PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY WRITT & ...
PITTSBURGH.
MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1852.

## WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

| SENATORIAL. | REPRESENTATIVE. |
|---|---|
| A. E. BROWN, | JAMES POLLOCK. |
| Districts. | Districts. |
| 1. WILLIAM F. HUGHES. | 14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL. |
| 2. JAMES BRACKEN. | 15. JAMES D. PAXTON. |
| 3. JOHN W. STOKES. | 16. JAMES R. DAVIDSON. |
| 4. JOHN F. VERREE. | 17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH. |
| 5. SPENCER MCILVAINE. | 18. RALPH DRAKE. |
| 6. JAMES W. FUSELL. | 19. JOHN LISTON. |
| 7. JAMES PETRIKIN. | 20. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON. |
| 8. JOHN SHARPES. | 21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM. |
| 9. JOHN J. MARSHALL. | 22. TWITE L. LORD. |
| 10. HARVEY P. WALLER. | 23. CHRISTIAN MAYERS. |
| 11. DAVID ALLISON. | 24. DANIEL PHELPS. |
| 12. M. C. MERCER. | 25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE. |
| 13. NEB MIDDLESWARTS. | |

### Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.
FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE E. APPLETON, Birmingham
THOMAS PENNY, Mckeesport.
RICHARD OWEN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. EYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. FORKER, Tarentum.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.
SUPERVISOR.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.
COUNTY JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GERHART, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.
CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

### Scott Club.

☞ THE Executive Committee of the "County Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 23rd of next month—

At John Cowan's, Baldwin Township, on Saturday, Sept. 11th, 7½ P. M.

At Tarentum, on Tuesday, September 14th at 3 and 7½ P. M.

At James Irwin's, Robinson Township, on Thursday 16th September, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

At Sampson Sarver's, Franklin township, on Friday 17th September, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Noblestown, on Saturday, September 18th at 7½ P. M.

At Sharpsburgh, on Monday, September 20th at 7½ P. M.

### Mass Convention of the 23d.

☞ PRIZE BANNERS!

☞ The Scott Executive Committee for the County will present three Banners. One to the Ward of the two cities having the largest delegation in procession on the 23d inst. One to the township or borough in the county having the largest delegation, taking the distance into consideration, and one to the county, without respect to State, having the large delegation, distance considered.
BY THE COMMITTEE.

RAW HEAD AND BLOODY BONES.—The editors of the *Post* are men of wonderful powers of imagination. In their paper of Saturday they have a long article upon the suggestion of Gen. Scott to bestow the privileges of citizenship upon such foreigners as may serve one year in actual service in time of war in either the Army or Navy, and then receive an honorable discharge. The Post has it *two* years. We quote one paragraph:

"But," says Gen. Scott to these men, 'you shall not become citizens of the United States, you shall not vote, you shall not hold office, until after you have spent two years here, first in fighting, in shooting down your fellow-men, and making the earth run streams of blood!' Oh, how horrible is that thought! It is enough to make one think that the dark ages are again to come upon us, when lordly oppression and military despotism and wholesale murder shall curse the land, instead of that glorious millenium, that heavenly period, so long and so anxiously looked for, when the sword shall be turned into the pruning hook, and wars shall be known no more.'"*

Scott must be a terrible man to ask these men to fight two years, (a very long fight!) and fight hard too, for unless they make "the earth run streams of blood" it will be of no use. Nothing short of this—if we may believe the Post—will ever entitle them to vote or hold office.

A curious question arises here. Are the editors of the Post nionies, or do they take their readers to be such? We shall not hazard an opinion upon so delicate a point; but we think both parties ought to know, if they pretend to know any thing about the matter at all, that Gen. Scott's suggestion is to bestow citizenship upon any foreigners who may see proper to enter the service during actual war and serve faithfully one year, without further delay or conditions other than taking the oath of allegiance; but it is false to say that he proposed, in the same connection, any alteration in the naturalization laws as they now stand. Why do they not give his own words, as we gave those of Judge Woodward? They dare not do it; for if they did they would show their readers that all they have said on this subject is as destitute of truth as it is of common sense. Here is what he said:

"Should I, by the partiality of countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress, to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance; and also to recommend or approve of *a single alteration in our Naturalization Laws*, suggested by my military experience, viz: Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, ONE YEAR on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service."

