HOME MATTERS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges McClure, Boggs and Adams.

Com. vs Sebastian Switzer and Anne Switzer; indictment assault and battery. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each, and the costs of the prosecution.

Com. vs Sebastian Switzer; charge, surety of the peace; on oath of John Baker. After a patient hearing of this case, the Court decided that the charge was not sustained, and sentenced the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs John Hay, sr., John Hay, jr, John I. Hay, and George B. Hay; indictment, assault and battery, on oath of John Owens, and Com. vs John Owens, charged with a similar offence, on oath of John Hay. These were cross prosecutions, and both were tried by the same jury. It appeared from the testimony in the case, that Owens had built a chimney for Capt. Hay, who resides a few miles from the city, on the O. and P. Railroad, and that on the 29th of August last he called at his house for payment. The captain refused to pay him for the job until Mr. Hutchison had seen it, and decided what it was worth. Owens became boisterous on being refused, and called Hay a "damn rascal." This enraged the captain, and he provided himself with a cane with which he threatened to abuse Owens; but recollecting the consequences which might attend his striking him, he curbed his passion, and did not molest him.

Subsequently Owens got into a difficulty with one of Mr. Hays' sons, during which the latter received a severe cut on the head. Capt. Hay seeing his son bleeding, interfered and attempted to strike Owens with a bar of iron. We believe it was proven that Owens got very roughly handled in the melee; but as we were not in Court when the trial was called up, we cannot vouch for the fact.

During the trial a very able argument was made by Mr. Darragh on a subject which seldom claims the attention of the Court. A witness was produced by Owens, who, it was alleged, knew all about the difficulty, but Col. Black objected to his testimony, on the ground that he did not believe in a future state of reward and punishment. The witness swore positively, when interrogated on the subject, that he believed in the existence of Almighty God and Jesus Christ; but as to rewards and punishments, he said that they were received in this world, and denied their existence in the next. Mr. Darragh labored hard to get in the testimony of the witness; but the Court held that he was incompetent to give evidence in the case, and he was ordered from the stand. The hearing of the case occupied the attention of the Court for the greater part of the day. Jury out.

Com. vs Lorenza Clarke; indictment, assault and battery, on oath of James McMillan. On trial.

SUPREME COURT.—On the Bench: Hon. Jeremiah Black, Chief Justice, and Justices Lewis, Lowrie, Woodward and Knox.

The case of Coleman et al vs Lewis from Indiana county, was argued by Mr. Banks for plaintiff and Mr. Brunot for defendant.

Wheatfield Township vs. Township of Brushville from same county, was argued by Banks and White for plaintiff, and by Mr. Foster for defendant.

Arnold et al vs. Jack's executors, from Westmoreland county, was argued by Cowan and White for plaintiff, and by Mr. Foster for defendant.

Com. vs. Rhey's heirs, from Cambria, and Smith vs. Klingensmith et al, and Welty jr vs Layton from Westmoreland were continued by consent.

Justice Lewis in the case of Haslette vs. the Commonwealth, delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment of the Court below.

The argument list for the 14th District will be concluded to-morrow.

OBTAINING BOARD UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—William Smith was taken before Alderman Hinsley yesterday, charged with obtaining board to the amount of $10 by false pretences from Patrick McKenna. He was in default of bail fully committed for trial.

CAPIAS CASE.—A man named John Barr, charged with trespass by Charles Davis and his wife was committed to jail on a capias yesterday.

FOR NEBRASKA.—James P. Barr and some others of our citizens left yesterday morning for Cleveland *en route* for Nebraska. They will return in the course of two or three weeks.

UNFOUNDED.—Numerous reports were current in the city yesterday, that cholera had broken out in Temperanceville, and that several deaths from that disease had occurred in that village. From enquiries which we made about the matter, we have no hesitation in pronouncing all such rumors without foundation. But two or three deaths occurred there recently, and in no instance would we hear of any person being taken off with the cholera.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—John Fried, against whom a true bill for keeping a tippling house has been found by the Grand Jury, was committed to jail on a process from court yesterday. John kept a little doggery on Penn street which was a great annoyance to his neighbors, hence the prosecution.

