Daily Morning Post.

LECKY-HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS
Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING:.....DECEMBER 14.

Democratic Primary Meetings.

☞ The City Democratic Committee of Correspondence met at the St. Charles Hotel, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., pursuant to call; and organized with Charles Barnett in the Chair, and W. J. Ross acting as Secretary.

On motion of R. B. Roberts, Esq., it was—

Resolved, That the Democratic Primary Meetings of the City of Pittsburgh, be held on SATURDAY, December 18th, from 3 to 6 o'clock, P.M., in the several Wards, respectively, as follows:

First Ward, at the House of Hugh Sells.
Second Ward, at the House of R. Perry.
Third Ward, at the Allegheny Engine House.
The citizens of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, will meet at the respective Public Skool Houses in each Ward,—for the purpose of electing delegates to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

The Delegates will meet in Convention at the COURT HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, December 22d, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

CHARLES BARNETT, Chairman.
W. J. Ross, Secretary. dec15

THE MAYORALTY.

It will be gratifying to our fellow citizens of all parties, to understand, from the following card, that our present worthy Mayor has consented to be a candidate for re-election. We do not urge his election on the grounds of his adherence to democratic principles, although that position would be a strong one, but for the all-sufficient reason that in the discharge of his duties he has never permitted political predilections to bias his mind in the discharge of his official duties. JOHN B. GUTHRIE has always been the officer of *the people*, and during his long administration, there is not one charge of dereliction or duty that can be brought against him. We know him well, and we have the opportunity of observing this early and late, he is vigilant in the discharge of his official responsibilities, and we feel confident in saying that so long as he remains Chief Magistrate of our city, the peace and comfort of his fellow citizens will be properly attended to.

Hon. JOHN B. GUTHRIE:

We, the undersigned citizens, feeling interested in the selection and choice of our next Chief Magistrate, would most respectfully take this method to request your consent to be a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election.

The honorable and impartial manner you have pursued, in dispensing Justice to all classes, has won for you the esteem and pride of our party as well as the majority of our fellow citizens who would very much regret your withdrawal from being a candidate for the ensuing term.

