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KENT NEWS.

THE KENT NEWS

CHESTER TOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, December12, 1846.

V. B. PALMER,

South Eastcorner of Baltimore and Calvertsrreets, Baltimore—No. 59 Pine street, Philadelphia—No. 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York. and No. 16 State street, Boston, is our authorized AGENT for receiving advertisements for, and subscriptions to, the "KENT NEWS," and collecting and receipting for the same.

The President's Message.

The second annual message of President Polk was sent to Congress on Tuesday last. The document is a long one—occupying a little more than ten columns of the Baltimore Sun, eight of which are devoted to Mexico, and a fraction over two, to all other subjects. We design to be as respectful as may be to the President in our comments upon his message, but we shall speak out as becomes freemen, notwithstanding the undignified, unworthy and unfounded aspersions, which the President seeks to cast upon a portion of the American people. He virtually pronounces, that those who pronounce the war against Mexico as unnecessary and unjust as one of aggression on our part against a weak and injured enemy, are "adhering" to the cause of Mexico and giving their "aid and comfort." In thus calumniating those who differ from him in opinion, the President has forgot the dignity and character of his official station, and violated the common courtesies which characterize the lowest public dignitary in his communications.—With the profession of democracy upon his lips, the spirit of the "alien and sedition law" is cherished in his bosom. Mr, Polk is unwilling that the American people shall pass judgment upon his acts—virtually denies them the right of forming and expressing opinions upon public measures, unless in accordance with his own, under the penalty of being denounced as traitors to their country. This professed democrat, is a tyrannic despot in principle, or he would not censure a difference of opinion, and ascribe to others, as patriotic as himself, motives, which he knows does not actuate them.

If the people of this country are not to express opinions upon the conduct of public men, because those opinions may reach other countries, the door of freedom of opinion and of thought would be closed, and the autocrat of the Russias would not exercise more despotic sway than the new-self made censor, the President of the United States. We believe that three fifths of the people of the United States believe the war to be "unnecessary and unjust," as commenced by the President in violation of the constitution and in disregard of the Congress—but, notwithstanding this, when the President called upon Congress for arms, men and money to prosecute the war, who, but the Whigs went in solid column for the means? When he called for volunteers, did not the Whig men rush to the standard and do battle manfully? and although in the exercise of the rights of freemen, many Whigs and Democrats believe the origin of the war to be unjust and wrong, yet the whig presses have called upon the President from time to time to call out more men and end the war by a vigorous and speedy effort, and only a few days ago a chivalrous whig of Baltimore applied to the Secretary at War for the privilege of leading his company to battle!

The President labors very hard in his message to make out a plausible case. If the propriety of the war was so manifest, why appropriate so vast a portion of his message to justify his course? Why go back to the Independence of the Mexican Republic and string reasons together, like so many beads, and then wind up the whole by declaring we had many and just causes of war? Is it not obvious that the President seeks to present a false issue—to divert the public mind from the nature of the case, and by "kicking up a dust" of prejudice against Mexico, for other wrongs, elicit the opinion that the war was just?—But assuming for the argument that we had fifty causes of war with Mexico, did that authorize the President to involve us in a war? Does not the constitution expressly give the power to Congress and not the President? If Congress chose to avoid a war, although we had causes of grievance against Mexico, did that justify the President in bringing on a war, and then to bring up in array a bundle of reasons, which Congress never deemed sufficient cause to produce war? But if Mexico, begun the war as the President asserts, why not rely upon that fact as a justification, and why go back to the origin of the Mexican government for reasons to justify *us* in *commencing war?* If A. strikes B,—it would be ludicrous in B to justify himself in returning the blow to hunt up a variety, of reasons why he ought to have stricken A before he was struck by him? The question is, had the President a right to make war independent of Congress, not whether Mexico merited a declaration of war.

