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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.

We cannot but admire the calm dignity with which the administration of General Taylor proceeds in the discharge of those high duties for the firm discharge of which they were placed in office. Notwithstanding the continued, fierce, and scurrilous assaults of the *Washington Union*, echoed by the leading Locofoco press, the administration moves quietly on, without the least apparent regard for the wailings of removed office holders, or concern about the blackguard attacks of the Locofoco presses.

Messrs. Ewing and Collamer come in for the largest share of the assaults of Father Ritchie, because, we presume, they have the great control of the interior business of the country, and therefore make greater inroads upon the Union's most zealous supporters, the office holders. But they regard the attacks of the spiteful and firey old gentleman with the most perfect *sang froid*, which must chafe the temper of the vetern editor no little.

To encourage the administration to pursue the even tenor of its way, quite regardless of these malevolent assaults, which originate wholly from political and personal acrimony, we take pleasure in assuring its respected members, that the people at large, of all parties, view the assaults of the Union with the most perfect indifference. Never, in the history of politics, have we seen more entire quiet in the public mind, and less interest manifested in partizan squabbles. Intelligent Democrats look with contempt upon the bitter war kept up by the Union, a war as causeless as it is fruitless. It is the vocation of Mr. Ritchie, they say—he is expected to oppose the administration, and he will do so in his own peculiar way. Its wisdom, parity and integrity, or the reverse, are nothing to him. It is his business to oppose it, and oppose it he will; were it the most Democratic and pure administration which ever existed.

In the Whig party there is such abiding trust and confidence in Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet that the whole Whig mind is like a pleasant, unruffled sea, over which the groans and railings of the editors of the Union sweep without producing the slightest commotion. There is in fact, nothing particular to interest the public, except the appointment of officers, which give general satisfaction.—When congress meets and the policy of the administration is fully developed, on the great questions which will doubtless arise, the public interest will again be powerfully awakened.

It cannot be doubted, however, that had Mr Cass been elected, the case would have been different. Instead of the quiet trust in the National Administration, now manifest, there would have been a constant fear in the public mind, that the country would be involved in some unholy war or disgraceful negotiation, affecting deeply the character, peace, and prosperity of the country.—It is, indeed, in these troublous times, matter of sincere gratification, that we have not a chief magistrate a *man of peace*, and an admirer of strict national justice. The soldier of renown, the brave and successful general, has thus proved for the country a far safer man than its war loving civilians and the belligerent demagogue.

"What man with a true heart beating in his bosom will not feel his cheeks burn with indignation at the unmitigated baseness of such acts as are recorded in the following extract from the Pennsylvanian? Does not Gen. Taylor know of this infamous proscription of poor and helpless women and children? We believe he does not; for no honorable man filling the presidential office would tolerate one moment in his Cabinet a man who is so callous to every generous and humane feeling, as to take the bread from the mouths of poor widows and orphans. This is the very atrocity of proscription."—*Union.*

Such is the bombastic style in which the Washington Union heralds a notice of the removal of a post mistress, at Schellsburg, Bedford County, in this State. This is only a second edition of the Drumm affair, as will appear from the following statement of the Democratic Inquirer, published at Bedford—

"It gives us pleasure to state that a Post Master has been appointed by the present administration, for the village of Schellsburg, in this county. The office was nominally held by Mrs. Scheil, but really and in fact by her sons, as unscrupulous Locofocos as were to be found in the country. Very serious charges have been brought against them, by correspondents of our paper, residing near neighbors to them, which it is unnecessary to repeat, and which have never been answered either by a direct denial or apology. It is taken for granted that they are true, and the administration could not do otherwise than make the change. Had the office been properly conducted by Mrs. Schell herself, we have no hesitation in saying, that no change would have been made, and the complaints to be borne out and sustained by the fact that Mrs. Murray still holds the Post office at Bloody Run, nor is there a desire on the part of the Whigs that any change should be made, although such a desire was attributed to them by the lying Locofoco papers and trumpeted all over the country. In her hands the office has been properly managed and conducted and she will be retained. The administration could not in justice to itself, under the circumstances, retain the late incumbent at Schellsburg. A removal was therefore right and proper, and the sensible and reflecting portion of the community will sustain it in the course it has taken. The wailings of the Federal Gazette over the removal are purely hypocritical. A lady in Lebanon, Pa., was removed from the Post Office in that place by Mr. Polk, and another in Huntingdon, Pa. without eliciting a word of condemnation. Nor can the neglect to refer to it be excused on the ground that the matter was overlooked, for we have frequently called the attention of that print to it. Its moanings now are purely hypocritical."