Now let the reader compare this with the above extract from the Post, and he will see at a glance how grossly Gen. Scott's suggestion has been perverted. He merely proposes one other way of reaching citizenship, in addition to those already existing.

It is very trying to the patience to be obliged to combat such stuff as we have now quoted from the Post; but, absurd as it is, it is necessary to meet it; for we have every reason to believe that there are people simple enough to be misled even by the assertions of that paper.

* A new reading.

SENATOR DOUGLASS AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—We invite attention to an able article in this day's paper upon the bill which Senator Douglass offered in the Senate a few days before the close of the session, making a very peculiar provision for the improvement of the Western Rivers. It is a subject of great importance, for he gives notice that he will again bring it forward at the next session; and should the country be so infatuated as to elect Franklin Pierce, there is great danger that the monstrous wrong which Senator Douglass proposes will be enacted into a law. Read the article, for there the whole subject is fully and ably discussed.

ENTHUSIASTIC WHIG MEETING AT MCKEESPORT.—A very large meeting of the friends of Scott and Graham was held in the public square in the borough of McKeesport, on the evening of the 10th inst.

On motion, H. Rowland, Esq., was called to the chair. Geo. A. Bayard, B. Courain, and James West chosen Vice Presidents, and Dr. Marshall Secretary.

The meeting was then ably and eloquently addressed by D. Ritchie, Thos. M. Marshall, Geo. Darsie, C. S. Syster, and Wm. Magill.

The 22 ward Pittsburgh Glee Club enlivened the proceedings by excellent songs, and much enthusiasm was manifested. At nearly eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The whig fires are lighted in McKeesport, and if that meeting is an index, she will roll up a big vote for the people's favorites, Scott and Graham, in November next.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.—The Scott Club in East Birmingham had another rally, at their head quarters, on Friday evening, the 10th inst. Jas. I. Kuhn, and Robt. McKnight, Esqs., made excellent speeches, and the East Birmingham and 22 ward Pittsburgh Glee Clubs performed in good style. Capt. Naylor made a few remarks, but owing to indisposition could not make a regular speech.

### THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

On Thursday last these officers were arraigned at the Bar of the Supreme Court, now in session in this city, on the petitions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and David Miller, a private transporter, for the late arrangement with Bingham & Dock to drive off all transporters of passengers but the last named persons from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. Jon R. Tyson, Esq. of Philadelphia, moved the Court for writs of *Alternative Mandamus* against the Canal Commissioners, grounded on those petitions, returnable on the 29th inst. The Court asked the learned Counsel to explain the nature of the injury for which he asked this mode of redress. He did so by giving a history of the contract with Bingham & Dock, stating the exclusion of his clients from the use of that thoroughfare, and the probable effect of the change which had been so causelessly introduced. It appears that the Canal Commissioners, by this arrangement, assume for the Commonwealth, the transportation of passengers over the State road, and in carrying out this new policy in the management of the State works, take upon themselves the right of closing the railroad against all other transporters.

As we in Pittsburgh are deeply concerned in having a short railroad to Philadelphia, and so managed as to quickness and cheapness of transit, that we may defy the Erie and Baltimore roads, there is no doubt our people will feel much interest in the decision of this question by the Supreme Court. The idea of compelling the public to go around by Columbia, over a road four miles longer than the Dillerville route, and encumbered with freight trains, is too absurd to be entertained. The public here are looking forward to such a connection with the East as will accommodate the great travel and business which our finished and advancing lines of railroad with the West, are preparing for it. Any hindrance to this policy from the Canal Commissioners, any scheme which may thwart this grand object of our cares and expenditures here, will be met with the indignation of an insulted and injured community. That the project of the Canal Commissioners, if not arrested by the judicial arm, will do great public mischief, we entertain no doubt. It must drive travel to other routes, and in the same proportion do injury to the Columbia Railroad and the finances of the State.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Whigs have increased their majority in the two houses of the Legislature.