J. R. M'Knight,	Richard Rainey,
S. McClurken,	John Swang,
W. H. Smith,	Wm. Richardson,
H. Jones,	Hugh McManus,
Robt. J. Dickey,	Geo. Quigley,
Samuel Tarbett,	A. Holstein,
Geo. Fenstion,	G. G. Backofen,
James Herdman,	Jas. Cockran,
A. Hunker,	Wm. Gillmore,
Mark M'Henry,	S. W. McClelland,
Charles H. Paulson,	Hugh Kelly,
W. C. Murphy,	E. Frowenfetel,
C. H. Benton,	A. Frowenfetel.
A. Patterson Smith,	J. A. Hesterlof,
S. B. McElroy,	A. Pidnerfeld,
Jas. Finlay,	Bernard McCusky,
H. H. Barnett,	Henry Wilson,
Robert Woods,	Saml. Anderson,
John W. Riddell,	G. G. Sutton.
Wm. Price,	S. Goldman,
James Cassy,	Wm. Hughes,
John Huny,	Wm. Hugus,
James Cliff,	D. B. Hugus,
James Mathews,	Jacob McCollister,
George Snebin,	John Blockman,
A. J. Stewart,	A. Vance,
G. W. Mellin,	B. F. Lashaw,
Jas. McLaughlin,	Zack. Tomer,
Josh Grout,	Jacob Tomer,
Thos. Neil, jr.	A. S. McGonigle,
J. Shiddle,	A. Kelly,
C. F. Kuhn,	Thos. Cook,
Geo. McGonigle,	Martin Lytle,
Jas. D. Kelly,	Michael O'Hara,
John Dunwoody,	Michael O'Hara, jr.,
Thos. Barnes,	P. H. Hunker,
M. C. Milligan,	A. C. Henderson,
Burke & Barnes,	John Cook,
H. H. Gillespie,	John Kennedy, jr.
W. B. McConlogue,	R. Biddle Roberts,
T. Boyd,	J. Freeland,
John Berry,	A. S. Getty,
Peter Jozdon,	Daniel Ahl,
G. F. Herion,	Edward Houston,
N. Prahta,	B. Burns,
David P. Work,	N. D. Patterson,
John J. Patterson,	Andrew Gribbin,
Mark Devlin,	Andrew Grimes,
Henry Kennedy,	J. W. Connell,
Thos. Devlin,	Robert Day,
Thos. Potter,	J. Blein,
P. Doylin,	Robert Watson,
Saml. Baird,	Wm. S. Day,
Jacob Bostin,	Peter Eilenberger,
J. Forest,	Theodore Frank,
J. Curray,	Peter Jost.
Wm. M'Clelland,	R. M'Dermott,
George McCook,	James E. Moody,
G. L. M'Cook,	James Neivell,
Charles Kent,	J. G. Backofen,
William M. Edger,	Samuel Dunn,
Wilson M'Candless	John Taylor,
Martin Connolly	W. C. Gallagher,
C. A. M'Anully,	B. Perry,
Thos. Phillips,	E. S. Watson.
Henry M'Cullough,	Edward R. Kernan,
Patrick Smith,	James M'Kenna,
John Hugan,	George Richard,
Thomas Hynn,	T. R. Sill,
Randal Kernan,	Peter M'Manus,
John Kernan,	L. Wilmarth,
R. Friesohkom,	L. C. Wilmarth,
C. L. Goehring,	G. B. Bingham,
D. H. Goehring,	Robert Galway,
Philip Saly,	H. O'Connor,
L. Stern,	William Schmer,
J. J. M'Dermott,	James F. Richard,
Phillipp Seip,	George Acersuitz,
John Haulman,	B. Stern,
Adam Streib,	John Chrisman,
P. Kersch,	A. Fridelti,
John Bowler,	N. Herl,
A. Kelly, jr.,	David Knittell,
C. Benson,	B. Buerkle
F. Griesman,	John N. Young,
James M'Cune,	R. Yoiett,
F. Hassel,	J. M. Scott,
Charles Wattelgal,	G. W. M'Anully,
John Walsh,	James Meskimen,
James Finch,	H. W. Lairly,
Jackson Duncan,	George Parsons
Hugh Blaakly,	W. W. Irwin,
John Hughes,	R. Dunlap,
W. R. Howard,	C. Hugus, jr.,
P. Ryan,	Charles Shaleg,
Thomas M'Donald,	Th. Umbsmittle,
F. Hoover,	Samuel W. Black,
James Elliott,	W. J. Rose,
William Slater,	David Sands,
Andrew Hall,	J. G. Mantz,
John Devilin,	Dennis Semard,
Andrew Dunn,	Jefferson Patten,
George Lauman,	H. W. Biffrim,
R. B. Young,	Joseph Darlington,
Maurice Kann,	Jacob Breitback,
James Whitter,	Charles M'Nulty,
J. N. Pricker,	E. M'Dermend,
J. Finch,	S. Smith,
John Morrow,	D. Murphy,
Henry Schrieber,	L. S. L. Vandergrift,
Robert M'Coy,	E. Fresbee,
William Ward,	S. Vandergrift,
William M. Porter,	Robert Waterman,
James H. Latshaw,	B. Winchester,
John Watts,	D. Rodgers,
J. Chr. Jehle,	S. P. Ross,
P. Fuhr,	P. C. Shannon,
M. Grunhart,	W. B. Haslett,
J. Roth,	Hugh M'Vance,
H. P. Pollock,	E. C. Campbell,

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Dec., 13, 1852.

Gentlemen:—I received, some days since, your letter requesting me to again become the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor of this city. Owing to impaired health and other causes not necessary to mention here, I had determined not to be a candidate again for that office. In deference to the desire of the Democratic party, together with that of a large number of citizens of other parties, I should feel myself wanting in gratitude for past favors, were I to decline the proffered honor.—Therefore, if nominated by the coming Democratic convention I will accept the nomination and abide the decision of the people.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which you have refered to my past official conduct.

Very Respectfully
Your obdt. servant,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE.

