Daily Morning Post.

LUCIE HARPER ..... THOMAS PHILLIPS

Harper & Phillips, Editors & Proprietors.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING:::::::::::::DECEMBER 24.

☞ No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the Common Bond, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

JOHN B. GUTHRIE.

☞ Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., who are prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their business transactions, are the *only* authorized agents in the cities of New York and Boston for the *Morning Post*. They are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our usual rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at NEW YORK, 122 Nassau street. BOSTON, 10 State street.

☞ FINE JOB PRINTING.

Having recently made large additions of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE to our Newspaper Department, we are now prepared to do PRINTING OF ALL KINDS, in the neatest style and upon the lowest terms. Every size and variety of Type, from any one desiring to have Printing done, will now be found in our extensive JOB OFFICE on a call.

TO COMPLETE OUR FILES,

We will pay a good price for copies of the *Morning Post* of the following dates, viz: October 26, 1852; November 23 and 11th, 1852.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

As every body reads the *Morning Post*, it is only necessary to say to those who wish to dispose of their fancy articles purchased for Holiday Presents, that it will be to their interest to advertise the same in the columns of this paper.

A hint to the wise is sufficient.

NEW ENGLAND SUPPER.

The annual supper of the New England Society, of this city, took place on Wednesday evening, in the St. Charles Hotel. At an early hour, the spacious parlors of the hotel were crowded with numerous members of the Society, and invited guests. At nine o'clock supper was announced, and the large party in attendance wended their way to the dining room of the hotel. The worthy host of the St. Charles, had made every arrangement for the comfort of his guests. The table was supplied with every delicacy, both of season, and out of the season.

The following is the

BILL OF FARE.

SOUP.—Mock Turtle.

FISH.

Cutlets of Salmon, Lobster Sauce. | Fresh Cod, Oyster Sauce.

COLD DISHES.

Boned Turkey. | Ham, Aspic Jelly.
Chicken. | Tongue.
Corned Beef.

BOILED DISHES. | ROAST DISHES.

Ham. | Beef.
Chicken, Egg Sauce. | Turkey.
Tongue. | Chicken.
Corned Beef. | Duck.

SIDE DISHES.

Boiled Turkey, Oyster Sauce. | Chicken Salad.
Tame Ducks, Braised—Port Wine Sauce. | Roast Ham, Champagne Sauce.
Cutlets of Ham, Champagne Sauce. | Sweet Breads, a la Monaque.
Rissoles, Cranberry Sauce. | Beef Kidney, a la Financier.
Macaroni, au Gratin. | Macaroni, in forma.
Cutlets of Mutton, Jelly. | Beef, a la Mode.
Baked Pork and Beans. | Rice Croquets.
Codfish Chowder. | Oyster Pies.
Breaded Mutton Chops, and plain. | Oysters, Fricasseed.
 | Stewed.
 | Oyster Patties.

VEGETABLES AND RELISHES.

Tomato Sauce. | Horse Radish.
Pumpkin. | Cucumbers.
Turnip. | Mangoes.
Cranberry. | Pickles.
Mashed Potatoes. | Celery.
Cold Slaw. | Beets. Peach.

GAME.

Saddle of Venison. | Broiled Quails.
Wild Ducks. | Pheasants.
Venison Steak. | Canvas Back Ducks.
Currant Jelly. | Cranberry Jelly.

CONFECTIONERY.

Quince Tarts. | Sugar Almonds.
Lady Cake. | French Kisses.
Cream. | Vanilla Almonds.
Peppermint Drops. | French Jelly Cakes.

PASTRY AND DESSERT.

Mince Pies. | French Cream.
Pumpkin Pies. | Madeira Jelly.
Cranberry Tarts. | Blanc Mange.
Prune. | Preserved Apples.
Tomato. | Malaga Grapes.
Pound Cake. | Green Apples.
Jelly. | Raisins. Prunes.
Sponge. | Orange. Almonds.
Fruit. | Pecan Nuts.
Pyramids of Ice Cream, Vanilla and Lemon. | Hickory Nuts.
 | Macaroni Wobe.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Previous to sitting down to supper, Rev. Mr. BRADFORD asked the blessing of the Most High upon those assembled.

After the conclusion of supper, Judge SHALER announced the officers of the Society for the ensuing year. After which, as Chairman of the Society, he delivered a beautiful, touching and eloquent eulogy on WALTER FORWARD. The address of Mr. Shaler, though brief, gave a very interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the distinguished and lamented dead—his early struggles to secure an education, and his ultimate success in life.