ROBBERY.—Esquire Anderson, of Deer Creek, was robbed of $250 on Saturday night, by a fellow named Gran, whom he had in his employ. The thief was pursued and found at a tavern in the neighborhood where he had got drunk, and fallen asleep. One hundred and thirty-six dollars of the money was found in his possession; the rest he could not account for. He was let off on condition of leaving the county, a feat which he lost no time in performing.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—A motion for a new trial has been made in the case of Skiles and George, recently convicted of arson, in the criminal court. The motion is based on the fact that the indictment failed to set forth that the offence was committed in the night time, and within an incorporated district.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS, 85 Wood St.
Fine French and American Parlor papers;
Panel decorations in oak, marble and gold;
Fine Cheverly Tissue window papers;
Figured and Plain paper for dining-rooms, chamb-rs;
Cheap paper, cheap wall papers, cottage papers, cottage figures, window shades.
A large and complete assortment of the above, selected for the season, will be sold at the usual prices.
oct3 W. F. MARSHALL.

FRENCH on the Study of Words.
Johnson's " Meaning of "
Crabb's Synonyms.
Crabb's Synonyms; Rawson's dic. Graham's do.
Whately's Selections of Synonyms.
oct2 H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.

SALERATUS—50 kegs, and kegs Saleratus for sale by oct J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

HAY & STALK CUTTERS.—Our Fall and Winter Stock of the improved fodder cutters, just rec'd for sale by [oct] JAMES WARDROP.

BLANKETS.—We have now rec'd more than 500 pcs. Swiss and French Blankets, ranging in price from $2 to $12. [oct] A. A. MASON & CO.

CAPITALISTS LOOK AT THIS.—For the purpose of raising some money, we are authorized to offer that valuable property in Elk street, consisting of a large double brick dwelling house and near it an new and unfinished brick frame of various kinds, for the mercantile price of $2300—worth at least $4000. Call immediately on or B. McLAIN & SON.

CITY WARRANTS—$5,000 worth of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Warrants wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be given by calling at the Real Estate Office of
oct B. McLAIN & SON, 21 5th st.

FOR RENT.—House No. 147 Second st. Rent, $21 per month.
oct THOMAS WOODS, 75, 4th st.

CHEESE—300 bxs. prime cutting W. R. for sale by oct HENRY H. COLLINS.

MAPLE SUGAR—20 bbls. in store and for sale by oct JOHN WATT & CO.

LIME—100 bus. Louisville Lime for sale by oct HENRY H. COLLINS.

MATCHES—300 gross for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

BUTTER—6 kegs fresh firkin Butter for sale by oct HENRY H. COLLINS.

POTASH—6 cks. good quality for sale by oct J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., 24 Wood st.

TIMOTHY SEED—350 bus. prime for sale by oct BELL & LIGGETT.

LINSEED OIL—6 bbls. rec'd and for sale by oct BELL & LIGGETT.

HAY—36 bales Hay rec'd and for sale by oct BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

OATS—1,000 bus. rec'd and for sale by oct BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

TIMOTHY SEED—10 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by oct JOHN WATT & CO.

RIO COFFEE—200 bags, part very prime, in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

CLOTH, VELVET & SATIN CLOAKS.—We have now open some entirely new and splendid styles of cloaks, in cloth, velvet and satin.
oct3 A. A. MASON & CO.

SUNDRIES—25 boxes Saleratus.
15 bxs. Grant's Tob. 10 doz. extra long bedcords;
16 " " 100 reams med. wrap. paper;
25 half chests Y. H. Tea; 20 " cvern " "
20 " " Black " 50 " " "
In store and for sale by oct3 T. LITTLE & CO.

BUTTER—10 kegs prime Glade Butter for family use, just rec'd and for sale by
oct0 T. LITTLE & CO., 112, 24 st.

GLASS—100 bxs. 8x10 Window Glass;
75 " 10x12 " "
50 " 10x14 " "
25 " 10x15 " "
15 " 11x16 " "
10 " 12x18 " "
In store and for sale by T. LITTLE & CO., 112, 24 st.

