

Jan. 5th 1847. For the Inquirer.
The Iron Business.

When I assert that the Iron trade in Pennsylvania is in "the merest infancy," I repeat a saying that is in the mouth of almost every one without thinking of its import. When I say that this trade by its magnitude will, in ten years, *aye*, in five years, astonish the world, I shall be asked for the *proof*, and I now propose to give at least my reasons for what I say. If I declare that Pennsylvania is the true and only field for the Iron enterprise on this Continent, her immense mines of Iron ore, her beds of coal and limestone, her extensive water powers, and her contiguity to the Ocean, combined with her agricultural productiveness and her widely diffused system of internal communication by roads and canals, give the intelligently affirmative answer to that assertion.

It is scarcely twenty years since the coal mines were opened, and now we speak of their products by millions of tons!

Thirty years ago Iron Foundries were hundreds of miles apart;—now they are found in every village, and all fully employed.

Thirty years ago not an Iron rail was laid in the country,—now they are as interminable as the meshes of a cobweb, and daily increasing.

Ten years ago not an Iron boat was seen, and now they are floating on almost every water:—and what with Iron railing, Iron rafters, Iron shingles, Iron door frames and door sills, and window sash frames and shutters, Iron bedsteads, Iron chairs and settees, and ten thousand other purposes to which this article is applied, and superseding wood, with the endless variety of iron used in machinery of all kinds,—the trade is, and must become the mightiest in the land. What can prevent it?—nothing but the competition of England, "aided and comforted" by our own Government. Happily for us, the competition from that source is prevented by their own immense demand. It being computed that the wants now in England for Railroads alone, are equal to four years supply of their whole production.

The folly of our own Government has lately received a well merited rebuke by the popular elections, which will not only restore the Tariff of '42, eventually to us, but prevent any future administration from experimenting upon the doctrine of protection. These things being so, there is nothing to prevent enterprise from taking the 'bits in her teeth,' and before five years shall have run round, such will be the amount of skill and capital invested in the business, and such the improvement in production, that England will find herself beat in her *own* market, just as she has been in the cotton manufacture, or she must fence us out with a heavy tariff.

Ten years ago there was not an anthracite furnace in the country, and it was thought extremely problematical whether one could ever be successfully 'blown,' now there are perhaps thirty, for I have not sufficient data to speak with exactness, the product of which is not over one hundred thousand tons per annum.

Five years ago, there was not an iron rail made in this country—all was imported, and so doubtful was Congress even of our ability to make the article, that with characteristic improvidence they were habituated to remit the duty, in order to favor its importation, instead of levying a duty to encourage the home production—until at least between our own wants, and the inability of England to supply us, aided by the beneficent provisions of the Tariff of '42, we have now in this country, about a dozen of mills for the manufacture of Railroad iron, which are capable of producing annually from eighty to one hundred thousand tons.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, &c.—The following properties were disposed of last evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer:
A small farm, containing about 20½ acres, in Roxborough township, a short distance above Manayunk. Improvements comprise a two story dwelling house and frame barn. Sold for \$1500
A lot of ground on the west side of Delaware Front street, above Jarvis, Southwark, with a brick stable, &c., thereon erected. \$38.75 ground rent. *Sold for* 1010
A two story brick dwelling house, 175 Green street. *Sold for* 4250
One share Mercantile Library. *Sold for* 7.50

Reported for the Times.
CITY NEWS.
Philadelphia's Taxes.—The assessments for the year 1846, have been completed, and the assessed value is as follows:—

Real Estate,	\$100,314.374	10
Horse and Cows,	453.205	
Personal,	1,357,771	
Furniture,	1,904.528	
Carriages,	125.942	
Offices,	164.08	
Moneys at interest, &c.,	17,856,478	16

Making the total value of \$122,176,506 26
One hundred and twenty-two millions, one hundred and seventy-six thousand, five hundred and six dollars and twenty-six cts.
In addition to these respective amounts, which are taxed accordingly, there were returned Gold Lever Watches 3,333 making tax of \$3.333
Other Watches, 2,200 " 1,624 50
The State Tax on the foregoing values, being \$379,710 43
\$384,667 93

Making the total State Tax of Philadelphia—*Three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents.*
In addition to these direct taxes, Philadelphia will pay to the State a very large amount for Retailers of Merchandise, Auctioneers, Public Offices, Licenses to Tavern Keepers, Pedlars and Brokers, Bank Dividends, Collateral Inheritances, with several minor subjects of taxation, which will swell her contribution for the year 1846, to at least six hundred thousand dollars.

The City News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1843.

THE ASPDEN CASE.—In the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday, the jury in the matter of the Aspden estate, rendered as their verdict,—1st. That the original domicile of Matthias Aspden, the testator, was in Pennsylvania; 2d. That at the time of making his will, Dec. 6, 1791, his domicile was in Pennsylvania; 3d. That at the time of the death of the testator, the 9th of August, 1824, his domicile was in Pennsylvania; 4th. That between the 6th of Dec. 1791, and the 9th of August, 1824, the domicile of Matthias Aspden was in Pennsylvania. This verdict establishes the right of the American heirs to the estate of the testator, which amounts to something like six or seven hundred thousand dollars. The jurors in the case were then discharged for the term.

OMNIBUS STATISTICS.—The regular lines of omnibuses in our streets, leaving the Exchange for localities within the corporation, have greatly increased within the last nine years, and are now to be encountered in almost all directions. In 1840, Chestnut and Second streets were considered the only permanently established lines, while in 1849, we can scarcely thread a thoroughfare, but what we are stunned with the sound of these restless and even welcome conveniences. The subjoined statement was handed us for publication, at our solicitation.