"O. P. Q."—ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—We publish this morning the paper of "O. P. Q." and intended to accompany it with remarks; but its length and more important calls upon our columns have deprived us of the privilege of comments this morning. We will, however, attend to our correspondent to-morrow. The following is his communication:

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

You have thought proper to advert, in your paper of Saturday last, to sundry communications in the Gazette and Journal in reference to the proposed County subscription to the Alleghany Valley Railroad. You denounce those articles as *"evidently"* from the same hand—as remarkable for their "bullying style, and almost total absence of facts"—and as indulging such mis-statements in regard to the length of the Road as "should entitle the writer to *profound contempt*"—and you indulge in sundry insinuations in regard to the authority of "those anonymous scribblings," as though it were not sufficiently respectable to make it worth while to consume your valuable time in the correction.

The secret reason of this very sudden and otherwise unaccountable attack is perhaps explained by a communication in the same paper, whose simultaneous appearance in the columns of your cotemporaries leaves even less of doubt in regard to its origin than the equally anonymous effusions which have so much disturbed your equanimity. Of the tenor of that communication itself, I have no complaint to make. I am only sorry that you have not thought it worth while to treat a great and momentous question with the like dignity.

My purpose now is merely to set you right in regard to one or two matters upon which you have suffered yourselves to be misled, rather, I doubt not, by the suggestions of others than by the exercise of your own judgment, and to show you how readily a man who is very positive may be mistaken.

You say that the articles referred to are "*evidently*" from the same hand—perhaps from the pen of "a hireling attorney"—and therefore unworthy of even a respectful notice.

I do not perceive of what possible consequence it can be to the public from what quarter those articles may come, unless you desire to raise a false issue, and thus to divert the public mind from the question. It is a very common device, and may sometimes help a bad cause or a poor logician. The party, however, who resorts to it, and quarrels with his adversary, instead of answering him, always betrays thereby a sense of the infirmity of his own cause.

Allow me to say, however, that "evident" as it may seem to you, your judgment as a critic is entirely at fault, in supposing that the several obnoxious articles in the Gazette and Journal are from the same hand. When you denounced their tone as "bullying," and their statements as unfounded, I was inclined to suspect that you had taken the opinion upon trust, and without reading for yourself; and I am now satisfied that I was right. You could not else, as a writer, have betrayed such a want of discrimination as to confound two styles so entire dissimilar.

You insinuate that the articles in question are the production of some "hireling Attorney." I have already remarked that it is of no consequence who wrote them. Will you allow me now to ask you what you have to gain by converting the matter into a personal issue? Could you make out that your correspondent or yourself was less free from the suspicion of a selfish or mercenary motive, or more personally independent than the writer of those articles? Suppose you should discover, and I for one will agree to put the whole case on this issue, that each of them had a much deeper and more abiding interest in the prosperity of the county than your correspondent, or perhaps even yourself. And suppose they should say to you, "who is to hire us, and whence your intolerant zeal?" Could you expect to profit, or would the public profit by such a controversy?

If you suppose, however, that the writer for the Gazette has any motive for concealment, or any other reason for writing anonymously, except to present the question unaffected by the influence of names, give me leave to say that you are greatly mistaken. Whenever it becomes necessary for him to appear, he will not decline the responsibility.

And now a word as to your denunciation of the *tone* and statements of the writer for the Gazette.

The substance of his communications great fact. That a municipal corporation should never embark in any enterprise outside of its corporate limits and its appropriate sphere—or at least not without the concurrence of an overruling necessity, the fullest information, and a strong assurance of exemption from all risk: and,

2d. That not one of the circumstances existed here.

That there was in the first place no such *necessity*, because we were already provided with the best public connections of that sort in Pennsylvania—the Ohio and Pennsylvania and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroads, uniting us at once with the Atlantic and the great west.

2d. That we were, in the second place, without *information* as to the cost—there was no completed survey—no estimate in figures based on a survey, or anything that amounted to more than mere conjecture—and the very route and length of the road were yet undetermined.

And here you charge me with misrepresentation as to the length, and affirm that it does not exceed 176½ miles and that you have seen the calculations.

Allow me to say in reply that if I have overestimated it at 200 miles, it is the fault of the Company and its friends, and not mine. It was their business to furnish an accurate measurement from point to point, and that, I and yours to see it before you recommended it.