George Copway, the celebrated Indian orator, being present, was called on by the Chair to address the assembly. Mr. C. said he was seldom placed in a position where the necessity and circumstances of the case compelled him to wear a face so solemn and sad as at the present. Since he had lisped first his native language, it had been the fixed purpose of his mind to uphold the Indian character in the state it was found when this country was discovered. He was, as he said before, compelled to be sad, for when he traveled over this great country, and looked over the mountains, hills and valleys, where his fathers roamed, he could see nothing but the wigwams of the pale faces. Mr. C. then referred to the progress which had been made by the American people in the useful arts and sciences—he stood aloof, as it were, on the banks of the stream of progress, and watched with interest the current, for it carried on its bosom the elements of a gradual developement of knowledge over the earth. The motto of the American people is progress—progress for the good of humanity. When this country was discovered and occupied by the Anglo Saxon race, it was all a vast forest, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and under the shades of that forest were the homes of my countrymen.—Though they receded as the whites advanced, it is not improper for me to say, that it was from the Indian you first caught the sweet fires of liberty. When that little band of determined men crossed the Atlantic on the Mayflower, and arrived in this country, and saw the Indian in his native forests, they did not think they saw one who could be polished by education, and instead education, bloodshed was the rule, after the introduction of the whites. Yet, in that little band of men, was found the elements of greatness, of progress, and of future states.

By their endeavors, State after State has been born, but as gradually have the Indians disappeared, and receded towards the setting sun.—Where formerly rested the wigwam of the Indian, now rests the temple of the white man; the council fires of the Indians were now occupied as the council fires of States. In looking at this state of things, I am forced to say, that if the Indian is ever to be elevated, it is when he sits at the table spread by your literature, and picks up the crumbs which fall therefrom. The speaker then diverted to the manner in which the condition of the Indian could have been bettered, by the evincement of a proper desire on the part of the whites to educate them, and bring them to a level with themselves. He referred to the great improvements extended over the country, by the intellect and energy of the Anglo Saxon race—the telegraph, the various uses of steam, &c. It was when the speaker witnessed the operation of these great discoveries, that he admired the American people most.

Mr. Copway then diverted, to refer to the various measures which he had supported, and which were calculated to advance the interests, and promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Indian tribes remaining in the west. He had visited Washington, and met but little encouragement there. Year after year, for four or five years, he had visited the capitol, animated with the sole desire to better the condition of his countrymen, but it was of no avail. He had visited the capitols of the States—it was from Pennsylvania, however, that his project had met with encouragement. The project he spoke of was the bestowal of a tract of land, on the Indians remaining in this country, where they would become civilized and educated; when he would see his countrymen located in the west, and the steeples of churches and school houses rising from the valleys, pointing their children the way to heaven and to honor; then would he say that the white people had performed their duty. You were sent to teach the nations of the earth the lessons of civilization; and when he would see the stream of intelligence rolling on, then could he indeed fall down and worship the white people, for the good they had done his brethren.

He referred to a conversation he had with the President elect, some five months since, and stated his hopes that measures for the advancement of the prosperity of his people, would grow out of the election of Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Copway concluded his somewhat lengthy address, by expressing the hope that he would be assisted by those present in his great work. They were all brothers, red, white and black, and the same Great Spirit was father to them all. The gentlemen concluded his speech amid great cheering.

The President seeing Col. Black in the room called on him. The Colonel in compliance with the request, briefly addressed the Society. The burbursts of laughter, the loud applause, and the deep attention paid to the address, showed that Col. Black was as happy and witty as usual in his remarks, before the New England Society. The Colonel warmly applauded the measures advocated by Mr. Copway, for the amelioration of his race. He referred to the late offer of Dr. Kane, to search the Polar Seas, as an example of the energy of the American people.

Judge Shaler, after Col. Black, on taking his seat, proposed the "*Judiciary*." This drew Judge Shannon out. The Judge spoke of his respect for the pilgrim character, of the vast and almost incomprehensible importance of the event known as the landing of the Pilgrims, and of the effect it had on the history, not only of this nation, but of the world. The gentleman ended with a toast in relation to the Pilgrim character.

This called out Rev. Mr. Bradford, who adverted in an eloquent manner to the religion which formed the laws of that character.

