HOME MATTERS.

RIVER NEWS.—The river was about on a stand yesterday, with 5½ feet in the channel. It rained heavily through the day, and we may therefore look for a fine rise.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, owing to some repairs being needed, did not go out on their trips this week. They will be ready on their regular days next week.

The Pennsylvania, new, magnificent and speedy, is the regular packet for Cincinnati this morning at 10 o'clock.

To-morrow the regular Cincinnati packet is the well-known Buckeye State, leaving at 10, A. M.

The Dan Convers, Capt. Ayres, is up for Zanesville this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Forest City is the regular Wheeling and Wellsville packet for this morning.

The Edinburg, on Thursday, and the New York, yesterday, went out to St. Louis, with every spare inch covered with passengers. The tide of travel in that direction continues unabated.

A FAST MOVE.—The Keystone, Captain Cox, reached this port Saturday, all the way from Pittsburgh, with a cargo of passengers for Saint Louis. She was only a little less than seven days out to this place, and some of the passengers think they will be old, gray headed men, before they reach Saint Louis.—*Lou. Courier.*

THE CONSPIRACY CASES.

At the opening of the Court yesterday, the defence concluded its case with the testimony of the following witnesses:

Wm. B. Curry, Broker, was called, and gave testimony similar to that elicited from the brokers and bankers examined on Thursday.

Alexander M'Bane was called to prove that Davis was really a carpenter, (suggested by Mr. Magoffin, in his testimony, who said that Davis *appeared* to be a carpenter.)

The case for the defence rested here.

Mr. Stokes for the Commonwealth, read the authorities which would be referred to during the course of argument.

The defence offered to read the points to be argued by them, but objected to by Mr. Stokes, who saw no reason, except to prevent the prosecution from making two speeches to the jury: by the defence not replying to the first speech. He asked the Court to guarantee the right to two arguments, in any course the defence might take.

After a lengthy discussion, the Court decided that if the defence made no address to the jury, the Commonwealth could have but one argument. It was a piece of generalship; the defence had the right to manage their own case as they saw fit.

Mr. Flanigh then opened for the Commonwealth, in his usual calm but convincing style, and occupied the attention of the Court until the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Darragh, on the part of the defence, addressed the jury. He—first read a number of points as follows:

The Court are respectfully asked to charge the jury on part of the defendants,

1st, In order to constitute a conspiracy, it is necessary either that the purpose to be affected by it, must be unlawful either in respect of its object, or in respect of the means, to be employed to accomplish the object.

2d, That concert is the essence of conspiracy, and to make it such, either the means agreed upon, and concerted, or the object of it must be unlawful.

3d, That if the jury should believe the object of the alleged conspiracy to have been to solicit, induce, and procure the corporations and individuals mentioned in the indictment, to violate and disobey the 48th and 49th sections of the act of 16th April, 1850, prohibiting the issuing and circulation of foreign bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and that it was the ordinary business of said corporations and individuals to pay out and put in circulation bank notes of that description, the jury cannot find the defendants or any of them guilty upon those counts, in the indictment charging such purpose to have been the object of the conspiracy.

4th, That the depositing of Bank notes with the corporations and individuals named in the indictment, and checking it out in unequal amounts, and that the payment of said checks in notes of foreign banks of a less denomination than five dollars, was thereby a voluntary act on the part of said corporations and individuals.

5th, That the depositing of bank notes with the said corporations and individuals, and checking the same out on checks calling for money generally of unequal amounts, did not impose upon said corporations and individuals any compulsion, obligation, or give them a right to pay such checks in notes of less denomination than five dollars, in foreign bank notes; they having it in their power to pay said checks in notes of one dollar and upwards, and less sums in specie and State scrip.

6th. That if the jury should believe the object of the alleged conspiracy was to obtain the penalties imposed by the 48th and 49th sections of the act of 16th April, 1850, the conspiracy is not unlawful in respect of its nature and object.

7th. That the depositing of bank notes with said corporations for money generally in unequal amounts was not unlawful act, and therefore the object of the alleged conspiracy is not unlawful by reason of the means employed to accomplish the object.

8th. That if the jury believe the cashier of the Farmers' Deposit Bank paid out the fourteen notes described in the indictment, that the Bank by so doing incurred the penalty imposed by the 48th section of the act of 16th April, 1850, and that this offer of a proposition was made to said Bank or to James Magoffin, the cashier thereof, by David H. Hazen to take less than the penalty, and unless the said Bank, or James Magoffin, the cashier thereof, paid him what he proposed to receive he would bring suit for the whole penalty, is not extortion, in the legal acceptation of the term, and the jury cannot convict the defendants, or either of them, upon those counts in the indictment charging them with conspiracy to extort money from the Farmers' Deposit Bank and James Magoffin, cashier thereof.