You say you have, and the actual length is as stated by you above. I can only say, if you have, that you have been favored above the editor of the Gazette, who is eminently the champion, and seems to be the depositary of the interests of the Company. He puts the distance to Smithport alone, perhaps to the State Line, at 185 miles by one route, and 175 by another, and admits that no choice has yet been made.—Beyond that, however, we have some ten miles more. You perceive, therefore, that I was not much at fault after all; and if I were, I have the best possible apology for it. When you and the Gazette and the Engineer shall have once determined the route and settled the question of distance between you, I will then yield the point, and we will proceed to talk about the propriety of subscription.

But you have seen the calculations of the cost, and here again you have the advantage both of the editor of the Gazette and myself. He does not pretend to have seen them, and if you have, you are bound to give them to us before you ask for a subscription, or denounce any man for questioning its propriety. *Light* was what Ajax so fervently prayed for, and that is precisely what we want. Allow me to say, however, with all proper deference, that you are mistaken. You have seen no actual measurement of the distance and no calculations founded on actual surveys. No such thing exists, and there has not been time to furnish it to you in a shape as to be reliable. It will take at least—the six or eight months' labor of the editor of the Gazette *twice told* to put us in possession of such details as would authorize a subscription from a prudent man.

That, lastly, there was no evidence that the work would pay, or that the land means to make it. And the grounds of this conviction were that we could not do more than guess at the cost;—that it would probably be *millions*,—that there were no means worth speaking of outside of this city and county—that *their* subscriptions were totally inadequate—and that even if manufacturers would take no business for its support because it passed through a region of country which could therefore have no *local* trade, and it moreover involved a circuit of about 150 miles to New York, and could therefore have no through trade.

And now, Messrs. Editors, allow me to ask, where are the misrepresentations of which you complain? My estimate of the cost has been questioned. It is said I am but *four millions* instead of *six*! Be it so. It is only a *guess* on both sides and I am as well, nay, better, entitled to that privilege than the Company. I have a right to guess until they *demonstrate*. Suppose it, however, to be only *four* millions. It is not pretended that the subscriptions outside exceed *one-fifth* of that amount, and they are admitted to be, with the exception of only some $250,000, the bonds of poor counties. It is not pretended that, even with our aid to the extent of $1,150,000, the subscriptions would be equal to the *one half* of the estimated cost; and it is not denied that the country through which the Road would pass is almost a wilderness, and that the length of the route to New York would exceed that by way of the Central Road to the extent already stated.

Wherein, then, have I mis-stated the facts? What have I written that entitles me to the objurgations of the Post, or that the people ought not to know? You were hasty, Messrs. Editors, and will no doubt, in the spirit of exact justice, and in the discharge of your duties to the people, either take back what you uttered without reflection, or allow your readers to judge how far your reproaches have been deserved.

O. P. Q.

HOWA'S HYGIAN HOARHOUND AND LIVERWORT COUGH CANDY.—The agent of this excellent article is now in our city, and we would inform our readers that it can be had at several of the Drug Stores.

The Stalls in the New Market House.

We have for a long time past heard serious objections made to the manner in which the new Market House is constructed and the terms on which it is proposed to lease it out. When it was proposed to be built, we supposed it would be an edifice not only useful but ornamental, and that our victuallers would be glad to get into it. But as it is now constructed, it is a mere martin box on a large scale. The stalls are cramped into a space much smaller than those in old Market; there is no accommodation furnished the Butchers; they have to pay exhorbitant rents and *build up* their place of business afterwards, and then be turned off their own premises whenever the Market Committee may get it into their wise heads that they have the privilege of accusing as good citizens as themselves of a violation of the laws. This may be done under the ordinances, but we would ask, if it is allowable in common justice?

The men who rent stalls in that market, pay for them for the purpose of prosecuting their legitimate business. The stall is their property, so long as they pay the rent, as fully as the building in which we print our paper is ours while we fulfil our contract with our landlord.—We, and all other business men, who pay rent, have a right to commence work when we please and quit when we please. If we choose to work every hour of the twenty-four, there is no law against us doing so. But the hard toiling butcher has to discontinue his labors whenever the Market Committee, or the gentlemen who own property in the neighborhood of the New Market House, tell him to do so.

We doubt much if there is any man in this community, except the persons referred to, who will consider such a course even handed justice, and we hope the butchers will not submit to it.

