THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

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☞ ADVERTISERS ARE CURNESTLY requested to hand in their favors before 3 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. MCKENNAN, of Washington.
JOHN P. SANDERSON, of Lebanon.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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

HEZEKIAH NIXON, of Lower St. Clair.

REGISTER.

JOHN SCOTT, of Ross.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

DANIEL MCURDY, of Elizabeth Borough.

JOHN K. FOSTER, of Baldwin.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE TEN HOUR SYSTEM, &c.

A WORD TO THE FACTORY OPERATIVES.

We claim to be as much the friend of the 'ten hour system,' and of your *rights* and *interests* as the noisiest of the orators who nightly declaim to you; and we therefore with confidence ask for our view of the question at issue between you and the proprietors of the cotton mills, a calm and dispassionate consideration.

Your *right* to stand out for the ten hours is unquestioned. It is your privilege to say what length of time you will work, and what time you will not work. Any one who should, by violence to your persons, or by intimidation, compel you to work a different time than the one you yourself chose, would be guilty of one of the most serious offences. It would, in fact, be reducing you to slavery. Now, this very offence, some of you have been guilty of; for others have just as much a right to say they *will* work twelve hours, as you have that you *will not*. Neither does it follow that twelve hour workers are deserving of your contempt and execration, as your orators would have you believe. Their necessities may be greater than yours, or they may very honestly believe that it is the best, and only course practicable.

Your *right* to demand ten hours and to refuse to work any other being conceded, the question *arises* is it your *interest* so to do. You have the right to demand five hours; but would it be wise to do so? If there were any prospect of your getting ten hours by standing out, we should advise by all means to hold out. No one would be more rejoiced than we to see ten or even eight hours the rule throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. But a careful examination of the subject convinces us that this desirable change is not at present practicable, if it ever shall be. New England works twelve hours;—her products come into this market in direct competition with our own. Your orators admit that the proposed reduction of time would amount to about 17 per cent. upon the production of the mill. It would in fact, we believe, all things being taken into account, amount to 23 per cent. But they contend that the profits being about 50 per cent. upon the capital invested, the deduction might still be afforded, and yet leave sufficient profit.

Now this matter of profit is most grossly exaggerated, we cannot but believe wilfully, for the purpose of inflaming your resentments. In New England, under a good and wise law, the operatives are very commonly proprietors also, and share in the profits, which are annually published. We have not the returns by us, but we are very confident that the dividend of factories running on plain goods has never lately exceeded 6 per cent. per annum on the capital invested. Just simple interest. It is not pretended that the factories here are conducted with more skill than those of New England. Now deduct the 17 per cent. loss which your orators allow would result from working shorter hours, and what is left to the proprietor? A *loss* unquestionably. Under these circumstances, we think it may be safely concluded that the proprietors *cannot* run less time than their New England brethren. Now is it wise, or useful, or for your interest, to contend against *impossibilities?* We think not.

A word as to the "contracts" about which there has been a great deal of very pernicious, as well as very silly declamation. The law enacts that the employer cannot run 12 hours without a written agreement to that effect. Before it was passed a verbal or tacit agreement was all that was necessary. Your relation to the employer under one form of contract is precisely the same as under the other. You can leave his employment whenever you please, with as little formality under the new, as under the old law. All you promise is that you will, for the present, consider twelve hours a day's work. The talk in which your orators indulge, about slavery, and about selling to slavery, is degrading and insulting to you, and presumes very largely upon your ignorance. There are no slaves in Pennsylvania, neither can there be. You were not slaves under the old law, and the Legislature had no sort of intention of making you such under the new.

One of the charges alleged against your employers is, that they have gone into the newspapers with their statement, while you are precluded from doing the same on account of the expense. Now we promise you that, while we will make your employers pay for every line published in our paper, we will publish your replies, of equal length for nothing. Always supposing of course, that they shall be argumentative, and reserving to ourselves the right to stop the discussion, whenever we think it has ceased to be useful. There is no occasion for anger, and passion on either side, and there would be none, were it not fostered by persons, who, we cannot but think, are more anxious to distinguish themselves, than to promote your true interests. Their meetements, and inflammatory harangues have already had one disastrous result, and it would be well, we think, for you, if calmer counsels should hereafter prevail.

