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WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

ROBERT M. RIDDLE.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The reception of a communication in relation to the new Market House reminds us of a duty which we have felt pressing upon us for some days, to rebuke the unreasonable, not to say captious opposition, to the new Market House on the part of some of the butchers, and some of the editors of this city.

The necessity for a larger and more convenient and more decent Market House has long been acknowledged and lamented. The subject has been discussed and commented on for years, and various schemes proposed, all of which failed for some cause or other, until some public spirited individuals agreed to advance the money, at six per cent. interest, and wait to be re-imbursed by the revenue of the Market. Most of these individuals had no more interest in the Market House than any other citizen who feels for the credit and welfare of the city, and not a tenth part as much as those who use the Market for vending their products, and thus derive a living from the advantages it confers. The city, overwhelmed with debt, gladly embraced an offer which relieved her from great embarrassment. Plans were advertised for, discussed, amended, and finally adopted, by authority of Councils, and the building is now finished, and is certainly an ornament to the city.

While the scheme was passing through its incipient stages, and until it had gone so far that it could not be changed, there were no complaints or objections from any quarter. All were delighted with the prospect of having a respectable and comfortable Market House. As the building went up, however, murmurs began to be heard, and the opposition has at length gained so much head, that the butchers have refused to rent the stalls prepared for them at so much expense, and threats are made of erecting a Market House somewhere else.

The objections urged are, we believe, the following:

1. The new Market House is said to be inconvenient, and not adapted to the purposes designed. Now, this is the very thing to be proved, and fortunately it is the easiest thing in the world to test its capabilities. To us it appears, to be roomy, clean, and pleasant in every respect. We may possibly be mistaken, but we have no patience with that grumbling disposition which can always suggest defects, but has not the genius to devise a better. Try the new Market House, and test its capabilities, and then if it proves unfit for its purpose it will be time enough to complain. If any body then wishes to go back to the old, crowded, ill-contrived, and inconvenient sheds we have endured so long, his taste must be greatly vitiated, or the new Market must be indeed a failure.

2. The second, and no doubt the chief objection, and the secret of the whole opposition, is the price fixed upon the stalls. These are, for the best locations, $175 per annum; for the lowest, $125. This includes gas, cleaning the Market House, etc. The lessee of the stall can use it every night and day during the week, at his pleasure. He is put to no trouble or inconvenience whatever. His stall is always there ready for him; it is cleaned and purified in summer, and closed in the winter; and he can use gas at his pleasure. Now, for the advantages conferred, is the price asked too much? How much per cent. if it on the amount of sales? Many a man rents a shop or a store, and pays two and three times as much rent, and probably sells one half as much as some of our butchers, and at less profits, and has to find his own gas and fuel, and to pay the city a license, and a business tax. Because the butchers have had a sort of pre-emption right to stalls in the old Market House, for a long term of years, at a mere nominal rent, that is no reason that they should not submit to the altered state of affairs and modes of doing business. Rents were once much lower all over the city, but as it advances in population and business, rents naturally advance with it, and this is reasonable, because the increase of business enables the tenant to pay the advance in rent, and the butcher is subject to the same law as the merchant. He can probably better afford to pay the rent now demanded, than he could to pay that originally established.

3. A complaint is made because the lessee of a stall cannot dispose of it to another. At first blush there is some hardship in this. If a man pays a high price for a particular stall, it seems but reasonable that he should be able to dispose of the privilege he has purchased. But we are informed that the proposition to put the stalls up at auction came from the butcher's themselves. The object was to secure choice stalls. Now if the butchers do not want to pay any thing for the stalls, except the rent, let them agree among themselves to bid but a mere nominal price, say, one, two, or three dollars, and then there can be no hardship in giving up the stall when he wishes to relinquish it. But if he had rather give several hundred dollars for a particular stall, than lose it, no one knows the value of it better than himself, and he runs the same risk that every body else does who engages in business.

We make these comments from a sense of duty to those public spirited men who have given to the city so desirable an improvement. We trust that the Market Committee will firmly pursue a course of justice to all concerned, and we feel assured they will be sustained by their fellow citizens.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STOCK is now selling at par, and is in demand. This is most gratifying to the friends of the road, as well as the holders of the stock. What will Mr. Eliet say to this?