In the First Congressional District, James McSaham, Whig, is re-elected by about 1,000 majority.

In the Second District, Andrew Tracy, Whig, is elected by about the same majority.

In the Third District, there is no choice.

The vote for Governor in 404 towns, as compared with the vote of 1851, is as follows:

| | 1852. | 1851 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whig. | Fairbanks, | 13,702 | Williams, 13,337 |
| Freesoil, | Brainard, | 4,477 | Redfield, 4,254 |
| Dem. | Robinson, | 8,245 | Robinson, 4,243 |

This shows a large falling off in the Free Soil vote since last year.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—We insert with pleasure, the following notes in reference to the statement published by us on Friday, from the Philadelphia Ledger, to which we appended some remarks. They explain themselves.

GREENSBURGH, Sept. 10, 1852.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

*Sir*—In your paper of this morning it is stated that Mr. Attorney General CAMPBELL is concerned for the Franklin Canal Company.

Without remark on the merits of the controversy, I deem it an act of justice to Judge Campbell, to say that my professional connection with the case referred to, enables me to state that Judge Campbell is not now Counsel for the Company.

Respectfully your obt servt,
WM. A. STOKES.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

DEAR SIR—In handing to you, as I have been requested, the accompanying note, it is perhaps no more than an act of simple justice that I should unite my own testimony with that of Mr. Stokes in regard to the actual position of the Attorney General.

The suggestion as to the propriety, and perhaps necessity of proceeding against the Franklin Canal Company in the name of the Commonwealth upon the relation of that officer, originated, if I am not mistaken, with myself, and was made after his appearance to the Bill then pending which I had been called upon to argue in connection with John C. Kunkel, Esq., of Hollidaysburg. It was impossible of course, under the circumstances, to confer with him, as would otherwise unquestionably have been done; but it is due to him to state, that when a Bill prepared for his signature was presented, although he did not think proper to affix his name, he is understood to have yielded at once to the embarrassments of his position, and withdrawn from the case then pending, which was accordingly argued by other counsel in behalf of the Company.

In regard to the reason which may have prevailed with the Attorney General to induce the refusal of the use of his name, it is not for me to speak, except so far as to suggest that they seemed to rest partly upon doubts entertained by him in regard to the equity of the Commonwealth, and partly, as it appeared to me, upon considerations of professional etiquette. I do not understand him however as having peremptorily declined to allow the employment of his name or services, and I am free to say that I entertain a confident expectation that he will yet defer, in conformity with what, I think, has been the uniform practice, to the wishes of so large a portion of the people of this State, when reinforced by the opinions of respectable counsel, without reference to any doubts which may have been individually entertained by himself.

Very respectfully yours,
THOS. WILLIAMS.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.

*Supplementary debates, not published in the official Reports—Douglass and Venable on the respectability and purity of Congress—Singular State Dinner at the White House.*

After dinner speeches are proverbially the best oratorical effusions; so after session speeches by members are apt to contain at least as much point, wit, and truth, as the more elaborate and formal efforts within the walls of the Capitol. Of this character are the speeches of Venable at Richmond, and Douglass at New York. Judge Douglass says that the country has cause to be grateful to its representatives for nothing performed through nine months of professed public service, and their final adjournment. What an admission for a Senator who is supposed to have had a responsible share in most that has been done, or attempted! What a comment upon Congress! What a character to be given by one who should know so well whereof he speaks.

