PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1855.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—NONE TO BE GRANTED.

Some weeks since, Judge McClure gave notice in the Court of Common Pleas (that no tavern licenses would be granted while the "Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors" was pending in the Legislature. The Court was determined to wait until the passage of the bill, carefully consider its provisions and then decide whether it would be proper and expedient to grant any further licenses at all, during the period which would transpire before the laws goes into effect.

Judge McClure on Saturday last delivered the following able, clear and convincing opinion:

On the eleventh of April, he remarked, a bill passed finally the legislature of Pennsylvania, and is now a law, entitled "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Sec. 14, provides that this act shall not interfere with any persons holding a license heretofore granted, until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any license which may be granted before the first day of July next, authorize the sale of said liquors, or admixtures after the first day of October next.

Some of the licenses granted in Allegheny county expired a few days before this law was passed, *the residue will expire on the first Monday in June.* It is plain, then, that this Court has no power to grant any license for a longer period of time than until the first day of October next. The question presented to the Court is, shall all who come up to the requisitions of previously existing laws be licensed, as heretofore, for the fraction of a year, or shall no license be granted whatever.

There is a large class of worthy, meritorious, useful, and most respectable and exemplary citizens, who are keepers of Hotels, Taverns and Inns. It is such men as these whom our decision doth concern—men to whom this Court never refused licenses, because they deserved them; men to whom this Court could not deny a license without violating then existing laws. This Court deems it but respectful to those persons, many of whom we well know and esteem, that we should set forth the reasons which influence our conduct in this behalf.

"I wish it to be borne in mind that Courts cannot legislate; and that, in our action heretofore on matters of license, this Court was bound to obey the demands and provisions of license laws, as well as any other statutory enactments, while in existence and force.

How stands the matter now? and what is the relative position of this Court, and its corresponding change of responsibility, compared with what it was one year ago? The very first section of the act of April, 1855, enacts that "all laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed." There is no law in existence, making it the duty of the Court to grant any license under any circumstances. Now the Court is as much bound to disregard repealed laws, as it is to obey those that are in force.—Here, then, the multitudinous "laws and parts of laws," the mass and accumulation of more than a century, guiding and directing the action of the license power, are all swept away in a moment, for each and all of them "are inconsistent with the provisions of the act" of April, 1855.—A tavern license is not a license to keep tavern, it is a license to sell intoxicating drink. An application is made for a license. The Court is satisfied of the fitness of the applicant, the sufficiency of accommodation, the good repute of the signers to the certificate—that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers. Now, these were very good reasons a year ago—but they are no reasons now; the law that made these reasons has been repealed—their legal existence has ceased, and no Court at least can re-enact them. The letter and the spirit of the act of April, 1855, is the total abolition of the retail license.

When the license laws were in full force, it was the duty of the Court, in Allegheny county, to hear remonstrances as well as petitions, and give to them the effect they merited. When there was a remonstrance the license was refused. When a ward, boro', or township gave this Court to understand that the citizens of such boro', ward, or township were desirous that no license should be granted in such district, the Court granted none; and this, irrespective of the merits of the applicant. The same principle that actuated the Court, and was applied to a township when the license laws were in force, may be applied to the county since their repeal, where the reason is as cogent, the remonstrance as strong and universal. Even when the license laws were in full force and effect, the legislature never lost sight of the countervailing influence of remonstrances; special legislation for Allegheny county, (which some may forget, but this Court must remember,) rendered it imperative on this Court to pay respect to remonstrances as well as petitions. An application for license is a petition to grant—a remonstrance is a petition to refuse. Remonstrance comes with double force, now that all laws licensing taverns are repealed.

I now take leave of, and banish from my mind and memory for the present purpose, all former knowledge and observations of past experience, based on the subject-matter of license. I throw out of the account all moral convictions and influence, all opinion and action in counties and Commonwealths, States and nations, and approach the matter in hand as a new question, on the decision of which hang no consequences, good, bad, or indifferent. I approach the question without bias or prejudice, in a frame of mind, cool, indifferent, and apathetic.

Then what have we got to start on? how stand the facts? Have the people of Allegheny county expressed their sentiments and wishes on this subject? and, if so, what are they? On the second Tuesday of October last, a majority of between six and seven thousand citizens and voters of Allegheny county, in the most deliberate and solemn manner, recorded their vote for *total prohibition*—their remonstrance against the traffic, wholesale and retail—their protest against license, in every shape and form.