After the conclusion of Mr. Bradford's remarks, "Yankee Doodle" was "lined" and sang by the company, which adjourned shortly afterwards. Before which, however, the toast of "The Host" was read and drank with evident satisfaction. The company adjourned at one o'clock, all well pleased with the enjoyment of the evening.

Resignation of Col. King.

It will be seen from our congressional report that the Hon. Wm. R. King has resigned the presidency of the Senate. He retains his seat as senator from Alabama, and will, after the 4th of March, be again President of the Senate by virtue of his office of Vice President of the United States. It is the uniform testimony of senators that Col. King presided over their deliberations with consummate ability and dignity. With them his resignation is the occasion of universal and sincere regret. It is a cause of still deeper regret that Col. King resigns in consequence of "feeble health."

The Hon. D. R. Atchison, of Missouri, was unanimously elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate. The unanimity of the honorable senator's election affords the highest attestation of his qualifications for the exalted post which he fills.—*Wash. Union.*

A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.

We learn from the Hollidaysburgh *Standard*, that Capt. F. R. WEST of that place has been appointed General Superintendent of Adams Express company. The lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, and from Harrisburgh to Chambersburgh, will be under his supervision. We heartily coincide with the *Standard*, in saying that this is an office that Mr. W. is eminently qualified to fill, and we are pleased to learn, as all his friend will be, that the salary is equal if not better than that which he now receives as Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, while the duties are not so arduous, nor the risks so great.

MR. KING'S ILLNESS.

The following telegraphic despatch to the New York *Herald* contains the latest information we have received in relation to Mr. KING's illness:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1852.—Mr. King's resignation of his position as President *pro tempore* of the Senate was made under the hope that perfect quiet may restore his health. The symptoms in his case are almost similar to those of Mr. Clay's last illness, but in a more aggravated shape. His cough commences every evening, and lasts till ten or eleven o'clock, when, exhausted he falls asleep. From this he awakes about two o'clock in the morning, and coughs violently and incessantly till seven or eight.—Nothing seems to give him the slightest relief, and unless a change speedily takes place, he cannot survive.

Prostration of the Manufacturing Interest.

If we are to credit the representations of the President's message and the declamation of protectionist orators, the manufacturing interest of the country is utterly prostrated by the operation of the tariff of '46. The reports of the stock market tell another tale. We take the following extract from the money article of a New York journal:—*Wash. Union.*

"The Appleton (Mass.) Manufacturing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent., and the Hamilton Manufacturing Company four per cent., payable on demand."

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—We have received from the American publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., the November number of the North British Review. Its contents are: Oxford and the Royal Commission; First French Revolution in Chemistry; Tuscany and its Grand Dukes; Guizot on Shakspeare and Corneille; The Infallibility of the Bible, &c.; The Diamond—its history and properties; American Slavery and Uncle Tom's Cabin; Modern Exodus in its Effects on the British Islands. For sale at Miner's and Gildenfenney's.

A PATRIOTIC QUAKER ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—The Boston Post says: Hon. E. P. Little, of Marshfield, Democratic Congressman elect in the old ninth district, is a much respected member of the fraternity of Quakers, and an unswerving Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. His father, Captain George Little, was one of our naval commanders in the war of 1812, and the present member of Congress served at one time as a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, during the war with Great Britain.

☞ Mayor Kingsland, of New York, has vetoed the bill granting to certain parties the privilege of laying a railroad in Broadway. The grounds of his veto are, that the street is too narrow, and too much other travel upon it, for a railroad; and that if the privilege is to be given to any one, it should be to those who offer the largest advantages in return. Several of those who had petioned for the right, having offered a larger sum for it.

☞ In the case of Lyon et al. vs. Hampton Smith & Co., in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Lewis, J., delivered the opinion of the court a few days ago, at Philadelphia, reversing the judgment in the Court below, and awarding a *venire facias novo*.

☞ We learn from the Washington *Union* of the 21st that the Hon. R. J. Walker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived in Washington, in improved health.

Mr. Joseph Sinton, of Kent county, Md., after cutting his wheat in July last, planted the same lot with corn, from which he raised an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre.

For the Daily Morning Post.

THE MARKET HOUSE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Before me lies an article elaborately written relating to the past as well as the present Diamond market. Feeling an interest in the prosperity of our city, an article was submitted for publication to you, by me, on the subject that I now wish more particularly to speak. The article in the Gazette of the 22d is composed of assertions and interrogations: the former I shall briefly refute, the latter, answer in plain language. The object is truth, justice, and the real good of all.