The New York Express publishes two Secret Circulars, which have lately been issued from the Locofoco head quarters at Washington, which show that the most desperate means will be resorted to by the Locofocos to secure the election of Cass, and if the Whigs are not more alive and active, a march will be stolen upon them. Whigs rely entirely too much upon their confident belief that Taylor will certainly be elected, and they make no efforts to secure the result. This injudicious confidence may be found to be fatal when too late. What is doing by our Rough and Ready Clubs here? What to circulate documents, campaign papers, &c., and what to hold meetings, and secure a general organization?

GEN. MARKLE.—The Westmoreland Intelligencer states, from a reliable source, that, whilst General Markle is grateful for the kind partiality of his friends, he is, nevertheless, firmly resolved, in his course, not to yield his assent, under any circumstances, to have his name brought before the Whig Convention for a nomination for Governor.

DAILY MAIL TO SALEM.—We are pleased to learn from the Salem (Ohio) Journal, that steps are to have a daily mail from Pittsburgh. Salem has long needed this improvement, and we are gratified that they have succeeded in securing it.

The Tariff of 1846.

We find daily accumulate, showing that if General Cass is elected President, Pennsylvania *interests will be prostrate at*. The downward tendency of our manufacturing interests are enough to strike alarm to the hearts of all dependants, in any measure, upon the prosperity of our iron, cotton and woollen manufactures. Yesterday we reverted to this subject, and gave some facts. To-day, we add the following, from the Philadelphia News, and ask the candid attention of every man not wholly besotted by his attachments to party. American manufacturers, artizans, mechanics and farmers, are *robbed of the rewards of their labor*, by the Tariff of 1846,—there is no safety but in its repeal, and the substitution of the Tariff of 1842.

We perceive by a statement in Wilmer and Smith's European Times, that in the three weeks from 19th of June, to the 10th of July, there were exported from Liverpool 16,453 tons of iron, 12,613 OF WHICH WAS SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES. To the British Possessions, 1,260 tons. TO ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD 1,610 tons.

Eighty-two and an half per cent. of all the iron exported from Liverpool for those three weeks being sent in here to the great injury of our iron works! And this entirely owing to the Tariff of 1846.

Let us examine this advalorem Tariff, and see how it works. In June, 1824, *bar iron*, in England was seven pounds sterling per ton. In January, 1825, it was fourteen pounds—and it fell in the same year to ten pounds. In 1826, 1827, it was nine pounds, while it fell in 1832, to £4,15. In June, 1844, the price was six pounds, in July £7,15, in October, £8,15, in December, £10. Thus it will be seen that in 1832, 30 per ct. duty, would have produced $6,54 per ton, while in December, 1834, it would have been $14,40, and in January, 1824, $20,16.

When the tariff of 1846 was passed, it was £11 per ton, and by last accounts, it was £6. Thus the duty on bar iron was £16,50 per ton, when Mr. Walker made his Tariff, and it has fallen now to $9 per ton.

We invite the attention of our laboring men to this iniquitous fraud practiced upon them, showing, as it does, that their labor is left entirely at the mercy of British laws, and British trade.

What is Iron? Is not a value nearly all in labor, and agricultural products?—for of what materials is iron composed? Coal, limestone, iron ores, sand and fine clay. To produce the thirteen thousand tons in a year, at one man to every twenty tons, would be six hundred and fifty men; and we learn from competent authority that this is about the average, one man to every twenty tons by the charcoal iron, and one to every twenty four tons by the anthracite coal. This is, however, only to convert it into pig metal. But this thirteen thousand tons was of every description of iron—bar, hoops, sheets, boiler plate, nails, casdings, railway iron, &c., which would much more than double the hands to be employed. But call it double, and it would give us thirteen hundred men, allowing a wife and three children dependent on each, and would make in three weeks, six thousand five hundred persons in the United States, deprived of their means of support for one year, to support the same number in England.

Surely there needs no argument to show what a wicked fraud was practised when our laboring men were told that Mr. Polk was a better tariff man than Mr. Clay.

Nor is this, which takes place in iron, any thing more than one item of the iniquitous advalorem tariff of 1846. It is the same thing in cotton and woollen goods, with which the whole country is now flooded, and which do not remit the cost, but which must be sold, and thus the United States is made the common sewer for all the refuse goods of English manufacture, because the lower they are charged, the less duty they pay. One invoice is made out to enter them by, and another to sell them. The revenue is thus grossly defrauded, and our working men cheated of their wages. This it is, that causes all the trouble, and until this is remedied by specific duties, our working men will be greatly disappointed, if they think and State laws can relieve them.

