PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1854.

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

☞ 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.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock on Saturday

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

FERDINAND E. VOLZ.

THE MAYORALTY.—But one day of labor is left. Whatever is to be done, therefore, towards a successful Whig rally to-morrow, demands to be done to-day. Are our friends organized in all the wards? Have they got working committees? Are they ready for an active, determined effort to secure the election of their candidates? If not, they have no time to lose.

The friends of Mr. Pittigrew have not scrupled at any measure promising success to their candidate. They first induced Joe Barker to take the field, for the purpose of diverting Protestant votes; they next attempted to draw out an independent candidate, but could not make the call loud enough; and now they have made an adjunct of Freesoilism, to bring out Mr. Craig as a Free Soil candidate. That gentleman accepts, but ignores freesoilism altogether; he runs as a sort of volunteer Antimasonic candidate.

Protestantism and Antimasonry are not issues in this election. The former is in no possible danger from the election of Mr. Volz, and the latter does not enter into the contest in any shape or form. But if Protestantism *were* in danger, it could not be benefitted by voting for a truculent demogogue like Barker; it sinks into utter contempt when associated with one who constantly sets decency, truth and propriety at defiance. Catholicism desires nothing better than the opportunity of identifying Protestantism with such creatures as Barker; and no true Protestant will yield them the opportunity.

The Whigs have a candidate in every way qualified as a man, and eminently worthy of public confidence. To abandon him for the purpose of running after jack-o'-lantern candidates, would be the very madness of folly. The contest is between Volz and Pittigrew; and every Whig vote withheld from Volz but contributes to Pittigrew's success.

THE MARKET QUESTION.—The *Chronicle* having been nominated on the Locofoco Council ticket in the First Ward, mounts the Market House hobby, in hopes that he may possibly ride into office as the champion of the butchers.

There are two sides to this market house question, as there are to most other questions. The butchers, through the championship of the *Chronicle*, allege that the market house cost but $16,000, while they are taxed $8000 yearly and that the capitalists who built it are interested in property in its immediate neighborhood.—This is their story. The other side is somewhat different.

The city, during the time of the old market house, derived from it an annual revenue of $4,500—an important item in the yearly receipts. When urged to build a new one in place of the old, unsightly structure, the low state of the treasury was interposed as an objection; and when asked to transfer the job to private hands, the city pleaded her inability to dispense with the $4,500 revenue she was receiving. To obviate both these difficulties, a number of citizens undertook to build a new market house, agreeing to guarantee the city the yearly revenue of $4,500 before enjoyed, and to apply all of the balance of the receipts, over the interest at 6 per cent. on their investment, towards the expenses of the market house and the repayment of the principal. The income from the new market house, therefore, is applied as follows: $4500 to the city in lieu of the revenue from the old market house; six per cent to the stockholders on the amount contributed by them, and the balance, after paying the cost of gas, cleaning, watching, &c., to a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal. We do not see how this arrangement can be dispensed with. The city *cannot* do without her $4500; and the stockholders are clearly entitled to a portion, yearly, of the sum they have advanced towards the construction of the buildings. Their sole motive in assisting the city to build them was to promote the public convenience and remove a public eye-sore. But one or two have any interest whatever in property in the immediate neighborhood; the rest have given their money at much less interest than they could otherwise command for it; and they are entitled to be repaid at the earliest day possible. As things at present stand, but a very small sum goes to the sinking fund.

But, it is urged, the Market House cost only $16,000; and it is not fair to compel the Butchers to pay this sum in two years." To this the answer is, first, that while the mere building occupied by the butchers, may have cost but $16,000, the building opposite cost a great deal more, and the lots on which both stand are worth nearly $160,000. These are items altogether ignored in the calculations now floating about; but why, we cannot see. The city could realize at least $150,000 for the bare ground on which the market houses stand; and it is but just to make that, in addition to the cost of the buildings, the basis of the revenue to be derived therefrom. Taking the value of the lot and the buildings together, the yearly revenue of $8,000 is but poor interest upon it. And secondly, the Butchers do not pay $8,000 annual rent. The whole rent derived or derivable from both buildings is $8,000; but of this sum the vegetable dealers and hucksters pay over $2,000, leaving between five and six thousand dollars to be borne by the butchers; and we venture to say that there is not an equal number of men in the city, in any other business, who are as well accommodated for an equal sum.