It is asserted that parties are misrepresented, and that they have, at the hands of some, been regarded in a wrong light altogether. The party thus under consideration may be (for aught we know) the gentlemen who have built, or the gentlemen who have control of the market in its various dispositions. We cannot look into the hearts of the committee, nor their is it our business to enquire into the object or end had in view by those having prerogatives. The butchers have said they cannot afford to pay the present maximum and minimum price fixed, and asked that the price may be fixed, so that all may be able to follow their (only) business. Is this a hostile position? Is this charging the gentleman above alluded to with a mercenary disposition? Certainly not. If the butchers ask for a rent to be such as they can all, both rich and poor, pay, is this dictation? or, is it imputing any sinister motives to the parties interested?

To go into a minute detail in answering all the irrelevant remarks of the article before me is unrolled for. We have shown the true position of the butchers, and leave it to a discriminating community to judge of the approbrium intended to the gentlemen having this matter in hand. The writer has facetiously alluded to the past for material, on which he asks and silently takes the liberty to answer his own interrogatories by suppositions. This is, we think, futile and out of place. We will give facts for answers to your questions, and figures for an aggregate conclusion to the whole matter. The butchers have not, neither do they ask to speculate on city property; they have not (with a few exceptions) grown rich slaving for the public at their unenviable pursuit. The writer says it is incontrovertible, that speculations and large prices are asked and obtained for city property entrusted to individuals for $50 a year. The writer has alluded to the price of meats in days gone by, in order to sustain his position. On this ground, he is blind; a few years ago, when our (rich) butchers made money at this lovely business, they bought beef for cash, two and three cents per pound, and sold for a price, as our citizens well know, from three to eight. An animal that cost them $10 a few years ago, now costs $40 or $50. A few pieces them were sold low, the rest generally brought the minimum, 10½ cents per pound.

How is it now? If a cut is not first chop, it is rough meat, and the butcher is forced to plead for a two cent customer to at least one third of which cost him six or seven cents per pound. This fastidious community must have a surloin or short rib, if the price goes beyond a coarse meat customer. You see not much about the profits of the butcher, tell the community how much prime meat he has out of an animal of eight hundred pound's weight. You say he sells for eight to ten cents, but forget at the same time to let us know how he manages the two cent cuts. These things are not matters of present purpose, but they have been alluded to only to show that without a practical knowledge your figures are seen only through some misrepresentation.

How can you make it appear that butchers are speculating on city property? They pay you a fair rent; they furnish their own stall, satisfactory to the committee; they go on from one step to another, gaining custom and giving credit to a stall, and if they wish, they sell not the city property, but the good will of the public which is their own.

In the old market a corner stall, doing a good business, is worth according to the amount of business done on it; and in no case has a stall been sold, and re-sold, for speculation, irrespective of the business built up on it. If the object is not to enter, why ask an average of $150 on each stall? Please look at the figures. The rent for 68 stalls is over $10,000 Suppose you build a similar market on the opposite side of the street, and let stalls alone you have over $20,000. Add in your other revenue, derived from what might be termed *incidentals*, and you have a handsome income, say from the nice little sum of $25,000 or $30,000 a year—good investment that, for either city or stock company. These are facts, and we say unanswerable. The city is to pay $4,500 for the interest must be paid, and all other expenses met annually, and then the balance can be stored up or appropriated to cancel the debt—this is a sound maxim, and will leave in the beautiful little sum of about $15,000 a year, clean profit.—The city can then build, without assistance, a market every other year. What will be the consequence, if this debt principle is persisted in? How will it affect the community? How will it affect the property? Why, in the first place, the butchers have no alternative left; they must go to other places, and to this many have paid fifteen dollars for stalls in other parts of the city. The citizens will scatter, a fact here and there, as the case may be. Will the citizens that wish to see the city of Pittsburgh prosper, endorse a measure that is without a parallel in the history of our country, save the tea tax.

By praying Councils to approve (under all the present circumstances) of the exhorbitant tax on the stalls a few, and only a few, can pay such rents and live by their business.—If a rent is fixed to meet the gains of all, every stall will be taken, and the return be will be sufficient to pay all demands, and leave a handsome balance in the Treasury, and in a few years the city will live by property paid for without borrowing, or accepting the offer of any jobbers to build a market. If this unjust rent is irrevocably fixed, this portion of the city property must decline; a market must and will be established some where else, and for want of discretion the market, as on former occasions, will fall into the possession of the long-eared animals.