A few facts may aid the memory in this matter. When Congress admitted Texas it defined no boundary, but left it for future settlement. Texas claimed to the Rio Grande—Mexico to the Neuces! Mexican towns and the city of Santa Fee, with a Mexican Governor and Custom House officers were between the Rio Grande and Neuces. Texas had never conquered that part of the country but it was governed by Mexican laws and officers, except perhaps a small strip on the suburbs—a great distance from the Mexican sentlements. Although Texas by a paper resolution, made this country theirs, they had never got possession of it, and they might have as effectually resolved that the city of Mexico was a part of Texas. The *point* is, that *Mexico* was in *possession* and Congress looked to a settlement of the boundary by negotiation! The President while Congress was in session—without referring to them—but of his own mere motion, ordered General Taylor to march across the disputed territory and to fortify himself on the banks of the Rio Grande. This order was obeyed—and an American fort, with standards flying and heavy guns charged and aimed at a Mexican city, Matamoras, and acknowledged to be in Mexico proper and within a striking distance! Was this not an insult to Mexico? Was it not like a man's "shaking his fist in another's face," and putting him at defiance? Would not any man expect a blow from another under such circumstances? And would it not be said that an *assault* being thus committed, a *battery* would necessarily follow? Having thus committed the *assault*, Mr. Polk cannot now complain of the other party and say *they commenced* the fight. If Mexico would not fight under such circumstances, she would have shown the "white feather!" No, the truth is, that the President committed an error—a great error in ordering Gen'l T. to the Rio Grande without consulting Congress, then in session. This was the commencement of the war, and although many Whigs and Democrats believe this and say so, as freemen have a right to do, yet in carrying on the war, in furnishing means, in voting supplies, and in fighting the battles, neither Whigs or Democrats are delinquent, and it is rather derogatory to the President to utter denunciations against the best men and patriots in the country because in one one short year his favorite New York has deserted him and Pennsylvania has vetoed his measures and other States have followed the example. His war and his policy have been condemned by his own friends—but it is no justification to him, that because of this, he should in a chafed and mortified spirit at their conduct, endeavor to conceal his disappointment by hurling anathemas against others.

We have written twice as much as we intended, and are obliged necessarily to omit any remarks upon the residue of the message.

We had made arrangements to procure copies of the President's Message from Baltimore, for our subscribers, and took all precautions to secure them in time, but they had not came to hand when our paper was put to press. **

The Mails.

The mails have already begun to be received irregularly. The mail of Saturday night last brought Washington papers of the same place printed on the *Thursday previous!* Some of the Baltimore papers which were mailed on Friday did not reach here till Monday, while some of the Saturday papers were received on the night of Saturday. We learn from the Centreville Times of Saturday last that a whole mail had missed the Centreville office a few days previous! Now these things show culpable negligenge somewhere and should not be tolerated. No sooner does winter commence than some postmasters assume the privilege of being as careless and indifferent about assorting and distributing mails as if it were a specific part of the duties of their office. The proper authorities should take this matter in hand and redress the evil.

The Webster Dinner.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, P. M.

At the Webster dinner four hundred persons sat down at two tables, extending the whole length of the saloon, and two smaller ones on each side of platform, erected in the centre, for the accommodation of Mr. Webster and distinguished guests, from New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, &c. Hon. Samnel Breck presided. Fifteen hundred ladies occupied the galleries. After removing the cloth the regular toasts commenced. the third being—

"Daniel Webster—The faithful representative, the able negotiator, the fearless statesman, the eloquent defender of the Constitution; his patriotic services demand our gratitude; his untarnished honor is the nation's property."

Mr. Webster rose and commenced the delivery of a most brilliant effort of his eloquence. He commented on the course of the present administration, and instituted a comparison between the measures of Jackson and Polk—the Mexican war alluded to, and the administration blamed for its origin—results of recent elections consequent upon the dissatisfaction of the people—the spectacle of the Senate making the Oregon treaty for the President to sanction, commented on with sarcasm. He was still speaking when I left the saloon.

From the Army.

The latest intelligence is indicative of a determined purpose to furnish the Mexican Congress with most cogent and pertinent reasons for the negotiation of a peace. The bond of conquest are daily becoming more and more stringent, while it is apparent that in a short time the portion of Mexico left to treat will be considerable less than that to treat for. It also appears that the necessity that has been realized to concentrate all the available forces that can be brought into the field, for a final conflict with the American army, should the Congress determine to resist. There now seems to be only two points at which a contest of arms may be expected, those are Vera Cruz upon the coast, and that place at which the troops shall be concentrated to encounter the combined military forces of the United States, whether San Louis Potosi, the city of Mexico itself, or any intermediate position. The energetic manner in which the termination of the armistice was declared; was quite characteristic of the commanding officer. It does not appear to have been palatable to the commanding authority at Saltillo, nor pleasant tidings to communicate beyond. According to present information, it does not seem improbable that tidings of the evacuation or the capture of Luis Potosi will be shortly upon us.

