The Pittsburgh Post.

James P. Barr, Editor & Proprietor. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1863. Established 1842.

DAILY POST.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Democratic State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

An important election is at hand, and the issues involved in it may now claim your attention. The tide of war has been rolled back from our borders, and with thanks to God, and gratitude to the skill and valor which, by His favor, achieved the prompt deliverance of our invaded Commonwealth, we may now give our solemn consideration to the causes that have brought to its present condition a country once peaceful, united and secure. It is now the scene of a great civil war between States that lately ministered to each other's prosperity in a Union founded for their common good. It was this Union that gave them peace at home and respect abroad. They coped successfully with Great Britain on the ocean, and the "doctrine" uttered by President Monroe warned off the Monarchs of Europe from the whole American Continent. Now, France carves out of it an Empire, and ships built in England plunder our own commerce on every sea. A great public debt and a conscription burden the people.—The strength and wealth of the nation are turned from productive industry, and consumed in the destructive arts of war. Our victories fail to win peace. Throughout the land arbitrary power encroaches upon civil liberty.

What has wrought the disastrous change? No natural cause embroiled the North and the South. Their interchangeable products and commodities, and various institutions, were sources of reciprocal benefit, and excluded competition and strife.—But an artificial cause of dissension was found in the position of the African race; and the ascendency in the National Councils of men pledged to an aggressive and unconstitutional Abolition policy has bro't our country to the condition of "the house divided against itself." The danger to the Union began where statesmen had foreseen it—it began in the triumph of a sectional party, founded on principles of revolutionary hostility to the Constitution and the laws. The leaders of this party were pledged to a conflict with rights recognized and sheltered by the Constitution; they called this conflict "irrepressible," and whenever one party is determined to attack what another is determined to defend, a conflict can always be made "irrepressible." They counted on an easy triumph through the aid of insurgent slaves, and, in this reliance, were careless how soon they provoked a collision.—Democrats and conservatives strove to avert the conflict. They saw that Union was the paramount interest of their country, and they stood by the great bond of union, the Constitution of the United States. They were content to leave debateable questions under it to the high tribunal to decide them; they preferred it to the sword as an arbiter between the States; they strove hard to merit the title which their opponents gave them in scorn—the title of "Union-savers." We will not, at length, rehearse their efforts. In the Thirty-sixth Congress, the Republican leaders refused their assent to the Crittenden Compromise. On this point, the testimony of Mr. Douglas will suffice; he said: "I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittendon,) pray tell us what you are willing to do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that, in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis and Toombs,) expressed their readiness to accept the propositions of my venerable friend from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

The Peace Congress was another means by which the Border States strove to avert the impending strife. How the Republican leaders then conspired against the peace of their country may be seen in a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to the Governor of that State:

'To his Excellency Austin Blair:

"Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the peace or compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is danger of Illinois; and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue, and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send *stiff-backed* men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke.—Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

Truly, your friend,
L. CHANDLER.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861."

In Pennsylvania, too, the same spirit prevailed. It was not seen how necessarily her position united her in interest with the Border States. She has learned it since from contending armies trampling out her harvests and deluging her fields with blood. Gov. Curtin sent to the Peace Congress Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Meredith.

Mr. Wilmot was chiefly known from the connection of his name with the attempt to embroil the country by the "Wilmot Proviso," baffled by patriotic statesmanship, in which Clay and Webster joined with the Democratic leaders, just as Clay and Jackson had joined in the tariff compromise of 1833.

Mr. Meredith had published his belief that the mutterings of the rising storm were what he called "stridulous cries," unworthy of the slightest attention.

By Mr. Lincoln's election in November, 1860, the power to save or destroy the Union was in the hands of his party; and no adjustment was possible with men who rejected the judgment of the Supreme Court, who scorned conciliation and compromise, and who looked to a "little blood letting" to cement the American Union. Till this time, the Union men of the South had controlled, with little difficulty, the small, but restless class among them who desired a separate nationality. The substantial interests of the South, especially the slaveholding interests, were drawn reluctantly into secession. Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, an eminent Republican, said very truly in the last Congress: "Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this a 'slaveholder's rebellion.' * * * A closer scrutiny demonstrates that the rebellion originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing, however, from any love of slavery, but from an antagonism of race, and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation."