☞ The Concert announced for this evening at Lafayette Hall, will, we trust, not be forgotten by our citizens. This will be the only chance to hear these charming vocalists, as pressing engagements call them to New York and Philadelphia. In proof of the estimation in which they are held by the greatest artists, we will mention that Mad. Sontag, as well as the Germanian Society, have anxiously sought to engage the M'lles. Tourny for their concerts. If you want to hear to perfection what has never been presented to a Pittsburgh public, viz: the most perfect blending of two youthful and fresh voices, go to the Concert to-night.

☞ The following was intended for the *Dispatch*, but the editor desired more for its insertion than the author was willing to pay:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—In consequence of seeing a paragraph in your paper of Wednesday the 24th, stating that no Englishmen followed the late Benjamin Fox, who was murdered in the Fifth Ward, to his grave. I will take it as a favor if you will make known, through your paper, the cause of no attendance. It not being from any ill feeling towards him, as all who were acquainted with him knew him to be a very kind and industrious young man; and had there been any notice given when his funeral was to take place, there would have been a respectable attendance of his friends; as many were enquiring when the funeral was to take place, after it was over. As no notice had been given, it is true that no Englishmen followed the corpse, as I myself rode in front of the hearse, but they were all his countrymen.

Sirs, hoping you will favor me by inserting the above in your paper, to take the stigma away from my countrymen, placed on them by the parties that ought to have given the required notice.

Great credit is due to his employers, Messrs. Blair & M'Kelvey, for paying all funeral expenses.

Yours, respectfully,
JOSEPH RAGERS,
One of the Bearers.

STATISTICS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NATIVE POPULATION.

Born in.	*Number.*	*Born in.*	*Number.*
Maine	87	Alabama	97
New Hampshire	1,775	Mississippi	101
Vermont	4,523	Louisiana	127
Massachusetts	9,332	Texas	87
Rhode Island	1,041	Arkansas	10
Connecticut	2,260	Tennessee	158
New York	51,357	Kentucky	477
New Jersey	20,117	Ohio	7,729
Pennsylvania	1,141,033	Michigan	252
Delaware	12,522	Indiana	399
Maryland	21,615	Illinois	332
District of Columbia	767	Missouri	223
Virginia	10,410	Iowa	70
North Carolina	409	Wisconsin	45
South Carolina	159	California	4
Georgia	176	Territories	37
Florida	7		
Total Native population			2,014,619

FOREIGN POPULATION.

Born in.	*Number.*	*Born in.*	*Number.*
England	55,309	Sweden	153
Ireland	151,723	Prussia	413
Scotland	7,222	Germany	7
Wales	2,230	China	1
Germany	78,952	Asia	4
France	4,393	Africa	40
South America	101	British America	2,500
Portugal	34	Belgium	42
Belgium	159	Central America	7
Holland	257	South America	83
Turkey	2	West Indies	660
Italy	172	Sandwich Islands	3
Austria	49	Other countries	231
Switzerland	914	Unknown	2,226
Norway	27		
Total Foreign population			324,671
Aggregate Native and Foreign			2,341,765

DEAF AND DUMB.

White males	537	Colored males	14
White females	465	Colored females	10
Total	1001		

BLIND.

White males	443	Colored males	20
White females	355	Colored females	11
Aggregate	829		

INSANE.

White males	524	Colored males	16
White females	918	Colored females	33
Total	1491		

IDIOTIC.

White males	709	Colored females	28
White females	557		
Colored males	94	Total	1448

PAUPERS.

Native	5808	Native	2054
Foreign	5635	Foreign	1115
Whole No. June 1, 1850	5811	Amount cost of supt	$222,138
Whole number of paupers who received support within the year—11,551.			

CHURCHES.

Number of churches	3,599
Ratio of churches to population	553
Aggregate accommodation	1,260,413
Average accommodation	350
Aggregate value of church property	$11,551,485
Average value do	$3,097

Real and Personal Estate for the year ending June 18, 1850.

Assessed value	$197,639,049
True or estimated value	$282,340,120
Proportion to each free person	$313

AGRICULTURE.

Acres of improved land	8,628,619
Acres of unimproved land attached to farms, &c.	6,291,729
Total	14,920,347
Cash value	$407,976,000
Average cash value per acre	$27 35
Agricultural implements, value	$14,772,641

MANUFACTURES.