Mr. Venable utters *his* sentiments in bolder and more striking terms. He says that Congress is the most corrupt body on earth, and that for two millions of dollars he could have a law passed to hang any man, whom the possessors of the said millions might wish to have put out of the way. Mr. Venable is considerable of a man. He is a secessionist, an enemy to the constitution and the Union, but personally an honest man, and one of vigorous and manly intellect and sentiments. His testimony is hard to get over, and he asserts that Congress is so infamously corrupt as to be ready for money to hang any innocent man, and that it is so abandoned as to surpass any other organized form of corruption known in the world. It is about five years since Senator Westcott of Fla., himself a pattern of dignity and correctness, declared that the peculiest reeking corruption of Congress, as known to him, was so abominable that if the people understood it they would arise and tumble their unfaithful servants, neck and heels, into the Potomac.

Both these gentlemen are democrats, fierce partizans, reckless dyed-in-the-wool subjects of that idea, sim, or myth, technically called Democracy. The Congresses which they anathematized were strongly democratic, and nothing else. It is *democracy*, then, the patent article with all the modern improvements, which they stigmatize as *corrupt, reeking, peculent, abominable.*

A party's testimony, like a man's, must be taken against itself. The magnitude and grossness of the evil require that the people should immediately take the matter in hand. Something must be done, and that instantly. Of course the political and personal corruption, which, like a foul rank weed, is overshadowing our federal government, must be plucked up by the roots and cast into the fire. The agents of our disgrace, that is, the democrats, must be tumbled into the Potomac. A plunge into Salt river will answer the same purpose.

In perfect earnestness, there is great foundation for the charge that corruption has become alarmingly prevalent in Congress. That high standard of purity, which in former days would have made any attempt to influence the vote of members by considerations of personal profit and advantage no longer exists. The remedy must proceed from the people. They must make high moral character, the test of fitness in a candidate for Congress. The adroitness of a tavern politician, the volubility of a cant declaimer and curtailer of good popular cries, should no longer be considered qualifications for that high station. In my heart I believe that the thorough and total abandonment of principle through which alone the compromise measures triumphed was the source from which the notorious corruption and worthlessness exposed by Douglass and Venable have sprung, and that the purity of the Legislature can never be restored until the spirit in which that system originated shall have been exorcised and cast out.

It is said that a very catholic and pleasant dinner party was given by the President one day last week after the adjournment. Among the guests were Hon. Thomas H. Benton, F. P. Blair, Hon. J. E. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., Senator Sumner, General Hamilton, of S. C., and others of that ilk. What is the meaning of all this I cannot divine. The constellations may be coming together, and the tail of the Great Bear may have got into the claws of the crab; but it is certain that all the laws of political affinity were violated, and that the Free Soilers broke bread with the disunionists, and the salvors of the Union took salt with the infidels who either thought the good ship was in no danger, or rejoiced that she was running upon the sunken rock. Benton's appetite is said to have been excellent, the President did honor to the good cheer, Crampton discussed the striped bass as if he had not been surfeited with cod and mackerel, and the book and pale Sherry suffered *"consumedly"* at the hands of Holmes and Hamilton.

JUNIUS.

### FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1852.

Political meetings are fast acquiring the enthusiasm usually developed by the recurrence of a Presidential campaign, and the locofocos begin to be well assured that, wrestle with fate as they may, Gen. Scott is as certain of being elected as the day of election is to arrive. It is now generally conceded by locofoco merchants who have been travelling the West, and more particularly, the North-west, that, in that section of country the anti-river and harbor candidates have not a shadow of chance, and that New York and Ohio are gone beyond a doubt to Pierce and King.—Locofoco politicians are not so ready to concede this, but the candid observation of a merchant is worth reams of opinions by those whose wishes are father to their assertions, as to the state of the public mind. The election in Vermont is the true index of what the North and West mean to do in November, and the only rivalry now among Whigs is as to what locality shall swell the vote the most.

The new track for the Erie road will soon be extended to Paterson, N. J., where the transhipment of passengers will be made for the present winter. The Paterson road may be used a good many years, but the indications are that as soon as the new terminus in Jersey just below Hoboken is far enough advanced a separate track will be laid to unite with the Ramapo road, now being enlarged to the broad guage.