9th. That if the jury should believe that the defendants, or any of them, deposited bank notes with said corporations and individuals, or either of them, and afterwards drew checks in equal or unequal amounts upon said corporations and individuals, for the purpose of paying them for the penalties provided by the 48th and 49th sections of the act of 1850, neither the object nor the means of accomplishing it render them guilty of a conspiracy to induce, solicit and procure the said corporations and individuals to violate the said sections of the act of 1850.

10th. That in order to convict the defendants, or any of them, upon the counts in the indictment, charging a conspiracy to defraud the county of Allegheny, it is necessary to aver in the indictment and to prove on the trial that the county had acquired an interest in the penalties incurred by the Farmers' Deposit Bank in issuing the fourteen notes described in the indictment.

11th. That the county of Allegheny had no interest in or right to any part of the penalties for using said fourteen notes described in said indictment until action commenced in the Courts of said county for the recovery of said penalties, and that the defendants, or any of them, cannot be convicted upon the counts in said indictment, charging a conspiracy to defraud said county out of her revenues and moneys.

12th. That if the jury believe that the Farmers' Deposit Bank received in its ordinary business, notes of foreign banks of less denomination than five dollars, and paid notes of that description to its depositors, directly, or to other persons, upon their checks drawn upon said bank, or sold said small notes or exchanged them for other money, or deposited them with brokers, or checked upon them, it was a violation of the 48th and 49th sections of the act of 16th April, 1850, and is strong evidence that it was their ordinary business to pay out and deal in foreign bank bills of this description.

13th. That there is no evidence tending to prove concert between any two or more of the defendants to extort the sum of $3000 mentioned in the indictment, or any sum of money from the Farmers' Deposite Bank or James Magoffin the Cashier thereof, by means of the threats set forth in the indictment. The evidence relating to this part of the charge being confined exclusively to David H. Hazen, one of the defendants, and the jury must acquit all the defendants upon these counts in the indictment.

14th. That there is no evidence tending to prove concert, between any two or more of the defendants, in the county of Allegheny, by any of the means set forth in the indictment or proved on the trial.

15th. But if the Court should be of opinion that the acts and declarations of David H. Hazen, in the State of Ohio, are evidence tending to prove concert with D. H. Hazen to defraud the County of Allegheny, by means of the alleged attempt to compromise, set forth in the indictment, then the Court are requested to charge the jury that there is no evidence tending to prove the concert between Hazen and Davis, and the other defendants, Lawson and Morris, and the said Lawson and Morris must be acquitted upon the counts charging a conspiracy to defraud the County of Allegheny.

16th. That the counts in the indictment having charged distinct and substantive conspiracies, the proof to convict on such counts must be full and complete in itself, and cannot be aided by the evidence offered to sustain the other counts in the indictment.

17th. That if the foregoing proposition be true, then the Court is requested to charge the jury that there is no evidence to justify a verdict against the defendants on the counts in the indictment, charging a conspiracy to induce, solicit and procure N. Holmes & Son, and S. Jones & Co., to issue notes of foreign banks of less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Darragh's speech was very eloquent and learned. He cited numerous authorities in support of the positions he assumed, and descanted upon the motives of the prosecutors in the case—whom he asserted was the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

As Mr. Hamilton declined speaking, Mr. Stokes for the Commonwealth succeeded, making the closing argument. We have rarely listened to a more eloquent and effective speech, and during its delivery the most profound attention was paid. He attacked the arguments of the opposite counsel, showing their fallacy, and presented a formidable chain of testimony to the consideration of the jury.

Mr. Stokes was interrupted in his speech by the arrival of the hour of adjournment. He will conclude his argument this morning.

WATER PIPE BURSTED.—On Thursday evening, we learn from the Allegheny *Enterprise*, the main pipe which supplies that city with water from the reservoir, bursted at the bridge over Butcher's Run, (the city line,) at Straub's brewery. The water gushed up out of the ground, throwing the planks in every direction, and threatened to inundate the low ground in that vicinity; but, very fortunately, one of the employees of the works, who lived near at hand, had a plug-wrench with which he stopped off the water both above and below the break. Mr. Ray, the Superintendent, and Mr. Painter, one of the Water Committee, were soon at the scene of disaster, and men were busily employed all night in remedying the evil; the whole extent of the damage was not ascertained, and it is feared that a duplicate pipe could not be procured, as the one which bursted was of the largest size (20 inch.) It is, therefore, impossible to say when it will be repaired; it may not be for several days.