FINE CARRIAGES.—Mr. John South, coach manufacturer, on the corner of Federal street and North Common, Allegheny City, yesterday shipped on the Manchester, about twenty-five carriages for Vicksburgh and Grand Gulf, Mississippi, embracing all varieties of carriages, buggies, rulkies, &c. These carriages are among the finest we have ever seen, and must considerably advance the reputation of our Pittsburgh mechanics in the South. Mr. South's carriages strike us as being in every way equal to those of eastern manufacture in strength, lightness, durability and finish. They are made of the very best materials that can be had, are beautifully and artistically finished, and while they are light and airy in appearance, are yet as strong as those clumsy and heavy ones which used to offend the sight.

Mr. South had already orders ahead for a considerable time, and will be compelled to enlarge his establishment to meet his constantly increasing business. We are glad to note the evidences of prosperity in this branch of Pittsburgh manufactures, and the ever-growing reputation of Pittsburgh mechanics, among whom Mr. South is not least.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOLS.—We have received a programme of the exhibition to be given in Birmingham, this evening, by the Franklin Society of the Birmingham Public Schools. The programme is a lengthy one, including Declamations, Dialogues, Songs, Music on the Piano Forte, Reading, &c., and we conclude from all we can learn that the occasion will be a highly interesting one.

The Public Schools of Birmingham must be, from all indications, among the best in the country. They are the only ones in this county in which instruction is given on the Piano Forte. A teacher for that purpose is employed, and the Piano class numbers some forty young ladies, who have attained a high state of proficiency. We are rejoiced to hear of this fact; and hope the Birmingham Schools may find many imitators in this respect. The Directors and Teachers are all deserve special credit, both for this feature of their schools, and for the general good management which is manifest in the improvement of those under their care.

MISSIONARY AND SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL.—This is the title of a periodical, just started in this city, by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Protestant Church. The first number, which has been on our table for some days, gives evidence of industry and ability, and the publication will no doubt prove a valuable auxiliary to the great cause it is designed to aid. It is published monthly, at twenty-five cents per annum. Address, Rev. John Scott, Pittsburgh.

"AM I CALLED TO PREACH THE GOSPEL."—This is the title of the Annual Address to the students of the Associate Reformed Theological Seminary, of Allegheny; by the Rev. John T. Pressly, D. D., the senior Professor of the Institution. The address, which has been published in a neat pamphlet, by the students, is an able and solemn exposition of the evidences of a call to preach the Gospel—a work the most important and sublime which a man can undertake.

We learn, from an appendix to the address, that the Seminary is now in a flourishing condition, having in attendance thirty-one students. Whole number of students, since its establishment, by Rev. JOSEPH KERR, in 1825, is two hundred and twenty-six.

☞ Seldom have we known our citizens more excited in relation to a concert than in regard to the one to be given by OLE BULL on Saturday evening. We understand that a great number of applications have already been made to Mr. Kleber for reserved seats, but he has no authority to dispose of them until to-day.

We could not give our readers a greater pleasure, at this time, than to present them with the impressions of L. MARIA CHILD, written after hearing the Great Norwegian. They are as follows:

IMPRESSIONS OF OLE BULL.

BY L. MARIA CHILD.

I have twice heard Ole Bull. I scarcely dare to tell the impression his music made upon me. But, casting aside all fear of ridicule for excessive enthusiasm, I will say that it expressed more tome of the Infinite than I ever saw, or heard, or dreamed of, in the realms of Nature, Art or Imagination.

They tell me that his performance is wonderfully skillful; but I have not enough of scientific knowledge to judge of the difficulties he overcome. I can readily believe of him, what Bettina says of Beethoven, that "his spirit creates the inconceivable, and his fingers perform the impossible." He played on four strings at once, and produced the rich harmony of four instruments. His bow touched the strings as if in sport, and brought forth light leaps of sound, with electric rapidity, yet clearly in their distinctness. He made his violin sing with flute-like voice, and accompany itself with a guitar, which came in ever and soon like big drops of musical rain. All this I felt, as well as heard, without the slightest knowledge of quartetto or staccato. How he did it, I know as little as I know how the sun shines, or the spring brings forth its blossoms. I only know that music came from his soul into mine, and carried it upward to worship with the angels.

