# 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 specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.


FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

**Democratic Whig Nominations,**

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ZACHARY TAYLOR,**

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**MILLARD FILLMORE,**

OF NEW YORK.

**ELECTORAL TICKET.**

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN, of Washington

JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Joseph G. Clarkson, | 13. Henry Johnson, |
| 2. John P. Wetherill, | 14. William Colder, |
| 3. James M. Davis, | 15. William M'Ilvaine, |
| 4. Thos. W. Duffield, | 16. Charles W. Fisher, |
| 5. Daniel O. Hitner, | 17. Andrew G. Curtin, |
| 6. Joshua Dungan, | 18. Thos. R. Davidson, |
| 7. John D. Steele, | 19. Joseph Markle, |
| 8. John Landis, | 20. Daniel Agnew, |
| 9. Joseph Schmucker, | 21. Andrew Loomis, |
| 10. Charles Snyder, | 22. Richard Irvin, |
| 11. William G. Hurley, | 23. Thomas S. Sill, |
| 12. Francis Tyler, | 24. Sam'l A. Purviance. |

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

**NER MIDDLESWARTH,**

OF UNION COUNTY.

**Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.**

FOR CONGRESS,

**MOSES HAMPTON,**

OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

LEWIS C. NOBLE, of Indiana.
CHRISTIAN SNIVELY, of Wilkins.
M. SWARTZWELDER, of Pittsburgh
HENRY LARGE, of Mifflin.

RECORDER,

HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.

REGISTER,

JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

AUDITOR,

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

**THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.**

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subjects of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor." "The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest, for, in the language of the great Washington, 'why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground.'" Z. TAYLOR.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

**The Railroad West.**

Is there not danger that, in the excitement which prevails with regard to politics, the subject of our Railroad may be neglected? If ever our cities had a stake in any enterprise, they have in the contemplated Railroad. The one which is to connect us with Philadelphia is rapidly progressing, and will certainly be completed. But we have often thought, that our citizens were but partially alive to the vast importance of connecting ourselves with the great west, by as many links, and as rapidly as possible.

We do not think it is a matter of any particular importance as to what points we make. Only let a communication be opened with Central Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and an incalculable amount of trade will be secured. If any one will only look at the maps of these States, they will see that the route through Pittsburgh, is altogether the most direct they can ever have to the East. The products of this immensely fertile region, would of themselves afford a business which would yield a large per centage on the capital employed. That some idea of what this business would now be, were there the necessary communication, we offer the following statistics.

Knox county, a medium sized county, is situated near the centre of Ohio, and is as yet but partially improved. In 1845 the state of trade in that county was as follows:

| EXPORTS. | | IMPORTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour | 91,000 bbls | Md'ze, &c. | 3,625,000 lbs |
| Wheat | 250,000 bus | Bbls. of Salt | 5,000 |
| Pork | 4,000 bbls | | |
| Lard | 400 " | | |
| Tobacco | 396,750 lbs | | |
| Wool | 150,000 " | | |
| Butter | 100,000 " | | |
| Pot & Pearl Ashes, | 40,000 " | | |
| Flax Seed, | 30,000 " | | |
| Grass Seed, | 40,000 " | | |
| Hogs driven from Co. | 8,000 | | |
| Beef cattle, | 4,000 | | |

In this same county, there were no less than 4[illegible] Flouring Mills, 97 Saw Mills, 11 Carding and Fulling Mills, 5 Woolen Factories, 3 Founderies, 1 Wire Factory, and 4 Oil Mills, in full operation.

From these statistics, it is easy to be seen what an immense trade would be secured to a [illegible] way, extending from Pittsburgh through the centre of the above named States.

IT IS WITH SINCERE REGRET, that we are compelled to say, that mob-law reigned triumphant in Allegheny city yesterday, for the particulars of which we refer to our local head. A portion of the Factory Operatives who preferred to go to work at their old hours, rather than stand out longer, were ejected by lawless violence from their lawful employment, and their persons treated with indignity. The established city and county authorities were resisted and set at nought, the property of peaceful and respected citizens was wantonly injured or destroyed, and two persons badly wounded and their lives endangered, while in the assertion of their rights, and in the discharge of their duties.