All the manufacturing establishments which relied on the Water Works for their supply of water, will, in consequence, have to suspend operations until the break is repaired, and the citizens will be compelled to get their supply of water from the river.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

Geo. R. Riddle and Wm. Bastam, ex'rs of Finney Mallason vs. Abraham Rife; No. 845, July term, 1846. Dunlevy for plaintiff, Geyer for defendant. Verdict for defendant.

Margaret McClafferty vs. William W. Dallas; No. 25, November term, 1848. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

Same vs. Jane S. Dallas; No. 27, November term, 1848. Verdict for plaintiff for $320,83.

J. C. Cummins for use of M. Tiernan's ex'trs vs. Robert Robb, trustee of John D. Mahon, et. ux. Verdict for plaintiff for $1508,44.

Divine service in the English language regularly each Sabbath at the usual hours, morning and evening, in the German Reformed Church, Smithfield street, between 5th and 6th.

By request, Rev. G. B. Russell, A. M., Pastor of this newly organized congregation, will again preach on "The origin and history of the German Reformed Church," to-morrow evening (16th inst.), at 7½ P. M.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The body of a man was found yesterday under the wheel of the steamer Alliance. He is supposed to be the German who was drowned off the steamer Pittsburgh, some weeks ago. Coroner Lowry held an inquest upon the body.

STEAMER JAS. ROBB SOLD.—Capt. Carroll yesterday disposed of one-half of the Jas. Robb to Captain Folger, late of the White river packet Carolina, and Mr. Clark, of Chicago. Captain Clark retains the command, and Captain Folger takes the desk or clerk's office. The sale was made at the rate of $45,000 for the whole boat. She returns to New Orleans and from thence to St. Louis.

ACCIDENT.—A man, whose name we could not ascertain, injured himself very badly yesterday morning, in Allegheny. He was passing up Federal street, intoxicated, with a knife in his hand, he fell, and the knife entering the abdomen, inflicting a very severe wound. It was thought, from the man's appearance that he was employed on a steamboat, and had but recently arrived in the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR DECLARED!

Two Thousand Russians Drowned!!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The steamer Hermann has arrived off Sandy Hook. She brings Liverpool dates to the 29th.

The steamer Nashville arrived out on the 27th, and the Andes on the 18th.

A Cabinet courier has been dispatched to England and France from Russia with the ultimatum returned, and with the announcement that no reply would be made. The result was announced by the Queen to Parliament on the 27th. The message concluded with the declaration that the Queen relied on the bravery of the army and navy in any emergency. Parliament was to consider the subject on the 31st.

A declaration of war appears in the London Gazette of the 28th. On the same day the Legislature at Paris received a message from the Emperor Napoleon declaring that Russia had been placed in a state of war with France. The French government announces that it will not grant letters of marque to American vessels.

Napier's fleet anchored off Kiel on the 27th.—Eighteen thousand Russians crossed the Danube on the 22d of March, and 35,000 crossed at Malshin without molestation.

A skirmish occurred between the Russians and Turks on the bridge at Ogland Tubatai. The Turks destroyed the bridge and 2000 Russians were precipitated into the river and drowned.

The Duke of Parma was stabbed by an assassin, and died the next day.

There was great excitement in Russian property. Hemp and tallow have again advanced at Liverpool, and there were large speculative purchases of American flour at 4s advance.

The Hermann's papers were received at half past eleven o'clock.

Richardson's circular quotes Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio flour as firm at 36s@36s 6d. White wheat 11s@11s 6d; red and mixed 10s 6d @11s. White corn 42s@43s; mixed 41s@42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Cotton flat at ½ lower for American. Trade at Manchester is almost suspended. McHenry quotes beef scarce and wanted. Pork firm. Bacon steady. Lard 2s@3s higher.

The Emperor Napoleon's announcement was received in both the Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm.

All the warlike measures in France and England are being hastened.

A division of the Russian fleet left Sebastopol to provision the Russian fortresses on the Circassian coast.

The overland China mail reached London with Calcutta dates to the 19th February and Hong Kong to the 11th. Trade in Calcutta was fair. Indigo has fallen; Exchange is declining.

Shanghae is in possession of the patriots.—The rebel army was wintering near Pekin.

Exchange at Shanghae and Canton falling.

Dates from Australia to the 4th February are received. The gold-fields are increasing. New and rich mines have been discovered. Trade was improving. The demand for goods was brisk.