Mr. Webster's decision about the Lobos guano question causes a good deal of debate in commercial circles, and the current opinion is that he has made a serious blunder, and done much towards embarrassing the Polk Acting under the Secretary of State's letter, the guano vessels have been armed, fully manned, and ordered to defend their ships, with the flag of the country fully displayed. Capt. Jewett, whose letter to Mr. Webster elicited his remarkable opinion, has been appointed bearer of dispatches to Lima, a course taken to enable him to be near the Peruvian government without personal risk, and thus be able to explain to our representative there the state of affairs. Shipmasters who have chartered their vessels upon this doubtful condition, are rather unsettled, and wish themselves safely through the voyage.

The Reindeer investigation has closed, and the officers of the boat fully exonerated from blame, and to the satisfaction of all who have scanned the evidence closely. Long Island Sound promises to be the next race course, from the fact that competition has commenced in the fares, which at once causes an increase of speed.

A large report of speeches was made yesterday, in England, and not without its effect upon the money market, which is not so easy to-day. To morrow is settlement day with the banks; and a considerable amount of loans have been called in, or renewed at higher rates. Stocks generally are a little duller, though in some fancy stocks prices are higher.

Mr. Rufus Porter, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship reports progress. The most essential part of the apparatus is ready for inflation with air; the longitudinal rods, rudder, pulleys, replenishing pipes and saloon wires will soon be adjusted. The engines are superior, both in construction and style. The floor of the saloon is twenty feet in length, by six in breadth, and consists of a combination of upward of one hundred and forty pieces of spruce timber and plank strong enough to sustain forty persons; yet its entire weight is only twenty five pounds. The floor of the engine room is arranged to be independent of the main floor; and the engine and boiler are so arranged as to be at any time instantly disconnected from the wheels and detached from the whole, should occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise. If the weather continues favorable, and no unforseen misfortune prevents Mr. P. expects to gratify the friends of the project in about two weeks time by a successful demonstration.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society, on Tuesday, a delegation was selected to attend the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and others soon to be held. The success thus far of this association has been very flattering, and next year we are promised weekly shows of fruits and flowers shall compare with any Atlantic city. We have ever had the materials but lacked the public spirit that in Philadelphia was devoted to this graceful and pleasing art of developing the beauties of Pomona and Flora.

The mercantile community were never more actively employed than now; and the bustle of trade has complete control of New York. A complaint of the bad payment of customers is a rarity, and if the testimony of merchants be good evidence the autumn trade was never more satisfactory to them. Freights are more active, and with the commencement of the cotton season remuneratory rates are looked for.

### POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.

The nomination of both the great political parties of the country for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, now being made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success, will be of particular interest. We therefore annex the popular vote at the last Presidential election:

| NEW ENGLAND STATES. | *Taylor.* | *Cass.* | *Van Buren.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *States.* | | | |
| Maine, | 35,273 | 40,195 | 12,157 |
| New Hampshire, | 14,781 | 27,763 | 7,560 |
| Vermont, | 23,122 | 10,948 | 13,857 |
| Massachusetts, | 61,072 | 35,284 | 38,133 |
| Rhode Island, | 6,680 | 3,600 | 705 |
| Connecticut, | 30,314 | 27,046 | 5,005 |
| MIDDLE STATES. | | | |
| New York, | 218,551 | 114,592 | 120,619 |
| New Jersey, | 40,009 | 30,880 | 849 |
| Pennsylvania, | 186,118 | 172,061 | 11,263 |
| Delaware, | 6,440 | 5,910 | 80 |
| SOUTHERN STATES. | | | |
| Maryland, | 37,832 | 34,628 | 125 |
| Virginia, | 45,124 | 46,688 | 9 |
| North Carolina, | 43,510 | 34,869 | 85 |
| South Carolina,* | — | — | — |
| Georgia, | 47,603 | 44,736 | — |
| Florida, | 4,539 | 3,239 | — |
| Alabama, | 30,482 | 31,363 | — |
| Mississippi, | 25,821 | 26,555 | — |
| Louisiana, | 18,273 | 15,880 | — |
| Texas, | 8,770 | 8,765 | — |
| Arkansas, | 7,588 | 9,300 | — |
| WESTERN STATES. | | | |
| Tennessee, | 64,705 | 58,419 | — |
| Kentucky, | 67,141 | 49,729 | — |
| Ohio, | 138,356 | 154,783 | 35,494 |
| Michigan, | 23,940 | 30,687 | 10,389 |
| Indiana, | 69,867 | 74,745 | 8,100 |
| Illinois, | 53,215 | 56,629 | 15,804 |
| Missouri, | 32,671 | 40,077 | — |
| Iowa, | 10,557 | 12,151 | 1,126 |
| Wisconsin, | 15,747 | 15,001 | 10,418 |
| Total, | 1,862,024 | 1,222,419 | 291,678 |
| Taylor over Cass, | | | 189,605 |
| Cass and Van Buren over Taylor, | | | 152,078 |