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.—We learn that most of the contractors whose bids were accepted at the letting of the Road between Beaver and the State line, are at work on their jobs, and we are requested to call the attention of Stockholders to the payment of the instalment due on the 15th of July, payable at the Office, Third street, next door below Johnston & Stockton's.

Notice to the Public and Instructions to Post Masters.

Post Office Department, July 25, 1849.

Letters and other mail matters may be forwarded from Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, to Santa Fe, on the 15th of August, 1849, through the agency of an acting Assistant Quartermaster, who will accompany a detachment of United States troops on their march from Fort Leavenworth, to commence on or about said 15th August. All letters and newspapers for Santa Fe, or any places in New Mexico, that are prepaid at the rate of 10 cents per single letter, and 1½ cent per newspaper, if mailed to Fort Leavenworth post office, Missouri, will be dispatched there as aforesaid in a sealed bag to the care of the proper authority at Santa Fe. J. COLLAMER, Post Master General.

The *Union* yesterday had another flaming eulogy upon the Hon. Truman Smith; for next to the approval of good men, the hatred, abuse and calumny of the vile and profligate are the surest indexes of worth. It is needless to refute the charges of corruption which that journal utters against Mr. Smith and the Cabinet. The violence with which they are fulminated to the world is enough to show that they were conceived in iniquity. It is the custom of the *Union* to insinuate a calumny or tell an untruth one day, and the next take what itself had said as a fact proved—whilst with the insinuation and the proof are its own base coinage. This is the course it has pursued against every Whig who has abilities to attract the admiration of the country, and whose heart is in the cause of good government. It denounces every conspicuous opponent as either a fool, or a knave, or a liar; thus giving the best evidence that it is itself all three.—*Republic.*

Going to Death.—Mr. Wm. Fowler, Jr., of this neighborhood, was attacked by a bull belonging to a neighbor, on Friday, and before relief could be afforded, he was so trampled and mangled by the infuriated animal, that his death ensuet in a few minutes. It seems that the bull turned on him, as he was attempting to drive him from the yard, where a woman was engaged in milking. He was a widower.—*Wellsburg Herald.*

John Van Buren and Mr. Ritchie.

No man in the country supported Mr. Van Buren with more zeal than the present venerable editor of the Washington Union. "Prince John" had during these harmonious days most excellent opportunities of studying the character of his father's principal supporter, and unscrupulous defender, and it appears he made good use of his opportunities; for, during his late speech at Cleveland, he delivered the following eulogium on his ancient friend:—

But, Mr. President, we want a National party. We have none. We have no National Editors. I speak of the Democratic party. Ritchie is not an organ of the Democratic party. True, he might become so. I can very well imagine that he might become radically anti slavery. Nothing in the past history of that man goes to preclude the possibility of such an event. He denounces Gen. Jackson in terms of the most abandoned bitterness. "The election of Andrew Jackson," said he, "to the Presidency of these United States, would be a greater calamity than war, pestilence, or famine." And yet, afterwards he turned in, and helped to elect him twice to the seat of the Presidency. He denounced the Independent Treasury bill as a measure fraught with danger to the liberties of the people, as an infernal invention of the President and his Secretary, by which one kind of currency was to be provided for government, and another for the people; and now he floods the air with appeals to stand by it, as a basis upon which the disbanded Democracy may be rallied! What his ink turns pale at the frightful vigor with which he deals out encomiums upon it, as the perfect production of human wisdom! I am reminded of the remark of the lamented and revered Silas Wright. He said, "that Ritchie experienced no difficulty at all in changing his position; but that that very facility extinguished every particle of his influence." He may come right; but he will present a spectacle which will challenge the contempt of every one who shall have a fair claim to be ranked as a human being. Look at him, stirring at the heels of a Convention, A Convention of slave holders is assembled to hold lamentations over the advance of the free spirit of the land, and consummate their plans for the dissolution of the Union. A slave holder occupies the chair of state, blinking his brows intelligantly frown down the efforts of free men for freedom, and the Union is threatened by southern men on every hand. Does he speak? Does he sound an alarm and give notice of danger? No. But there he sits, lamenting over the removal of a Collector of Customs, or pregnant with hot venom, when the head of a decapitated inspector rolls from the block! Yes, there! he sits, like a superannuated market woman, by the road side, crying over her broken egg!

In my opinion, the only time which he can play upon his cracked organ, to which the Democracy can universally respond, is the

"Oh! carry me back to Old Virginnee."

[Great laughter.]

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

New York, July 27 1849.