Manufacture of iron castings, capital invested	$5,422,924
Tons pig iron used	69,501
Tons coal used	810
Tons mineral coal used	49,228
Bushels coke and charcoal used	276,855
Value raw material, fuel, &c.	$1,373,487
Male hands employed	4,782
Female hands employed	
Average wages of male hands, monthly	$27 65
do. do. female do. do.	6 00
Rolling and nail mills	57,810
Value of the products	$961,160
Value of entire products	$2,324,881
Manufacture of pig iron, capital invested	$1,570,425
Tons of ore used	377,283
Tons mineral coal used	316,060
Bushels coke and charcoal used	27,503,953
Value of raw material, fuel, &c.	$3,733,427
Male hands employed	9,280
Female hands employed	
Entire wages of male hands, monthly	$231,059
Entire wages of female hands, monthly	$16 00
Average wages monthly of male hands	24 90
Tons pig iron made	285,707
Value of other products	40,000
Value of the entire product	$6,071,519

MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS.

Capital invested	$4,528,925
Bales cotton used	44,162
Tons of coal used	24,189
Value of all raw material	$3,152,230
Male hands employed	3,584
Female hands employed	4,099
Entire wages monthly of males	$40,650
do. do. females	$37 20
Average wages monthly of males	11 20
do. do. of females	5,500,962
Entire value of products	45,710,700
Yards sheeting, &c. made	4,330,000
Pounds yarn and thread made annually	

MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLEN GOODS.

Capital invested	$3,005,004
Pounds wool used	7,560,979
Tons of coal used	10,177
Value of all raw material	$3,292,718
Male hands employed	2,400
Female do. do.	2,228
Entire monthly wages of male hands	$97,128
do. do. female do.	29,219
Average monthly wages of male hands	$39 50
do. do. female hands	10 40
Value of entire products	$5,221,855
Yards of cloth made	10,095,234
Annual product of other woollen goods, lbs.	1,941,621

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT IRON.

Capital invested	$7,620,000
Tons pig metal used	163,792
Tons blooms used	29,961
Tons rolled iron used	225,967
Bushels coke and charcoal used	9,922,993
Hands employed	4,784
Average monthly wages	$27 68
Tons wrought iron made	182,506
Value of other products	$220,500
Value of entire products	$8,962,997

THE LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS.

Lines written within a Wreath of Flowers, in an Album.

BY WILLIAM W. REDICK.

'Tis said that the flowers
Have a language of love,
More expressive than ours,
Like the angels' above,
That passions most noble
And sentiments rare,
Some leaflet or flowret,
May fitly declare.

Methinks I could better,
Thus speak to the eye,
Than letter by letter
Trace words with a sigh.
The wild-rose and jasmine
And lily so white,
With clematis londrils
I then would unite,
In wreathing a token
Of friendship for the,
Or thought better spoken
Than verbage might be.

PITTSBURGH, December, 1852.

For the Daily Morning Post.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

MESSRS. HARPER AND PHILIPS:—

I find an article in your paper of Monday relating to the order of letting the stalls in said market. No reasonable person can, after looking the order full in the face, refrain from making a few remarks, (even at his own expense,) showing its grevious bearings on its recipients. There is, we trust, not a disposition on the part of the citizens who sit in seats of *authority*, to force an unjust tax on her patrons; does not all see, that the tax is beyond all reason; again if one purchases the preference of a stall it amounts to a sham sale, for he is not allowed to do with his purchase, *as property*. The stalls are not only small, but, look at the rent, (at present) fixed; show, if you please, any city in the Union having such a burdensome tax; again, can one suppose that the butchers are such wiseacres as to buy that that they cannot control. In all fairness it is hoped that a correct view will be taken of the matter by the gentleman having authority. There is a disposition on the part of those engaged in vending their meats, to comply with that which is coupled with justice. The position of matters *as they now stand*, are by all concerned, disagreeable, and on the part of the butchers, *inadmissable*; will the honorable gentleman having the authority, so regard this matter as to enable us, the recipients, to meet them in a fair, and on justifiable terms, before it is to late; we could show much that is grevious in the present edict, but a word on so plain a matter as this, is all that we deem requisite.

J. V. H.

Items of News and Miscellany.