It is proposed as a means of escaping from the alleged high rents of the market house, to build a new one. The lot on which it is proposed to build it cannot be had for less than $80,000; and a building cannot be put up for less than $20,000 more. Here is a basis of $100,000 to begin on, the interest on which would be $6,000 per annum. To this add taxes, gas, expenses of cleaning, watching, repairing, &c, and we have a total of at least $8,000 a year—just the amount now paid for the Diamond Market House. How much would the butchers be benefited by the proposed change?

The great effort in the First Ward will be to defeat Allen Cordell, the Whig candidate for Select Council. Mr. Cordell's only sin is to be found in watching and carefully defending the interests of the city. The tax payers of that Ward will not, we are sure, see an honest and faithful public servant defeated for sustaining the interests of his constituents.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE CASE.—This memorable case which has been in litigation for some three years, was non-suited at the present session of the Court, no one appearing when the case was called, to respond for the opponents of the bridge. It promised to be a troublesome question to settle. The majority of the Supreme Court had decided that the bridge was an obstruction and a nuisance; but Congress had stepped forward and declared the bridge a post-road of the United States, and the question of jurisdiction would probably have been raised between the Court and Congress.—*Boston Traveller.*

We think it is due to the Pittsburgh public, at least, that Mr. Stanton, the principal counsel in the case, should say publicly whether it is true that the State of Pennsylvania was nonsuited in the case above referred to. The Legislature, if we mistake not, appropriated money to carry on this suit, and we expected to have seen some reference to it in the Governor's message, but we were disappointed. It is certainly due to the people of this city and of this State, that they should be informed whether the case is abandoned after such long and expensive litigation, and if so, be furnished the reason of such a proceeding. A resolution of inquiry by the Legislature, might bring out the facts.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Jan 4, 1854.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—As you have ever shown a warm interest in matters connected with the interchange of trade between Ohio and Pennsylvania, I make no apology for troubling you with a few lines. You will perhaps be somewhat surprised to learn, that notwithstanding the large amount of business now doing on your Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from this part of the world, there is a constant accumulation of freight in Ohio and Indiana destined for Cleveland and Pittsburgh, in consequence of the want of motive power and cars east of the Bellefontaine & Indiana Road—especially of live stock, much of which will have to be driven, instead of being carried on the Railroad as the owners prefer. It is within bounds to say, that if your Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania Railroads had the necessary engines and cars, there would be sent fifty per cent. more freight from the line of this road and its connecting roads in Indiana. This may sound like a large estimate; it is nevertheless not an over estimate. In this state of things, it appears to me that the companies interested should use *extraordinary exertions* to stock their roads to meet and accommodate the heavy winter business which is now suffering from delay.

The unfortunate difficulties at Erie add to the troubles at the west; but even when they are removed, the inadequate supply of engines and cars for the increasing trade mentioned, still stares us in the face. To the question, whether the Ohio & Pennsylvania Road could take two trains of live stock if the *cars* were furnished from this road, the answer was, that they had not motive power enough to do their own business then offering.

It seems to me that the Railroad Company at Erie chose a most unfortunate period of the year, just when the navigation on the lakes was closing—for getting up a fight with the people. The first impression [was], that the [Erie people were alone to blame; but as facts are developed, it is very plain that both parties are censurable. In the meantime, the people of the West are incommoded from a combination of causes they cannot control.

Hoping that you will use your influence to point out to the Companies on your route the importance of immediate and energetic measures for increasing their stock on the roads,

I am respectfully yours, &c.