Gen. Taylor and his staff, accompanied by Gen. Worth and his brigade, started on the morning of the 15th from Monterey, to make a reconnaissance with a view of taking Saltillo, which is, no doubt, ere this, in our possession.

Gen. Patterson had left Camargo, with about 2000 men en route for Tampico.

The information from San Luis Potosi is that is admirably fortified, an abundance of ordnance and ammunition. Santa Anna is there with a force of sixteen thousand men, which will be increased to thirty thousand. It is the opinion of the best informed officers that at this place there will be a desperate and bloody conflict.

Gen. Butler is yet suffering severely from the wound received at Monterey. Capt Baker, of the Illinois Volunteers, has recovered from the wounds received in the affray with the Jasper Green Company, but had lost by disease seventy-one of his regiment.

The loss of our troops by sickness on the Rio Grande since the opening of the campaign, is estimated at fifteen hundred. It is believed that more of our brave men have died from disease than were killed by the enemy in the three battles.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

15 DAYS LATER FRM EUROPE

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, on Sunday, with advices from Europe to the 19th ult. The intelligence which she brings is not very important.

United States free flour was worth 32s. a33s. in London, and in Liverpool 31s. 6d. Duty on Wheat 4s.

The Grain market was d. in England as well as on the Continent. The money market continued without change in three per cent. Bullion was expting freely.

Cotton has declined 1-8. Mobile was selling at 6 1-8. Bowed Georgia at 6 1.—Sales for the week ending 6 ult. amounted to 20,160 bales; for the week ending 13th, 32,400, and for the 8 days ending the 18th 25,000.

The accounts which the Caledonia took out to England, were considered favorable, in a commercial point of view, for they brought numerous orders consequent on the opening of the American ports under the new tariff.

The Hon. George Bancroft has taken up his residence in Eaton Sqre, Belgrave place, London. On the 12th ult., he dined with the Queen, at Windsor Castle; and, on the following Saturday, was with his lady, at a select party at Lord Paerston's, the Minister for foreign affairs.

The state of Ireland is still truly deplorable.

Baring, Brothers & Co., have presented a memorial, signed by several eminent mercantile houses, to Lord Palmerston, against the invading expedition against South America.

Opening of the Ports.—From the singular unity of argument unobservable in the London Times, Chronicle, and Morning News, each of which is more or less governed by ministerial hints, it would seem that the opening of the ports is a question finally disposed of by the cabinet; that Lord John Russell be decided by the pressure of circumstances between this period and the meeting of Parliament.

Several cargoes of American biscuits had arrived at Liverpool, but the supply exceeded the demand.

The Garrick theatre at London was consumed on the 4th ult.

Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, lying dangerously ill.

The steamer Great Britain is ashore.

In Portugal, the Queen's adherents had routed the insurgents, whose loss in one battle at Viana, was 1000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The misunderstanding between England and France, relative to the Montensier marriage continued to afford sport for angry patriotism both sides the waters of Dover.

In a letter to the *Nation*, the Rev. John Kenyon, a catholic priest, takes a desperate infamy lowering over the "close" of O'Connell's career, and concludes that it is time for Ireland to seek another leader.

WHY ARE the Mexicans likely to improve in their habits?

Because the Americans have given them a Taylor, who will *dress* them and be sure to give them *fits.*

POLITICAL.

The Tariff.

To-day (the 1st December) the new "Free Trade" Tariff goes into operation.—If we are to credit the Free Traders, we are to see our farmers and our merchant grow wealthy more rapidly than ever. For a long time we have been told that the Tariff of 1846 (now just commencing its work) has made the farmer richer by extending his markets where he sells, and by opening markets where he can buy to better advantage than he now can of his neighbors, who make manufactured goods such as he wants. The effect of the Tariff upon the articles he buys we shall not examine here, but we shall not examine here, but we shall look a little at these stories about extended markets improved prices, &c.