The following official document has been published:

Her Majesty, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take arms in support of an ally is desirous of rendering war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstructions, her majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's dispatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's force in harbors or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships, and her Majesty further declares that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

SENATE.—The Senate shortly after meeting went into executive session and remained therein until 4 o'clock, when an adjournment took place until Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Olds, from the Post Office Committee reported a bill modifying the rates of postage to 5 cents an a single letter for any distance under 3,000 miles, and 40 cents for all distances over that distance, the postage to be prepaid with postage stamps; to go into effect next January. The bill reduces Ocean postage to 5 cents under 2,000 miles as to newspapers and periodicals. It also proposes to repeal as much of the former law as makes a reduction of 50 per cent on prepayment of postage. The bill was postponed for four weeks.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands according to the time they have been in the market, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 72 to 68, and then passed the House—yeas 83, nays 64.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—The City Councils last night passed the subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The America arrived early this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 1st April.

Liverpool Markets—Cotton continued depressed throughout the week; prices irregular, ranging from ⅛ to ¼ below the rates per the Europa; the sales of the week were 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; prices advancing. Dennison quotes Western Canal Flour 38s@38s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 38s 6d@39s. Wheat advanced in some cases 1&d; the average advance is 1s. Corn advanced 4s above the Europa's quotations. Money tighter. Consols declined to 85¾.

LATEST BY MAIL.—It is reported that Austria is more inclined towards the Western powers.—The report was coupled with a rise in English Consols, and caused a rally at the Bourse.—Threes closed at 62@60; after regular hours threes were done at 62@84; halves at 80@90.

The failure of Leroy, De Charrol & Co.'s Banking House at Paris, is reported. The liabilities are considerable.

VIENNA, Friday.—A dispatch has just been received announcing that on the 29th the Russians attacked Kalafat, and took 3 redoubts.

The rupture between the Greeks and the Sultan is complete.

The Austrian Bank declined to advance the government hard cash, on securities of State domains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20th.—The steamers Retribution and Caton have returned from the mouth of the Danube without succeeding in freeing its mouth from the obstructions placed there by the Russians.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The debate in Parliament on the Queen's address was very large. War was formally proclaimed yesterday at the Royal Exchange by the civic authorities.

LATEST.—Liverpool, Saturday morning.—There is nothing important. A telegraphic report received this morning that Napier had taken a Russian frigate, is contradicted. The report that a Russian ship had been seized at Waterford and the crew held as prisoners of war, was also doubted.

The five articles of the tri-partite treaty are: 1st. England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until Russian aggression and a peace that shall secure independence and integrity to the Sultan's dominions. 2d. That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of the allies. 3d. The allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war. 4th. This treaty to remain open for adhesion by the other powers of Europe. 5th. Turkey guarantees to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

Meanwhile that the campaign has begun in earnest is confirmed.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in great force to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French force.

On the 23d, Gottschakoff crossed the Danube above Tulska, and captured eleven guns, 200 prisoners and occupied Tulska, and several forts on the west bank. Gen. Luders crossed with the main body from Galatz without much opposition. There are now full 50,000 Russians on the right bank.

On the 23d Luders commenced preparations for the seige of Malschein. On the same day the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Oltenitza where a desperate battle ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed and the carnage was dreadful; 3000 Russians were left on the field. The Turks were so badly cut up that they were obliged to form a new reinforcements. The Russians, however, effected their passage at three different points. On the very day that the Russians crossed the danube, Omer Pacha had intended to attack the Russian head quarters at Pogana. The plan of the battle was drawn up and the entire force put under marching orders.

The steamer Arctic arrived out at midnight on the 30th March.

Cotton, dull with a declining tendency; market unsettled, all qualities have slightly declined ⅛ to 3-16; little speculative demand. Dennison quotes Orleans fair, 6¾; Middling, 5¾, Mobile fair 6¼; Middling, 5 5-16; Uplands fair 6¾. The sales for the week were 30,000 bales, of which 1100 were taken by speculators, and 3,000 for export. The stock exclusive of shipboard was 682,500 bales, the stock of American exclusive of shipboard was 364,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—Brown & Shipley quote breadstuffs considerably higher with an active speculative demand. Wheat—prices considerably higher; an advance of 1s@1 8d; market firm; white 10s 9d@11s 9d, red 9s 9d@11s, Richardson's circular quotes the prices of Flour are considerably higher, advanced 3s 3d@5s 6d, and markets firm; western canal 38s@38s 6d; straight Baltimore and good Ohio and Canada 38s 6d@39s. Corn closed steady at an advance of 4s; white western 43s@44s; western yellow 43s@43s 6, western mixed 42s 6d.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