The highly respectable source from which the above reaches us demands a prompt and frank rejoinder. It is a source of regret to the officers and friends of the Ohio and Pensylvania Railroad, and all others concerned, that the machinery of the road is at present inadequate to perform the business pressing upon it. Although the Directors had made what they thought was an ample supply of rolling stock for a new road, with many of its contemplated feeders unfinished, yet they early discovered that they had under estimated the enormous trade ready to take advantage of its facilities, and they took immediate steps to supply the deficiency of machinery Owing to the great demand for Locomotives, a large supply could not be immediately obtained After applying to every establishment of note in the country, they succeeded in contracting for a number of engines in New England, some of which have been received, and others were expected to be on the road, and ought to have been before this. One first-class freight engine has been detained by the Erie break, and an agent of the Company has been despatched to Erie to endeavor to ship it by way of New York and Philadelphia. Others, which were ready to be shipped by way of the Lake route, have been ordered to be sent by way of Philadelphia. In the meantime, the great pressure upon the road has led to the over-working of the Locomotives on hand, some thirty in number, in consequence of which several of them are now in the repair shop, where every effort possible is making to prepare them for the road. We visited the extensive shops of the company, in Allegheny, a few days ago, and were informed by Mr. Glass, the energetic Superintendent of Repairs, that he had orders from the President of the Company, to place on all the force which could work, in order to keep all the machinery possible on the road. Very considerable additions have lately been made in buildings and tools, and the Master Machinist is instructed to order all the tools necessary to perform the work the most expeditiously and economically. We feel assured, therefore, that the officers of the company are doing all in their power to accommodate the business pressing upon the road, and that if anything further can be done it will not be overlooked.

PITTSBURGH MERCHANTS.—The *Chronicle* of Friday contained an article charging our wholesale dealers with not being "satisfied with moderate profits," and representing them as exacting a profit of 25 per cent. upon their sales, contrary to the practice of Philadelphia, which is to sell at a small advance upon cost.

We know of no better course than this to injure the business of the city. Eastern merchants will greedily seize the statement of the Chronicle, and by scattering it broadcast over the West inflict a fatal stab upon our commerce.

From our knowledge of the wholesale business of the city we are free to say that we think our merchants are not liable to the charge preferred against them. They aim to draw business away from the eastern cities, and concentrate it here; and they know that this cannot be done except by making it the interest of purchasers to buy here. They accordingly labor to adjust prices in such a way as to induce buyers to prefer this market on account of its cheapness, and they have so far succeeded remarkably well. It is the boast of our wholesale Dry Goods houses, we know, that they sell at eastern prices; and if they did not they would have no custom. In this state of affairs it seems unkind to inflict upon them a blow which is injurious only because coming from Pittsburgh hands.

In all that our cotemporaries have said about the necessity of a Board for Trade we heartily concur; our purpose now, however, is simply to express our confidence that Pittsburgh merchants generally, make it their endeavor to render this a cheap market by adjusting their charges on the lowest possible scale.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, ESQ.—This gentleman in his characteristic "card" accepting the Free Soil nomination, makes the following statement:

"Many years ago, while I was absent, the first union of Whig and Anti-Masonic conventions took place, and as I had then the control of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and was believed to exercise considerable influence in the county, my name was placed on the Assembly ticket, no doubt with the expectation of securing my support, or at least my silence, in relation to the unworthy alliance. Upon my return however, I at once denounced the union of Anti-Masons and Masons, and was in turn denounced by the Whig papers of that day. The result of that election was that I was elected by a lean majority."

In the above there are several errors. Mr. Craig ceased to edit or "control" the Pittsburgh Gazette, in July, 1841, and he ran for the Legislature in 1842 At the election he received only 64 votes less than the highest candidate for the Legislature on the Anti-Masonic and Whig ticket. He was elected by a lean majority, we admit, but so was the whole ticket, and one of his colleagues on the legislative ticket was defeated. The united party remained true to him notwithstanding his denunciations.

PROSPERITY OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.—By reference to the tables, which we publish in another column of this day's paper, it will be seen that the number of taxable inhabitants in the State, according to the Auditor General's report for the present year, is 547,191. Taking this as a basis for calculation, we are able to form an estimate of the probable population of the State at the present time. If we allow one taxable to every five and a half persons, we shall find the aggregate number to be 3,009,550. This is a great increase since the census of 1850, much greater, in fact, that the most sanguine Pennsylvanian has probably anticipated. Applying the same calculation to Philadelphia and the suburbs, which has 86,943 taxables, according to the same report, the population would be 476,187. Yet this, as we all know, is a very inadequate representation of our metropolis. The increase since the census of 1850 was taken has been beyond all precedent, and dwellings can scarcely be erected fast enough for the multiplication of inhabitants. It seems probable, therefore, that one taxable to six persons would be a truer estimate, which would give to Pennsylvania 3,288,; 146 inhabitants, and to Philadelphia 520,658.