FRENCH'S Notes on the Parables;
" " Miracles;
" " Lessons on Proverbs;
" " Study of Words, for
sale by oct3 H. S. BOSWORTH & CO.

BACON—80,000 lbs. Hams, Shoulders and Sides to smokehouse for sale by R. ROBISON & CO

MINNESOTA MINING CO.—20 shares of this desirable stock for sale. A. WILKINS & CO.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING Of all sizes and thicknesses—For sale at the Rubber Depot, No. 116 Market st
oct6 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

LACE LEATH ER—
6, Market st.
oct

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The steamer Baltic arrived this evening at 7 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Cotton—Milligan reports 33,000 bales sold. New Orleans fair 6¼; middling 5¾; upland fair 6; middling 5¾. The sales to speculators were 8000 bales, and the sales for export were 6000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour, Western Canal 31s; Ohio 34s. Corn, yellow and white 29s.

Consols 95¼@95¾.

Off Cape Race the Baltic spoke and boarded the British schooner John Clements, cruising for the missing boats of the Arctic, and learnt from her particulars of the catastrophe.

The Africa arrived out on the morning of the 1st. The steamer Brandon arrived out on the 3d.

The United States steamer San Jacinto put back at Southampton, her machinery being damaged, having off Texel broken one of the pairs for five or six weeks.

There has been a great battle fought on the Crimea, involving the utter annihilation of the Russians. Ten ships of war were sunk, with the fall of Sebastopol. The city is in flames.—1000 French and English were killed; 18,000 Russians killed, 22,000 prisoners taken, and 1000 guns captured.

Eight hours after the Europa sailed came the official news of a great battle having been fought at Alina, River, Grimea on the 21st. The allies stormed the Russian entrenchments after four hours fighting. The Anglo-French lost 2800 killed and wounded; the Russians lost 6000.

Private dispatches supply the rest of the news, viz., that the Russians under Menchikoff rallied on the river Katschs on the 23d and again gave battle to the allies and were again defeated and driven to their entrenchment behind Sabastopol. Again they rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and were a third time defeated and fled into Sebastopol which was beleaguered by sea and by land. Fort Constantine was blown up on the 26th.

Fort Constantine was invested by sea and by land, and after an obstinate resistance was carried by storm. The allies then bombarded the city, and the fleet of ten Russian ships of the Line were burned and sunk. The remaining forts were carried one after another. 800 guns were silenced; 22,000 prisoners were taken. The Russian loss in dead and disabled is estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sebastopol alone. Menschikoff with the shattered remnants of his force retired into a position in the outer harbor, threatening to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and in the name of humanity gave him six hours for consideration.

The latest dispatch says that Menchikoff has surrendered and the British and French flags were over Sebastopol.

An entrenched camp of Russians are on the heights of Alina, which contained 50,000 men.

Numerous artillery and cavalry were carried at the point of the bayonet, after four hours fighting. No general officers of the British were wounded. Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan commanded in person.

Gen. Thomasson of the French army it is thought is fatally wounded Gen. Caroubert is wounded in the shoulder.

The second engagement on the plains of Kalantal lasted several hours. It was very sanguinary and ended in the total defeat of the Russians who were pursued to their intrenchments before Sebastopol.

Other despatches state that the garrison at Sebastopol were offered a free withdrawal, but they preferred a prisoners of war. The dispatches are very conflicting; one dated Berlin 24 says a telegraphic dispatch was received from St. Petersburg to the effect that Menchikoff has telegraphed under date of Sept. 25th, that he has withdrawn his troops unmolested from before Sebastopol towards Baktschiserei where he will await reinforcements, and adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 16th.

The Russian accounts do not conceal the fact of severe reverses in Crimea.

A dispatch dated Berlin 29th, says the return of the French fleet from the Baltic has been countermanded.

A dispatch dated Kiel 24, states that the fleet left that harbor to join Napier in the Baltic. Napier was before Revel on the 23d, and Bucharest on the 30th.

It is again asserted that 50,000 Russians were in Dobrudscha.

Gen. Landers is constantly receiving reinforcements.