PROVISIONS.—Badenhach reports beef a trifle higher and an active demand. The sales for the week were 1600 bbls. at 120s; Cleveland 106s.—Bacon market dull; declined 2s. Shoulders firm; a fair business done. Lard: market firm with an upward tendency; 52s@57s.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton, unchanged.—Coffee; Rio, heavy at 10¾. Java 14. Flour sales 10,000 bbls, advanced 37@50 cts, closing buoyant, from $7,62@8,37, market firm, with upward tendency; sales 950 bbls Southern, advanced 25c. up to the arrival of the America's advices; nothing done afterwards, closing nominally at $8@$8,25. Grain: sales 5,000 bushels Wheat, firm, up to the arrival of the steamer, since then holders keeping back for higher prices, advanced 10 to 15 cents, without sales. Sales 35,000 bushels of Corn, prices were 2 to 3 cts. higher, up to the arrival of steamer, holders demanded afterwards 6 to 8c; sales at 72@78, closing nominal. Sugar, sales 300 hhds Orleans, depressed, at 4¾; Muscovado 4¾. Molasses, sales 300 bbls at 23, dull. Tobacco 7@8¾, dull.—Whiskey, sales 200 bbls prison at 20¾. Provisions, sales 1000 bbls pork, prices stiffer but not quotably higher. $12,75@14,50. Beef firm with upward tendency, $14, sales 200 bbls prime mess, firm. Cut meats unchanged. Lard advanced by steamer's news to 10 cents. Iron firm at $42@42,50 per ton. Linseed oil better, 95, since steamer's news, held at $1; sales 3000 bbls Lard oil at 85¼.

Public Sale of Unclaimed Baggage, OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, April 27th, 1854, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Freight Street Station of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne Railroad, in Allegheny City, the following articles of unclaimed baggage will be exposed to Public Sale, on account whom it may concern, unless called for by the owners before the time, viz:

1 large trunk, with spring lock & brass nails, no mark; 1 small bik do do women's clothing, do; 1 large do do do do, do; 1 black do do nails on top, do; 1 small hair trunk, with brass nails on top, do; 1 bik. leather do do men & women's cloth'g, do; 1 small hair do do do, do; 1 large black do do do, do; 1 old hair do marked J. L. Martin, Manchester, 1 bik do do with shoemaker's tools, no mark; 1 leather bag, containing sadler's do, do; 1 fender, marked Merrill; 1 valise, various colors, no mark; 1 lot carpet bags, various kinds & qualities, do; 1 black trunk, with iron hoops, do; 1 valise, Cincinnati saddle, brass, &c., Wheeling; 1 black trunk, marked W. Wright, do; 1 carpet bag, containing W. W. Cockrell's 9 bbls eggs, &c., do butter, D Root; 4 bbls eggs, Harbaugh & Bowers, do; 1 bbl. butter, D Root; 4 bbls eggs, Adams & co 5 box fars, Jones & Denny; 3 cds bacon, Jones & Denny; 23 bbls eggs, J Black; 4 box leaves, A Bradley; 25 bush corn, Wm Cooper; 1 bbl eggs, owner.

CINCINNATI, by Pennsylvania—29 bbls beans, 175 ks hams, 10 bbls lard, Jones & Denny; 29 rolls leather, 60 bbls flour, Leech & co; 56 yrs and 14 tulls sash, Phelps & co; 30 bbls lard oil, sellers & co; 100 bbls whisker, Carr & co; 10 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 25 ks hams, Kier & Jones; 7 ks wine, I. Pain.

PHILIPSBURG.—by keelboat—222 sks potatoes, owner.

BROWNSVILLE, by Luzerne—18 sks dragpipe, Watt & co; 12 bales hay, S Hall; 8 bbls apples, Coulter; 10 bbls bour, Cooper; 10 bbls do, Blakeley & M'Kay.

BROWNSVILLE, by Jefferson—117 bgs oats, 12 bbls flour, O W Swindler.