Oh, the exquisite delicacy of those notes! Now tripping and fairy-like, as the song of Ariel; now soft and low as the breath of a sleeping babe, yet clear as a fine-toned bell; now high as a lark soaring upward, till lost among the stars! Noble families sometimes double their names, to distinguish themselves from collateral branches of inferior rank. I have doubled his, and in memory of the Persian nightingale, have named him Ole Bulbul.

Immediately after a deep, impassioned, plaintive melody, an Adagio of his own composing, which uttered the soft low breathings of a Mother's Prayer, rising to the very agony of supplication, a voice in the crowd called for Yankee Doodle. It shocked me like Harlequin tumbling on the altar of a temple. I had no idea that he would comply with what seemed to me the absurd request. But, smiling, he drew the bow across his violin, and our national tune arose on the air, transfigured in a veil of glorious variations. It was Yankee Doodle in a state of clairvoyance. A wonderful proof of how the most common and trivial may be exalted by the influx of the infinite.

When urged to join the throng who are following this star of the North, I coolly replied, "I never like lions; moreover, I am too ignorant of musical science to appreciate his skill." But when I heard this man, I at once recognized a power that transcends science, and which more will give a soul after in vain. I had no need of knowledge to feel this sound is inspired. My ear more than I needed to study optics to perceive the beauty of the rainbow. It overcame me like a miracle. I felt that my soul was for the first time baptized in music; that my spiritual relations were somewhat changed by it, and that I should henceforth be otherwise than I had been. I was so oppressed with "the exceeding weight of glory," that I drew my breath with difficulty. As I came out of the building, the street sounds hurt me with their harshness. The sight of ragged boys and importunate coachmen jarred more than ever on my feelings. I wanted that the angels that had ministered to my spirit should attune theirs also. It seemed to me as if such music should bring all the world into the harmonious beauty of divine order. I passed by my earthly home, and knew it not. My spirit seemed to be floating through infinite space. The next day I felt like a person who had been in a trance, seen heaven opened, and then returned to earth again.

This doubtless appears very excessive in one who has passed the enthusiasm of youth, with a frame too healthy and substantial to be conscious of nerves, and with a mind instinctively opposed to lion-worship. In truth, it seems wonderful to myself; but so it was. Like a romantic girl of sixteen, I would pick up the broken string of his violin, and wear it as a relic, with a half superstitious feeling that some mysterious magic of melody lay hidden therein.

I know not whether others were as powerfully wrought upon as myself; for my whole being passed into my ear, and the faces around me were invisible. But the exceeding stillness showed that the spirits of the multitude bowed down before the magician. While he was playing, the rustling of a leaf might have been heard; and when he closed, the tremendous bursts of applause told how the hearts of thousands leaped up like one.

His personal appearance increases the charm. He looks pure, natural and vigorous, as I imagine Adam in Paradise. His inspired soul dwells in a strong frame, of admirable proportions; and looks out intensely from his earnest eyes. Whatever may be his theological opinions, the religious *sentiment* must be strong in his nature; for Teutonic reverence, mingled with impassioned inspiration, shines through his honest Northern face, and runs through all his music. I speak of him as he appears while he and his violin converse together. When not playing, there is nothing observable in his appearance, except genuine health, the unconscious calmness of strength in repose, and the most unaffected simplicity of dress and manner. But when he takes his violin, and holds it so caressingly to his ear, to catch the faint vibration of its strings, it seems as if "the angels were whispering to him." As his fingers sweep across the strings, the angels pass into his soul, give him their tones, and look out from his eyes, with the wondrous beauty of inspiration. His motions sway to the music like a tree in the wind; for soul and body chord. In fact, "his soul is but a harp which an infinite breath modulates; his senses are but strings which weave the passing air into rhythm and cadence."

☞ The following article, and its predecessor, it is due to the writer to say, were received some ten days ago, but were laid aside and forgotten, our attention being closely occupied with other matters.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"O. P. Q." IN REPLY TO "R. S. T."

NO. II.

The commerce of the Lakes is the first point, and the fact that other cities have opened avenues to them is quoted as an argument which should be entitled to great weight with us.