It was the triumph of the Abolitionists over the Democrats and Conservatives of the North that secured a like triumph to the Secessionists over the Union men of the South. The John Brown raid was taken as a practical exposition of the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict." The exultation over its momentary success, the lamentation over its failure had been swelled by the Abolitionists so as to seem a general expression of Northern feeling. Riots and rescues had nullified the constitutional provision for the return of fugitives. The false pretence that slavery would monopolize the territories, when we had no territories in which it could exist, had been used as a means of constant agitation against slavery in the Southern States. A plan of attack upon it had been published in "Helper's Book," formally endorsed and recommended by the leaders of the party that was about to assume the administration of the Federal Government. Leaders who openly inculcated contempt for the Constitution, contempt for the Supreme Court, and professed to follow a "higher law." Thus the flame of Revolution at the South was kindled and fed with fuel furnished by the Abolitionists. It might seem superfluous to advert now to what is past and irrevocable, were it not that it is against the same men and the same influences, still dominant in the councils of the Administration, that an appeal is now to be made to the intelligence of the people. The Abolitionists deprecate these allusions to the past. To cover up their own tracks, they invite us to spend all our indignation upon "Southern traitors;" but truth compels us to add that in the race of treason, the Northern traitors to the Constitution had the start. They tell us that slavery was the cause of the war; therefore the Union is to be restored by waging a war upon slavery. This is not true; or only true in the sense that any institution, civil or religious, may be a cause of war, if war is made upon it. Nor is it a just conclusion that if you take from your neighbor "his man servant, or his maid, or anything that is his" you will thus establish harmony between you. No danger to the Union arose from slavery, whilst the people of each State dealt calmly and intelligently with the question within their own State limits. Where little importance attached to it, it soon yielded to moral and economical considerations, leaving the negro in a position of social and political subordination, nowhere more clearly marked than in the Constitution and Laws of Pennsylvania. The strife began when people in States where it was an immaterial question, undertook to prescribe the course of duty upon it to States in which it was a question of great importance and difficulty. This interference became more dangerous when attempts were made to use the power of the General Government, instituted for the benefit of all the States, to the injury and proscription of the interests of some of the States. It was not merely a danger to the institution of slavery, but to our whole political system, in which separate and distinct colonies became, by the Declaration of Independence, "free and independent States," and afterwards established a Federal Union under the Constitution of the United States. That instrument, with scrupulous care, discriminates the powers delegated to the General Government from those reserved "to the States respectively or to the people." And let it be noted, that in speaking of the powers so delegated and reserved, we refer to no vague doctrines or pretensions in respect to them, but to the clear provisions of the written instrument which it is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every public functionary, to respect and maintain. The protection of American liberty, against the encroachments of centralization was left to the States by the framers of the Constitution. Hamilton, the most indulgent of them to Federal power, says: "It may be safely received as an axiom in our political system, that the State governments will, in all possible contingencies afford complete security against invasions of public liberty by the National authority." Who can be blind to the consequences that have followed the departure from the true principles of our government? "Abolition" vies with "Secession" in sapping the very foundations of the structure reared by our forefathers. In Pennsylvania, the party on whose acts you will pass at the ballot-box, has trampled upon the great rights of personal liberty and the freedom of the press, which every man who can read may find asserted in the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States. The dignity of our Commonwealth has been insulted in the outrages perpetrated upon her citizens. At Philadelphia and at Harrisburg, proprietors of newspapers have been seized at midnight and hurried off to military prisons beyond the limits of the State. Against acts like these, perpetrated before the eyes of the municipal and State authorities, there is neither protection nor redress. The seizure of a journal at West Chester was afterwards the subject of a suit for damages, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—It came to trial before Chief Justice Lowrie. Rehearsing the ancient principles of English and American justice, he condemned the the acts of the Federal officers as violations of the law that binds alike the private citizen and the public functionary. He said, "all public functionaries in this land are under the law, and none, from the highest to the lowest, are above it."—Impatient at any restraint from law, a partizan majority in Congress hastened to pass an act to take from the State Courts to the United States Courts all suits of prosecutions "for trespasses or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised under the President of the United States;" and such authority was declared to be a full defense for the wrong-doer in any action, civil or criminal. The American Executive is, as the word imports, the *executor* of the duly enacted laws; yet the pretension is made that his will can take the place of the laws. The liberty, the character of every citizen is put at the mercy of new functionaries called "Provost Marshals." A secret accusation before these officials takes the place of open hearing before a lawful magistrate, and no writ of *habeas corpus* may inquire the cause of the arrest. To illegal arrests, have been added the mockery of a trial of a private citizen, for his political opinions, before a Court martial, ending to the infliction of a new and outrageous penalty, invented by the President of the United States. We need not comment upon acts like these. The President of the United States has no authority, in peace or war, to try even an enlisted soldier by Court Martial, save by virtue of and in strict conformity with the military law laid down in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet his proclamation will make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812,—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule of force at a spot where all laws are silenced, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot-box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could not do what he could, was Mr. Seward's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty co-operation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which, a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people. These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription on the model of European despotisms. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power, on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people.