Some persons may suppose that Factory owners are alone interested, and selfishly fold their arms, and leave them to struggle out of their difficulties as best they may. This is a great mistake. Every citizen of the county is deeply and permanently interested in the preservation of order, and the protection of life and property. The same lawless spirit which now molests the Factory owners, and oppresses the helpless operatives, whose inclinations or necessities lead them to go to work, encouraged by success and silent acquiescence, may be exhibited in other forms, more dangerous and alarming to the community. Every man who pays a tax for protection, ought to be protected, and if the arm of the Sheriff is too weak, through the indifference of the public, to preserve private property, the Treasury of the county will have to bear the burden.

The Factory Operatives, in standing out for ten hours a day, are only asserting their undoubted rights. They have a right to refuse to work more than ten, or eight hours if they choose to do so—but they have no right to interfere with those who think differently. They then go beyond right, and become oppressors—tyranizers over others. Every person engaged in the riots yesterday has outraged the rights of society, is indictable, and should be held responsible. As far as the facts can be ascertained, they should be condignly punished, as a warning to the lawless, in all future attempts to abridge the rights and privileges of the community.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.—Gov. JOHNSTON has entered upon the duties of his high office at Harrisburgh. He has selected as his Secretary of State TOWNSEND HAINES, Esq., of Chester county. Of this selection, the North American remarks:

"We regard this choice as eminently fortunate. No citizen of Eastern Pennsylvania enjoys in a higher degree the esteem of the public, or has more justly earned the respect and confidence of those who know him most intimately. Of wide attainments—ample experience—enlarged knowledge—extended intercourse with public men and public affairs; he will bring to the aid of his chief a mind richly stored with useful information—a pen at once ready and eloquent, and a reputation of unsullied integrity. With such men as these at its head, we may safely congratulate our glorious, but long-suffering Commonwealth, on the prospect of a new and brighter day in its political history."

The office of Attorney General has, it is said, been tendered to Hon. James Cooper, of Adams county.

**The Territorial Bill.**

The last day and night this bill was before the Senate, it sat *twenty-one hours*, all attempts to adjourn by the opponents of the bill being voted down. Towards daylight, on Thursday morning, the Senate commenced voting on the amendments, but all were voted down, except the following, offered by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, which passed by 31 to 19, to wit:

Mr. Johnson, of Md., moved to amend the bill in the 24th and 26th sections, by inserting the following words after the words which empower the Legislature to pass any law

"Except only that, in all cases involving title to lands, the said courts of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy. And except, also that a writ of error or appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the said Supreme Court created by this act or any judge thereof, or of the District Courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom."

And at seven minutes before 8 A. M., (Thursday morning) after a continuous session of twenty-one hours, the Senate adjourned till Friday, after having passed the bill.

On Friday, the following action was had on the bill in the House of Representatives

OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The bill from the Senate to establish Territorial Governments in Oregon, California and New Mexico, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. Boyd moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stephens moved to lay the bill on the table, and on that he called for the yeas and nays.

The Speaker stated the questions as they were submitted, amidst cries of "yeas and nays," and great confusion.

Mr. Petit desired to inquire whether if the House should negative these motions, it would be in order to move to refer the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, asked for a call of the House; and on that he asked for the yeas and nays. ["Oh no; no yeas and nays; there is no objection!"]

Mr. Boyd contended that these motions were all out of order: for, since he moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, he had not yielded the floor for a single instant. He was on the floor when the gentleman from Georgia moved to lay the bill on the table.

The Speaker said, then all the motions but that which was made by the gentleman from Kentucky, were superseded, and the question would be on the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boyd begged to express the hope that, tho' there might be a majority here against this bill, important as was the object to be gained by it, yet he trusted in God they would not give it the go by by laying it on the table. If they could not agree on the passage of that particular measure, in the name of their common constituents, he appealed to them to try to agree upon something else that will settle this vexed question and give peace to the country. He rose simply to make these remarks, and he hoped they would have some influence with a majority of this body. That was all he had now to say, and he moved a call of the House.