This is all very well. The writer, however, forgets that we have already profited by the example and are now in the enjoyment of the very best and most direct possible connections which can be found with those great inland seas, by means of two several lines of canal, with one railroad completed, and two others which may be said to be in progress.

The like answer was given when the editor of the Gazette pointed in the opposite direction, to the city of New York. He insisted, however, in reply, that produce and travellers always preferred the longer route, and such I suppose is the idea of your correspondent, when he urges a like circuit to the Lakes.

The next remark is that the National Road, which would have been of great value to Pittsburgh, was lost to us through want of energy on the part of our citizens.

Whether the fact were so or not I do not know, and will not stop to inquire until I shall have learned what it has to do with the question.

The writer then proceeds to show that Massachusetts expended fifty-four millions in railroads; and that *afterwards*, between 1840 and 1850, her valuation was doubled; that Boston, in 1835, with 125 miles of railroad, had about 70,000 inhabitants and a valuation, personal as well as real, of as many millions; that in 1850, with 1,130 miles of railroad, she had a population of 138,800 and a valuation of 180 millions; and, that while she depended on her commerce alone, she loitered behind New Orleans, while she now outstrips her greatly and doubles in fourteen and a half years.

I think I may say, without questioning the general value of railroads, that here is another specimen of the *non sequitur*. The county of Allegheny increased from 81,000 to 138,000 in *five years less*, from 1840 to 1850, without any railroad at all; and I take it the value of property would be governed mainly by the increase in population.

He then refers to the thirteen counties of Pennsylvania which are supposed to be interested in this road, and whose population he puts at 344,000. He has not, however, favored us with their names. I know but six, independently of our own, to-wit: Armstrong, Clarion, Elk, Jefferson, M'Kean and Forest, and their aggregate population would not perhaps exceed some 20,000 souls, and it is for just so much of the trade of this people as is not accommodated by the river that we are expected to invest some $1,400,000, with the privilege of doubling it when that is done! It seems to me to be a high price for a ticket in so small a lottery.

The writer refers, however, to the population of a like number of counties in New York, which are said to contain an aggregate of some 622,000. We are equally in the dark as to them, but supposing that they are not overstated as in the other case, we know that they are agricultural, and would have little, if any thing to exchange with us but gypsum, while we should have as little for them, unless we could furnish them with coal, which would, I apprehend, be out of the question for such a distance, by such a means of conveyance.

Our attention is next drawn to the population of Pittsburgh and its environs, which we are informed will double about every eight years, and will of course continue under this process of duplication, in the year 1897, twenty-five years hence, twenty-five years before the maturity of our Allegheny bonds, just 600,000 inhabitants. Rochester, Buffalo, and St Louis follow, with the remark that the first doubles in twelve, the second in eight and a-half, and the third in four years. Cincinnati comes next in order, with an enumeration of her railroads, a statement of the pregnant fact that she has loaned her bonds for three millions, and an exhibit of her population, amounting to 125,000, duplicating every seven years, and destined, according to the writer, to number two millions in the course of another twenty-five years. And Cleveland closes up the procession with a like enumeration of her roads, and a process of duplication stated at six years.

To these statistics, after the example of the writer, he asserts them to be "entirely reliable," *therefore*, by the logic already unimaginerted on, perfectly conclusive in favor of the subscription. I desire most particularly to draw the attention of the public for the purpose of showing their utter extravagance and absurdity, as well as the readiness with which the judgments of sensible men are sometimes imposed upon.

The process of increase is assumed indefinitely for the purpose of showing our prospective ability to pay the debt proposed to be incurred, and against all experience, according to the law of geometrical progression. The writer carries his computation only to the extent of 25 years, and assumes as data at the end of that time with a population of 654,000, against 2,000,000 for Cincinnati. Now let the reader carry the computation a little farther, and he will find, by the application of the same rule, that the population of this city will be upwards of 5 millions, and more than twice that of London, before the lapse of fifty years, and that at the expiration of a full century it will be 340 millions, or equal to the whole empire of China, while that of Cincinnati will be upwards of 3000 millions, or three times the present population of the whole globe! Verily we are a great people—to make calculations—and *therefore*, "every well-wisher of the county of Allegheny must advise the Commissioners to subscribe!"