These figures are of more than ordinary importance, as showing that prosperity pervades every fibre of the frame of the old Keystone.—No doubt this is an indication of the general welfare of the whole republic, and the census of 1860 may be expected to reveal new wonders in the way of national advancement. Certainly, the progress which is manifest in all parts of our own Commonwealth must have a beneficial effect on all the adjacent States. But, however this may be, it is indisputable that Pennsylvania has, at least, awakened to a knowledge of her own capacity, her duty and her destiny.—*N. Amer.*

The number of taxables reported in Allegheny County is 30,012. Taking the basis of 5½ persons to each taxable, the population of Allegheny County would be 165,066—an increase of 26,776 since 1850. The largest part of this increase is in this city and its suburbs.

The census of 1850 showed that the basis of 5½ persons to each taxable was abundantly large; and we think the estimate of the North American of 3,009,550 as the population of the State is not under the mark. It is not, however, much over it. The population of Pennsylvania may be stated safely at three millions, in round numbers.

The increase in this city, which is over 26,000, is a thorough refutation of the croakings of those who are continually lamenting that the city does not grow.

"HOT CORN—LIFE SCENES IN NEW YORK, by Solon Robinson." We spoke of this work with commendation after having read only the "hot corn" stories which appeared in the New York Tribune, and which are unexceptionable. In turning over the leaves of the book since, we were surprised and grieved to find much of an exceedingly exceptionable character; sufficiently so, in our opinion, to render the book unfit for general circulation, and unworthy to enter the family precincts. We find we are not alone in this opinion, as the following remarks of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, with which we fully coincide, will show:

We are told that this volume of sketches of the destitute and the depraved, has attained extraordinary popularity, and that the printers are unable to supply orders as fast as received It cannot, therefore, be a matter of much consequence in a business point of view, whether the work is lauded or condemned; and critics are relieved from such restraints as kind consideration for the pecuniary interests of publishers is sometimes thought to impose. We are free to say that our opinion of "Hot Corn" differs materially from that expressed by most other journals, secular and religious, whose critiques we have happened to see. In our judgment, the book is recklessly and loosely written, and calculated to indulge prurient curiosity as to the haunts of vice, rather than to promote good morals. The intentions of the author are doubtless beneficent, but his book manifests a lack of judgment as to the true method of accomplishing his design.

We apprehend that a more judicious writer could have made an equally effective appeal, without detailing the *modus operandi* of the vile, and narrating the foulest details of infamy. Mr. Robinson seems to gloat over his disgusting themes, to dilate and exaggerate them as widely as possible, and delight in anticipation of the inevitable effect upon the minds of his readers. At least one-third of the pages should be expunged to render the book decent, and fit for the public eye. The remainder might be re-written with advantage.

The position taken by Mr. Craig, in his "Card," published in the *Dispatch*, suggests the query, how he reconciles his present position with his support of Masons on the Free Soil ticket. He supported quite zealously J. H. Foster, Esq., an adhering Mason, for the Legislature, and we think for Mayor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1852.

The absence of political developments, and of Congressional proceedings of interest, and finally of myself, has caused an intermission in my correspondence of a few days.

The New Year has fairly taken its place in Time's Calendar, and we may look eighteen hundred and fifty-four in the face as a familiar acquaintance. You will have received from other sources of information descriptions of how New Year's day was celebrated here It is said that the general observance of Christmas is a peculiarly Southern institution which is gradually traveling Northward, and that New Years' is an anniversary heretofore held of little account in Southern States; but now by the spread of Northern ideas and customs it has become a gala day, and a delightful social festival.—The practice of making calls from house to house, and of exchanging congratulations, is probably carried to a greater extent in Washington than in any other city of the Union except New York, where it is maintained as a relic of Dutch manners.

The grave has closed over the heads of many whose residences were some few years since favorite resorts with New Years' visitors, and I thought that there seemed something less of elegance and geniality on the part of guests and entertainers during the present than on former celebrations of the New Year's advent.

I need not describe the President's Levees—They seem to be deteriorating every year, and I am satisfied something will require to be done hereafter to render them even tolerable for what may be called the better class of society. It is not desirable that ladies, and quiet respectable people of either sex, should be compelled to pass through such a nondescript mob as now besieges the White House, in order to pay their respects to the President.