You will see a good deal in the papers about the desolation of New York, the ravages of the Cholera, &c., &c. The fact is, every body has gone away from New York, whose means and business permit, and whose inclinations induce them to do so. And so they do every year at this season.—But how small a portion of the population does this class comprise, it is quite safe to say not more than one in fifteen. The population of the Island, which includes the city proper, must be by this time very nearly half a million. Four years ago, it was 37,000, and since that census was taken, there have arrived at the wharves more than another half millions of foreign passengers. They have been arriving during the past three months at the rate of about eleven hundred a day. When we consider that the rate of increase from 1835 to 1845 would give for the four years since 1845, an addition of about 50,000, it is only necessary to suppose that about twelve and a half per cent of the extraordinary immigration that has since taken place, to have remained in the city, to bring up the population to the immense aggregate I have named. I consider it a melancholy fact that they should have remained here even in this proportion.

Such being the population, the official records show that last week, 1401 persons fell victims to Cholera, and a generally unhealthy season. Seven hundred and fourteen were of Cholera, and two hundred and eighty-eight of diseases resulting from same causes as Cholera, showing a record of deaths for the week, from diseases of the same type, of over one thousand. A fearful table! But I think the worst is past. The reports of the Board of Health continue to show an increase in the number of cases and deaths from the epidemic, but that fact is imputed to their having taken measures to procure complete information, such as they have never had before.!

But though the mortality is not alarming in proportion to population, and though it is in a measure confined to the lower classes of inhabitants, yet the city is certainly dull. There can be no denying that. Those who have gone away are the wealthy and fashionable, the people of elegance and leisure, whose wealth enables them to consult at the same time their pleasure and their timidity. The theatres are closed, the brilliant equipages that at other seasons astonish the natives in the aristocratic quarters, have left with the owners of them, and the fair daughters of ease and affluence, who grace the general promenade in better times, have fled. In short, "the world is out of town," and the town might as well be out of the world for the mere pleasure seekers.

But the workies are here, and they are taking advantage of the absence of the personages referred to, to "set things to rights," as the women say, when they turn things up side down.—Broadway presents a deplorable spectacle. The street is half filled with the rubbish of old buildings, and the materials for new ones, from one end to the other. I have never seen any thing like it. The people seem to be possessed with a mania for demolishing every thing that may remind them of twenty years ago. They have even carried their hostility to what is old, familiar and accustomed, that they have actually taken to sweeping the streets with frequency and regularity! The oldest inhabitants remember nothing like it. Start from the battery, and walk leisurely up Broadway. At the outset, you perceive they are or have been laying their innovating hands upon the venerable tenement which used to be the residence of Gen. Washington Then they are tearing down Bunker's old Mansion House, and that they have made a ruin of the City Hotel, that used to be the Astor House of the city. A little farther on, you will notice awful piles of rubbish, and huge beams and machinery so applied as to support the walls of present structures, while they are laying the foundation of new ones. And before you get to the Astor House, you will see that the stream of omnibuses and other vehicles are turned down a transverse street by a barrier designed to protect a small army of laborers, who are engaged pulling down another block of the Rees pavement. Nor will this stream return to the main artery within half a mile, for after passing half a dozen other obstacles, you find at that distance farther up, another detachment at work on another experiment in paving. This last place is a combination of that Russ, with the octagonal granite blocks, and some sort of patent substructure, that is to make the work as durable as the ages. And a very nice plan it certainly seems to be; for they can never take it up, say the tax payers, and thus we shall be saved the enormous expense of opening the street to relay, repair, or alter the innumerable sewers and pipes which now perforate the earth, at each whim of our city Governors. The cost of paving Broadway by this last method, from end to end, is estimated at three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars a mile. About a mile and a half from the Battery, you pass through the new pillars of Hercules. These consist of two immensely high and very handsome erections, one on each side of Broadway, built upon piles. Do not mistake me, and suppose I mean *piles*; no, those stately buildings have no other foundation than *piles*—Moffat's life pills and Phœnix bitters. They are the pillars of Moffat's glory. Moffatt, I presume, as the biographies of such fortunate persons usually say, was a poor boy, born of humble but respectable parents, and started with nothing in the world but honesty and a clean shirt. From this lonely position, he has risen to the height you here see, a height of seven stories, with a basement. It is thus that men rise in a republican country.

But I shall close without getting to the upper end of Broadway! I am tired, as I fear your readers are. I shall get into an omnibus at this point, and resume my description another day.

Do you observe how John Van Buren's innocent remarks at Cleveland cut at the Hunker head quarters in Washington? Just do me the favor to look at the Union any time since the "senior editor" has seen them! I wonder that the modesty of that gentleman has not permitted him to transfer to his columns that portion of John's observations relative to carrying some body back to Old Virginia. But it has not.

Junius.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

West Newton, July 25, 1849.

Dear Sir: I received this afternoon, a copy of your valuable and widely circulated paper, and my attention was attracted by a description which it contained of our pleasant village, and its future prospects.