A Newspaper.

A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he enjoyed is ended: but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be enjoyed anew, and to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or two men, it is the wisdom of the age, and of the past ages too.

A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the time in general information, besides they never think much, or find much to talk about. And then there are little ones growing up in ignorance, without any taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there is the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her, or divert her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who, then, would be without a newspaper?—*Benj. Franklin.*

The foregoing opinion was expressed by one of the wisest men our country has ever produced.—Dr. Franklin never received much education, but he was a sound thinker, a careful observer of men, and withal, very intelligent. His mind was well stored with facts, and these facts were so assorted and arranged, as always to be ready for use. The consequence was, few men had more practical influence than he had.

In every situation of life, in office and as a private citizen—in the public councils, and among his neighbors—at home and abroad, he was universally respected and confided in. Now we do not expect every man to be a Franklin, but it is in the power of every man and every woman to become intelligent, and this will add very much to a person's influence. Indeed without it no man can expect much influence for good. But to become really intelligent, it is necessary to keep a run of what is transpiring in our own, and foreign countries.—In no other way can a man keep himself up with the age in which he lives, and be prepared to act with credit to himself, and benefit to others, his part in the world. And we feel no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that one good Newspaper, carefully read, will do more to make a man intelligent, than the reading of many books. There is nothing in the way of discovery, of invention, no new theories in religion or politics—no movement touching the happiness of national, social or individual life which are not carefully noted, closely scrutinized and fully discussed. In this way truth is brought to light and error is exposed. Well and truly does Dr. Franklin say:—"A newspaper is not the wisdom of one man, or of two men; it is the wisdom of one age, and of the past ages too."

A Western Railroad,

Some days ago we called attention to a few statistical facts respecting the trade which a rail road from this city—through central Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois would secure. Our object was to show that the road would be well supported by the ordinary business which it would have in the way of transporting produce and goods. This fact is fully established by the success of the road from Sandusky to Mansfield. Sandusky, being upon the Lake is a convenient depot from which the produce of the country is shipped for the East. The road which commences at that place, terminates at Mansfield, the county seat of Richland County, and distant from Sandusky between fifty and sixty miles. Almost its only business has thus far been to carry the surplus products of a few counties to the Lake; and yet, the first year of its operations, it has paid expenses, and six per cent. on the capital invested. The second year it did much more than this. It is now doing a large and profitable business; and yet the travel is but small, barely sufficient, with the carrying of the mail, to keep up a single daily coach from Mansfield to Columbus, the Capital of the State. But, should a rail road be made from our city, through the center of Ohio, it would not only secure an immense carrying business, but would draw a vast amount of travel. We have not time to dwell longer upon this matter at present. We hope, however, that our citizens will direct their thoughts to the subject.

COMING RIGHT.—The Canton, Ohio, Repository, states that Benj. F. Wade, Esq., one of the most prominent men of the Western Reserve, who had hesitated as to his duty on the nomination of Gen. Taylor, but reflecting that Abolitionism in 1844 indirectly secured the election of James K. Polk, and consequently, the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War—and fearing that opposition now might produce a similar result, by electing Gen. Cass—is now on the stump for Gen. Taylor. He spoke at a Taylor meeting at Ravenna on the 13th ult. Judge Humphrey, who lately bolted from the Locofoco ranks, also made a good speech in favor of Taylor. In referring to the Allison letter, Mr. Tilden, late a Whig member of Congress, said he had the authority of Truman Smith, of Connecticut, for saying that letter was written at Washington. Mr. Humphrey then produced a letter from Truman Smith denying in toto the truth of Tilden's statement. This left Mr. Tilden in an awkward predicament.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn from the Westmoreland Intelligencer that Dr. MARCHAND, of Greensburgh, died very suddenly, on Wednesday evening last. When he retired, he was in his usual health; and, early in the night, perhaps about 10 o'clock, had reclined on his bed, and had been reading by the light of a candle which he had placed on a table near the bed. He was found in this position, early on Thursday morning, a corpse, with the book which he had been reading lying open at his side.

The deceased was an amiable young man, and his loss is deeply lamented by the citizens of that place.