Mr. McClernand said, by the permission of the gentleman from Kentucky, he desired to make one or two observations.

Mr. Boyd would withdraw the motion for a call of the House, if the gentleman from Illinois would renew it.

Mr. McClernand promised to do so, and was then permitted to proceed. He said the question involved in this bill was one of the most momentous character. It was one which deeply involved the peace of the country and our republican institutions. It was important in another point of view. We have just now emerged from a war of two years' duration, during which time a large amount of public treasure has been expended, and much valuable blood has been shed. Among the results of that war we have acquired extensive territory in California and New Mexico, which is of great value; and now the question presents itself, shall the fruits of this war, which have cost so much blood and treasure, be thrown away, or shall they be secured and perpetuated in possession of the people of the United States by the passage of this or some other bill which may meet more general acceptance? He should vote against the motion to lay on the table. He now renewed the motion for the call of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, desired to make a few remarks, with the permission of the gentleman from Illinois—only five words.

Mr. McClernand would assent, if the gentleman from Indiana would renew the motion for a call of the House.

M. Smith acceded to the terms, and then said he should be entirely satisfied to have the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, if he thought any good would result from giving it that direction. But he was thoroughly convinced that the reference of that bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union would but protract the session of Congress, without producing any beneficial results whatever. He was willing to avow that he was opposed to this bill, decidedly and uncompromisingly. He was willing to settle the vexed question of slavery in the Territories on any fair and unobjectionable grounds; but he utterly and entirely denied that this bill held out any promise of a settlement of the question. If that bill should become the law of the land, so far from settling the agitation which prevails through the country, and calming the troubled waters, it will only add to the existing agitation, and increase the difficulties by which it is surrounded. Was there ever a compromise heard of in which a people's rights and interests were direct antipodes of each other? Yet such was the compromise of this bill. Its Southern advocates contended that it would be the means of extending slavery over that territory, in which slavery did not now exist; and if that was its character, he should not give it his sanction.

Ask some of its Southern Senatorial Advocates why they supported the passage of this bill, and they replied that, under its operation, they would be entitled to carry their slaves to this territory.—Ask what were the grounds on which those from the North gave it their support, and they were told on the contrary, that slavery would be excluded.—Was there, then, any compromise in that? None. It was only increasing the difficulties and agitation, which must exist, with no prospect of settlement.—He did not desire to see Congress adjourn without affording those Territories some appropriate government. He asked the House this morning for leave to report bills to provide a government for each of these Territories, but gentlemen on the other side of the House objected to it. He had such bills now drawn up to provide for territorial governments for California and New Mexico.—They had already a bill before them to establish a territorial government for Oregon.

Mr. Cathcart said he withdrew his objection.

Mr. Smith. The gentleman withdrew his objection. Well, he hoped hereafter that he should have an opportunity to present, and that the House would consent to receive his report, and that before Congress adjourned, it would pass those bills. He was as desirous as any individual that they should be passed, and territorial governments in these Territories be established; but he saw no good that could result either to the South or to the North, or to any portion of this country, by wasting time at this late period of the session in a fruitless discussion of the bill before them. It had already been fully discussed, not in the House, yet in the hearing of every member of the House, and the mind of every one of them was made up respecting it. He hoped, therefore, they should come to a decisive test vote.