The West India steamer *La Plata* had carried the fever to Southampton from Chagres. On the voyage she lost her captain, purser, third engineer and six of the crew.

Some ardent admirer of Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe has given to the world, through Fraser's Magazine, a genealogical tree of her family.—They comprise twelve, of whom nine are authors.

John Anderson, one of the oldest citizens of Cincinnati, died on last Saturday. He was born in Ireland in January, 1751, fought in the Irish rebellion, landed in Cincinnati in 1800, and at the time of his death was nearly 101 years of age.

Thackeray's tickets in Boston, it is stated, are taken up rapidly in that city, where there is so much eagerness to hear him. He charges $300 for a single lecture in New Bedford.

The quantity of lumber surveyed at Bangor averages, annually, about 200,000,000 feet, whose value cannot fall far short of $3,000,000.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.

The Levee transactions yesterday were exceedingly limited. There was however, but little except Wheat to be offered. Good kinds of grain come in very slowly, and are in light demand. The Provision market has not yet fully opened, and like Grocery trade is about closed. Salt continues to move freely, and the delivery of rates is active. Navigation good; weather warm, with an inclination to rain; rivers all in a good stage.

TOBACCO—We continue to notice the light sales of this article, although of no importance. Yesterday 1 hhd sold at the Factory at $3.00, and 3 do at the State at about the same figure.

HEMP—The only sale we hear of is that of 8 bales from Levee at $74 @ 80.

LEAD—No sales, but held firm, at $4 87½ and even that high figure can be readily refused.

PROVISIONS—Market Unsettled. A sale of Mess Pork was reported to us at 50 @ 50,150 bbls. 60 at $17, and 10 do without inspection at $16 25. Sales of 1000 bbls at $16 50 for prime. Nothing of importance in Bacon: 6 casks Shoulders at 6½c 3 lb. Green meats 6, 7 and 8c, for Shoulders, Sides and Hams, and sales have been made a shade lower. Lard is very scarce, held at 10 to 10c by the firkin for the best quality.

TOBACCO MARKET.—There has been a movement yesterday, and Mess Pork brought $17, from the Levee. Lard was in brisk demand, but as some of the transactions were kept private, we are unable to name the rates. A sale was made however, quote a No. 1 article, in large packages, in active demand at 10½ @ 10¾c. A lot of city rendered in tierces was sold at 10c, but the transaction was regarded as no criterion of the market value. There were no sales of green salted or pickled meats, from the fact that none of these articles were offered. Any of these descriptions would, however, find a ready sale at full prices.

BUTTER—The supply of the article product of the hog is wanted, and that buyers are willing to operate at high remunerative rates, and Goshen, that so good prices can be obtained here as at any other point in the west. All things considered, we may presume that sellers can realize on better terms in St. Louis than in any other market.

The supply of hogs for a day or two will be seen on a very limited scale. Packers would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to get a few thousand head at $3, but to the fact that the operators, at various points, in the interior, and on the Illinois and Upper Mississippi, are offering great inducements, the point seems to be considerably unsettled.

A packer in the southern part of the city, yesterday, suspended 1000 hogs, so he informed about the first promise; the terms were not stated. 5,000 pcs. Bulls are very scarce, and first; browns at 8c, fines 9½c, and bleach at 9@9½c. Cloths, Canton flannels, &c., are also in demand at advancing figures.

BALTIMORE, December 11.

REMARKS—Business is steady and gradually improving. There is, however, no special feature to notice this week. The money market continues easy. Discounts are making freely in bank and on the street at moderate rates.

Stocks are active and all sound securities firm, with an upward tendency.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Bacon—The supply is light and holders firm; transactions small. Small sales of shoulders at 6½@6¾c; sides do 9½@9¾c; hams 11@13 cts. Pork—There have been sales during the past week, mostly to arrive, of about 1500 bbls mess, most to the Government at $20. We note a sale of old at $15 50, and do bbls of fine prime do $17. Beef—But little doing. Small sales mess at 15,50@16. No 1 do 13,50@14. Last sales of 100 bbls at 10@12½, and 150 kegs at 12 sales to-day of 400 bbls mess at $16 prime do $17. Lard—Small sales in kegs and bbls at 10 cents, 9 lb. The market is firm and the supply very light.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.—Both woolen and cotton goods have advanced in New York, and considerable speculative activity prevails in the former description mainly in consequence of the increasing scarcity and constantly rising prices of wool. What goods will bring in the present rates of wool will cost considerable more than the present selling prices, advanced as those are. Heavy sheetings are very active, at an advance; the quantities are from 7@8½ cents. The spring trade has actually commenced, in consequence of the unusual tendency of the market. Bleached goods are in low stock, and have advanced. Shirtings are very scarce, and firm; browns at 8c, fines 9½c, and bleach at 8@8½c. Cloths, Canton flannels, &c., are also in demand at advancing figures.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.