IN THE course of a conversation in the House of Commons, the curious fact was elicited that the streets of London had increased upon the aggregate length of no less than 200 miles between 1830 and 1848, or at the rate of about 12 miles of street per annum.

The Mormon Refuge.

We have already spoken of the new place of refuge chosen by the people known as 'Mormons,' near the Utah Lake, near the routes to California and Oregon, in the basin of the Great Salt Lake, among the southern spurs of the Rocky Mountains. The following is an extract from a letter written last October, by a New Englander, since deceased, whose letters have been recently received by his friends. It gives the best idea of the country we have met with. We do hope that the Mormons will not be molested in this new possession, and that their brethren who are still detained by poverty on the banks of the Missouri and throughout the West will be speedily enabled to join them.

SALT LAKE VALLEY, GREAT BASIN,
October 14, 1847.

* * * Since my last I have gone through places and over such mountains as would make the heart of a Bostonian quake were he to come upon them unawares and unexpected—such as Canyons, where the water has gullied away the mountains for ages, leaving the banks on either side nearly perpendicular, to the height of 400 feet for 50 miles in extent, and only a space at the bottom wide enough to admit our wagons in single file and a small brook which we had to cross frequently with great difficulty and danger. The place called the South Pass is simply a place where two ranges of mountains seem to terminate or change their course. The Wind River mountains can be seen on the north west about 95 miles off, with snow on their tops at all seasons of the year, and another range at the south east, about 100 miles off; the same range, I think, forms the eastern boundary of this valley.

If you were to enter this place with no more experience than you now have of the Western Country, you would think at first it was about five miles long and three broad—with no timber or water sufficient (unless you should spy the Salt Lake on the north western boundary;) but by examining and measuring you would find it to be about 26 miles broad, and from 70 to 100 miles in length; and the 'canyons' in the mountains on the east side supply an abundance of timber—the principal is fir, which is the same as you use for ornamentals in Massachusetts, but they grow to a great height here, and the timber is the most suitable for building; there are also some sugar maple and oak, the young saplings of which are to be preserved to set out for shades and ornament, and the others are to be sparingly used for purposes that the fir will not answer. There are many small trees of the latter kind springing up, and if it had not been for the fires that sweep the valleys and mountains yearly, this would undoubtedly be a thick timbered valley. There is quite a large stream of water running from the Utah Lake from the south, northward, directly through the center of the valley, and emptying itself into the Salt Lake at the north west—we call it the Jordan. Emptying into it there are very many brooks which are formed by the melting of the snow and ice in the mountains, and also from the springs which abound in the valley as well as in the 'canyons.'

There is no wild fruit here, save some mountain currants, & service-berries. *There is no rain here at all*, and the land is watered by a simple process of irrigation, by turning the course of the creeks or brooks as you desire the water to flow, which is very easily done with a hoe or shovel. The soil is a rich mellow loam resembling ashes and can be as easily worked. We shall need no ice-houses for we are settled on the east side, about 4 miles from the mountains, and the snow water does not get warm before we get it at our doors, and also by digging a foot or two you can form a spring in some places near the main stream. Among the curiosities in the Salt Lake, 25 miles off, even so that it is impossible for a man to sink himself above his arm-pits, and after bathing there awhile and drying himself one may rattle the salt out of his hair quite fast—his head will be white with it. Also the hot springs and the warm springs; the latter are boiling hot all the time. The spring or hole it issues from in the mountain is as big as a barrel, and the water pours out horizontally. The latter are not so large quite, but they resemble the former both in color (blue) and smell of the water, which is like brimstone, but very clear; they are about two miles from this location, and the people resort thither to bathe in the warm springs, which are 90° warm.

There is red and white clay, also lime-stone and many other kinds of stone in the mountains.

For our safety from the Indians we are building an inclosure or fort, 138 rods long, and 40 broad, to live in this Winter, and we are inclosing a portion of land sufficient to put in the Fall wheat—Our out buildings, &c., are to be built of unbaked brick—the old California name is "*adobie*." They are mixed like mortar and formed in boxes about the size of four common bricks, and dried in the sun, which makes them very durable. They say in South California the people build chiefly in this way, and they last commonly one hundred years. All the houses in Santa Fe are of this kind.

Henry Clay.