The communication is complimentary to the citizens of our village and surrounding country, and carries with it an evidence of good feeling to all; but the writer, while glancing at the many advantages likely to result from the improvement of our river, labored under an error, when he attributes so much credit to my humble efforts in the prosecution of this enterprize. I hope to be indulged while I, in justice to others, attempt to place it on its true basis.

While occupying the station of President of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company, it has been my constant study to try to do my duty to the best of my limited abilities; and I have the pleasure to state, that I found at all times the same spirit animating every member of the Board over whom I have the honor to preside. It has been the constant aim of all to see the improvement faithfully prosecuted to a successful completion. The advantages which will result from this improvement must therefore be attributed to the united efforts of an industrious and enterprizing people. Many liberal and high minded gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have also aided in this enterprize; and a spirit of liberality has influenced the people of this valley and the surrounding country generally, to come up and aid the improvement. The fact is, that the improvement has required and yet continues to require all concerned to persevere—the president, managers, engineer, contractors, and stock holders, as well as the community, to whom the company still look for further support and liberality. That look is with hopes of success, since those most concerned have first plyed their own shoulders to the wheel.

In conclusion, the results of our improvement are, and ever will be, considered by me, as a great, noble, and *united* effort of an enterprizing and free people, brought forth within a narrow boundary, and prosecuted with limited means; and, should I be so fortunate as to receive the approbation of the company and the public, should they think that I have faithfully endeavored to perform the duties incumbent on me, I will have attained my highest ambition.

ALEXANDER PLUMER.

Five Steamers destroyed-Riot-Cholera.

St. Louis, July 30.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, on the Algoma steamer lying at the wharf, abaft the wheel house, which immediately communicated to the San Francisco, and then spread to the Mary, Phœnix, and Dubuque. All those boats were entirely consumed. The Mary was fully freighted for New Orleans, and had a large quantity of stock principally hogs. The San Francisco arrived late last evening from the Missouri with a heavy cargo. The Algoma come in afterwards from the Missouri, with a full freight, consisting chiefly of hemp, rope and tobacco. The Phœnix was up for Cincinnati the Dubuque from the Upper Mississippi, had discharged most of her cargo.

It is feared that some of the persons on board the Algoma may have been burned to death. The Captain barely escaped in his shirt, although the was up at the time the alarm was given. The boats and freights were entirely destroyed. The Alexander Scott, above the Algoma, by the timely efforts of the firemen was saved without injury. The Lucy Newsom, which had just arrived and had steam still up, dropped down; the Hatdee, Highland Mary, Emigrant and Dan Gilman, lying below, succeeded in dropping down, and were saved.

A disgraceful riot occurred, of which further particulars will be given.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

St. Louis, July 30.

The Algoma was commanded by Geo. E. Yount He was seen to jump overboard with his clothes on fire. He has not since been heard of.

The value of the boat is $10,000, insured for $8,000. The sale continuing $12,000 dollars was saved. The books and papers lost.

The mail from the California emigrants was partially destroyed. A lot of specie $1000 belonging to Smart of Kanzas, was lost.

Captain Cleveland, former commander on board the lost, narrowly escaped. William Fitch, a passenger was lost. How many others is not known. The Mary, owned by Harrison, worth $19,000, was insured for $13,000. She was freighted with 170 tons for New Orleans. Her books and papers were saved. Five hundred hogs and sheep were lost.

The San Francisco, Kennet master, was owned in St. Louis. Kennet and Convers lose to the value of $20,000, and was insured for $15,000 had on board a heavy cargo from Missouri river.

The Dubuque Capt. Beebee, valued at $12,000 and was insured for $10,000, and had discharged most of her freight. The Phœnix, Capt. Leonard, was owned at Cincinnati by McComas and Co. and a cargo for Cincinnati. The value of the boat was about $9,000. The passengers lost their baggage and money. The books and papers were saved.

While the fire was raging, a riot occurred between the Irish and firemen. The Irish were stealing goods from the Dubuque.

The firemen played on them and the rioters ceased. The Irish used fire arms, and some fifteen or twenty were wounded. The firemen beat them into their holding places and destroyed the contents of five houses.

Fears were entertained last night of further riots, but the police and military put down all further demonstrations.

The interments of cholera on Sunday, were eleven, of other diseases fifteen.

On Sunday, deaths from cholera, 9—of other diseases 15.

For the week, cholera 119—of other diseases 125.