*Presidential electors chosen by Legislature.

GOOD FOR THEM.—David Steider and fifty other Germans, of Colerain township, have become disgusted with the corruptions of Locofocoism; and have gone over in a body to the whig ranks. They intend raising an ash pole to day, at the Colerain House, and will next November vote the Scott and Graham ticket. So we go. If things keep on at the present rate, Pierce won't be able to muster a corporal's guard by election day.—*Cin. Atlas.*

☞ We are receiving much accounts from all parts of Ohio. The State, it seems to us, can no longer be regarded as debatable ground. She will go for Scott and Graham by a large majority. So will New York. So will Pennsylvania. So will the Union.—*Louisville Journal.*

### THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The subjoined Postage Tables have been prepared at the Post Office Department, and are believed to be correct. We are, however requested to say that it is expected the United States and Prussian Postal Treaty will be returned executed in the course of a few days, when a general Postage Circular, with more full instructions, will be prepared and sent to Postmasters. In the mean time we beg to suggest that editors of newspapers will render a public service by placing these tables before their readers.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Rates of Postage to be charged upon Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, unsealed Circulars, and every other description of printed Matter, transient or otherwise, from and after the 30th September, 1852.

| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Weekly newspapers (one copy only) not exceeding their actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, | — | — | — | — | free | | |
| Newspapers and periodicals not exceeding 1½ oz. in weight when circulated within the county where published, | 2½ | 1½ | 3½ | 6¼ | 3¼ | 1½ | ¾ |
| Newspapers and periodicals of the weight of one, and under one ounce, within the United States, | 4½ | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 6¼ | 3 | 1½ |
| Over 1 & not over 2 ounces, | 9 | 7½ | 3 | 2½ | 1½ | 6 | 3 |
| Over 2 & not over 3 ounces, | 1.25 | 1.17 | 4½ | 3½ | 2 | 1½ | 9 |
| Over 3 & not over 4 ounces, | 1.62 | 1.56 | 7½ | 4½ | 2½ | 1½ | 6 |
| Over 4 & not over 5 ounces, | 2.37 | 1.95 | 9 | 7½ | 4½ | 2½ | 1½ |
| Over 5 & not over 6 ounces, | 2.75 | 2.34 | 1.17 | 7½ | 5 | 2½ | 1½ |

DIRECTIONS.

1st. Transient matter, to be entitled to the benefit of the rates first above mentioned, must be prepaid at the mailing office. If not prepaid, it is subject to double said rates.

2d. Small newspapers, &c., when sent in packets of less than eight ounces, must be rated single.

3d. Books, sent unpaid, are subject to a postage of fifty per cent. in addition to their prepaid rates.

4th. The weight of newspapers, periodicals, or other printed matter, must be taken or determined when they are in a dry state; and when the weight of any book or other publication exceeds one pound, the same progressive rates, above laid down, must be charged.