The Washington correspondent of the North American, has the following remarks concerning Mr. Clay's position:

Unless I am singularly misinformed, Mr. Clay has neither by speech nor letter evinced any opposition to the nomination of Gen. Taylor. He has remained passive, not feeling himself called upon any more than any other of the gentlemen whose names were submitted to the Convention, to make proclamation of his adhesion, and certainly not, until Gen. Taylor's letter of acceptance was made public. It might have been more satisfactory to some of his friends,—among whom I claim, though an humble, to be a *sincere* one,—if he had at once signified his acquiescence; but I see nothing in his present course at which exception can be reasonably taken, or which in any way warrants the belief, that he is adverse to the election of Gen. Taylor. Nor should he sorry that such a *suspicion* could enter my mind, concerning one whom I have venerated as a patriot, admired as a statesman, and loved as a friend. Such charges are calumnies upon his character, which all who respect him ought to repel.

Other stories have been set afloat—now proved to be fabrications and forgeries—with the design of affecting Mr. Crittenden's election, and of estranging the friends of Mr. Clay from his support. Before this time, the *proof* is public in Kentucky that a base conspiracy was hatched in this city, the aim of which was to defeat Mr. Crittenden. I will not trouble my readers with the details, but the fraud was contrived to produce the impression that Mr. Crittenden had mainly been instrumental in bringing about the result at Philadelphia, and with a view of forthering that object, had written letters depreciating the claims of Mr. Clay.

It is well that the charges were made in a form that admits of no equivocation, for the whole scheme is now detected, and fraud and forgery are the weapons which appear from beginning to end. It might have been sufficient for those who worked, to have known that the notorious Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was at the bottom of this conspiracy, to have stamped it with discredit at the outset.—He who, in 1844, revived the most infamous and outrageous calumny against Mr. Clay, that the black heart of evil mind of man ever fabricated.—He who volunteered to defame the character, and assail the motives of one who had rendered his State the greatest service, and who gave the world as the slanderer and reviler of the sage of Ashland. Such is he who now has the audacity to take the reputation of Henry Clay in keeping, and to charge cruelty and desertion upon those friends, who, for thirty years, have defended him against the brutal and cowardly assaults of fellows like him and their employers. The vocabulary of propriety does not furnish terms sufficiently strong to stigmatize such unblushing villainy with the approbrium which it deserves. But justice sooner or later will reach them, and I consign them to its judgment—that, which of all others, they would doubtless be most willing to avoid.

"THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM, THE ANVIL."—That veteran editor, J. L. SKINNER, Esq., who has edited the "Farmer's Library" with so much success for three years past, has purchased that work with a view to its being continued in Philadelphia, under the title of "THE PLOUGH, THE LOOM AND THE ANVIL"—a title designated to indicate "in general terms, the spirit in which it will hereafter be guided—that is, with a view to impart to the cultivators of the soil, in all quarters, the persuasion that the best security we can have for a steady and remunerating demand for our agricultural produce is to be found in a *fair, above board, and acknowledged national encouragement to home labor*, of every kind, against the rivalry of pauper labor, over worked and under-working, in the employment of foreign capitalists!"

The importance of such a work, and the ability of Mr. Skinner to conduct it, we trust will secure success, and if any man deserves success, Mr. Skinner is that man. He has devoted a life-time to the spread of useful knowledge, and the improvement of agriculture. The following appeal which he makes in a circular before us, we trust will have its effect:

"If in England, Mr. Cobden, the agitator of "free trade," was deemed worthy of a donation of near half a million of dollars, is it unreasonable that after thirty years of agitation on my part, by all the means in my power, in favor of the most important pursuit of all civilized countries, I should hope to find friends enough to sustain the costly effort we are now making, to give to public opinion, (all-powerful as it is, when it runs in the right direction in the right quarter; and thus ensure the declaration of Mr. Jefferson, in 1816, that "we must now place the Manufacturer by the side of the Agriculturalist," to be finally, and as soon as possible, carried out in the action of the Government!"

We understand the work has the hearty approval of many of the principal manufacturers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia—and we hope soon to add Pittsburgh. We learn by a letter before us, that Mr. Skinner would be pleased to visit our city, where he has not been for 20 years, if he could receive proper encouragement for his work. Let the encouragement not be wanting. His terms are, $3 for a single subscriber, $5 for two, and Ten Dollars for five.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—According to accounts received from Moscow, the cholera is making dreadful progress. The number of cases on the 29th of May alone was 89; the number of deaths being 42. During the six previous days, 464 persons were attacked, of whom 205 died! This dreadful visitation is likewise very prevalent at Robinski, Kalouza, and Jaroslau. It is, therefore, evidently travelling westward.