The cholera was prevailing among the Indians on the California track through the plains.—*Journal*

From the National Intelligencer

The Senators from Texas—Their Course

Having already published speeches, addresses, and letters from Senators Benton, Foote and others on the question, to which a factitious importance has been given, relative to the expediency of formally excluding slavery from those new territories of ours in which it never can exist, it is due to Senator Rusk, of Texas, that he also shall be heard upon the subject. In justice to him, therefore, as well as to express our approbation of his fidelity to the Union above all things except liberty itself, we transfer to our columns the following:

"At a meeting in Natchitoches, composed of citizens of both parties, the following, among other highly complimentary resolutions to the Senator, was adopted

"*Resolved* That the course of Senator Rusk with regard to the 'Southern meeting,' and its action upon the address of Mr. Calhoun, merits our most decided approval.

In response to the committee appointed to communicate the proceedings of the meeting to Senator Rusk, that gentleman made a reply, from which we make the following pertinent extracts

"I am aware that my course in refusing to vote for or sign Mr. Calhoun's address has called forth excited comment upon the part of some of the politicians of the South, who have, without the slightest foundation, charged me with deserting Southern rights. I defy the production of a shadow of proof that I have ever, for a moment, failed to maintain the rights of the section to which I belong. It is true that I refused to vote for or sign Mr. Calhoun's address. Towards the distinguished author I entertain the kindest personal feelings, and trust I ever shall. But the address contains sentiments to which I can never give my sanction, and which, I am sure, when examined will be disapproved of by nine tenths of the people of Texas.

"The address declares that it is upon 'the most important subject ever presented for our (your) consideration, not excepting the declaration which separated the United Colonies from the parent country.' That involved your independence, but this your all—and calls upon you to arms in defence of your safety.'

"The whole tenor of the address carries out this same idea, and looks in my judgment towards disunion as a remedy for evils which it confidently prophesied will come upon us. My own opinion is that the rights of the South are more surely guaranteed in the Constitution, and will find a much safer protection under its provisions, than they would in any convulsion which would impair or destroy that sacred instrument. Texas was the last State to come under its provisions, and I never could consent that, in my person, she should be among the first to take any step which might have a tendency to weaken its force."

Since preparing the preceding we have met with a brief report of a speech on the same subject, and, in the same spirit, delivered on a more recent occasion, by General Houston, the senior Senator from Texas, in which he is represented to have spoken as follows:

"General Houston said that he refused to sign the address of the Convention of Southern Members of Congress because it was put forth as an appeal to the South. It was sectional, and therefore fanatical. It was not addressed to the people of the Union. We (said Mr. H.) must preserve the Union. We must not consent to see it severed.—He could not, would not, consent to it and if Texas wanted a Senator so to act, she must send another in his stead. He would not lend a voice or hand to impair the fair fabric of the Union."

Homopathy.—There is issued at St. Louis a monthly publication called the Western Homopathic Journal, price one dollar per year. The Union, of that city, of the 20th instant, has the following fair statement and proposition:

"Supposing at this time the public would wish to know to what extent homeopathy has been introduced in the treatment of the cholera in this city, and with what result—as the science has been bitterly opposed and some may still doubt—all such may have the name, residence, age and personal standing, of every one composing the following aggregate, viz: Number treated by three homeopathic doctors to July 13, 1563; number died 51, still under treatment number not positive; entire number cured 1470; loss per cent 3½.

In view of the fearful mortality of the past few months, and the different feature presented above, we would respectfully ask the city authorities and their citizens to designate any of the ward hospitals to be exclusively under the charge of homeopathic physicians, on condition that the reports be published daily or weekly, as the citizens may point out.

All we ask, is, that the reports of the two schools come before the citizens publicly and impartially so as to enable the world to know that there is no special cause of alarm in the existence of cholera in any city, when it is met by a scientific and truly specific mode of treatment.

From the New York Courier.

Latest from California—Arrival of the Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Stoddard, with 68 passengers, reached her berth last evening at a few minutes past 9 o'clock, after an unusually pleasant passage of two days fifteen and a half hours from Chagres to Kingston, (Jamacia,) and six days four hours from the latter port to her wharf in this city.

The whole amount of specie brought on freight by this vessel is $231,394, consigned as follows, viz:

$77,900 Howland & Aspinwall; $10,000 A. R. Eno; $10,000 E. Bartlett; $17,500 S M. Williams; $18,208 J. G. King & Sons; $1804 G. Treadwell; $1403 S. Knapp; $583 D. Barrett; $13,500 Livingston, Wells & Co.; $18,000 J. E. Eagleston; $15,920 N. A. Bachelor; $12,000 G. H. Gould; $1391 Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

The above of course does not include the amount of specie brought by the passengers, of which we have no statement.

The Crescent City brings no mails and but few papers, as the American Consul at Panama would not take the responsibility of sending the mails by her. For the papers we have received, and a copy of the following report made to Messrs. Howards, the agents of the steamer, our acknowledgements are due to our friend Capt. Stoddart.