5th. Newspapers, periodicals, magazines, or any other printed matter, must be sent without any covers or wrappers, or in covers or wrappers open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrappers.

6th. In case there is on or in any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed matter or paper connected therewith, any manuscript of any kind by which information shall be asked for or communicated by writing, or by marks or signs, or the directions herein prescribed are in any other respect not complied with, the same becomes subject to letter postage, and it is the duty of the Post Master to remove the wrappers or envelopes from all printed matter, not charged with letter postage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with the printed, or in such package, any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

Quarterly Rates of Postage, when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals, sent from the office of publication to actual Subscribers, from and after the 30th of September, 1852.

| | Daily | Six times a week | Tri-weekly | Semi-weekly | Weekly | Semi-Monthly | Monthly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. | Cts. |
| Weekly newspapers (one copy only) not exceeding their actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, | — | — | — | — | free | | |
| Newspapers and periodicals, not exceeding 1½ oz. in weight when circulated within the county where published, | 22½ | 19½ | 9½ | 6¼ | 3¼ | 1½ | ¾ |
| Newspapers and periodicals of the weight of one, and under one ounce, within the United States, | 45½ | 39 | 19½ | 13 | 6¼ | 3 | 1½ |
| Over 1 & not over 2 ounces, | 91 | 78 | 39 | 26 | 13 | 6 | 3 |
| Over 2 & not over 3 ounces, | 1.36½ | 1.17 | 58½ | 39 | 19½ | 9 | 4½ |
| Over 3 & not over 4 ounces, | 1.82 | 1.56 | 78 | 52 | 26 | 12 | 6 |
| Over 4 & not over 5 ounces, | 2.27½ | 1.95 | 97½ | 65 | 32½ | 15 | 7½ |
| Over 5 & not over 6 ounces, | 2.73 | 2.34 | 1.17 | 78 | 39 | 18 | 9 |

DIRECTIONS.

1st. The weight of any publication exceeds eight ounces, the same progressive rate of postage, laid down in the above table, must be charged.

2d. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from the respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage

3d. Postmasters are not entitled to receive newspapers free of postage under their franking privilege.

4th. If the publisher of any newspaper or periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continues to forward such publication in the mail, the Postmaster to whose office such publication is sent will dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of any succeeding quarter, the Postmaster of such office will sell the same and credit the proceeds of such sale in his quarterly accounts in the usual manner.

5th. Quarterly payments in advance may be made either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery. When made at the mailing office, satisfactory evidence of such payment must be exhibited to the Postmaster at the office of delivery.

### A STORY OF RUM'S DOINGS.

We condense the following horrible recital from the Boston Herald, of Monday:

A 7½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a man named Jas. Mahoney, who lives in Mason street, Charlestown, while in a fit of delirium tremens, leaped out of bed, and seizing a sharp pruning-knife, rushed into an adjoining room and made an attack upon an Irishman, named John Kilman, inflicting a terrible stab in his abdomen, which, from severing the viscera, &c., will, it is feared, prove fatal.

Mrs. Mahoney rushed into the street, and her cries of murder attracted a large concourse of people to the vicinity of the house in which the deadly assault was committed. The crowd increased on Bow, Mason and Front sts., and in a few moments the madman dashed through an open window, on the first floor, armed with the murderous weapon. Persons in the crowd were terrified by his appearance, and rushed in every direction, while the madman made an attack upon them, using his bloody knife in cutting right and left, all who were before him. He had nothing on but a red flannel shirt, and with his hair standing upright, and beard unshorn, his very appearance was frightful.

Mr. Joseph Hunnewell, who was attracted to the spot with others, received a severe stab in the groin, which, although skillfully dressed by Doctors Hayes and Hard, it is feared will prove fatal.

Mr. McLaughlin, who lives in Wesley place, Hanover street, Boston, was walking with a lady near the scene, when Mahoney approached them with uplifted knife. Mr. McLaughlin, seeing that escape was impossible, with great presence of mind averted the blow about to be inflicted upon the lady—which would doubtless have proved fatal—by springing before her and telling her to run for her life; and in saving the lady he was struck down by a blow from the weapon in his groin, which severed a large artery, and inflicted a ghastly wound, which it is feared will prove fatal.