Mr. Houston, of Delaware. Will my honorable friend from Indiana, [Mr. Smith,] allow me to make a single remark, or rather to propound a single inquiry to him? I do not, I can assure you, desire at this time, to say any thing, either one way or the other, in regard to the supposed merits or demerits of the bill now before us. I do not propose, at this preliminary stage of the matter, to enter upon a general discussion of the provisions of the bill, as my honorable friend seems inclined to do, but I wish to make one suggestion for his consideration, and for the consideration of every honorable member on this floor, and it is this: Is it just, is it fair, to force this measure to a final decision in this House without affording ample time for the consideration and discussion of it? For my own part, I am free to say that I am not prepared to vote either for or against this bill without an opportunity to assign my reasons for it; and I would respectfully ask if it is honorable, if it is magnanimous, in the House to compel members to act upon this, by far the most important and momentous question which has been presented for our consideration during the present Congress, without a full, free and fair opportunity to weigh and discuss it? For my own part, I am free to confess, as I have already stated, that I am not prepared to vote upon it until I have had an opportunity of making known the opinions which will govern and control my action in relation to it, and I trust it will not be pressed to a decision at this moment.

Mr. Smith did not yield the floor to the gentleman from Delaware to make a speech. He did not intend to make a speech himself. ["Make your motion."] He did not desire any debate upon this question, and he hoped no debate would rise upon it. In order to test the sense of members of the House, he would move to lay the bill on the table, and then comply with his promise to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. McClernand] by moving a call of the House.

[Great excitement and confusion.]

Mr. Bayly asked the gentleman from Indiana to withdraw that motion. [Most emphatic "noes" from all parts of the House.] There had been unfair remarks made against this bill. [Loud cries of "order."]

Mr. Bayly, [greatly excited,] appealed to the gentleman from Indiana. [Renewed cries of "order."

Mr. McLane rose to a point of order.

The Speaker said the Chair would receive no suggestion of order until the House came to order itself, and gentlemen took their seats.

Order having been partially restored—

Mr. McLane stated his point of order to be that it was not competent for the gentleman from Indiana to submit two motions at once—the motion to lay on the table and the motion for a call of the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Smith moved a call of the House alone.

The call was ordered, and the roll having been called through, 209 members answered to their names.

Mr. Ashmun moved to dispense with further proceedings in the call. Agreed to.

Mr. Ashmun inquired of the Chair whether the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) had not moved to lay the bill upon the table?

The Chair replied that the gentleman had made such a motion, supposing at the time that he was entitled to the floor; but another gentleman having stated that he had not relinquished the floor, the motion of the gentleman from Georgia had of course been pronounced out of order.

Mr. Stephens here said that he admitted, with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Boyd,) that this bill was connected with a question of the deepest interest; but he could not believe, as he seemed to do, that its passage would secure peace and quiet to the country: if he did he should be willing to protract this session indefinitely till it was passed. But, as he read the bill, all it did was merely to postpone the question, not to settle it, or give any peace to the country. The session was already of unusual length; he thought it was time they should go home. He had no belief that the question could be settled during the present session;—and, wishing to bring it to a test vote, he would move to lay the bill on the table.

A shout was raised from all quarters for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingham, Blanchard, Boyden, Buckner, Butler, Canby, Clapp, Collamer, Collins, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Crozier, Darling, Dickey, Dixon, Donnell, Duer, Daniel Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, Nathan K. Hall, Hammons, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henley, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenkins, Kellogg, D. P. King, Lahm, William T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Lincoln, Lord, Lynde, Maclay, McClelland, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Nes, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Pendleton, Petrie, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Shirrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Smart, C. B. Smith, Robert Smith, Truman Smith, Starkweather, Stephens, Andrew Stewart, Chas. E. Stuart, Strohm, Strong, Tallmadge, Taylor, James Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, John B. Thompson, William Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wiley, Wilmot—112.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Bayly, Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Bocock, Botts, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Charles Brown, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, Cathcart, Chapman, Franklin Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Clingman, Howell Cobb, W. R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Crisfield, Daniel, Dickinson, Alexander Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fulton, Gayle, Gentry, Goggin, Green, W. P. Hall, Harlason, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, George S. Houston, John W. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Jameson, A. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Thomas Butler King, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, McClernand, M'Dowell, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Outlaw, Petit, Peyton, Pilsbury, Preston, Rhett, Richardson, Richey, Robinson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Shepherd, Simpson, Sims, Stanton, Thibodaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, R. A. Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Turner, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Williams, Woodward—97.