The following table shows the price of certain articles upon the day the Tariff of 1846 goes into operation, and the prices the same articles sold for one year ago, under the "High Tariff" of 1842:

	Black Tariff prices. Dec. 1845.	Free Trade prices. Dec. 1846.
Flour, Genesee	$6 75 bbl	$5 31 a 5 37
Flour, Michigan	6 62 bbl	5.18 a 5 25
Flour, Bran'wine	7 00 bbl	5 50
Flour, rye	4 25 a 4 50	3.75 a 4.00
Wheat, N. Y.	1 40 a 1.45	1.12 a 1 15
Rye,	83 a 85	78 a 79
Barley,	63 a 68	59 a 62

Comment upon this table is useless.—And one can see that the stories of increased prices are all false, as are all the assertions made that the new Tariff has advanced the prices of produce. The tables show that, if the low Tariff has affected prices its effects have been against the farmers, and not in their favor.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞The Louisville Journal says:—What a figure Locofoism cuts at the present time! The poor old thing has been stricken with palsy, and now goes tottering about, weak, loathed, and despised, shuddering at the prospect of the early death which it foresees. Two years ago, there were alacrity in its step and fire in its eye, and now its eye is bleared and dim and it has scarcely any use of its legs. Let all those who are addicted to vicious habits look on Locofoism and take warning before a like calamity overtake them in their sins

IT IS said that Mr Dallas, since learning the result of the elections in this State, goes through the streets with his hat drawn down over his eyes and his eyes fixed upon the ground, like a man marching to the gallows. And, sure enough, he is on his way to the place of political execution, and will be certain to reach it in November 1848. The old Whig rhyme of *Dallas* and *gallows* will then be recalled forcibly to men's minds.—*Louis Jour.*

DEMOCRACY, depend upon it, will show its teeth at the next election.—*Phila. Keystone.*

Its lip hang down so low that it shows them already.—*Lou's Jour.*

☞If the Polk Administration and the Tariff of 1846 raised the price of breadstuffs last month, what has reduced it now?

The Gallant Albert Hart.

A letter from New Orleans to the Charleston Courier, dated November 29, makes the following reference to one of the wounded heroes of Monterey, who is *en route* for his home in Baltimore:—

"I have had quite an interesting talk this morning with Mr Albert Hart, who was standard bearer in the Baltimore Battalion of Volunteers, at the battle of Monterey, and who has just arrived from there, on his way home. He lost his right arm in the battle, and brings highly flattering testimony from Gen. Taylor, Capt. Stewart who now commands the Baltimore Battalion in place of the lamented Watson, and numerous others.

Mr. Hart was originally a sailor, but enlisted at Baltimore in May last, and has been with the army ever since. When the attack was made in Monterey, he was carrying his standard, and a ball struck him on the "starboard arm," as he describes it.—He immediately changed his color to the other hand and supported it gallantly till relieved, so says the certificate signed by Gen. Taylor, Capt. Stewart and others, which he exhibits with much pride. His arm was amputated, and he carries with him the rough, jagged Mexican ball "which did it," and what is more extraordinary, he has also the stump of his arm, "the bones looking like ivory," as he says, being determined not to leave it on Mexican soil. He arrives here nearly penniless, and his case has excited much interest with our citizens, who have done something to help him on his homeward way to Baltimore, he feels sure of aid and sympathy. His wife accompanied him to Monterey, the only woman in the battalion who followed her husband there. I feel sure that something will be done by the Government to aid one who has become entirely disabled in its service."

AT A collation prepared in Vicksburg, Miss., complimentary to the returned volunteers the following toasts were given:

Col. Davis.—The patriot soldier, who could relinquish a station of emolument, honor, ease, and safety, for the privations and perils of the camp; high and brilliantly has he inscribed his name among the heroes of Monterey.

Lieut. Col. McClung.—The lion-hearted in whose best blood our eagles have been baptised anew. Monterey and McClung are now gems in the jewels of American fame.

PEW CIVILITY.—"Have you not mistaken the pew, Sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger as he entered it.

"I beg pardon," replied the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

GENERAL NEWS.