The Provision trade continues in the ascendant, and Hogs for packing have advanced to 3½@3 90 lbs. The number slaughtered in this market up to Monday night was 78,833, and the number left over in pens was 34,000, and large droves within a few miles of the city. This shows a great increase over the business at the corresponding period last season.—For particulars of sales we refer to the summary below. The weather for several days has been very unfavorable for slaughtering, and the business in consequence has been very limited.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—The market is very firm, but in consequence of wet weather, not active. Sales during the week of 400 bbls Mess Pork at $16 50; 500 bbls and 1000 bbls also at $16,50; and about 400 bbls Sumps at $14. Sales of screening lots of old Bacon at 8c for Shoulders and 9 @9½c for sides. Sale this week of 75,000 lbs packed, in lots of 10,000 Shoulders, out of salt, early in the week, at 6¼c. Sales of 7,500 Shoulders from the block, at 6½c, and 5,500 Hams, from the block, at 9@9½c. Sale of the packing of 700 hogs, in kegs, at 10½c; and sales of 1000 tierces and bbls prime Lard at 9½c. Small sales in kegs at 11c.

IRON AND METAL.—Pig metal is quiet, manufactured from charcoal Blooms, at 4@4½, and from puddled or boiled bars, 3½. Pig metal is inferior from 3½c. Tennessee 17½ Mixed sells cool to $43 in ton, and holders very firm.—Ohio Iron we quote at $45@48 ½ ton. Blooms $35@36 ½ ton.

COAL AND WOOD.—Fair receipts from Pittsburgh. Retail prices are 12½c ½ bushel. Sales by the quantity at 9@9½c. Pomeroy Coal 8@8½. Wood ranges from $1,50 to $4,00 ½ wagon load.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.

FLOUR—The market was again very dull to-day and prices farther decline. The sales comprise 275, 400, and 500 bbls at $5,90, and 600 do from H. Ballard at $6. Received during the last 48 hours 2708 bbls, exported same time 823 bbls.

PROVISIONS—The demand was better to-day, and prices were well sustained. The sales comprised 10,000 pcs Shoulders in dry salt at 6¾c; 60,000 do at 7¼c; 60,000 lbs to arrive at same; and 50,000 pcs Shoulders, deliverable at Louisville from 10th to 20th January, at 6¾c; 130 bbls No. 1 Lard at 9½c; 230 kegs do at 10½c; 100 bbls prime pork at $15, and 1000 do Mess, deliverable at Louisville (sold yesterday at $16,50. We quote Mess Pork $16,00@16,75; Bulk Meats at 6¾c, and 7¾c for Shoulders and Sides; 10@10½c for No. 1 bbl Lard, and 9½ do keg. Sales 1600 and 3000 green hogs at 3 90@4, and 2600 Shoulder packers.

HOGS—The market possessed no new feature to-day except that the number offering was larger than yesterday. The sales comprised 700, 250, 340 and 600 lots, at $3,90, and 60 do at $3,85. Most of the houses have as many as they can handle this week, consequently the demand is not so brisk as previously noticed.

WHEAT—Sales of 400 bbls from river and 350 do from canal at 180@5, and 125 do from wagons at 185@c. The demand is good and closed firm.

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☞ Medical Testimony Cannot be Controverted.—One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull county, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for *eight years*, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time, believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors,
J. KIDD & CO.,
dec8d&w 50 Wood street.

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering FIVE THOUSAND HOGS; and will have constantly on hand a large stock of BULK PORK, of his own curing, and in No. 1 article LARD, in barrels and kegs. For sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. nov23:tm*

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,
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