For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage; if the servants of the people should rebel against their master, on them will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution of which no man can foresee the consequences or the end. But in now addressing you upon the political issues of the day, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union. Such is not the aim of the party in power. Dominated by its most bigoted members, it wages a war for the negro, and not for the Union. It avows the design to protract the war till slavery shall be abolished in all the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man hoping, and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one." Mr. Thaddeus Stephens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, withslavery to be protected by it. The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to the citizens of Louisiana, who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postpones them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves; hordes of politicians, and contractors, and purveyors, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above or equal with the white race in the Southern States.—Peace has no place in this platform. It proclaims Confiscation and Abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall pervert and protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unattainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not more devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been baffled by feeble opponents. That a temperate Constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American Revolution. The English Government is hostile to us—it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it.—The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose re-union, preferring, perhaps, even a humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners and the wounded, has come the proof of a desire among the people of the South to return to Constitutional relations with the people of the North. Early in the contest this desire was shown in North Carolina, one of the old Thirteen associated with Pennsylvania on the page of Revolutionary history. But the majority in Congress made haste to show that Abolition, not Re-union, was their aim. In a moment of depression, on the 22d of July, 1861, being the day after the battle of Bull Run, they allowed the passage of a resolution, offered by Crittenden, defining a policy for the restoration of the Union. But they soon rallied and filled the Statute Books with acts of confiscation, abolition and emancipation, against the remonstrances of eminent jurists and conservative men of all parties. Mr. Lincoln, too, yielding, he said, "to pressure," put his proclamations in place of the Constitution and the laws. Thus every interest and sentiment of the Southern people were enlisted on the side of resistance by the policy of a party, which, as Mr. Stevens said, will not consent to a restoration of the Union, with "the Constitution as it is." It is this policy that has protracted the war, and is now the greatest obstacle to its termination.—The re-union of the States can alone give them their old security at home, and power and dignity abroad. This end can never be reached upon the principles of the party now in power. Their principles are radically false, and can never lead to a good conclusion. Their hope of setting up the negro in the place of the white man runs counter to the laws of race, the laws of nature. Their statesmanship has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; their "little blood letting" has proved a deluge. Their interference with our armies has often frustrated and never aided their success, till it has become a military proverb that the best thing for a General is to be out of reach from Washington. The party was founded upon the political and moral heresy of opposition to compromise, which is the only means of union among States, and of peace and good will on earth among men. In a popular government the people are the sovereign, and the sound sense of the whole community corrects, at the polls, the errors of political parties. The people of Pennsylvania have seen, with regret, the unconstitutional aims of the Abolitionists substituted for the original objects of the war. They have seen, with indignation, many gallant soldiers of the Union driven from its service because they had not bowed down to the Abolition idol. They will see, with horror, the war protracted in order to secure the triumph of a party platform, or as Mr. Chandler said, "to save the Republican party from rupture." The time is now at hand when the voice of the people will be heard. The overthrow of the Abolitionists at the polls and the re-establishment of constitutional principles at the North, is the first, the indispensable step towards the restoration of the Union and the vindication of civil liberty. To this great service to his country each citizen may contribute by his vote. Thus the people of the North may themselves extend the Constitution to the people of the South. It would not be a specious offer of politicians, to be observed with no better faith than the resolutions of July, '61. It would be a return to the national policy of the better days of the Republic, through the intelligence of the people, enlightened by experience. It would strengthen the Government; for a constitutional government is strong when exercising with vigor its legitimate powers, and is weak when it sets an example of revolutionary violence, by invading the rights of the people. Our principles and our candidates are known to you. The resolutions of the late Convention at Harrisburg were, with some additions, the same that had been adopted by the Democracy in several States, and by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. They declare authoritatively the principles of the Democratic party. It is, as it always has been, for the Union and the Constitution against all opposers. The twelfth resolution declares "that while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration, and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession, as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of government, and of the peace and liberty of the peopih, and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power under the Constitution to maintain and defend it."

We have re-nominated Chief Justice Lowrie for the bench which he adorns. Our candidate for Governor, Judge Woodward, in his public and private character, affords the best assurance that he will bring honesty, capacity, firmness and patriotism to the direction of the affairs of the Commonwealth. Long withdrawn by judicial functions, from the political arena, he did not withhold his warning voice when conservative men took counsel together upon the dangers that menaced our country. His speech at the town meeting at Philadelphia, in December, 1860, has been vindicated by subsequent events, as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity.

Under his administration, we may hope that Pennsylvania, with God's blessing, will resume her place as "the keystone of the Federal Arch."

CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met,* That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof;

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Codstitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
jul10:dtf

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COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade.

Wm. M. SHINN, V. P. | JAS. I. BENNETT
JNO. S. DILWORTH | Wm. McCREERY.
DAVID McCANDLESS.

MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE MORNING POST BY KESSER, KOUNTZ & MERTZ, BROKERS: NO. 118 WOOD STREET.

The following are the buying and selling rates for Gold, Silver, &c.:

	Buying	Selling
Gold	1 23	00
Silver	1 17	00
Demand Notes	1 22	00
Eastern Exchange.		
New York	par	¼
Baltimore	par	¼
Philadelphia	par	¼
Boston	par	½
Western Exchange.		
Cincinnati	par	¼
Louisville	par	¼
Cleveland	par	¼
St. Louis	par	½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Saturday, Aug. 15th, 1863.

The market has partially revived, buyers manifesting more disposition to operate. The principal sales, however, were made for future delivery; several thousand barrels changed hands in that way.

The market in New York exhibited a slight improvement. The rates, however, are below this market, when the cost of transportation is considered.

The business in this city is in a great measure speculative. The present rise in the Allegheny enabled a moderate amount of oil to reach this market. The river is again on the decline.

The current rates, with light sales, were as follows:

Crude—350 bbls, packages included, 29@29½c; it was not brisk at the latter figure; 1200 bbls in various lots as follows: 22@23c, packages returned; 29c packages included.

Refined—Bonded seemed to have the call. The sales were pretty liberal, all things considered. The rates for October delivery were 53@54c; for immediate delivery 49c was demanded. Free Oil was held at the usual advance of from 9@10c per gallon.

The shipments East were 675 bbls. West, 251 bbls.

The receipts by the Allegheny were 1,462 bbls. all told.

Benzole was dull and the prices were too unsettled to give anything like correct quotations.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Saturday, Aug. 15th, 1863.

The weather continues excessively warm; the thermometer ranging from 88° to 92° in the shade. Occasionally we are somewhat relieved by fine, bracing showers, else it would go hard with us poor mortals that have to go the rounds of the city. Our rivers are again on the decline. The new steamers that were ready made their arrangements to go out on the present water. Bacon—The market was firm with a fair demand. The better descriptions are mostly held at a slight advance. Hams are becoming quite scarce, but prices have about reached the top, as a further advance would cut off a certain class of purchasers from indulging in that article. The season for country is about over. Flour—We have nothing new in regard to this article. The supply is fully equal to the demand, the only inquiry being for lots for local purposes at former prices. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Prices unchanged.

Flour continues dull and prices about the same. In the East and West we notice dull markets. In fact there is no active demand in any part of the country. Among the sales were some 300 bbls in lots at Extra, $5 25@5 35; Extra Fam., $6@6 37; country lots at various prices. The stock in first hands is not large.

Apples—The supply is not large but on the increase. We note small sales from store at 75@81 per bush.

Hay—The market was firm; sales at scales of new at $22@23; old would bring $32@34 per ton.

Rye—Sales of bbls at $3 25 per bushel.

Butter—Moderate sales at 17@18c per pound.

Whisky unchanged; sales 28 bbls city rectified at 44@45c.

Cheese in moderate request; sales 120 boxes W R at 9@10c per lb.

Groceries steady with a fair demand. Prices unchanged.

New York Oil Market.

Oils continue inactive at 89@90c for prime crude whale; 1 4 @1 50 for de sperm; 63@65c for distilled red city, and 80@90c for Western summer and winter Lard, as to quality. Linseed sells slowly from crushers' hands at 1 08@1 10 in casks and bbls, but no large sales could be placed over $1@1 05. Petroleum is in improved demand, and is held with great firmness, notwithstanding the unfavorable foreign news; sales of 1,000 bbls refined in bond, buyers' option all this month at 54@55c, and 3,000 do do, buyers option for November delivery at 55c. We quote on the spot crude at 34@35c; refined in bond at 50@52c, and do free at 59@60c. Spirits Petroleum or Naptha commands 22@23c.

Chicago Market.

There is a very steady demand for mess pork from buyers on orders and the market is firm at $12@12 50 for light to good country mess, and 12 75@13 for heavy do. Some holders of fancy brands are not offering and say they will not sell under 13 50@14. Those who have the best means of knowing say the entire stock of barrel pork in the city will not reach 7,000 bbls; the country is also entirely bare. Dry salted hams are scarce and held firm at 7¼@8c, and the stock is very near exhausted. Shoulders are nominal at 4½@4¾c loose. There has been more demand for rough sides and sales are reported at $4 60.

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