Butchers do not get quite as rich as some would try to make the public believe. A few are rich, but did they make it by selling beef of late, or did they make it in years gone by. Point your finger to half a dozen in all of our markets, who have got rich, or made this small fortune by selling you beef for the past fifteen years. I now find that not one out of ten has got, or can command more than a comfortable living, and he may have been faithful to his business, notwithstanding.

There is much said about comfort. Of all things don't say comfort to a butcher—in his business he is a stranger to comfort; and what comfort, pray tell me, does he enjoy when he is required to drudge like a slave, six days and nights in a week, to support a family, paying one hundred dollars or more for a small space in a market where he is hid, and prevented from finding sale for half of his meat, at anything like cost. These things are true.

We repeat, some of us can pay the rent, but shall the most of our butchers be thrown out of employ, and their families suffer, because they are poor and unable to find, besides a living, this exhorbitant stall rent.

We hope, for the good of all and the credit of justice, that the Councils will fix a rent as is their wisdom just.

In reviewing the article in the Gazette it is so overly drawn and without truth, we must beg leave to give a few of its assertions, for instance, they are represented as at sale, speculators, incorrigible children that the city has kept out of the Poor house, and finding all manner of fault because we cannot have a Delmonico. This is all a perversion of their real spirit and disposition; they make one single reference, and appeal to all other markets of the Union as analogous cases for the reasonableness of that request. Fix a rent comparatively to others, in markets having the same convenience.

Why this immense immediate tax? surely you do not wish to make ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year out of the market in this manner. If our politics is not an offensive one, in the name of truth and justice, fix a seal, and let it be on the ad valorem principle, bringing to the Treasury a sufficient amount of funds to pay all demands without excise, that is truly onerous.

J. V. H.

For the Morning Post.

PROFESSOR H. ROHBACK.

EDITORS POST—With a number of others, we had the pleasure of being present at one of the musical soirees, given by this gentleman, during his stay in this city. The result of all we heard on the occasion, certainly justifies us, in saying what we have often before heard, that he stands at the very head of his profession, as a teacher of the divine art.

Comparisons are always invidious, and we therefore stop short of instituting the intellectual merits or elements of each performer. The pieces selected for the evening, were most happily done, and well executed. The vocal performances were by one of the highest order, as well as scholar as teacher, and were characterized by peculiar sweetness and taste in execution. A fastidious friend from the East, sitting by us, was highly delighted.

We are decidedly in favor of these private musical soirees, although we know, they are objected to by some, without foundation, as we imagine. They have, in our opinion, a beneficial effect, in stimulating the pupils to renewed and increased efforts to excel; and what is of vastly more importance, in giving them the assurance and confidence necessary to a brilliant display, even by the very best performers. The concert improves by his first efforts by frequent public essays, and so most certainly does the learner in this difficult accomplishment. It was on the last mentioned ground, that we commend the pupils of Professor Rohback, especially as recommended frequent soirees of the kind we have spoken of. We hope that Parents will most cordially aid Prof. R in all his laudable efforts to advance his pupils, and that we may not be in the list of the *un-invited*, when the time for his next soiree—in February, we believe—rolls round.

SPECTATOR.

Counterfeiters in Massachusetts.

At North Adams, four young men, named Southwick, Clark, Aldrich and Williams, were arrested on Wednesday. Upon the first three, a considerable amount of counterfeit money was found—mostly on the Commercial Bank of Troy, Tradesman's Bank, Chelsea, and Southbridge, Mass. Bank. They also had 5's on the Northampton Bank. One of the party returned from "headquarters" on Tuesday evening, with a quantity of the spurious article, and on Wednesday evening they had a session to divide the bills. Four individuals were also arrested at Holyoke and Chicopee, on Wednesday night—Lyman Houghton, Asa A. Pease, Fred'k Wright, and Arthur Horregon.

THE BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1851.—The annual returns of the banks of the United States, as made to January 1, 1852, have just been published. The results are as follows:—Number of banks, 778; branches, 128; capital, $229,048,096; loans and discounts, $412,710,-815; stocks, $28,306,847; real estate, $19,860,-396; other investments, $12,898,898; notes of other banks, $17,474,848; specie funds, $15,-339,026; specie, $51,907,691; circulation, $163,968,888; deposits, $129,076,062; due to other banks, $50,659,000; other liabilities, $11,-760,905.