The reception of the Foreign Ministers with their Secretaries and *attaches*, at which I was present by invitation, was a pleasant affair, but the corps not being full, there was a less imposing display of gold lace, stars, crosses, and other insignia of courtly magnificence and parade than I expected. It happened that the heads of the Russian, Prussian, British and Spanish Legations were not present, but were represented by subordinates whose names, unfortunately, are yet unknown to fame. Conspicuous among these was a tall, green looking young man just imported from St. Petersburg, as an *addendum* to the Russian Mission. He is a nephew of Bodisko, and may be considered, perhaps, a fair personification of the genius of his master's Empire, since he was rigged from top to toe in a military uniform of a very peculiar fit, so tight, indeed, that his buckskins might have been mistaken for the natural skin. The closeness of his adaption to his person in front and rear, his long sword, and a few other equipments of that class, made him altogether the most noticeable person present A few ladies were in the room, to whom Gen. Cushing and some of the *diplomats* paid special attention.—Mr. Marcy looked as if he had borrowed for the occasion a set of the neediest outside encasements that could be found at a pawnbrokers; so that the most ample opportunity was afforded of contrasting the American system of simplicity in costume, and the foreign style of tinselled finery

Several unimportant subjects have been noted upon and disposed of in Congress since the meeting on Tuesday morning. In the Senate it has been intimated to Mr Phelps, of Vt., that his right to a seat was questionable, and the question raised will be decided by a vote to-morrow I do not believe that he has a right or a claim to a seat since the adjournment of his State Legislature

The answer to Gen. Cass' resolution calling for further correspondence on the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been received. This will give rise to a long debate, which will probably exhaust the little remainder of patience which newspaper readers—that is intelligent men of the country—have left in respect to that choice dispute over the meaning and effect of the treaty by which the British agreed to evacuate Central America, and under which they have not done so. In fact, Mr. Clayton did make a lively speech, embracing comments on some of the documents communicated. When they are published, I will furnish you a synopsis of their contents, if I find them of sufficient interest. Gen. Cass has the floor upon those papers, and will, no doubt, paint a perfect Iliad of woes in detailing the sufferings of his countrymen from British aggressions, at and about Nicaragua.

The House has taken some action upon the resolution for promoting Gen. Scott to a Lieutenantcy, and has indicated a purpose to pass it. They refused to lay the resolution on the table, but referred it to the military committee, which will try to kill it, but will not succeed.

The resolution voting the thanks of Congress and a sword to Gen. Wool for his gallantry at Buena Vista, has been passed by the House and will, no doubt, be confirmed by the Senate.

There was a somewhat animated contest yesterday, over Bennett's land bill, for distributing land among the States. There was an expression of opinion favorable to it, but it was referred to an unfriendly committee of land reviewers from the west. They cannot, however, crush the vitality out of it so that it will not be perfectly sound and fit for use when the time comes for deciding upon it along with other projects for disposing of the public lands.

Mr Cutting, of New York, has introduced resolutions calling for authentic copies of the letters between Guthrie and Bronson on the question of the latter's insubordination, and the causes of his dismissal. Mr. Cutting got in a good speech, but the resolutions were laid on the table by about forty majority. Some ten or twelve Democrats voted for them, and the main body of the Whigs. If passed, they would have had the force of an explicit censure upon Mr. Guthrie, and he would have gone incontinently out of office.

JUNIUS.

REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—The Auditor General's Report gives the following as the receipts of the Commonwealth, for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1853:

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$837,904 09
Auction Commissions,	18,128 75
Auction Duties,	56,747 05
Tax on Bank Dividends,	220,004 33
Tax on Corporation Stocks,	171,689 02
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	1,881,550 59
Tavern Licenses,	96,092 31
Retailers' Licenses,	177,039 19
Sample Licenses,	8,712 50
Pedlars' Licenses,	1,973 65
Brokers' Licenses,	3,020 43
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie Licenses,	3,561 50
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	2,496 10
Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon, and Ten-pin Alley Licenses,	2,108 02
Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licenses,	7,540 15
Patent Medicine Licenses,	2,255 37
Pamphlet Laws,	320 21
Militia Tax,	12,718 82
Millers' Tax,	3,727 80
Foreign Insurance Agencies,	753 69
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.	51,296 16
Tax on certain Offices,	24,694 77
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	155,401 55
Canal and Railroad Tolls,	1,893,246 50
Canal Fines, &c.,	15 00
Tax on Enrolment of Laws,	6,715 00
Premiums on Charters,	418,271 25
Loans,	4,205 833 33
Premiums on Loans,	104,004 00
Tax on Loans,	124,068 19
Interest on Loans,	15,027 78
Sales of Public Property	164,662 54
Tax on Tonnage and Passengers,	67,227 22
Escheats,	735 00
Dividends from Bridge Tolls,	374 79
Accrued Interest,	84,093 25
Annuity for Right of Way,	10,000 00
Fees of the Public Offices,	2,494 73
Refunded Cash,	2,250 76
Miscellaneous,	2,719 89
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1852, available,	1,882,611 00
Depreciated Funds in the Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
	$10,910,413 08

