and there seems cause for apprehending obstruction from it to the steamboat navigation from Pittsburgh. The door of the bridge is stated to be 92 feet above low water on the Wheeling side, the elevation on the island side being but 70 feet. As this makes a slope in the floor, the distance between it and the water, at a point 100 feet from the Wheeling abutment, would be but 89½ feet at low water (which means about two feet in the channel) An ordinary stage of water is 10 feet, and the rise is sometimes to 30 or 40 feet; which of course diminishes just so much the distance between the surface of the water and the floor of the bridge. Some of the regular Cincinnati and Louisville packets have chimneys from 84 to 87 feet high from the water, and in cases of even an ordinary stage of water, would be obliged to rub the Wheeling abutment in order to pass.

The height of these chimneys is regulated not by taste, but by necessity, and some are now being built which will be from 92 to 94 feet high. There last could not pass at all, unless the advice of a Wheeling correspondent of the National Intelligencer is followed,—put hinges upon the chimneys and lower them when passing. This is simply impossible; for of necessity the chimneys are made in a comparatively fragile manner, and would not bear the strain.

If results shall prove all this to be true, the bridge must be regarded as an obstruction of a great high way, and be dealt with accordingly. The commercial interests of Pittsburgh are too great to be hazarded by permitting its existence. Our own city too, has a very great interest in the question, and our internal improvements would go for little, if the right of way down the Ohio was invaded to the detriment of Pittsburgh.—*North Amer.*

PROPER ACTION.—The authorities of the city of Allegheny have acted promptly and justly in taking from the riotous firemen of that place their fire apparatus, and placing it in the hands of companies of citizens, organized for the purpose of putting it to its proper use. The ring-leaders in the recent flagrant outrage should be made an example of; for it is too much that the security of a large city should be held dependant upon a body of men who, because their desires were not gratified, were content to let a conflagration take its course, regardless of consequences, and moreover to frustrate, by violence, the good intentions of others.—*North Amer.*

THE CHARGE DENIED.—Some of the Locofocos having charged Mr Gamble with opposing the election of William B. Foster, for Canal Commissioner in 1846, Mr. G. denies the charge, but admits that he *did not vote for him!* although he was favorable to his nomination! It may have been that he favored Mr. Foster's nomination for the purpose of having him killed off. Such things have been done in the Locofoco ranks.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 27th inst., Rev. A. ANDERSON, Pastor of the Associate Presbyterian Congregation.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, from his late residence on Tannel street, at 4 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

On Friday morning, the 27th of July, at his residence in Temperanceville, JOHN HOLMES, in the 52d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, this day, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The Annual Sermon of the Pittsburgh Female Bible Society, will be preached by Rev. C. COOKE, in the Methodist Church, corner of Liberty and Hay sts., to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Society.

WINDOW GLASS—150 boxes, assorted sizes, for sale by WESTON BOWEN.
90 Front street.

NO. SUGAR—15 hhds prime Sugar, for sale by WESTON BOWEN

FINE OLD BRANDY—One octave cask, 1805. Vieux Cognac, just received and for sale by the demijon or bottle, by JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

LOW PRICED BRANDIES—High Proof French Brandies, of all colors and grades, for sale wholesale and retail, by JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

Iron Works, Farms, and Mill Property for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Falls property, containing about 1000 acres of good farming land, nearly all enclosed with good fences, and in a good state of cultivation—on which is erected a Furnace, Forge, and Grist Mill with 4 pr. stones, calculated to do both merchant and country work; and a Saw Mill, all lately put in good repair.

The location is unequalled, having a home market for every thing manufactured. Pig will command Pittsburgh and Hanging Rock prices, with the addition of freight.

The contemplated Rail Road from Zanesville to Columbus, must pass very near the works—which will add very much in procuring stock from a distance, if required.

The Furnace and Forge are on one side of Licking creek, and the Mills on the other, connected by a good substantial bridge, with stone piers and abutments. There is a natural water fall of 18 feet 10 inches, over a solid rock foundation, and is considered one of the best water sites, for manufacturing purposes, in the western country.

I will sell all together, or let the creek divide, and dispose of the Mills with a sufficiency of land on one side, and the Iron Works on the other.

If not sold by the first of October next, I will then rent the whole together or separate, as above.

To young, enterprising men, this property holds out very flattering prospects.

My age admonishes me that it is quite time to withdraw myself from active business I therefore offer the whole of this very valuable property, on very reasonable and accommodating terms.

A small part only would be required in hand, the balance on extended time.

JOHN DILLON, Sr

Licking Works, 4 miles from Zanesville.
jy28-w1w6t&dtam

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1850.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, July 21, 1849.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 27th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—

Five thousand four hundred barrels of navy beef and four thousand eight hundred barrels of navy pork:

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds net weight of beef or pork, no tares of weight; either article will be paid for. To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as follows:

	Barrels beef.	Barrels pork
At Charlestown Mass.	1,800	1,600
At Brooklyn, N Y	1,800	1,600
At Gosport, Va	1,800	1,600
	5,400	4,800

Said beef and pork must be delivered, one half between the first day of January, 1850, and the first day of April, 1850, and the other half between the 15th day of April, 1850, and the 15th day of June, 1850, unless earlier delivery should be required by the order of this Bureau. Offers must be made for each half separately and distinctly: that is, for the half deliverable between the 1st of January and the 1st of April, and for the half deliverable between the 15th of April and the 15th of June, 1850. Payment for the first half to be made within thirty days after delivery, and for the second half in thirty days after the 15th of June, 1850.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1849, and the 1st day of February, 1850, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, exclusive of the head, leg, hands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked No. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from the barrel; all the remainder of the carcass must be cut in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1849, and the first day of February, 1850, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, jowls, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, and lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one quarter bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt, and the beef must have twelve ounces of saltpetre and sugar to each barr