WHEELING, by Diurnal—15 bales scraps, Bryan & co; 44 bbls oil, owner; Forster & Blair, 20 do do, Jones & Denny; 2 bbls eggs, H H Collins; 6 bbls do, do; 1 cog bbls a pies, Bagaley & co; 31 sks starch, W H Sutton.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, April 14—6 bbls eggs, Bryant & co; 1 box chisels, Jones & Co; 1 box tobacco, Bell & Brown & Kirkpatrick; 50 box oats, J Street; 1 calves, Eckhart; 1 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 9 bbls eggs, Leech; 6 bbls eggs, 1 do, butter, 1 keg do, 1 empty keg, 2 bgs onions, 16 calves, 2 hogs, J Adams; 8 empty ale bbls, H W Smith; 4 bbls apples, 2 box do, peaches, T Sanford; 1 bbls jelly bed, A & A M'Cane; 143 pen labson, Shriver & Dilworth; 5 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, J Black; 6 bbls butter, 2 kegs do, J Bell; 13 box tobacco, 25 do cheese, J Cambell; 12 bgs feathers, 4 box butter, Harbaugh & Bowers; car lumber, H H Rice; 1 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 1 box tobacco and hogs, 12 bbls apples, J Gibbons; 2 bbls vol butter, 1 kg do, Bryant & co; 1 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 1 box do, Bell & co; 8 bbls apples, 3 do, eggs, 4 bbls butter, 2 kgs lard, Fasig; 27 sks potatoes, 4 bbls eggs, 1 do apples, 2 bbls fruit, 2 do, butter, Shriver, Dilworth & co; 2 bbls butter, Adams & co; Express 15 bbls flour, Kaat & calves, J Grading; 1 box beels, 1 box eggs, 1 box butter, J Black; 1 box apples, 1 box lemon berries, 1 do, dry cherries, King & Morehead; 3 sks rags, Jones & Cambell; 12 bbls eggs, Bell & Liggett; 1 bbl butter, F Little; 1 tub wool, Bell & Liggett; lot moving, J Truby; 8 box ind, Jones & Co; 1 box tobacco, Price; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, Barrens, Scott & co; 2 box butter, 1 bbl eggs, 2 box fruit, 6 cows & calves, 6 hogs, W Grove; 2 bbls eggs, 2 box butter, 1 do cabinet, J Bailman; 1 stand apples, Gibbons; 1 carpet, 1 empty sks, 1 box butter, 4 calves, 1 horse, J Graving; 1 bbl flour, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 20 box cats, J Truby; 18 bbls eggs, 1½ do, butter, 1 bx do, 1 bbl apple butter, 4 sks sundries, 15 calves, T Hogg, J Lipert; 2 bales tow yarn, J Hacker; 12 box dry goods, W Weiner; 15 bdls paper, J Shoe.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—40 kgs lard, Kaat & Crawford; 8 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 1 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 1 box starch, Weir & M'Candless; 9 do do, Kaat; 1 box books, Kaat; 6 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, Bell & Liggett; 1 box tobacco, Bell & Liggett; 1 box starch, Weir & M'Candless; 9 do do, Kaat; 1 box books, Kaat; 6 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, D Root; 4 bbls eggs, Harbaugh & Bowers; 1 box do, butter, D Root; 4 bbls eggs, Harbaugh & Bowers; 1 box do, butter, D Root; 4 bbls eggs, Adams & co; 5 box fars, Jones & Denny; 3 cds bacon, Jones & Denny; 23 bbls eggs, J Black; 4 box leaves, A Bradley; 25 bush corn, Wm Cooper; 1 bbl eggs, owner.

mh27 Master Transportation.

[Dispatch copy.]

Now Shoe Store.

JAMES ROBB, No. 89 Market st., between the Market House and Fifth street, would call the attention of his old friends and customers, and all others that may favor him with their trade, that for the future he will be found in his NEW SHOE STORE, as above, with an entirely new stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, Palm Leaf Hats, Trunks and Bags. Consisting in part of gents' fancy opera boots, Congress gaiters, Oxford Ties, Ditteys, etc. Ladies, Misses' and Children's Fancy Boots, Gaiters, Ties, Slips, etc., very beautiful Boys' and Youths' Dress Boots, Shoes, Ties and Pumps. His stock is one of the largest ever opened in this city and embraces everything worn by the ladies of Philadelphia and New York; and he trusts cannot fail to please all. Great care has been taken in selecting the choicest goods all of which he warrants.

He also continues manufacture as heretofore, all descriptions of Boots and Shoes, and his long experience of over 20 years in business in this city, is, he trusts, a sufficient guarantee that those who favor him with their custom, will be fairly dealt with.

mh22

MORGAN'S COUGH SYRUP constantly on hand and for sale by J. HAFT, Jr., Proprietor, No 141 Wood st., 3 doors below Virgin alley.