EXPENDITURES.

Public Improvements	$2,755 936 64
Expenses of Government,	253,160 36
Militia Expenses,	2,236 37
Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late War with Mexico,	814 00
Pensions and Gratuities,	12,857 31
Charitable Institutions,	57,113 56
Pennsylvania Colonization Society,	625 00
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Common Schools,	164,852 49
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,	505,057 55
Loans,	4,020 257 26
Interest on Loans,	2,135 353 78
Guaranteed Interest,	17,500 00
Domestic Creditors,	41,185 16
Damages on Public Works,	24,914 15
Special Commissioners,	7,467 71
Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths,	1,985 19
State Library,	1,350 00
Public Buildings and Grounds,	2,898 83
Houses of Refuge,	21,000 00
Penitentiaries,	31,082 00
Nicholson lands,	7 50
Escheats,	548 61
Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives,	17,288 52
Amendments to the Constitution,	270 00
Geological Survey,	5,487 50
Abatement of State-Tax,	39,052 28
Contesting Relief Notes,	80 00
Turnpike Road Companies,	4,000 00
Philadelphia Riots,	950 25
Mercantile Appraisers,	587 65
Counsel Fees and Commissions,	7,769 15
Miscellaneous,	9,348 90
Balance in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1853, available,	724,417 85
Depreciated Funds in the Treasury, unavailable,	41,032 00
	$10,910,413 08

The valuation of real and personal estate in the several counties of the Commonwealth, taxable for State purposes, and the amount assessed for the year 1853, with the number of Taxables; also, the population of each county, according to the census of 1850. The assessment for 1853 exceeds the amount fixed in 1851 by the Revenue Commissioners, by about $32,000