A DREADFUL SCENE.—The Natchez Courier, in giving an account of the sufferings of the wounded by the collision of the steamer Maria and Sultana, says:

One man would pray to the Doctor to cut his throat, another that he might be pierced to the heart and relieved of his excruciating pain, another that he might be despatched in any way, to quell the incalculable agony that was consuming him. Shrieks, groans, sobs, most piercingly agonizing howls, were heard on every hand from the 22 sufferers to whom he was ministering. "Will I live, Doctor?" said one man, from whom nearly all the skin was pealed. "You will die, sir. It is perhaps my duty to tell you that you will die in an hour." "Well, I am sorry for it," said he, "for I leave a wife, an aged mother, and several children." In an hour he was dead; and such was the suffering of every one of those poor victims of a wrath more destructive, more to be dreaded than ten thousand cannon.

French Consul at Monterey.

It has been thought that the arrest of the French Consul at Monterey, California, by Governor Commodore Stockton, might lead to difficulties with France. The New York Sun considers there are no grounds for such apprehensions, as the French Consul, received his Exequater from the Mexican Government, and when that country was captured by the Americans, it was his duty to close his consulate, and await the orders of his Government. Instead of which, he took part with the Mexicans, and protested against the capture of the country by the arms of the United States; and for so doing he was arrested by the American authorities and suspended. We think the Sun is not far out of the way when it promises him a recall by his Government, a severe rebuke, an appointment to a better consulats, and there will end all the difficulty.

Extract from a private letter from WASHINGTON, Dec. 3d.

"The new loan of five millions is now being issued. The officers are overwhelmed with business, preparing for the meeting of Congress. Preparations are being silently made for the attack upon Vera Cruz. The siege train, which has been in preparation for five months, is now finished, and nearly all the Topographical Engineers are under orders for the Army. Gen. Scott will take the command in person. He is now *en route* to New Orleans. Government, I presume, will call for 30 or 40 millions, to be raised by loan."—*Balt. Pat.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On the night of Friday week the iron safe in the store of Messrs. A. & E. S. Higgins wholesale carpet dealers, at 62 Broad street New York, was entered and robbed of a amount of valuable papers and cash amounting in all, to between $10,000 and 50,000. Some $600 in bank notes were abstracted together with script to the amount of $1100 and notes and other evidences of debt.—On searching examination, it was ascertained that a young man named Augustus C. Upham, clerk in the store, was the robber. The money and property having been found in his possession. He is respectably connected and had been without suspicion.—*Balt. Pat.*

WE SAW yesterday a revolving pistol, one of the barrels of which was nearly blown away by the force of a charge of gun-cotton, only three grains in weight. The piece was torn from the top of the barrel, and could not be found. It seems astonishing that so small a quantity as three grains in weight of this new explosive material could burst a strong pistol. and it should be a warning to those who are now freely experimenting with it to be careful, lest painful consequences follow the ignorant use of it.—*Philad. Gaz.*

PATENT MEDICINES EXPOSED.—A law of the State of Maine requires that all patent medicines sold in that State shall have a label attached to each bottle, box, &c describing the ingredients of which the contents are composed, and the proportion of each. This will make bad work with the sarsaparilla, especially that which is made up of sugar, water, liquorice, and boiled molasses.—*Boston Medical Jour.*

WE HEAR from Lee that, on Thursday last, at a shooting match in that town, as Mr. Simon Otis, Jr. discharged his piece, the breachpin was blown out, and struck him so violently on his head as to kill him instantly. He was about thirty years of age.—*Exeter News Letter.*

THREE PECKS OF SNAKES.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Tuesday of last week, some young men, while hunting in the woods, discovered a den of crawling reptiles, counting seventy-six in number, and measuring three pecks, *dry measure.* They were too much chilled to be harmful, and were put in a box to be sent to the New York "market."

FIRE ON THE EASTERN SHORE.—On Thursday night, the dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, and smoke house, occupied and belonging to Mr John Turphin, situated on Turkey Branch, in Somerset county, Md., were destroyed by fire The loss is estimated at ubout $1200.

Gen. Taylor is a liberally educted man, and is a good Greek and Latin scholar.—This will account for the simplicity and elegance of his despatches.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SPECIE.—A New York correspondent of the Washington Union says:—"Some 500,000 of Mexican dollars and American gold have been packed this week, supposed for transportation south on government account."

GUILTY.—John Smith, for killing Edward Updegrove, near the Delaware and Maryland line, has beed found guilty at Newcastle, and sentenced to be imprisoned two years, and pay a fine of $2,000. Poor John Smith!