☞ The Boston Traveler says:—We learn from good authority, that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is about to visit Great Britain, with her husband. She has lately received a letter from Dr. Wardlaw, tendering her in behalf of a number of ladies and gentlemen of Glasgow, an invitation to visit England at their expense. This invitation she has accepted; and she will soon leave for Liverpool.

JUST.—The Taylor Hose Company of Buffalo, sometime ago, while going to a fire took the sidewalk with their machine, and run over a little son of Mr. Tripp, badly injurind him. The father commenced suit against the Company, and has recovered a verdict of $1,000. This should be warning to a Fire Companies to keep off the sidewalk, instead of running on them to the imminent risk of foot passengers.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR SENATOR.—The special election for Senator, in the Morgan and Washington District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. C. C. Covey, has resulted in the choice of Hon. William Hawkins, Democrat. We have not yet received the full returns, but shall give them as soon as they come to hand.

Items of News and Miscellany.

Mrs. Spectacles says her neice was so rained upon the other night, that she had the *fevered auger* ever since, and she supposes would have gone into St. Anthony's dance, only she belonged to the church and she didn't know the steps.

It is estimated that during the present year the increased value of flour, grain, beef, pork, butter and lard, transported over the New York canals, will amount to $7,877,000.

The legal penalty of death, which was abolished many years ago by the great Leopold, grandfather of the present reigning Duke, has just been revived.

The Chinese jugglers now performing in New Orleans, are said to be the most wonderful ever seen in this country.

Our government lands cost one dollar an acre, on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies in the poor house who during his life-time has drank a fertile township, trees and all!

Mr. Rockwelle, the Commissioner of Customs, a despatch from Washington says, has resigned his office, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of January next.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on the Chevalier Hulsemann, lately Charge d'Affairs at Washington, the imperial order of the Iron Crown.

During the four weeks ending the 27th ult., 158 deaths from cholera, and 165 from yellow fever, occurred at New Orleans.

The Boston *Courier*, that sedate old Whig organ, says that if Congress confers upon Gen. Scott the title of Lieut. General they ought to be shure and put a proviso in the bill that he shan't run again for President.

The tax returns in Virginia indicate that there are only four hundred and forty millions of taxable property, and that the tax bill yields a little less than $1,200,000. Of this amount, licenses yield $370,000, and land and other property, $825,000.

John Darkin Dorsey and N. B. Martin, Esqs., of Washington, have been appointed Sub-Treasury Agents to visit the South, to examine the condition of Depositories and Land Offices, in accordance with the Sub-Treasury Act.

An Indian Council was held on the plains near Fort Larmie, on the 19th of October, when Major Fitzpatrick distributed to the the Sioux Indians a large number of presents, on behalf of the government.

The Rev. Dr. Craig's New Telescope, at Wadsworth Common, England, is the largest in the world; the tube is 85 feet in length. It magnifies the moon 40,000 times, and the lenses are so perfectly achromatic that the planet Saturn appears of milky whiteness.

According to the returns of the assessors of New Orleans, there has been a decline in the value of property in the city of three millions three hundred and ninety-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, within the past year.

The town agent of East Greenwhich, R. I., where the Maine law is in operation, has within the last four months sold in the required doses three hogsheads of New England rum, fifteen casks of brandy, and other liquors in proportion, for the use of sick people.

Bishop Soule, of the M. E. Church, it is stated, has written a letter to the Southern Christian Advocate, in which he reflects on some of the opinions of the Northern Christian Advocate, and closes by predicting a division of the Northern Church.

Rev. Wm. Clark, and wife; Rev. W. A. Farnsworth and wife; Rev. A. T. Pratt, and wife, Miss M. Hayes, Miss M. A. West, Luther Ellis and Chas. A. Allen, missionaries of the American Board, sailed from Boston yesterday, in the barque Sultana, for the Mediteranean.

From New Granada we learn that the difficulty between that Government and England, as well as the flare up between the former State and Peru, has been amicably arranged.

IOWA—OFFICIAL.