COUNTIES.	Valuation.	Amount of tax, 1853.	Population.	Taxables.
Adams,	$4,853 214	$4 711 32	23,561	6,710
Allegheny,	19,936,235	19,336 647	138,055	30,012
Armstrong,	3,071,335	2,942 29	22,960	7,540
Beaver,	3,616,284	3,508 275	25,051	7,540
Bedford,	2,267,501	2,200 001	23,022	5,22
Berks,	22,838,613	22,153 455	73,176	5,22
Blair,	4,234,[illegible]	*4,200 00	21,771	5,745
Bradford,	3,561,541	3,454 695	42,891	10,221
Bucks,	4,944,236	4,796 307	41,369	9,931
Butler,	2,820,125	2,735 521	22,346	5,674
Cambria,	1,065,745	1,033 773	9,424	2,345
Carbon,	3,067,990	2,975 951	15,888	3,3 8
Centre,	3,0 3,816	2,941 301	25,158	6,3 8
Chester,	24,[illegible]0,[illegible]	19,298 47	66,423	14,721
Clarion,	1,[illegible]5,640	1,[illegible] 00	13,565	3,6 3
Clearfield,	1,111,[illegible]	1,077 [illegible]	9,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Clinton,	1,737,629	1,684 [illegible]	11,107	2,963
Columbia,	2,[illegible]0,[illegible]	1,947 [illegible]	18,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Crawford,	4,964,[illegible]	10,594 45	52,549	9,656
Cumberland,	10,593,869	10,273 [illegible]	35,[illegible]	8,[illegible]
Dauphin,	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible] 71	34,734	8,129
Delaware,	8,[illegible]	*20,441 00	23,879	6,045
Elk,	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00	7,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Erie,	3,[illegible]	12,613 50	34,742	10,816
Fayette,	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 00	19,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Forest,	[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00	[illegible]	196
Franklin,	11,999,842	*9,[illegible] 00	36,[illegible]	9,[illegible]
Fulton,	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00	7,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Greene,	2,[illegible]	9,[illegible] 66	22,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Huntingdon,	6,[illegible]	*17,000 00	25,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Indiana,	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 65	21,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Jefferson,	9,[illegible]	9,[illegible] 00	15,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Juniata,	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 97	13,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Lancaster,	30,[illegible]	30,[illegible] 41	26,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Lawrence,	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 00	11,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Lebanon,	7,[illegible]	24,[illegible] 55	26,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Lehigh,	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible] 00	26,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Luzerne,	8,[illegible]	17,000 00	57,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
Lycoming,	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible] 00	19,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
M'Kean,	5,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 14	2,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Mercer,	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible] 00	15,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Mifflin,	2,[illegible]	*13,000 00	15,940	3,[illegible]
Monroe,	1,[illegible]	*3,000 00	15,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Montgomery,	1[illegible]	1[illegible] 00	1[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Montour,	[illegible]	5,[illegible] 67	18,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Northampton,	18,[illegible]	18,[illegible] 00	25,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Northumberland,	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible] 56	23,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Perry,	3,[illegible]	*19,000 00	18,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
Philadelphia,	13,[illegible]	125,[illegible] 00	474,[illegible]	86,943
Pike,	610,[illegible]	*2,500 00	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Potter,	649,[illegible]	*2,000 00	6,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Schuylkill,	8,[illegible]	28,067 [illegible]	60,[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Somerset,	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 11	24,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Sullivan,	1,[illegible]	*1,[illegible] 00	3,[illegible]	9[illegible]
Susquehanna,	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 12	23,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Tioga,	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00	23,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Union,	3,[illegible]	19,992 44	26,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Venango,	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00	11,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Warren,	1,196,[illegible]	2,[illegible] 49	12,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Washington,	9,[illegible]	9,[illegible] 00	31,[illegible]	8,[illegible]
Wayne,	2,[illegible]	4,120 18	21,[illegible]	6,[illegible]
Westmoreland,	7,[illegible]	*25,000 00	3[illegible]	10,[illegible]
Wyoming,	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 00	10,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
York,	10,[illegible]	24,770 56	17,[illegible]	15,125
	492,[illegible]	1,653,591 76	2,311,768	547,191

* Amounts estimated.

The amount of revenue derived by the Commonwealth from Allegheny county was as follows: State Tax $46,672; Tax on writs $2,746 48; Collateral Inheritance tax $8,206 10; Auction commissions—Jas. McKenna, P. M. Davis and W. G. McCartney, $500 each, and Wm. Riddle $100; Auction duties, P. M. Davis $794 50; W. G. McCartney $149 67; Jas McKenna $145 24; H. M. Boyle $9 66; Tax on Bank Dividends—Bank of Pittsburgh $9,141 60; Exchange Bank $13,051 40; Merchants & Manufacturers Bank $10,660; Tax on Corporation Stocks—Bank of Pittsburgh $4,670 80; Exchange do, $6,525 70; Farmers Deposit $375; Allegheny Savings fund, $390 56; Pittsburgh Trust $93 40; All. & Man. Plank Road $41 86; Citizens Insurance $304 88; Associated Firemen's $438 87; Pittsburgh Life Insurance $175 50; Allegheny Bridge $636 37; Northern Liberties do, $247 40; Monongahela Bridge $483 50; Pittsburgh & Allegheny Bridge $909 70; Pittsburgh Gas Co., $1,250; Pa. Salt Co $100; Retailers' Licenses, Pittsburgh $15,000; Allegheny $1,246 05; Eating House Licenses, Pittsburgh $174; Tax on Wills and Deeds $2,715 48; total $122,574 70; canal tolls collected at Pittsburgh $132,052 From the report of the Auditor General there appears to have been no returns made from this county of money for licenses to Taverns, Retailers, Pedlers, Brokers, Theaters and Circuses, Distilleries and Breweries, or for Licenses of any kind; except for Retailers and Eating House licences from the two cities; no militia tax or millers' tax, or taxes on certain offices. The money for these things was undoubtedly collected; then why not returned?