REPORT OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Left New York June 30th, 1849, at 3 30 P. M., arrived at Chagres, July 9th, at 10 A. M., stopped the engine two hours on account of thick weather, making our passage in eight days sixteen hours and thirty minutes. The steamer Orus took off the passengers on the 10th July and landed them at Chagres, the majority of them left the same day in canoes for Cruces, all well.

The Cresent City left Chagres July 16th, at 5 30 P. M., arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, July 19th, at 9 A. M.; left Kingston July 21st, at 5 P. M., and arrived at New York at 9 o'clock on the 27th.

The steamship Panama left San Francisco the 10th of June, with about 100 passengers and $500,000 in gold dust and specie. She arrived at Panama on the night of the 11th of July, and would leave again on the 1st of August The American barks Tasso and Ellen Frances were waiting at Panama for passengers to go to San Francisco.—Several other small vessels were also bound up with passengers.

There is but one opinion among the passengers with regard to the gold in California. It is still found in great quantities; but it is only the hard working chaps that can stand the fatigue of digging it.

There was no sickness at the mines, and everything was going on quietly. The number of persons there is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand; about one half foreigners.

Business at San Francisco is very dull, and dry goods and provisions are selling below the original costs.

Lumber is still in good demand, selling for three hundred and fifty dollars per M. Rents enormously high and on the rise.

The Oregon steamer would leave San Francisco on the 1st of July and expects to be in Panama the 20th.

Our Consul at Panama would not assume the responsibility of sending the California mails by the Crescent City.

There were about one hundred Americans at San Blas, waiting a passage on. Among them was the Reading Company of Pennsylvania—all well.

Mr. George H. Gould, of Providence, R. I., and late of the Society Islands, died on board the steamship Crescent City, July 17th, with consumption.

Mr. H. A. Kruger, died of cholera at Panama, on the 25th of June.

The Alta Californian, of the 14th June, contains a proclamation by Gen. Riley, warning the settlers not to countenance "The Legislative Assembly of the District of San Francisco, either by paying taxes or by supporting or abetting the officers of that illegal and unauthorized body," and calls upon all good citizens to assist in "restoring to their lawful keeper," the Public Records of the District of San Francisco, which were "forcibly taken" from the custody of the Prefect and Alcalde of said district.

The Alta Californian condemns the terms of Gen. Riley's proclamation, and defends the action of the Legislative Assembly alluded to.

The latter body have published an address, in which they complain bitterly of the manner by Congress to give them a form of government,—of its course in creating them without giving them a government at all! After a recital of their grievances, and a clear, explicit and intelligent statement of the necessities for immediate, united and determined action on the part of the people, the Assembly earnestly recommended to their fellow citizens the propriety of electing at least twelve delegates from each district to attend a general Convention to be held at the Pueblo San Jose, on the 3d Monday in August next, for the purpose of organizing a Government for the whole Territory of California."

It is suggested that these delegates have discretionary powers to form a State Constitution, or to adopt such other form of government—subject to ratification by the people—as they may deem advisable.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in San Francisco, on the 12th June, to consider the propriety of sending delegates to a Convention, &c., at which the Hon. Thos. Butler King was present, and addressed the people.

Resolutions to carry the object of the meeting into effect, were presented, when an amendment fixing the elections upon the day appointed by Gen. Riley, was proposed by Col. J. D. Stevenson, and finally rejected. Messrs. Peter H. Burnett, W. D. M. Howard, E. Gould, Buffum, and Edward Gilbert, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for a Convention, and the election of delegates.

The Alta Californian of the 20th June, contains a circular, issued by the above named committee, in which, for the sake of securing unanimity of action, "but, without recognizing the least power, as a matter of *right*, in Brevet Brig. Gen. Riley to *approve* the place for the election of delegates and the assembling of the Convention"—they recommend the time for the elections appointed by that officer. The committee condemn the apportionment of delegates made by Gen. Riley, and virtually, a disregard of his declaration on that point.

A meeting in reference to the same subject was held by the people of the Pueblo and San Jose, on the 3d June, at which Gen. Riley's proclamation was approved.

A dinner was given to the Hon. T. B King, on the 14th, at the Parker House, by the citizens of San Francisco.

A subscription was on foot to survey and buoy the Suisun Bay and the Sacramento river, between San Francisco and Sacramento City. Capt. Ringgold, U. S. N., has been employed to make the survey.

The following vessels of war were in port at San Francisco, at the latest date

U. S. ship Warren, Commander Long, flag ship of Com. Jones.

U. S. ship Southampton, Lieutenant Commanding Hardy.

Quartermaster's Vessels—Invincible, Capt. Lincoln, Mary Jane, General Patterson, and Edith, propeller.