THE INEVITABLE DOOM.

Human life is like a road which terminates in a frightful precipice: we are warned of it the first step; but the law is gone forth, we must constantly advance. I would wish to retrace my steps; on, on, forward; we must unceasingly advance toward the precipice. A thousand vexations, a thousand troubles, fatigue and distress us on the road; but if I could but avoid that frightful precipice. No, no, we must advance, we must even run, such is the rapidity of years. We console ourselves, however, because from time to time we meet with objects which amuse us—running waters, blushing flowers. We would wish to pause: on, on! And yet we see all that we have passed falling into ruins behind us; frightful crash, inevitable destruction! We console ourselves, because we have carried off some flowers, gathered by the way-side, which fade in our hands ere the evening approaches; some fruits, which we lose in tasting—enchantment, illusion! Still hurried on, thou approachest the gulf: already everything begins to pass away; the gardens are less flowery, the flowers less brilliant, their color less lively, the meadows less smiling, the streams less pure—all fade, all pass away: the shadow of death appears; we begin to feel the approach of the fatal gulf. But we must advance to the brink, another step. Already horror has seized upon the senses; the head grows dizzy, the eyes wander; on, on. I would retrace my steps; impossible: all has fallen, all has vanished, all is lost.

I need not tell you that this road is life—this gulf is death.—*Bossuet.*

A CLASSICAL EDUCATION.—If it be asked how the morals are improved by a classical education, say that ancient history gives the purest models of virtue any where to be met with. And the youth who enters with enthusiasm into the struggles, feelings, and domestic character of the hero of Troy—who accompanies the ten thousand with admiration in their glorious retreat—who fights for liberty with the Spartan at Thermopylæ, and gazes with delight on Athens shaded by the laurels of Marathon—cannot but rise from his studies with a more glowing philanthropy, a nobler independence, and a more elevated ambition. Let him imagine he heard the thunder of Demosthenes, and he feels himself already an orator. Let him but walk in fancy with Socrates and Plato in the academic groves, and he will feel the full effect of reason, piety and virtue! Let him then turn to Rome, and her mighty names, and they will, by turn, excite his sympathy and kindle his emulation. And can any one quit such studies without moral as well as intellectual improvement! Will not the taste be refined, and the predominant feeling be that of vivid admiration of those illustrious persons whose virtues he has resolved to imitate.

A NARROW ESCAPE AND FEARFUL RETRIBUTION.—During a storm a few days since, in Cameron, Steuben county, lightning struck the door of the dwelling-house of Mr. I. B. Chase, destroying one side of it entirely, and passed so near Mrs. Chase that it stunned her for a moment, and then passed out of another door which was open, without doing further injury. But in an adjoining town a man who was admonished for his blasphemous revelry during a storm about the same time, defied, with horrid oaths and blasphemous imprecations, the lightnings of heaven: and so horrid were his oaths and daring his wickedness, that the inmates of the house fled for refuge elsewhere; and hardly had they passed the threshold of the dwelling before the booming thunder bespoke the majesty of Him who holds the winds and guides the storm, and quick as thought the lightning's flash was seen, and its power fell upon the proud defier of God's name, and suddenly was he prostrated to the floor.—a mutilated, lifeless body. The flash had done its work, and he was summoned to the bar of the Being whose lightnings he had so impiously defied.—*Genesee Evang.*

NEW ARGUMENT.—It is now argued, and very justly, that instead of the increased violation of the Sabbath, in consequence of the increased facilities now afforded for travelling, the great *saving of time* by this means, for business purposes, should cause men to feel more deeply their obligation to keep the Sabbath day holy. A Scottish railroad company takes this view of the subject:

"This new and powerful application of the power of steam, which so greatly diminishes the effects of distance, and thereby affords us so much more time for the transaction of our worldly affairs, ought to be gratefully regarded by us as an additional means afforded to mankind for the better observance of their religious obligations, and especially for keeping holy the Sabbath day."