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1854.—This valuable annual has been sent us by the publishers, Philips, Sampson & Co., Boston. This is the 25th volume of this excellent work, which contains a mass of information to every politician, editor and business man. For sale by Kay & Co., Wood street.

☞ Mr. Joseph Fleming has superceded Mr. L. Wilcox in the long-standing and well-known Drug store on the corner of the Diamond and Market street. His thorough experience and attention, merit the patronage of the public Mr. Wilcox enters the extensive wholesale Drug Warehouse of Fleming, Brother, Wood street.

THE PARLOR MAGAZINE, for January, has been received. It is ornamented with a beautiful engraved view of a scene near Cincinnati, and presents an attractive table of contents. J. Jackson, Cincinnati.

Special Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The New York Herald's story about the Treaty with Mexico having been received here, is utterly unfounded, and is made out of whole cloth, or else is a decided sell. You have been correctly advised relative to the progress of the Mexican negotiations, and will continue to be. The story alluded to excites much merriment here.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to New York, chartering a steamer to proceed forthwith to search for the wreck of the Steamship San Francisco, which sailed for San Francisco with over seven hundred soldiers on board.

The steamer will sail probably at daylight to-morrow morning. Mr. Guthrie has also ordered all the revenue cutters on the same duty.

Arrangements are making here to day to advance money to pay the interest on the California State debt. Palmer, Cook & Co. did forward the money by the last steamer Winfield Scott. The whole amount of the interest is fifty thousand dollars. We have a notice here of one draft coming from there for sixty thousand dollars.

Mr. Douglas' Nebraska bill dissatisfies the ultra Southerners, who are concocting another bill making two Territories at once.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN DAYTON.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the citizens of Dayton were thrown into a state of excitement, by the sad intelligence that the new three story brick building, on Third between Jefferson and Main streets, occupied by E Brown & Son, as saddle and Grocery Store, and N. B. Lockwood, as a Stove Store, had fall in, and buried all that were in the building. The citizens flocked to the scene of the catastrophe in hundreds, and immediately set themselves to work in removing the ruins and digging out all who were beneath. The screams of the injured were most appalling, while among the crowd, who came up, each was looking anxiously for their friends and relatives. When the cars left, at 4 o'clock, two dead bodies were taken out, three women, one child and four men, and the supposition was that there were others still buried.

Those killed are George W. Withers and A. Jennings, journeymen in Mr. McDaniel's Tailor Shop, adjoining. Two or three other men were at work at the time the wall fell in on them. Mr. J. was formerly a resident in this city. Two persons were mortally injured. Their names are Mr. Cost, a countryman, who had been in purchasing a stove and was just leaving the store when he was caught by the falling timber, and Mr. Buck, who belonged to the house; whose skull was so badly fractured he lived but a short time. Mr. Little, the Book keeper, who was in the second story, was taken out through a hole cut without any injury. Three women and one child were also extricated from the mass of fallen brick, badly hurt.—The women were in the grocery store making purchases.

The building was entirely new, and the accident was occasioned by an over weight of iron and stores; the proprietors had been receiving a large stock, and piling the principal part of it in the centre of the upper part of the building, the partition wall gave way and the whole tumbled in pushing the main walls outward, on the West side demolishing McDaniel's Tailor Shop, and on the East side doing much damage to the Methodist Church. The loss of the buildings and stock will not vary far from $20,000.—*Gin. Gaz. Friday.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE ANTI-RENT DIFFICULTIES.—The Court of Appeals of New York, on Saturday last, announced their decision in the suit brought by the Attorney General, in behalf of the State, to test the title to the manor of Rensselaerwyck The court reversed the decision of Judge Harris, and unanimously declared the title produced and proved by the Van Rensselaers to be regular and valid. The largest portion of the manor in the county of Albany has lately been purchased by Walter Church, Esq., of Angelica, and Oscar Tyler, Esq., of Albany; and Mr. Church has also purchased a large portion of the manor in Rensselaer county. These gentlemen offer to release the rents and quarter sales for a sum in gross of which the interest at six per cent. will equal the value of the rent, estimating wheat at $1 a bushel, a day's service with a team at $2.50, which is less than their average value. Thus the fee simple of a farm of 160 acres, drawing an annual rent averaging $30,62, can be