Omer Pacha is only waiting Gen. St. Arnaud's order to attack Bessarabia. All the arrangements in the Turkish army indicate an intention of a winter campaign.

The Russians are concentrated in the neighborhood of Ismal.

The details of the Sebastopol news are not expected before the 6th, by the British Government.

The Turks are hurrying through Bulgaria by forced marches for the Sea Coast.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris called on Dronyn de l' Hays to express the satisfaction of his government at the success of the allied armies.

The St. Petersburg Journal publishes a decree forbidding the export of Corn to Austria.

Brown & Shipley quote Cotton, as having advanced ¼. The sales for three days were 30,000 bales; in consequence of unfavorable reports of the growing crop, and the victories in the Crimea.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson quotes Breadstuffs as quiet. The sales for retail of good at firm prices; inferior a trifle lower. M'Makin quotes Corn advanced 1½d.

PROVISIONS.—M'Henry quotes Bacon as unchanged in every respect. Cheese wanted. Lard and Tallow dull. Rice, nothing doing.

The Paris correspondent of the Independence Belle, says—It is rumored that a joint note has been sent to England and France to the Cabinet requiring an explanation of the engagements entered into between the United States and Russia, especially with respect to the nature and conditions of the acquisition said to be made by the United States of Russian possessions in North America.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—Disturbances have broken out in Burgos, Spain.

We have nothing further as to the capture of Sebastopol, but the previous accounts are confirmed. The Turkish Ambassador presented to the London Times a copy of a dispatch sent him from Constantinople and stated that he entertained no doubt of the truth of the previously published accounts.

A trifling difficulty occurred between the Russian and Montenegrians.

Prince Napoleon, it is doubtfully stated, had two horses shot from under him.

Via Vienna the intelligence comes that Menchikoff has surrendered the remains of his fleet.

[From Paris it is stated confidentially that Gen. Neill has demonstrated to the Emperor the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sebastopol.

One French and three Russian Generals arrived at Constantinople, wounded.

THE STEAMER ARCTIC—LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The following is an abstract of Capt. Luce's letter to Mr. Collins. After detailing the particulars of the scene up to the point already known, which agrees pretty well with the published versions, he proceeds to say:

About a quarter to five o'clock the Arctic sank, carrying down all on board. After considerable struggling he rose to the surface with his son, whom he endeavored to support, but was again drawn down a considerable depth, and on rising in a most exhausted state, a large portion of the wheel house struck the Captain's son on the head, killing him instantly. The scene was awful; the water was strewn with men, women and children, calling in vain for help.—Many caught pieces of the wreck and supported themselves. The Captain and eleven others got on the paddle-box. During the next two days, death relieved them, one by one, of their sufferings, until all but three were gone. Although two vessels hove in sight during that time, such was the denseness of the fog that they could not make themselves seen or heard. Finally the ship Cambria, of Quebec, bore down for them, and after picking up a passenger belonging to the Vesta, rescued Captain Luce, Mr. Allen, and other passengers with them, and one of the crew. The Cambria afterwards picked up Jas. Smith, of Miss., and five firemen.

Captain John Russell, who commanded the Cambria, proves to have been the Captain of the *Jessie Stevens*, whose memorable rescue by Captain Nye, of the Pacific will be remembered.

The rescued expect to leave for New York immediately.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 14.—The Hon. Jabez Collamore of Woodstock, Whig, was to-day elected United States Senator, long term, by a majority in both houses of about thirty, and the Hon. Lawrence Brainard of St. Albans, Free-soil, for the short term, receiving nearly every Whig and Free Soil vote.

Gov. Boyce's message was delivered in the forenoon. It was unusually brief and was received with much favor by all parties. The Gov. commits himself strongly in favor of the Prohibitory system.

New York, Oct. 16,—Gibson, Stockwell & Co., Commission Merchants, Pearl street, suspended to-day. It was a very heavy house.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The steamer Isabel from New Orleans for St. Louis, struck a snag near the latter city on Saturday, and sunk to the boiler deck. She had a large and valuable cargo. No lives were lost.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—New Orleans papers of Monday are received. At Savannah for the week ending the 11th, there were 33 deaths, of which 15 were from fever. The Board of Health continues residents against returning. At Charleston there were seven deaths from fever on Wednesday, and at Augusta, eleven deaths from fever for the week ending on Tuesday.