But I have not yet done with this pregnant branch of your correspondent's statistics. There is another very obvious remark to be made upon them, and that has reference to the causes of this increase.

The writer would have it inferred that it is attributable to their Railroad. I have already remarked that this community, whose ruin has been so often threatened by our public thinkers, and is now, unless we will stretch out our arms and grasp within them the universal continent, has grown as much in *ten years without* a Railroad, as Boston has done in *fifteen* with a dozen of them. The same is moreover shown by these statistics to be true, and in perhaps a greater degree, as to Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. The last named city without, I believe, any Railroad at all, has doubled in a little more than half the period which is assigned to the two former. And whatever may be the number of Railroads, either completed or in progress at Cincinnati, it cannot be shown, I think, that her growth has been in any wise accelerated by them. There are other elements of prosperity even more essential, which are independent of roads alone, which are common alike to Pittsburgh and to all the great Western rivals, and which would enable them all to defy the dangers with which we are threatened by such men as undertake, for the benefit of this Company, to persuade the Fultons and the De Witt Clintons, and to denounce all who presume to differ with them, in the Gazette of Monday.

The next subject of remark is, the increase in the value of land throughout the country which is traversed by a railroad; and upon this point we are favored with sundry speculations in regard to the probable advance in Tennessee and Ohio, together with another reference to the valuation in Massachusetts. The development of the immense resources of the country is also dwelt upon with an especial eulogium upon the article of coal, and a suggestion that the commerce of the Lakes will be so immense in a few years that the consumption of that article alone would yield a good income to the proposed road.

Upon the first of these topics your correspondent and I will not differ. Believing that the value of all lands, whether agricultural or mineral, depends on its contiguity to market, and that the poverty of the upper counties is mainly attributable to their remoteness, I am perfectly willing to admit they will be enormously the gainers by this road, even though it should never be finished. To them, indeed, the case would be one of overruling necessity, and addressed to them the argument would be well nigh conclusive—the writer, however, forgets that he has a case to make out with the citizens of this county, and that though as an owner, perhaps of valid lands he may have strong convictions, and may therefore think that his case is a clear one. The tax payers of Allegheny county have other interests, and are not, therefore prepared either to lend the same simple and ready faith, or to be seduced by wild speculations, when they have a right to demand sober proofs. The writer is arguing, he says, the cause of the upper counties, and of a company, against the county of Allegheny, and that is most probably the secret of the intolerance with which doubt and dissent have been received—not by him, but by his coadjutors.

The other topic, which is the coal trade, is more specious but equally sophistical and delusive. It is, however, an old story. The same argument precisely was urged in favor of the Erie Extension, and urged successfully. The State accordingly expended some three millions, and then gave away the improvement to a private company, on the condition that they would finish it. They did so, at a cost of only A MILLION, and the result is that it pays just *two* per cent upon the latter sum! And yet that was a canal, which, for such an article as coal, is almost the only admissible mode of conveyance, and the mineral itself was of good quality, comparatively abundant and not very remote. This, however, is a Railroad, and it is moreover questionable whether a good article of coal, existing in any considerable quantities, can be found in that direction at any great distance from Pittsburgh. Our own peculiar coal basin, the best and largest perhaps on the habitable globe, does not extend many miles in that quarter, and it is a geological fact that the upper strata are inferior, and in many cases scarcely workable. If this be so, what then becomes of the only source of revenue which your correspondent has indicated?

The last remark of the Company's champion have reference to the value of the interior Lake and River commerce of the country, the number of miles of railroad in the United States, together with their aggregate cost, and the number which will be required to accommodate the whole accumulating flood in the course of another ten years.

He cannot estimate the future of this great country, in all its industrial relations, more highly than I do. I do not pretend to lift up the curtain of the boundless and mighty future, but I will cordially agree with him, that the grandest visions of prospective growth and glory which have ever floated through even his imagination, always excepting his geometrical ratio of increase, are likely to be more than realized by those to whom it is reserved to see the full and ripe development of the exhaustless riches of this favored land, and the transcendent energies of its progressive people. I assent fully to the proposition that all the great highways of commerce will be crowded with business, and every judiciously located railroad, from the Atlantic shore to the Valley of the Ohio, will eventually find abundant and profitable employment.