The lady took the proffered arm of a gentleman, and hastened away, unconscious of the injury sustained by Mr. McLaughlin. The madman, who was still using his knife, caught a glimpse of her, and pursued her again. She ran and hid behind a hogshead, in a yard in Bow st., but had scarcely taken that position when Mahoney entered the yard in pursuit of her, and was at one time within a few feet of her. She managed to escape without injury.

One O'Hurn received a severe stab in the abdomen, and another person of the same name was stabbed in the thigh, and though in both cases the wounds are very severe, neither of them will probably prove fatal.

One Mahan, an Irishman, about 60 years old, received a severe wound in the lower region of the back. Several persons, whose names we did not learn, were slightly injured He made a pass at a lady, but, although her dress was cut, she was not wounded

A watchman employed at the Fitchburg depot was cut in the arm.

An Irishman named McCarthy was cut in the hand.

John Donovan was wounded in the arm.

A boy was stabbed in the thigh.

Mahoney rushed into the City Marshall's office, having thrown away his knife, where he was seized and confined in the lock-up.

Kilman has a wife and three children, and resided in the house with Mahoney. Mr. Hunnewell was more comfortably yesterday.

Mahoney is a gardener, and has generally been regarded as a peaceable man. Of late he has at times been insane from some cause—probably from intoxication. On Friday night he entered his wife's room with a hatchet in his hand, declaring he would kill her, but she anticipated no harm, and consequently gave no intimation to the police.

During the evening, Mahoney was conveyed to the East Cambridge Jail.

### No Family Should be Without Them.

☞ WE speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, which have become as indispensable to Family Medicines—the fruitful system-ills which arise from a disordered liver—such as sick headache, constipation of the bowels, sour stomach, costiveness, nausea, want of appetite, dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, agues and fevers, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the result of hepatic derangement—for these, Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIRECTIONS—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they afford astonishing relief to headaches, also in slight derangements of the stomach.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants in town and country, and by the sole proprietors, the

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### F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."

☞ THOSE who have ventured on the unpleasant and unpredictable task of imitating "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap," have very naturally supposed that the indiscriminate admixture of the articles of Honey with other ingredients, usually employed in the manufacture of so-called invented Soaps, was a clear case of plagiarism from the work that produced by F. S. Cleaver. It is but an act of justice, however, to the skillful inventor, to mention (and doubtless this fact has been brought before the view of the learned and impartial committee so awarded to him the medal) that Cleaver was not the result of chance, for the work of a mercenary enterprise, but the fruits of long and costly research, and a knowledge of those materials which, by chemical combination, and as a scientific analysis, has rendered his labors so favorable to himself and useful to the world.

For sale retail at all Druggists and fancy Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

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☞ SHERIFFALTY—To the Freemen of Allegheny County—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, for the ensuing year, and without any party nomination, as an independent candidate, and will thankfully accept the votes of my fellow citizens of all parties. After a residence of thirty three years in this county, principally in Pittsburgh, to active business, I trust my character is known to the entire community, so that I do not consider it necessary to make any pledges of trustworthy. Please give your suffrages for the office of Sheriff, not the office of Commissioner, the latter is a laborious and oblique, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

LUKE LOOMIS.

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at the office with neatness and despatch, and at the lowest rates. Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills, &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed.

### Scrofula.

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a remedy of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Lumbago, or a lame back, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the sympathies of physicians as well as the suffering patient, or connected with its use.

Those having a dread of mixtures administered that this medicine is purely natural, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated Dr. F. Foot, M. D., of Syracuse:

"In my own truth certify, that I have been so badly affected with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without the least faith, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I attribute my cure to it alone, and by using seven bottles, I have got a sure work thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of incident ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a sovereign remedy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use where other medicines had failed.

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aug28tf

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