In connexion with this question, the North British Review says:

"Is it too much to hope that this golden sentiment—worthy to be quoted along side the opinions of Hale, and Blackstone, and Wilberforce, and which confers on the author new nobility—may yet be adopted by every British railway, and the suspended traffic of an empire be the weekly tribute to Him who teaches man wisdom, and who has made the modern six days equal to the ancestral twelve?"

THE ENGLISH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—A foreign correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—"The Established Church is undergoing the ordeal of very searching and astounding statistics. The income of the clergy of the establishment is said to be upwards of £10,000,000 per annum: whilst that of the clergy of all Europe, independent of Great Britain, is only about £7,000,000 The arguments based upon and deduced from such statements are not favorable to the recipients of this immense revenue.

DURING the recent fight in Paris, the insurgents went to the infant schools, where many parents had sent their children for safety, took the little ones, and placed them bound, so that they could not run away, as *barricades*, to prevent the National Guard from returning the fire, which the insurgents continued most murderously from behind and between the children

KEEP COOL.—The Lebanon (Ohio) Star is one of the papers which hesitated about falling into the support of the invincible old warrior, and the Locos have seized upon some paragraphs in its columns with great avidity, as proof conclusive that the State will go for the man who says that 'the hearts of the people must be prepared for war.'—Well, hear how coolly the Star rebukes them, and spoils their calculations:

"Keep cool, gentlemen Locofocos. Remember that both we are Taylor and anti Taylor men—we are Whigs, and the first article in our creed, is to give you such a political thrashing this year as will destroy Ohio Locofocoism for ever. It is no consolation for you to talk about Whig President disappointments—see to your own rickety, rotten and trembling Locofoco party. The Barnburners are sapping your vitals out, and soon nothing will be seen but the putrid and maggoty remains of Locofocoism. And, again—Taylor will recruit tens of thousands from your ranks. When the heroes of the battles of Duck Creek and Buena Vista are presented for the suffrages of your party, Cass will be deserted by regiments."

THE EPIDEMIC—MICHIGAN. The Hon. John Norvell, U. S. District Attorney and ex-U. S. Senator, Hon. Lansing Mixner, A. Wales, Esq., Hon. Alexander Davison, and Isaac B. Smith, all leading Locofocos, have commenced the publication of a campaign paper in Detroit, devoted to the election of Taylor. The Ann Arbor Democrat and Allegan Record have dropped Cass. The deserters are so numerous, that too much of our space would be occupied to chronicle even the leading ones.

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all have passed away."

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking; you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood.

THE ORIGINAL, only true and genuine Liver Pill, prepared by R. E. Sellers.

ABERDEEN, O., July 6th, 1846.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Being nearly out of your celebrated Liver Pills, which are fast gaining precedence over all others, you will please send 12 dozen boxes. You will please send them as soon as possible, as many valuable lives might be lost should we not have them when called for, for so high do they stand in the estimation of the people here, that many persons cast aside the prescriptions of physicians and use the pills in their stead. Yours, respectfully,

A. SCOTT & SON.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st, and sold by druggists generally, in Pittsburgh and vicinity. aug1

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twelve shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 69 Liberty st. jy15:d&wly

Local Affairs.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

ATTENTION IN FORREST!—Be it known to all your race, without distinction of color, age or sex, that on and after the sixth day of August, in the year 1848, you are not to show your faces in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, gutters, dung-heaps or mud-puddles, of this goodly city, except at the imminent peril of your liberty, limbs, lives, and "sacred honors."

Our City Fathers, in solemn council assembled, have issued, and every where pasted up, their proclamation, that if any of you are seen about town after the above named day, the ministers of justice, not the butchers, shall proceed against you as the law directs.

Now our advice to you is "mind your eye," and go straight into the country, or else you will go straight into sausages. No charge for this.

ROGUE CAUGHT.—The man who stole the $1,500 from Mr. M'Fadden, a few days since, at Lynch's boarding house, on St. Clair street, was arrested in Mercer county, by Abraham Holmes, of Meadville, and over $1000 of the stolen money recovered. High Constable Richards has gone to escort the gentleman to this city.

CAPTURED.—We learn from the Dispatch that the horse and buggy hired from Mr. R. H. Patterson's Livery Stable, by a man calling himself John Rickeys, who neglected to return it, has been captured by Constable Bougher, near Freeport, Armstrong county, who overhauled the fellow on Thursday, when in pursuit of John Ready, and got possession of the property, the thief escaping to the woods.