All this is, however, nothing to the purpose. It does not prove that *this* railroad will pay. To be wise, we must discriminate. There may be, and there are, unfortunately, but too many of them which will never pay. If your correspondent had furnished a list of those which were either made before their time, or never ought to have been made, his statistics would have been of some practical value. We should then have seen a rehearsal of the South Sea Bubble, and the Mississippi scheme, though on a somewhat smaller scale. We should have learned therefrom how readily and easily even the quick sightedness of individual interest is imposed upon by magnificent projects; how often and how far the wants of commerce have been anticipated and outrun by crude fancies and impatient speculations, and how much more liable we are to err and suffer when the theorist and the visionary may, by means of this new device, indulge his dreams by merely asking a signature to a position, instead of a promissory note, and thus obtaining a license to thrust his hands into the pockets of the community.

O. P. Q.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW DIAMOND MARKET HOUSE.

The invidious and indiscreet remarks which have appeared in some of our papers in relation to this useful and important improvement, are much to be regretted; not so much on account of mere personal allusions, but on account of the depressing and injurious tendency which such publications must have on the liberality and public spirit of our citizens, in contributing, in future, to useful and important enterprises connected with the general convenience and advantage of the community. No set of men can satisfactorily associate together and gratuitously contribute their money to the advancement of the public interests, when their motives are to be wilfully misconstrued, and the whole object they may have in view for promoting public good, changed into purposes of mercenary speculation.

As far as the New Market House is concerned, the editors who have written about it, and all others who have any interest in dragging down its fitness and revenue to a level with the one, must know that the contributors to the fund for its erection, as well as the Market Committee have no object of a speculative character. Their sole desire was and is to advance the comfort of our community, in providing the people with a comfortable market house, and to increase in some measure the annual resources of the city. The latter, as every one knows, is imperatively required by the present condition of the Treasury.

For many years past, the question has been often asked, "Why do we not have a new Market House?" Latterly, the state of the finances of the city, and the law lately passed, limiting its indebtedness, have fully answered the question. To meet the difficulty, however, a number of citizens formed an Association, to relieve the community from the discomfort of the old shed, and have, with their own means, erected the present substantial and convenient market house. It is certainly then much an ordinance of the city has provided that the Association shall be reimbursed out of the revenues raised from the market. Further than this, the Association has no immediate interest whatever in the building they have erected. The regulation and government of it, is with the city altogether.

For the purpose of carrying out the objects contemplated by the Association, and to carry into effect the ordinance of the Councils connected therewith, the whole management for the disposal of stalls, and the control of the Market House, was committed, very properly, to the Market Committee. Now, in the execution of the duty assigned them, what has this Market Committee done that it should become an object of derision at a "Butchers' meeting?" They have fixed the rent of the Butchers' stalls at such rents as they deemed just and equitable, and have offered them accordingly. The Butchers, however, have refused to rent the stalls, on the ground that the price demanded is too high; and out of this has grown the war upon the Market Committee, and a portion of the press, which has, no doubt, been subsidized, at the instance of a *few individuals*, to decry, and render as valueless as possible, a great public improvement, and to lampoon and denounce a few public-spirited citizens who have for years devoted their time to the service of the city without any remuneration or reward.

When the present old circular market was built, some 30 odd years ago, the rent of the stalls was fixed at about fifty dollars per annum—and they have continued to be held by the original lessees or their assigns, ever since, without any change being made in the annual rent charge. Under such favor, butchers have made comparative fortunes, and those who have retired, have sold their stalls, at enormous advances, ranging from 300 to 1000 dollars—and in some cases, it is said, a handsome yearly income is derived by persons who have sold their stalls, over and above the $50 paid annually to the city. Is it possible, therefore, that under the present state of things, these *old prices* and these *old monopolies* can be continued? Is there to be no progress in the bettering of our fiscal condition? Are the Butchers to have the *entire right* to speculate in the city's property? Are *their* present immunities and privileges to be perpetuated untiltered and unchanged, whilst those of other men in business have to be subject to the mutations and changes of time and trade, and the variation and advance of rents? These are questions to be asked, and pondered on by the city fathers. When the Butchers first rented stalls in the old Market at $50 a year, and for many a day afterwards, meat was sold at from three to six cents per pound; and strangers were astonished at from $300 to $500 per annum. Now meat sells at from 8 to 10 cents per pound, and stores are rented at from $500 to $1000. Butchers then stood in the market 6 days in the week. Now the stalls are occupied four days in the week certainly, and sometimes five or six. Butchers then sold $50 worth of beef, &c. on a market day. Now they no doubt sell four times as much within the same time. With all these facts staring us in the face, is there any man, *whether interested or not*, who has a just discrimination of right, that can say that the rents fixed upon the stalls by the Market Committee have been either onerous or oppressive, or that times and circumstances have not justified a very considerable advance of rent over the old rates.