Mr. Pollock moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. White moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

On which motion the yeas and nays were taken and resulted as follows:

AYES, 114—NAYS, 96.

The Bill has thus been defeated for this session at least, and doubtless for ever. We are rather gratified, than otherwise at this result. Much as we desire to see so exciting a question settled, and the danger resulting from its continued agitation for ever removed, yet the developements resulting from the discussion of the bill have convinced us that it would not operate as we at first hoped, to prevent entirely the extension of Slavery into the acquired territories, and that it would much less tend to allay excitement and agitation. The South must by this time be convinced that the North will submit to nothing short of an entire exemption of the new territories from the curse of Slavery, and we hope it will prudently give up the fruitless struggle.

The following summary of votes, on laying on the table, we take from the Washington Union.

SUMMARY OF VOTES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YEAS | | 112 |
| Northern Democrats, | 31 | |
| " Whigs, | 73 | |
| Southern | 8 | |
| | —112 | |
| Southern Democrats, | NONE. | |
| NAYS | | 97 |
| Southern Democrats, | 49 | |
| Northern | 21 | |
| Southern Whigs, | 27 | |
| | —97 | |
| Northern Whigs, | NONE. | |

## GAMBLING—IN FOUR SCENES.

SCENE FIRST.

A genteel coffee-house, whose human screen conceals a line of Grenadier Bottles, and hides respectable blushes from impertinent eyes. There is a quiet little room opening out of the bar, and here sit four jovial youths. The cards are out, the wines are in. The fourth is a reluctant hand; he does not love drink, nor approve the game. He anticipates and fears the result of both. Why is he here? He is a whole-souled fellow, and is afraid to seem ashamed of any fashionable gaiety. He will sip his wine on the importunity of a friend newly come to town, and is too polite to spoil that friend's pleasure by refusing a part in the game. They sit, shuffle, deal; the night wears on, the clock telling no tale of passing hours, the prudent liquor fiend has made it safely dumb. The night is getting cold; its dark air grows fresher; the east is gray; the drinking and gaming and high-furious laughter are over, and the youths wending homeward. What says conscience? No matter what it says; they did not hear, and we will not. Whatever was said, it was very shortly answered thus: "This has not been gambling, all were gentlemen; there was no cheating, simply a convivial meeting. No stakes, except the bills incident to the entertainment. If any body blames a young man for a little innocent exhilaration on a special occasion, he is a superstitious old bigot, let him croak." Such a garnished name is made the text to justify the whole round of gambling. Let us then look at

SCENE SECOND.

In a room so silent that there is no sound except the shrill cock crowing the morning, the forgotten candles burning dimly over the long and lengthened wick, sit four men. Carved marble could not be more motionless, save their hands. Pale, watchful, though weary—their eyes pierce the cards, or furtively read each other's faces. Hours have passed over them thus. At length they rise without words; some with a satisfaction that only makes their faces brightly haggard, scrape off the piles of money; others, dark, sullen, silent, fierce, move slowly away from their lost money. The darkest and fiercest of the four is the young friend who first sat down to make out the game. He will never sit down so innocently again. What says he to his conscience now? "I have a right to gamble; I have a right to be damned, too, if I choose;—whose business is it?"

SCENE THIRD.

Years have passed. He has seen his youth ruined, at the first expostulation, then with only silent regret, the consenting to take part of the spoils he had himself decoyed, duped, and stripped them without mercy.—Go with me into that dilapidated house, not far from the landing at New Orleans. Look into that dirty room. Around a broken table, sitting upon boxes, kegs or rickety chairs, see a filthy crew dealing cards, smouched with tobacco, grease and liquor. One has a private face, burnished and burnt with brandy, a lock of grizzly, matted hair, half covering his villain eyes, which glare out like a wild beast's from a thicket. Close by him wheezes a white-faced, dropsical wretch, vermin covered and stenchful. A scoundrel Spaniard and a burly negro (the jollies of the four) complete the group.—They have spectators—drunken sailors, and ogling, thieving, drinking women, who should have died long ago, when all that was womanly died. Here, hour draws on hour, sometimes with brutal laughter, sometimes with threat, and oath and uproar. The last few stolen dollars lost, temper too, each charges the other with cheating, and high words ensue, and blows, the whole gang burst out of the door, beating, biting, scratching, and rolling over in the dust. The worst, the fiercest, the most drunken of the four, is our friend who began by making up the game.