H. B. M. ship Inconstant, Capt. Shepherd, from a cruise, arrived June 14.

Only about eight or ten of the large fleet which left this country last winter with the gold seekers on board had reached San Francisco previous to the sailing of the last Panama, Pacific mail steamer Oregon, which was to leave San Francisco about the 1st inst, for Panama, will no doubt bring us tidings of a number of them, of whose arrival at, and departure from, Valparaiso, Callao, &c., we published a few days since. Among the arrivals at San Francisco we see the name of a little craft called the Favorite, (about 45 tons, which left New Bedford in December, with a crew of six persons; and the schr. Water Witch in 134 days from New York.

GROCERY STORE,

Corner of Robinson and Federal streets

ALLEGHENY.

FRANCIS HART, having purchased Mr. Dyer' interest in the above concern, very respectfully informs the old customers, and the public generally that he has there commenced business, and will feel grateful for even a small share of their patronage, which he will try to merit by endeavoring to always have an assortment of good articles, (at fair prices,) such as families generally require in the provision line. He will give particular attention to the article of TEA, and as he will obtain it from first hands, presumes he will be able to sell as good a quality as can be obtained for the same money, and will try to induce repeated calls by doing business correctly and neatly

To the chewers of TOBACCO, he would say he intends keeping a variety of brands, from first quality down, so that any taste can be pleased.

Samuel Dyer would respectfully recommend his former patrons to call on Mr Hart at the above corner, as he has no doubt they will be pleased with his method of doing business aug1:dtf

HERRINGS—150 bxs Scaled Herrings, in store and for sale low to close consignment. JAMES DALZELL, Water st. aug1

SOAP—100 boxes Cincinnati Soap, in store and for sale by aug1 JAMES DALZELL

PIG IRON—200 tons for sale by aug1 J S DILWORTH & CO

TEAS—130 hf chests Y. H., G. P. and Imperial, 70 caddies do do do in store. aug1 J S DILWORTH & CO

TOBACCO—100 bxs 1 lb, 5's, 12's and 16's; 10 " sun cured Natural Leaf, in store aug1 J S DILWORTH & CO

COFFEE—150 bags Rio; 10 cks Java, in store. aug1 J S DILWORTH & CO

TAR—40 bbls N. C. in store. aug1 J S DILWORTH & CO

SOAP—200 bxs Rosin, in store. aug1 J S DILWORTH & CO

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE—50 bxs W R. Cheese, just received and for sale by WICK & M'CANDLESS, aug1 corner Wood and Water sts

A LARGE CABLE for sale cheap. Apply to SCAIFE & ATKINSON, jy31 First st, between Wood and Market

PEARL ASH—15 casks (Adams') Pearl Ash, superior quality, landing this day by Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale by J & R FLOYD jy31

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 15th of July to the 1st of August, 1849. Persons calling for Letters, will please say they are advertised

Ladie's List.

A

Adams Ellen B — Aitken Margaretta — Allen Georgeanna
Agent Eliza — Allen Jane — Anderson Ellen
Ardess Jane

B

Batchelor Matilda — Bignell Sarah — Brigham Elizabeth
S — Belings Mary F — Brook Drusella
Bailey Harriet — Bishop Mrs John — Brown Sarah J
Baird Eliza D — Black Ann — Brown Barbara
Bail Lantitia — Bliss Miranda — Brown Eliza
Barr Mary S — Bolland Elizabeth — Brown Sarah
Barr Agnes — Bostwick Mary — Brown Charlotte
Bates Lydia 2 — Boyle Mrs — Beerby Amelia
Beatty Mrs — Boyle Grace — Burgett Rachel
Beatty Mary — Bradley Emeline — Burk Julia
Beer Catharine — E — Bush Julia
Belford Mary A — Bradley Frances — Butler Mary Ann
Bergan Sarah — L — Byrne Margaret
Biddle Ann — Branon Mrs

C

Cathcart Mary A — Clanton Harriet — Cox Rachel
Caman Margaret — Clarke Rose Ann — Cox Mary
Cannan Nilly — Clayton Rebecca — Coyle Catharine
Carlisle Sarah — Colier Harmah 2 — Crees Mary
Cassaday Sarah — Collins Sarah — Crowell Pauline
Child Mary — Colton Mary — Cunningham Mary
Chivers Olive — Colville Isabella — Curry Ann
Clear Susan — Connor Sarah — Cusack Mary

D

Dabney Elizabeth — Day Isabella — Downey Ann
Davis Martha L — Delaney Sarah — Duffy Mary
Davis Nancy — Donley Ann Jane — Duncan Mary
Davis Lydia R — Dooney Ann — Dunlop Julia Ann
Davis Mary J — Dorrington Louisa — Dunn Theresa
Davis Jane — J — Durnan Jane
Davidson Mrs E — Dougan Catharine