And now as regards the rates fixed by the Committee: Supposing the stalls to be occupied four days in the week, the per diem or daily charge for the first class is about 65 cents per day, and for the lowest class about 41 cents per day. This amount of rent, considering the quality of meat sold during the year, would not create a charge upon the butcher's sales of more than *three quarters of one per cent* on the average. The gas alone that will be required for the use of the market house will, doubtless, amount to 10 per cent of the revenue, to say nothing of the other expenses required to keep the market in order and repair.

The present crusade against the new Market House, is a lamentable indication of the existence of that spirit which induces some men to consider States, Corporations, and all Companies and public associations as fit subjects only to be cajoled, moulded, twisted, and plundered. Is it surprising to see men who have made comparative fortunes in our old market, and who have themselves paid enormous prices and presents to their predecessors for the very stalls they now occupy, endeavoring to raise a hue and cry of *extortion* against the authorities of the City in which they have been cherished and supported, and which now offers them suitable accommodation at fair and reasonable prices? It is an incontrovertible fact, that if no new market could be purchased for $500, and it is very questionable whether the corner stalls could be had under $800 or $1000. Yet, now, when a new, commodious and sheltered stall is offered to the Butcher, he is dissatisfied because he cannot be permitted to continue in the use of the City's property for *comparatively nothing*. The press, too, is invoked to come forward and condemn and deprecate the action of the Market Committee, and use its influence to prevent a public spirit, and destroy as far as practicable the City's resources and revenue, when it ought to be their pride and duty to sustain it in every respect.

The Market Committee, have, doubtless, done their duty, and it is to be hoped the City Council will sustain them, and permit them to exercise all the power and jurisdiction granted to them by the law and ordinance, any *petitions* to the contrary notwithstanding. Now is the time to advance the interests of the City, and this can be done without injury or oppression to any one.

JUNIUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1852.

The estimates of appropriations for the year 1854 are at length laid upon the tables of members, having been retailed through the columns of newspapers which have peculiarly adroit correspondents here. They amount to about $46,200,000. As to the distinction between the funds required for the government of that part of the country acquired since 1844, and the older portion, it is time to drop it. Texas, California, and the new territories probably absorb about one-third of the expenses of administration, but they also yield a third of the revenue; so that the debit and credit sides of their account just balance. The only item of our annual expenses likely to be reduced for a long time to come, or even while our country continues in the ascending scale of nations, is the interest on the public debt. The interest on that will continue to diminish until the debt is extinguished, or some new war or other disastrous effect of democratic policy begins again to add to it. The expenditures last year, exclusive of the nine and a half millions paid for principal and interest of the debt, were $36,652,000, against receipts of $50,000,000, in round numbers. The surplus of revenue therefore accruing within the year over expenditures for the ordinar administration of government, was thirteen and a half millions of dollars.

There has been already paid during the current fiscal year two and a half millions of the principal of the debt, and there will be redeemed at par on the 1st of July next $7,200,000 of stock then due. The balance or surplus of means in the Treasury last July was $14,632,000. It is now about $18,000,000.

I have no doubt that if Congress should adopt the policy of paying off the debt as fast as possible without imposing unreasonable burthens upon the people, it could so modify the tariff as to raise $60,000,000 of revenue, and thus pay off the whole debt in twenty years and a half. But if the recommendations of the President be followed, about $16,000,000 will be applied to this purpose each year out of the ordinary annual receipts of fifty millions, and the charge on account of the debt will cease in four years. The democrats however, have other views for the surplus, and the payment of the national debts created by themselves is probably the last use to which they will apply it.