SCENE FOURTH.

Upon this bright day, stand with me, if you would be sick of humanity, and look over that multitude of men kindly gathered to see a murderer hung. At last a guarded car drags on a thrice guarded wretch. At the gallows ladder his courage fails. His coward feet refuse to ascend—dragged up, he is supported by bustling officials—his brain reels, his eyes swim, while the mock minister utters a final prayer by his leaden ear. The prayer is said, the noose is fixed, the signal is given—a shudder runs through the crowd as he swings free. After a moment his convulsed limbs stretch down and hang heavily and still; and he who began to gamble to make out a game, and ended in stabbing an enraged victim whom he had fleeced, has here played his last game—himself the stake.—*Rev. H. W. Beecher.*

EVERY man has just as much vanity as he lacks understanding.

**Local Affairs.**

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

**Factory Riots.**

Yesterday, our sister city, Allegheny, was the scene of another of those Factory riots which rendered her somewhat notorious two years ago.—Ever since the first of July, when the "Ten Hour Law," as it is called, went into operation, the Cotton Factories in that city have been standing idle, the operatives, as they have a right to do, standing out for the ten hours, and the Factory proprietors, asserting their inability, on the ten hour system, to compete with eastern mills which work twelve hours.

A portion of the hands are willing to go to work, at the old time, and had entered into a contract so to do, as the law provides, and yesterday (Monday) morning, the Penn Factory was started with a respectable number of hands, though not full. Those of the Operatives favorable to standing out, together with a crowd of men and boys not connected with the factories, gathered around the mill, and throughout the forenoon contented themselves with no further demonstrations than the throwing of a stone through the windows occasionally, and shouting and hooting at those within. They were waiting for the dinner hour to arrive, when they expected the hands working would go home to dine as usual. But in this they were mistaken. They had brought their dinners with them, and when the factory stopped, the doors were not opened, and no one came out. The fury of the rioters then broke loose, and an attack was made on the fence, both in the rear of the building on Isabella street, and on the river front. The fence soon gave way, when the crowd rushed into the yard, and commenced an attack upon the doors with axes and poles. One of the doors soon yielded to the blows of the infuriated Amazons, and the rioters carried the factory by storm. All the other doors were immediately thrown open, and the building was soon filled with the rioters, who commenced throwing out of the windows the dinners of the work hands, together with bobbins, &c.—Through the exertions of some men who had influence with the attacking party, a line was formed, and the hands who had been at work were permitted to pass out, amidst the shouts, and jeers, and scoffs of the rioters. Having thus succeeded in their object, by putting a stop to work in the mill, the rioters retired to the streets again, where they hung around the mill the most of the afternoon, regaled with an occasional harrangue by their leaders, and one or more fights.

The Mayor of the city and police, and the Sheriff of the county, with his posse, were present, but were wholly unable to protect the property, or to prevent the rioters from obtaining entrance. We regret to hear that Mr. LOGAN, one of the proprietors of the Mill, was badly injured by a cut or blow in the face, and that Mr. WEIGLEY, one of the Mayor's Police, was quite seriously injured, by blows and cuts with knives. The windows in the east end of the building are pretty badly shattered, and we understand, some warps, &c., were cut.—The machinery, we believe is not injured, except by the stones, rotten eggs, &c., which came through the windows.