Counties.	*Pierce.*	*Scott.*	*Hale.*
Allamakee	128	149	—
Appanoose	235	247	25
Benton	89	80	—
Bonne	84	40	—
Buchanan	148	123	—
Cedar	354	338	102
Clarke	32	20	37
Clayton	461	471	—
Clinton	836	278	—
Dallas	89	79	—
Davis	614	592	12
Decatur	138	55	—
Delaware	204	238	18
Des Moines	1154	984	80
Dubuque	1150	609	6
Fayette	117	167	—
Fremont	67	95	—
Guthry	39	7	—
Henry	518	832	228
Iowa	101	112	1
Jackson	739	554	42
Jasper	113	160	3
Jefferson	796	757	97
Johnson	531	415	88
Jones	338	266	22
Keokuk	403	326	42
Lee	1708	1879	201
Linn	599	622	20
Louisa	368	468	106
Lucas	85	80	3
Madison	150	103	—
Mahaska	441	599	39
Marion	489	411	13
Marshall	52	31	—
Mills	91	42	—
Monroe	205	204	36
Muscatine	605	562	30
Page	40	29	—
Polk	439	401	18
Pottawatomie	182	111	—
Poweshiek	45	61	2
Scott	641	517	81
Taylor	9	—	—
Van Buren	1028	981	48
Wappello	732	688	20
Warren	92	95	18
Washington	869	478	181
Wayne	59	63	—
Winneshick	68	68	—
Total	17,762	16,855	1,006
Pierce over Scott	1907		
do all	801		

FULL VOTE.

1848.		1852.	
Cass	12,125	Pierce	17,762
Taylor	11,178	Scott	16,855
Van Buren	1,126	Hale	1,606
	24,429		35,223
			24,429
Increase in four years,			10,794

A Forthcoming Book.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that Hon. Robert J. Walker is about to publish a valuable contribution to our historical literature. He procured during his late visit to England, copies of the correspondence carried on by the tories of this country at the beginning of the American Revolution. The letters are mostly official, and they throw a great deal of light upon the revolutionary history of our country. The book will be looked for with a great deal of interest. It will be curious to learn the motives which induced so many of our countrymen to take sides with their oppressors in that eventful struggle. It may turn out, too, that the arguments adduced by them in justification of their courses will be found to bear a striking likeness to making which are uttered now-a-days in opposition to a course of policy which is but the ultimatum of our Revolution. Certain men, high in official position, would be placed in rather an unenviable light, should these letters demonstrate that their political analogue were to be found in the tories of "seventy-six."

A USEFUL INVENTION.—A Mr. Hyatt, in New York, has invented a new pavement of glass and iron, by which underground apartments are made pleasant and habitable. The illuminating portion of the pavement is made up of sections of *castiron grating*, all the interstices of each grating being fitted with glasses to correspond. Every glass might be destroyed, and a safe footpath still remain; every glass might be destroyed, and burglary be still prevented. These pavements are becoming quite common in New York.

Wisconsin.

The official statement of the vote of Wisconsin for President is as follows: Pierce 33,650, Scott 22,165, Hale 3,644; Pierce's plurality over Scott, 11,445; majority over all, 2,801. This is a most splendid result, truly, and our Wisconsin friends may well "crow" over it. But when the Milwaukie News claims Wisconsin to be the "banner State," and "stumps New Hampshire, the home of FRANKLIN PIERCE, to show such results," we must take up the challenge, and show hands with him. The whole vote of Wisconsin is 64,459; Democratic plurality, 11,445; majority over all, 2,801. The whole vote of New Hampshire was 52,851; Democratic plurality, 13,850; majority over all, 7,143. Look at that, Mr. News, and "confess beat." Our plurality is 2½ per cent. of the whole vote; while your plurality is not quite 18 per cent. of your whole vote. So you see we have beaten you "all hollow."

In their State election our Wisconsin friends did a "whole-hog business." They made a clean sweep, electing an entire Democratic delegation to the next Congress, and a Democratic Legislature. In the present Congress they have but one regular Democrat, with one free-soiler and one other (Doty,) who was elected in opposition to the Democratic candidate. The men whom they have now chosen are true men, uncontaminated with any ism, who will truly represent that gallant and rapidly growing State.—*N. H. Patriot.*

No Family Should be without Them.

☞ We speak of M'LANE'S Liver Pills, which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these, Dr. M'LANE'S Pills are a sovereign remedy. They never have been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIARRHŒA.—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 Pill 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 give astonishing relief to sick headache; also, in slight derangements of the stomach.

For sale by most of the Druggists and Merchants, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,
dec15-d&w 60 Wood street.