The report that the President elect has declared against the restoration of the Bourbons, or in more modern terms, the "Old fogies" is entirely premature and unfounded. The President has said nothing at all, and the most that the "Young Americans" can hope for, is that they will divide the honors and the tricks with the fogies. Gen. Cass is the chiefest of fogies, yet he could go into the State department if he chose. His years, and not his humility or his dialectcatedness, induce him to decline the honor. Mr. Buchanan will doubtless dispense so much of the dignities and profits as may be assigned to Pennsylvania.

Gov. Marcy, of New York, will also balance the Van Burens, Dixes, and Butlers of that State. Upon the whole, many sensible persons are anticipating a very respectable drowsy sort of an administration under the lucky Gen. Pierce. He is now conducting himself with a great deal of discretion and judgment. He is waiting in masterly inactivity until the two factions shall have exhausted their animosities, when he will step forward as mediator, throwing this one a slice and that a bone of patronage. By this process it is, that the era of good feeling is to be restored, which has been so long prayed for.

The Senate adjourned over from yesterday to Monday, doing nothing during the second week of the session. The House has shown little disposition to bring to a close the most useless debate upon the tariff, which has given employment to its wisdom for ten days past. All Mr. Brooke's motions for a select Committee and such like Utopian imaginings have been voted down, and Mr. Clingman has got in a motion to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in bill to repeal the duty on railroad iron, the goal for which the dominant party in the House has been making from the moment the ill-timed proposition to disturb the existing tariff was thrown in from the Whig side.

There were several votes on Thursday which, unexplained, would show a determination of the majority to abandon all duties which yield even incidental protection, and to hasten forward to absolute free trade. Hillyer, of Georgia, and Carter, of Ohio, submitted amendments looking to a resort to direct taxation, as a substitute for duties upon imports. They were adopted in Committee of the Whole, but were voted for by moderate democrats and whigs who wished to bring them into the House, where the radicals would be obliged to show their hands on the yeas and nays. But in this they were defeated by the rejection of Brooke's motion with all its amendments. Mr. Howe, of your district moved an amendment asserting precisely the opposite doctrine to that of Hillyer's and Carter, and made some remarks in support of his proposition, evincing a careful and thorough investigation of the whole subject. It was voted down, of course.

This being private bill day, the House was occupied in that order of business, and will not sit again until Monday. I must confess that it appears to me more than probable that Clingman's motion to remove the duty on railroad iron, will be successful. As a last effort to save something from the wreck of that noble Whig fabric of protection which began with the tariff of 1842, and was not entirely demolished by that of 1846, Mr. Howe designs offering an amendment embodying instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, to report a bill requiring all *ad valorem* duties to be levied on the average wholesale market prices of all articles of import during the preceding five years. This system affords it only guarantee we can expect, by extort from our adversaries against the ruinous fluctuations of ad valorem duties. This will be a test of the disposition of the House, and if defeated, we may consider ourselves upon the high road towards the abolition of all tariffs.

JUNIUS.

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my22:1m*

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MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. Grant, JOHN REILLY, Jr., to Miss MARY, daughter of Hugh Forrester, all of Allegheny city.

On Tuesday, 21st, by Rev. T B Lyman, JOHN C. RENO to Miss JENNY HOWARD.

On the 15th instant, at White Marsh, Montgomery County, Pa., by the Rev. Mr. Diehl, Mr. J. W. PAUL, of Pittsburgh, to Miss SUSAN FRIES, of the former place.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, PHEBE, consort of John Stranger, and mother of Maria Spencer, aged 56.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m., from the residence of Joseph Spencer, No. 193 Second street. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh
FROM DEC. 11, TO DEC. 18, 1852.

DISEASES.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Bronchitis	0	1
Consumption	2	3
Gastritis	0	0
Gangrene of Lung	0	1
Hydrocephalus	0	1
Inflammation of Brain	0	1
Old Age	1	0
Pneumonia	3	0
Scarlet Fever	0	2
Typhoid Fever	1	0
Unknown