AN AMAZON.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times writing from the seat of war in Mexico, says:

"The fact connected with the assault upon Monterey I have neglected to record.—It is stated, and generally believed, that a Company of Lancers was commanded by a woman. Seized with a patriotic spirit, she unsexed herself, and dressed in full suit of a Captain of Lancers; she desired to be led against the foe, and swore that she would never yield until the 'Northern barbarians' were driven from her natal land, or until she had shed her last drop of blood in defence of her native country. Previous to our attack, she was paraded before the troops and greatly excited and augmented their courage. She harangued them and desired to be posted at that spot where the first shot would fell, and where the thickest of the battle should wage. It is reported that on the 21st she led the charge of Lancers which proved fatal to some of our commanders—among the number, the lamented Field. There's an example of heroism worthy the days of old! It has remained for Mexico to produce a second Joan d'Are, but not like her, successful. I would have given a great deal to have seen her ladyship."

FROM SANTA FE.—The St Louis Republican contains a letter from Santa Fe, under date of 20th October. Gen. Kearney had left Santa Fe, and was proceeding rapidly in his route towards California. When last heard from he was 205 miles south of Santa Fe, and had already abandoned his wagons.

Serious apprehensions were entertained at Santa Fe in regard to the subsistence of the Army there. The troops were without money, and the War office currency was hawked about at ten per cent. discount without finding buyers.

POCKET PICKED.—Mr. H. E. Thistle, of the Astor House, New York, had his pocket picked while passing through Baltimore, on Saturday last, of a draft of $5,000 on the Bank of America, drawn by Cochran & Riggs, of Washington, D. C., and $80 in gold. Payment of the draft was stopped. The thief has not been arrested.

CAPT. N. W. PORTER, of the Tennessee mounted volunteer, died at New Orleans. He had just arrived in the steamer McKim, and was on his way home to his family in Memphis; but died of chronic diarrhea, which has killed so many of our troops.

IN WORCESTER (Mass.) on Wednesday last, Leander Thompson and Benjamin Pratt were convicted of arson, and sentenced to be hung. The house set on fire was the dwelling of Ithiel Cummings.

A PRIEST IN DIFFCULTY.—A gentleman recently arrived from Monterey, informs us that one of the Priest of that city had to do penance for his sins in a cell of the penitentiary there, by order of Gen. Taylor.—The reverend Father had been found guilty of preaching desertion to our troops as a holy duty.

WET FEET.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—Wet feet is one of the most effective agents death has in the field. It has peopled more graves than all the gory ensigns of war. Those who neglect to keep their feet dry are suicides.

BURIED ALIVE.—Mathias Stevens lost his life at Danbury, Ct., on Tuesday week, by the caving in of a well, in which he was working, thirty feet below the surface.—He was 33 years of age and left a large family.

WHEAT AND FLOUR,—The N. York Tribune says:—

"By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity left at tide water this year, compared with the corresponding period of the last year, shows an eccess equal to 829,062 bbls of flour."

KILLED BY A TREE.—Mr. Henry Brant, of Turbot township Lancaster county, Pa., was killed on the 12th ult., by the fall of a Tree.

WHAT IT IS.—The escopette used by the Mexicans is an ugly little gun, about two feet long, carrying a two ounce ball.

J. Q ADAMS.—The Quincy Portrait says the Hon. John Quincy Adams will not be able to take his seat in Congress.

☞"I would advise you to put your head into a dye tub—it's rather red," said a joker to a sandy-haired girl. "I advise you to put your's into an oven—it's rather cold," said Nancy.

A MUSICIAN, a while ago, in giving a concert at Cleveland, Ohio, informed the public that a variety of songs might be expected too *tedious* to mention.

AN OLD lady, hearing somebody say "the mails are very irregular," said it was just so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em!"

Markets.

From the Balt. Patriot of Tuesday the 8th

Flour—$4 75.
Wheat—good to prime—85 to 92.
Wheat ordinary to good—75 to 85.
Yellow corn—50.
White corn—48.
Oats—31 to 33.
Rye—60 to 62.

BACON.

Shoulders—5 to 5½.
Sides—5¾.
Hams—7a8.
Lard—8.
Whiskey—22a23.

New York, Tuesday December 8th

Flour—5.
Prime wheat—114.
Corn white—72.
Corn yellow—70.
Oats—37.