E

Elder Martha J — Elliott Eliza — Ewer Martha

F

Fagan Mrs E — Fisher Matilda — Fogarty Sarah
Fagg Martha — Fitzpatrick Ann — Foord Mrs
Ferguson Mary — Fleeson Matilda — Fox Mary
Finevfrock Mrs — Fleeson Maria B — Frazier Julia M
Finley Ann — Fleming Sarah — Frew Eliza A
Finn Mrs — Fletcher Mary R — Friel Mrs John

G

Gaino Rebecca — Gillespie Mary A — Greunne Mary A
Gallagher Ann — Given Sarah H — Gurney Hannah
Galloway Margaret — Gormley Margaret — Graham Mary
Gill Mrs — Griffith Kate — Ann
Gregson Bridget — Green Bridget — Graham Sarah J

H

Hanna Rosanna — Hastings M T Mrs — Hill Catharine
Hamshire Elizabeth — Hastings Miriam — Holmes Margaret
Hanna Martha — Hays Mary — Holmes Jane
Hall Margaret — Healy Ann — Hoopt Rachel
Hamilton Sarah — Healy Margaret — House Sidney
Hamilton Miran — Henry Mary — Honser Jeanette
Hare Mary E. — Helfey Mary M — Howett Ann
Hare Sarah Ann — Henderson Hannah — Howard Ann
Harris Rachel — Henderson Mrs — Humberston
Harris Mrs — Henderson Mrs — Humphrey Mary
Harris Elizabeth — Herring Elizabeth — Hunter Nancy
A — Herriot Mary — Hunter Cecelia
Hart Sarah — Heverson Mrs — Hutchison Margaret
Hart Lizzie B — Hobby Mrs — Hughes Margaret
Hasiel Nancy — Higgins Margaret — Hunter Catharine
Hill Rosanna B — M

I

Ingraham Mary J

J

Jacks Ann — Jonner Mary Ann — Jones Mary
Jelley Margaret — Jordon Annie — Johnston Angeline
Jeffers Ellen — Jordon Ann — Johnston Hannah
Jennings Mary J — Jordan Deborah A — Johnston Susan
Jones Maliyan — Jones Margaret

K

Knuman Charlotte — Kelly Judy — Kilgore Lettie
Keller Sarah — Kelly Hannah — King Elizabeth
Keller Prudence — Kennedy Mary — Kinney Ann E
Kellen Mrs D — Kernegan Ellen — Kirk Mary
Kerman Mary

L

Lamburn Jane — Lees Margaret — Logan Mary
Larkin Jane — Lemon M Miss — Lossen Martha
Laughlin Maria — Lewis Mary C — Louther Martha
Lad — Lindsay Sarah — Lovetiger Helen
Lawson Mary — Little Jane — Lyons Mary Ann
A — Livingston Mary — Lyons Henrietta

M

Mc — Meeds Mary — Mularkey Penelope
Mahon Mary L — Middleton Ellen B — pe
Mason Fanny — Miles Susan E — Mulholland Sarah
Mason Eliza — Miles Mary — Mulholland Jane
Mason H Eleanor — Mitchell Ellen — Murdock Mrs S
Mason Catharine — Moore Mary H — Murray Mary E
Martha Ellen

Me

McBain Margaret — McDevit Mary — McGuire Hannah
McCain Mary — McLinks Bridget — McCarty Mary
McClure Ann — McElroy Ellen — McLarmon Mary
McCreath Mrs — McFadden Nancy — McLaughlin Sarah
McCreylin Jane 2 — M
McCutcheon Mary — McFarland Maria — McMullin Mary
J — McGillivary Jane — McMurry Catharine
McCutcheon Jane — McGinley Rosanna — ine
E — McGregor Mary — McNear Mary E
McClelland Sarah — McGowan Margaret — McSpadden Margaret
McClelland Eve — McGregor Mary
ra

N

Nicholson Bridget — Nelson Martha — Nelson Martha
Neal Mrs — W — Nulton Catharine

O

O'Connor Sarah — O'Hadion Susan — Owens Nancy
O'Hear Ann — Orr Louisa

P

Palmer Sarah — Pearson Elizabeth — Pettigrew Mrs
Patrick Mrs E S — N — Phillips Eliza
Patterson Jane — Peters Adelia F — Potter Ellen
Patterson Mary — Pierson Sarah — Price Sarah
Patterson Leonora — Peterson Marcaretta — Priestly Grace
Perkins Eleanor A

Q

Quann Ellen L — Quinn Mary 2

R

Ragen Catharine — Reed Rebecca — Robinson
Ralph Sarah — A — Robinson Jane
Ramsey Elizab