J. Deveney runs regularly 11 omnibuses to Grey's Ferry road, by way of Bruce St; Dougherty and Powers 13 to Fairmount, via Arch Street; Glenat 10 in Third street, 5 on Second street, terminating at the Navy Yard, 18 on Second street, stopping at Kensington and Richmond, and 5 up Tenth street, to Frankford road; Stevens runs 12 to Hamiltonville, by way of Market street; Skillman & Co. 9 on Spruce street, to Schuylkill Seventh, and two on Lombard street; Durham 5 on south Tenth street to the County Prison, by way of Chestnut street; Piskup & Co. 3 on south Ninth street to ditto, by way of ditto; Smith 6 on north Sixth street to Poplar, 3 on Ninth street, by way of Chestnut to Green, 10 on Chestnut street to Fairmont, via Schuylkill Seventh, 3 on Schuylkill Sixth to ditto, by way of ditto, and 4 on Eighth street, by way of Chestnut, to the Norrisstown depot; Snyder & Ovenshine run 11 to Fairmount, via Vine street; Cressman runs 6 down Fourth street to the Yellow Cottage; and Lawn 7 up Walnut street to the Schuylkill river; Drivers line has 7, five of which run up Sixth to Poplar, and 2 continue up Green and Ninth streets; J. Peters runs 6 to Girard College, by way of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, 13 on Tenth to ditto, and 1 on Eleventh street to ditto. The whole number thus employed, is one hundred and seventy-one; add extra lines to depots, and the aggregate will be over two hundred. *Seth 15/49*

The meteorological observations for July, 1850, are as follows:
Maximum height of the Ther., 89.5 on 30th.
Minimum do do 60 on 11th.
Mean, do do 76.27.
Maximum, do Bar. 30.00 on 11 and 12th.
Minimum, do do 29.20 on 19th.
Mean, do do 29.78.
Quantity of rain fallen, 7.39 inches.
Remarks.—Number of fair days, 18; number of cloudy and partly cloudy days, 13; number of days on which it rained 7.
The prevailing winds have been from S. to W. 104 days, and from N. to E. 7½ days. The mean of the month is higher than it has been since 1845.
More rain fell on the 19th, than has fallen at one time for 14 years.
The sun now rises at 10 m. after 5, and sets at 50 m. past 6. On the 23d of June the sun rose at 31 m. after 4, and set at 32 after 7. The days are therefore 1 hour and 21 m. shorter than they were at that time.

Noble Market street Stores.

Six splendid stores have just been erected in Market street, commencing at the S. E. corner of Fifth, and extending eastward upwards of 130 feet. The five first from the Delaware, are the property of GEORGE SHEAFF, Esq. of Whitemarsh, Montgomery County, Pa., and reflect honor on the liberality, enterprise and skill of all concerned. They are each 22 feet front on Market street, 111 feet deep, with a front on Merchant street, five stories high, in addition to very superior, airy, dry, and well lighted cellars of nine feet in depth. The arrangements throughout are for convenience, comfort and utility. All the late and important improvements have been introduced. The rooms, upper and lower, extend the whole length of the buildings. One very important feature is, that the principal tenant may relet the upper rooms, and thus two or more persons can carry on different businesses in the same establishment, without the slightest interference. The second story is, in fact, a counterpart of the first—the only difference being, that it is somewhat higher, and reached by a stairway. All the upper rooms have the necessary offices and fireproofs, with fronts open at both ends, hatchways, hoisting machines, and every other convenience. A body of skylight marks the middle of each store, from the top to the cellar, so that the latter is as light as an upper room. These buildings are characterized by immense strength, and are admirably adapted for storage. The fronts on both streets are of granite, and are at once neat, simple and beautiful. The arches are of a Norman character, and the effect is quite striking. Mr. Mark Levering was the carpenter, and he deserves the highest credit for the very able manner in which he executed his task. Superior stores—when strength, beauty, utility, and convenience for business, are considered—cannot be found in Philadelphia. The location, too, is in the very heart of our trading thoroughfare. The corner building is the property of Messrs. George and Lewis Taylor, and also extends from Market to Merchant street. It appropriately and handsomely finishes one of the noblest piles of warehouses in Philadelphia.

Nov. 24 Girard College. 1849.

We learn that at a meeting of the Directors of this institution, held last evening, W. H. Allen, LL. D., a professor in Dickinson College, Carlisle, was unanimously elected President of the Girard College for Orphans. The entire unanimity of sixteen Directors, in the selection of Mr. Allen for this important post, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the President elect, and augurs well for the cordial co-operation of the Board in the discharge of duties more varied than appertains to any similar office.

Professor Allen possesses a rare combination of qualities for such a station; having a mind of uncommon power and activity, thoroughly cultivated, especially in the sciences, where his profundity and ability to impart knowledge will render him most serviceable in preparing youth to apply their powers understandingly. He has had many years experience in teaching, as the head of a private school, principal of a high school, and for many years a professor in the institution whence he is now called to new duties in the Girard College; and thus far has invariably commanded the respect and confidence of his associates, with the affection of the young. Many of the young men of this city can bear strong testimony to the latter quality, and we may, therefore, reasonably hope that his moral suasion will be successful.

We learn that Mr. Allen has for many years been a decidedly religious man—and that his earnest desire will be to give the children such a basis in true religion as will fit them for real usefulness; thus dispelling the fears entertained by many of our citizens in relation to this anomalous institution.

Bulletin