AT a meeting of the factory operators, convened at the Market House in Allegheny city last evening, it was, at the suggestion of the proprietors of several of the factories, resolved that a committee consisting of two males and two females, be appointed from each factory to wait upon the proprietors of all the cotton factories, for the purpose of an amicable settlement of existing difficulties.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kinsloe and others, and every thing passed off in good order.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The School Directors of the Fourth Ward in this city, have contracted with Messrs. Abram and Isaac Patterson, to build their new school house. It is to be a splendid building, and will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the Ward. The contract price is $71[illegible].

CURE FOR POTATO ROT.—A perfect cure for the potato disease has at last been discovered, and applied to the crop in Germany. Dr. Klotsch, of Berlin, has received a reward of $1,400 from the Prussian Government for the discovery. The same manner of preventing the disease was discovered nearly at the same time by the celebrated Professor Liebig, but Dr. Klotsch has tested it for the space of three years successfully and on a large scale. The plan is to pinch off about half an inch from the top of the plant when it has reached a height of 6 to 9 inches, and to repeat the same operation ten or eleven weeks after the time of planting, on all the stems of the plant.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.—Mrs. Child very sensibly remarks:—"I never knew a marriage expressly for money, that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are constantly playing the same unlucky game. I believe that men more frequently marry for love than women, because women think they will never have a better chance, and dread being dependant. Such marriages, no doubt, sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a greater number would have been far happier single. If I may judge by my observation in such matters, marrying for a home is a most tiresome way of getting a living."

THE SOAP PLANT.—At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club, in New York, Lieut. W. A. Bartlett, U. S. N., presented two bulbs of the *Amole*, or Soap Plant, of California. The bulbs are used throughout California, for washing every description of clothing, in cold running water. In using them as soap, the women cut off the roots from the bulbs and rub them on the clothes, and a rich and strong lather is formed, which cleanses most thoroughly. To propagate the plant, the bulbs are set in a moist, rich soil, and grow most luxuriantly in the soft bottoms of valleys bordering on running streams.

WELCOME NEWS.—What news so welcome to the prisoner as that there is a hand stretched forth to break his chains? what intelligence so cheering to the sick, as that the physician has a remedy for his disease? and what tidings so delightful to the startled and trembling sinner, as that there is One who shall save his people from their sins?—*Cunningham.*

FINISHING HIS STUDIES.—It is related of Dr. Rush, that several young physicians were conversing in his presence, and one of them said: "When I finished my studies ——" "When you *finished* your studies?" said the Doctor abruptly: "why you must be a happy man to have finished so young; I do not expect to finish mine while I live."—*Exchange.*

ACTIVE, industrious exercise always dispels suicidal inclinations.


☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the following are the actual qualities of a 3s. bottle of JONES' Coral Hair Restorative. If they doubt our word, they cannot these highly respectable citizens, who have tried it:
Mr. Geo. Beckett, 41 Elm st, New York.
Mrs. Matilda Reeves, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
Mr. Wm. Tompkins, 92 King st, New York.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, Montour's Island.
H. E. Cullen, late barber steamboat 8 America
And more than a hundred others state, though this must suffice, that it will force the hair to grow on the head or face, stop it falling off, strengthen the roots, removing scurf and dandruff from the roots, and making light, red or gray hair assume a fine dark look, and keeping dry, harsh or wiry hair moist, soft, clean and beautiful, a very, very long time. Sold at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty st. jy18

IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED—Say all who ever used M'Lane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent: "SALUBRIA, CHEMUNG CO. N. Y., Feb. 28th, 1848.
J. Kidd & Co.—When your agent was here I had just opened, and he left but a few dozen of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going off very fast, and thus far it has given good satisfaction, and has proved to be just what the public wants, and we have got it agoing, and I do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When your agent was here, I think he told me some place to send if I should want more, but if he did, I have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order for me six dozen more on the receipt of this.
PETER FRYER."
For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co, 60 wood street. [illegible]

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy, yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true JONES' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 89 Liberty street. mar24

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If 'tis thus, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as this hair of mine;
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st. jy18d&wly


**County Convention.**

[illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

**AMUSEMENTS.**

[illegible]

## FANCY DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

## STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]