The bridge over Pedee River is finished and the trains now cross.

The Know Nothings at Charleston claim to have elected seven candidates.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Orleans papers of Tuesday are received.

The loss of life by the burning of the steamboat Princess on the Mississippi is as follows:—Mrs. Wise and child, Miss Wilson, a small boy, Andy Thompson, 2d pilot, Geo. Barrett, 1st engineer, two negro women and 15 hands and slaves belonging to the boat.

The deaths at New Orleans for the week ending on the 8th amounted to 358, of which 207 were from fever. At Savannah there were three deaths on Thursday from fever; at Charleston on Friday 8 deaths and on Friday at Augusta 3 deaths.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Flour, irregular; demand moderate, small sales at $6,90@7,10 Sales 100 hhds bacon shoulders at 5¾; not much doing and the market may be quoted dull; small sales barley at $1,30. Corn 65. Whiskey firm 28. Linseed oil 78. Groceries unchanged, a moderate demand. Sales 7 bbls. Cloverseed at $7. River falling slowly. Weather clear and close.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Cattle, the offerings were 4982, dull; sales at 7 to 10¢. Swine, prices stiffer but not quotably higher. A large supply of Sheep; market firm with upward tendency.—Flour firm, sales 4000 bbls good Ohio at $8,50@8,75; Southern buoyant at $8,25@8,62. Wheat scarce. Corn a trifle lower; sales 80,000 bushels western mixed at 79@80. Cotton firm. Pork declined 12¢. Mess $12@12,25, Prime $11,37@11,50. Beef market dull, with declining tendency. Lard dull at 10@10¼. Whiskey firm. Coffee quiet. Rio 10¾@11¼. Sugars unchanged, business very dull. Molasses unchanged, a limited business. Linseed Oil easier, English 73. Lard Oil dull at 80@84. Lead easier, Galena 8¾. Stocks firm and quiet; money unchanged; Erie 46¾; Reading 73½; Michigan Central 88¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Flour, but little export demand; sales 500 bbls good brands at $8,25, which is the uniform asking rate. Rye Flour, nothing doing. Sales 200 bbls fresh ground Penna. Corn meal at $4,12½, a slight. Market nearly bare of Wheat and it is wanted. Sales 3000 bushels prime Southern red at $1,85, an advance; sales 5000 bush mixed at $1,81. Sales 1300 bush fair white at $1,00 all afloat. Sales 300 bush Rye at 85. Corn in fair request at 82c. for good yellow.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—Cattle Market:—2100 head of Beef Cattle were offered, 1100 driven eastward, and the remainder sold at various prices, from $2,50 to $3,87½ on the hoof. Hogs, a fair supply; sales 4¾@6¾.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION of the Board of Trade for October.—W. H. SMITH, V. P.—WM. RINEHART, WM. REA, BENJ. BAKEWELL, S. T. BRYAN.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—34 bbls scrap iron, Lowrie & co 10 do, L Daltsell; 7 pkgs butter, Franklin 166 pkgs do, Hill & co; 25 pkgs do, Hamilton & Sawyer; 4 do this seed; W Simpson; 17 kgs butter, S Dyer; 11 tons coal, Minik & co; 4 bds sugar, cast; 3000 fire-brick, Coleman & co; 14 bdls paper, J L Shee; 10 tons metal; Wood & co; 9 bdls apples, J Fleming.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
Tuesday Morning, October 16, 1854

FLOUR—no sales from first hands; from store 25, 20 and 40 bbls superfine at $8,00; 20 do extra at $8,25 and 25 do at $8,37.

GRAIN—sales of 1,300 bus. Oats at depot at 50.

GROCERIES—sales of 10 hhds. Sugar, fair, at 5½, four mos., and 50 bbls. Molasses, cash, at 32¢, cash, 1 yr.

WHISKEY—sales of 42 bbls, in lots at 30.

BLOOMS—a sale of 10 tons Lake Champlain at $80, six mos.