Maj. William Larimer, W. H. M'Connell, A. Gordon, Dr. E. D. Gazzam, and others, left yesterday morning for Buffalo, to attend the Free Soil Convention, to be held in that city, on Monday.

ALLEGHENY.—We understand the Councils of the city of Allegheny, have passed resolutions enjoining the Mayor to employ whatever force he may deem necessary to preserve the peace. They have also appropriated one thousand dollars, for the purpose of aiding in the apprehension of those engaged in the assault of the operatives in the Penn Factory, on Monday last.

ARREST.—Up to 9 o'clock last night, sixteen persons, ten males and six females had been arrested, under charge of being concerned in the factory riot of Monday last, of them only two commitments had been made; the remainder were discharged on bail.

☞ We would remind our readers, particularly the ladies, of Signor Vito Viti & Son's great catalogue sale of splendid unique marble and alabaster antique vases, urns and ornaments, which will take place, according to advertisement, on Tuesday next, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the new store of Charles Brewer, Esq., Market street, one door below the corner of Second street. Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the articles can be examined on Monday. It is said to be the most splendid and rich collection of fancy ornaments ever offered at public sale west of the Allegheny mountains.

☞ PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.—Only a Review of Locofocoism, from the commencement of the Administration of James K. Polk, down to the nomination of Gen. Cass. In Review by E. S. Ainsworth. This very amusing work, which has lately been published in this city, is for sale at all the Book Stores.

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☞ Citizens are honorably assured that the following are the actual qualities of a dollar bottle of Jones' Original 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 S. America. And more than a hundred others, though this must suffice; that it will force the hair to grow on the head or face, stop its falling off, strengthen the roots, removing scurf and dandruff from the roots, and making it soft, glossy, and silky. Warrant a fine dark look, and keeping dry, harsh or very hair moist, cool, clean and beautiful. A very, very long time. Sold at WM. JACKSON'S, 69 Liberty st. jy15

DANCE THEIR GRANDAM.—We would call attention to the proper use of Jayne's Expectorant, for Consumption, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by Jayne and Brother, Philadelphia. Sold by Jones and Lay, 3 Wood st. Pittsburgh, Pa. Its admirably adapted in its operation, first, to remove the protecting mucus, and secondly to expel the worms rendered helpless and tender by the former thus detended. It is a remedy in which every confidence can be placed, and that it has answered the purpose is manifest from the hundreds of certificates given in its favor. je5

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine waxe transparent skin. Of this a trial will convince any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh at 69 Liberty st. novl0dandwly

MR AND MRS. ARCHER'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 18 LIBERTY STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE PRINCIPALS OF THIS ACADEMY announce that their next annual term will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

Under their direction extensive improvements and additions are now being made in the Academic building which will add greatly to the comfort of all concerned, and to secure the, more particularly, health of their pupils. They will receive no additional pupils beyond their usual number.

The location of this institution gives it advantages which perhaps could not be combined elsewhere. The number of pupils, for the last six years, has averaged about one hundred yearly, and during the last scholastic year it was ascertained that there was one case of indisposition, worthy of note, in the family; this goes to show its perfect healthfulness. It is central, and easy access and convenient for access, to all parts of the South and West. The best Professors, of all the useful and ornamental branches of education, are at hand. Professors of Music, of the first in the country are retained. It is honored with the confidence of individuals of the highest standing in the community where it exists, and below there will be found the names of persons in distant parts of the country, who have, or have had, daughters in the school.

The French department will be in charge of a highly educated Parisian lady, of several years experience in teaching, who will reside in the family, and to insure the advancement of the pupils speaking it, it is designed to use it entirely in conversation.

A Professor in the department of Physical Science will deliver a course of lectures, during the term, illustrating with complete apparatus, all the most useful and beautiful experiments.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer will be present in some one of the school rooms during every hour of recitation, and besides taking classes for instruction, they will have a superintendence of the whole establishment.

The extent of the institution enables the Principals to afford these advantages beyond a selected or small number of pupils, while they avoid the evils of an overgrown establishment, by not receiving more than eighteen pupils to each instructor.

The terms for the scholastic year, for board and English education, are $250, no extra charges being made, but for ornamental branches and foreign languages.

The terms in the day school are $15 per quarter for the advanced classes, and $10 for the junior classes.

Mr. Archer is a graduate of West Point