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF

Wood and Sixth Streets,

☞ Where they offer to their old customers, and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete stock of CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE to be found in the West. dec4-y

☞ **Citizens' Insurance Company.**—At an Election of the Stockholders held at the Office of the Company, 94 Water street, on the 20th instant, Hugh D. King, | Wm. Larimer, jr.,
William Bagaley, | Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea, | Isaac M. Pennock,
Robert Dunlap, jr., | Francis Sellers,
S. Harbaugh, | J. Schoonmaker,
Edward Heazleton, | Wm. B. Hays,
Walter Bryant, | John S. Dilworth,
and John S. Dilworth, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

The President, Dr. C. G. Hussey, having declined being a candidate for re-election, Hugh D. King, Esq., was unanimously elected by the Board of Directors, President of the Company.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

☞ **CITIZENS' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh**—H. D. KING, President; SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office: 94 Water Street, between Market and Wood streets.

Insures HULL and CARGO Risks, on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire.

ALSO—Against the Perils of the Sea, and Inland Navigation and Transportation.

DIRECTORS:

H. D. King, | Wm. Larimer, jr.,
William Bagaley, | Samuel M. Kier,
Samuel Rea, | William Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, jr., | John S. Dilworth,
S. Harbaugh, | Isaac Pennock,
Edward Heazleton, | J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant, | William B. Hays.
Isaac M. Pennock. dec22

DIED:

On Thursday evening, the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY BROWN—aged 60 years.

The funeral will take place THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of John Dunwoody, No. 141 Smithfield street. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLOOMS—20 tons No. 1 Gap lumps:
15 do Bedford Forge; For sale by
dec24 KING & MOORHEAD.

COFFEE—130 bags Rio;
90 do Laguayra;
40 do Old Java; In store and for sale by
dec24 MILLER & RICKETSON.

PIG IRON—100 tons No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Iron, (Harrisburg Furnace);
275 tons Sharon Furnace, Forge or Foundry;
On hand and for sale by
dec24 KING & MOORHEAD.

Steam Engine Wanted!

I WANT to purchase a good second hand Steam Engine, with about 20 inch cylinder, and 6 ft. or 6 feet stroke.
MORRISON FOSTER.
dec24-3t&w corner of Market and Water streets.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—
50 baskets Heidsic Dronat & Sons, quarts and pints;
10 do Heidsick, do do;
10 do Heidsick's Anchor, do do;
In store and for sale by
dec24 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Lessons in German and French!

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he will give lessons in German and French, on Fourth street, second door above Smithfield. Lessons will also be given on the Violin. Hours of business from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
dec24-3t* O. HOGA.

WINES—
20¼ casks an Amontillado pale cherry Burdon's;
20 do do do Carpenter's do;
20 do do Port Wine do do Hunt & Co.
30 do do Dry sweet Malaga;
8 hhds. Burgundy Port, very superior Madeira,
Brandy and Blackburn's. In store and for sale by
dec24 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BRANDIES—
10 pipes Cognac Brandy, J. Hennessy, 1850;
45 do do do do do 1848;
30 do do do do do 1850;
20 do do do do do 1850;
10 half pipes Rochelle, A. Seignette;
In store and for sale by
dec24 MILLER & RICKETSON.

TO LANDLORDS.—The subscribers have under their care various Dwelling Houses, &c., in this and Allegheny City, and are willing to take charge of others. They attend to procuring good tenants, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, &c., and take general supervision over the property. Landlords wishing to place their houses, &c., will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
R. CUTHBERT & SON.
dec24 140 Third street, near Smithfield.

TOBACCO—
30 boxes 5's lump, Anderson's Dewberry;
10 do do Sprague Anderson's;
30 do 5's and 8's W. H. Grant's;
40 do do Russell & Robinson's;
60 do do Mallard & Gentry's;
10 casks ½ lb. lump, dwarf Sweet Myers;
10 half boxes natural leaf, Reynolds & Jump;
20 do 5's lump, Stuart's, In store and for sale by
dec24 MILLER & RICKETSON.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Foster et al.
vs. In Admiralty.
The Steam Boat Pilot No. 2.

By virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of the above named court returnable to the 25th day of December inst., at which time the cause will be heard, I have attached the steamboat Pilot No. 2, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
JOHN DICKEY.
Marshal Western District of Pennsylvania.
dec24-3td

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

ELEGANT COLOR BOXES—for Painting—From 8 cents to $20.00 each.
Pearl Paints, in great variety.
Dissected Games.
Dissected Maps and Alphabets.
Small Gold Pens and Pencils, for young persons.
Agate and Silver Letter Seals.
Chessmen and Boards.
Toy Books and Books in