BACON—sales of 5,000 lbs. Shoulders and Hams at 7 and 11.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Bank and money affairs, to-day, felt the influence of the troubles growing out of the failure of two or three of the Clearing House associations, consequently no regular Clearing House is attempted to be planned in some quarters, pending down matters, but nothing was done in the House, or directed to be done by the Clearing committee, at all hasty or jointly responsible. The Knickerbocker concern is a sweeping affair, not possible state of management, involving the deposits and cash of the Bank, the private notes of the same men and location, and exposing the weakness of the so-called capital basis of the Bank and Fire Insurance Company, which seem to be made a common direction, and all doing business in one building. The funds of the Saving's Office, made up from the deposits of 4 or 5 thousand of small dealers, amounting to $400,000 in all—appear to have furnished the chief means of the Bank and Insurance Company's war expenses, and of these nearly originate one half was either deposited in the Bank and Insurance Company's vaults, or loaned on the certificates of the Fire Insurance Company, the remainder put out on other collaterals at the discretion of the trustees and executive committee, reported to be left to their own minds. The press has no disposition to hold these gentlemen to special examination, for their Bank is not the only one in town that controls Savings Funds and Fire Stocks. The impression is general, however, that it is not the less dangerous because common. But the Clearing House did right to throw the Knickerbocker Bank out, on its own responsibilities. There is no prudence and no propriety in the case, as the second proves, in holding up by other examples, until the occasion for it is made imperative by the highest considerations of prudence and mutual safety; nor to the slightest extent can it be said that the conservative check of the establishment will be relaxed on the large Banks at the cost of the small; on each other to the prejudice of Insurance companies.

There was no further default at the House this morning. Rumors were current, as last night, that the result they always will be, that other Banks were in trouble, or had applied for assistance; but they proved groundless. In the action of the Clearing House committee. That they got wind in one case, by the hasty demonstration of one Bank upon another, is not improbable, but no such step is reported to be circulated from day to day, so long as mutual discretion and harmony secure, or measures matured, is quite certain. But this is no fault of the Clearing House; and we deem it right to say that the Banks and Insurance companies are more serious than anything likely in the ordinary course, to grow out of the daily exchanges there, will surely follow the practice of refusing to be identified in any such question. We have heard of such cases, where certificates, not on the small Banks, were refused, and they had to ride-spread panic in the end. From the highest to the lowest on the scale of City Banks, and Clearing House, there are very few perfect models of safety, if all the depositors and note holders are brought down at once to see them because of the want of an arbitrary conduct towards each other.—N. Y. Times.

The steamer to-morrow will take $900,000 to $1,000, unless there should be some countermands. This some $600,000 is in Mexican dollars, which is considered in advance of opinion as to the specie reserve to be shown on Monday next, which for convenience sake must be stated at it will be about eleven millions. Money has been in active demand to-day from customers, but not to the extent generally seen. The feeling among the Banks is that a further contraction is necessary. The merchants thus far have not felt the pressure, and will be able to meet every note. The rates for paper are not materially changed, but lending pressure. Bonds are somewhat easier, with higher rates. Borrowers not well known, or with doubtful securities, may pay much larger than these rates for cash. There are no serious rumors in the street to-day of trouble among the up-town Banks, but as far as we could learn, Delmonico's Bank is expected to make a Clearing House all the suspected Banks were unusually guarded. Fifth Avenue Bank was in a run, as was the Savings Bank, but not a serious one. This is one of the soundest institutions in the city, and can pay to the utmost. Some of the rumors in the street are quite ludicrous. The Knickerbocker Savings Bank, which suspended a day or two since, commenced its business on the first day of January, 1854, and appears to have been managed in direct violation of the law regarding Savings Institutions. It is presume the Trustees are personally liable should there be any deficiency of assets to pay the deposits. This Institution is reported to have $450,000 of Kinkaid bonds, $600,000 of St. Nicholas Insurance stock, and a large amount of some life Insurance Companies stock as security for loans, and all these concerns are more or less connected with the Knickerbocker Bank. This concern appears to have put out its funds with a view to the extent of about $500,000, apparently