TO LET.—A convenient two story Dwelling on East Common, near Ohiost., Allegheny. Also, an old Factory building on Avery st. Enquire of James Park, Jr., East Common, Allegheny, or Park, McCurdy & Co., Second street, Pittsburgh. (Post copy and charge Gazette.) apl1-2w d

THE TRUTH concerning Sellers' Vermifuge. A single vial producing wonders. Read the following:

PERRY TP., Jefferson Co., Jan. 27, 1852.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir: I bought of Dr. Rose one bottle of your Vermifuge and gave it to a child of mine, and it expelled 58 large worms and quite a number of small ones.

M. DALMEN.

GARRIS TP., Jefferson Co., Feb. 7, 1852.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Having tried your Vermifuge in my family, I can say that it is not to be surpassed by any Vermifuge in the world for expelling worms. G. RHOADS.

WINTERS TP., Jefferson Co., Feb. 17, 1852.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—I gave one bottle of your Vermifuge to my child, and it expelled 75 large worms, I think it the best I ever saw. Yours, respectfully, PETER DEHNER.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS & CO., 57 Wood st., and for sale by Druggists generally. apl1

NEW PLAID SILKS—A. A. Mason & Co. invite attention to their large variety of Plaid Silks, some selling as low as 62½c. apl0

FIGURED SILKS—We have now rec'd a very large and splendid assortment of all prices of Figured Silks. A. A. MASON & CO., 25 5th st.

SATIN BARRED PLAID SILKS, splendid styles, entirely new, a large assortment rec'd. apl0 A. A. MASON & CO., 25 5th st.

LARD—13 bbls. and 3 half do now landing from steamer H. T. Westmanfor sale by mh31 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION of the Board of Trade for April.—WM. R. BROWN, V. P.; W. B. ENGLISH, W. K NEBLE, H. L. HUNSWALT and J. S. DILWORTH.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Saturday Morning, April 15, 1854.

COTTON CORDAGE—the prospects of Penn Mills advise us of an advance of 1 cent per ℔ on Cotton Cordage.—Cotton Rope, ¼ and upwards, 20c; by below ¼, 22; Bed cords, $2.50, $3.62½@$4.75 per doz.. Flowlines, 1½c; Sash Cords $6 50.

FLOUR—the only lot offered from first hands, yesterday, was one of 12 bbls. superfine, which came down the Monongahela and was immediately bought to go back up the same river at $7 65; we learn that there are also orders in the city to buy flour to go down the Ohio river. The foreign news will stiffen the views of holders.

GRAIN—the supply of Oats continues large, and the demand active; sales of 1,000 bus. at depot, in two lots, at 40 @ 50 do. on wharf at 41, and 250 do. from store at 42@43; Corn, sales on arrival of 250 bus. shelled at 55.

GROCERIES—the demand is mostly from the retail and country trade, and is active; sales to city of 5 hhds. Sugar at 5, and 10 do. at 5¾ @ 6¼, sixty days. Coffee, a sale of 10 bags at 12½; Rice, 5 tierces at 5¾.

BACON—in better demand, yesterday; sales of 10,000 and 4,000 lbs. city Shoulders at 5¾, and 1,200 lbs. at 5½@6; 4,000 lbs. Sides at 6¾, and 6,000 lbs. Hams at 8¾.

POTATOES—a sale on the wharf of 220 sacks Neshannocks at 50c ⅌ bus., and 100 bus. Reds on 'Change at 37½.

GREASE—sales of 50 tierces White Grease deliverable in Philadelphia at 9, four mos; and 9 bls. to city trade at 7½.

DRIED FRUIT—sales of 50 bus. Dried Peaches from store at $1 62, and 30 bus. Dried Apples at $1 25.

DRIED BEEF—sales on Thursday of 1[illegible] tons Springfield Furnace at $49, six mos

BEANS—in light demand; a sale of 40 bus. small white at $1 12.

SALT PETRE—a sale of 50 bags at 8¾.

BUTTER & EGGS—very little prime butter offering; sales of 12 bbls. ordinary roll at 12½; Eggs in steady request at 9½@10.

DRIED BEEF—sales to city trade of 10 tcs. at 10.

WHISKEY—demand fair; sales of 25, 50 and 40 bbls, rectified at 25.

FISH—a little inquired for; sales to city of 25 bbls. gilt bed Herring at $5.25 and 10 do., Baltimore at $6,00; 20 bbls. Lake White fish at $9,50 and 20 half bbls, do. at $4,75; 25 bbls. Trout at $8,50 and 20 hlf. do., at $4,50. Mackarel No. 3 are held at $11.50@$11.75.

SODA ASH—a sale of 12 cks., domestic at 3¼ four mos.

CHEESE—in moderate request, sales of 2,000 lbs., and 120 bxs., prime at 9¾.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The scarcity of Eastern Exchange, to which we alluded yesterday, is beginning to be felt, and must help to increase the pressure in monetary affairs.

In addition to the sale of stocks reported by us yesterday, the following transactions were registered on the Exchange books: 1 share Bank of Pennsylvania Railroad stock at $46,25, cash, and 60 shares Ridge Mining Company at $6, six mos.

The New York papers say that the depression in the Stock market continues, and large amounts offered for sale at the current rates. The *Times* says that the supply and demand for Money, at call, undergo very little alteration. There is considerable shifting of loans from one lender to another. Discounts, outside of Bank, on business paper, is steady at 10@12 ⅌ cent.

The rates of Exchange on England have advanced, in New York, to 109¼@109¾. This is regarded as a premonitory sign of larger shipments of Specie, which may include American Gold Coin, after the supply of bars and ingots from the last California receipts is exhausted.

The receipts of the Baltimore & Ohio road for the month of March were $350,000—an increase of $84,000 over last month. It is $100,000 less, however, than the receipts of the Pennsylvania Road—a much shorter road.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, have purchased 5000 tons Rails in addition to the 8000 tons before purchased, making in all 16,000 tons, for the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at satisfactory rates, being all the rails needed to complete the line. These rails are to be of English manufacture, and to be shipped to New York during the present spring and summer.

The New Orleans City Councils have subscribed two millions of dollars to the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and one million and a half to the Opelousas and Western Railroad.

The dividend on the circulation of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Oswego, is seventy seven-cents on the dollar.

The telegraphic reports received yesterday, of the foreign news by the Baltimore, quote flour as having advanced four shillings, but this is a mistake, the advance is only one shilling. The Ohio flour was quoted at 35s, and by this steamer at 36@36 s 6d. The advance is therefore about 1 shilling; but having taken the turn upward it will continue to go up stead ily until the demand is fully satisfied or it. For some time past the shipments to England have been light, and this must tend to help the upward tendency.

[The America's news received last night,—quote Ohio flour at 38s@39s—an advance of nearly four shillings on the news quotations.]

BALTIMORE MARKET—COTTON—We hear of sales to-day of about 200 bags old crop Lou at 11½@11¾ cts. There is a little more inquiry for cotton on the part of holders at this time to sell, but buyers generally are not willing to give the terms.

SUGAR—The market for Clovered continues dull. We note sales a day or two since of 250 hogsheads at $4,62½, per net, for common to fair. To-day $4,62½ to $4,75 as the ruling figures for prime parcels.

MOLASSES—There is a good inquiry for Land, and we note sales of 100 hogsheads, 50 hhds. Island, and 100 barrels, at 23c, 150 bbls Western, and 150 bbls. city, reported at a 30c price. We hear of sales of 300 hhds. Cuba, on private terms, and of about 30,000 gs. country Molasses, at 23c, 25c, and 30c, cash, and 6 mos. The only transaction we hear of to-day in the coffee trade is a sale of a small lot of Sour Prime at 9¾.—(Balt. Amer.

WOOL—There has been a good business in Wool at Boston the past week, principally of the Saxony, Merino, and other fine fleeces. Manufacturers who are not supplied with stock sufficient for their wants until after the new clip comes to market, are now what apprehensive that the supply of foreign wool may become much reduced before the arrival of new wool as to enable holders to obtain an advance on present rates.

The New York Times of Thursday says:

We breakfast upon rumors of interest on prime and good paper to-day than previous quotations. The last 60 days acceptances sent forward from the South are done at 10 ⅌ cent, and the best of the paper of Southern houses will go at as low than 12 ⅌ cent, while fully single names are done at from 12 to 15 ⅌ cent. Some Eastern houses, of undoubted private account, are receiving acceptances sadly, and are at less than 12 ⅌ cent, while fully single names are done at from 12 to 15 ⅌ cent. Some Eastern houses, of undoubted private account, are receiving acceptances sadly, and are at less than 12 ⅌ cent, while fully single names are done at from 12 to 15 ⅌ cent.

One or two small forgeries were made known to-day in the shape of Bank Drafts purporting to be drawn by the Novelty Iron Works.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ZANESVILLE, by Dan Convers—17 kgs eggs, Adams & co; 5 box furs, Jones & Denny; 3 cds bacon, Jones & Denny; 23 bbls