This tremendous remonstrance did not consist of hasty signatures to get rid of importunities from him who carried it about. This august protest comes not in the shape of resolutions, adopted by the enthusiasm of a crowd. This enormous counter-petition is no political movement—it is the work of all parties, creeds and pursuits.

This counter-petition, this remonstrance, this proto-t, is the several act of each separate man, an act done with deliberation, on reflection, judgment, decision—an act disinterested, done from motives personal, domestic, moral, religious, political, patriotic, national.

The jurisdiction and responsibility of this Court is confined to Allegheny county. There is not one other county in this Commonwealth that has spoken on this subject of license, in tones so loud, majestic and potential as Allegheny county has spoken. There is not one other Court in this Commonwealth, to whose attention has been commended remonstrance so overpowering as has been here.

There is not one other court in this Commonwealth to whose attention has been commended remonstrance so overpowering as has been here. To this remonstrance, among others emanating from other counties in a similar form, the Legislature of Pennsylvania has responded by enacting the law of April, 1855. This Court yields its acquiescence to the solemn protest of Allegheny County recorded and proclaimed October last. This is done from a sense of duty, of justice, and in accordance with the expressed will of this community. The Court is of unanimous opinion that no tavern licenses should be granted, and therefore NONE WILL BE GRANTED BY THIS COURT.

WHERE IS THE "JAMES WATERSON?"—Not the least notable feature of our city's history during the year is the incursion of the "red wamuses" from those far northern regions where tall men and taller pines grow, "native and to the manor born." They are a jolly set, those hard-fisted unshrouded raftsmen, but by no means "jolly green" as one would suppose from their rustically verdant appearance as they stroll about our streets, with awkward pace, gaping mouths and staring eyes. Two of these up-the-country gentlemen—real backwoods wags—must be held responsible for a capital joke perpetrated within a day or two, and by which numbers of wide-awake individuals, usually "up to snuff," were most egregiously sold.

An advertisement appeared in one of the city papers on Friday, as follows:

FOR NEBRASKA—The fine steamer JAMES WATERSON Will leave for Nebraska THIS DAY at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. H. HARDING, A. CONNER.

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—Now, as the tide of emigration is setting so strongly towards Nebraska, and as few steamers leave here direct for the new territory, the advertisement attracted considerable attention from merchants and emigrants. Every one interested hastened to the wharf to get a look at this before unheard-of steamer, and secure passage, or ship freight, as the case might be. Up and down the wharf they searched, long and anxiously, but in vain. No wheel-house or "texas" on the river-bore the emblazoned name of "James Waterson," and the disappointed searchers was compelled to give it up in despair. One individual, however, more anxious than the rest, walked the whole length of the wharf at the water's edge, and lo! on nearing the point, the "James Waterson" hove in sight. There lay the "fine steamer," securely cabled to the shore.

—But by some singular freak of nature the "fine steamer," seemed an insignificant skiff!—As it was evident a craft of such dimensions had not capacity for a great deal of freight or many passengers, and as the only visible propelling power was several oars and a pair of row-locks, the aforesaid individual came to the sage conclusion that he was pretty badly sold! The perpetrators of the joke were two raftsmen, and the "James Waterson" arrived in port floating at the stern end of a big lumber-raft.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSON CASE.—JAMES DICKSON SENTENCED.—This young man (eighteen years of age,) was brought into court on Saturday to receive sentence. Our readers remember that he was convicted last week of an attempt at arson. We report, below, the remarks of the Court and the prisoner on the occasion of passing and receiving sentence. A large number of persons were present and many were deeply affected by the scene. It was a solemn thing to see a young man, in the morning of life, about to be consigned to a five years' oblivion, for one of the most heinous crimes known to the law.

Judge McClure—James Dickson, you have been tried and found guilty of an attempt at arson, of attempting to set fire to the stable of Mr. Dilworth. You were tried only on one indictment; there are three others against you. The District Attorney thought the punishment upon one indictment would beauficient to accomplish the ends of justice. If you had been tried upon all, the sentence would necessarily have been for a longer period than any man has reasonable hopes to live. Those other indictments are still pending—no statute of limitations will ever bar them—and if after your release from prison, you are ever suspected of doing any thing wrong, you may be brought up here and sentenced on them. This is a dreadful thing, this arson—

The Prisoner—If your honor pleases I have a few words to say.

Judge McClure—Go on, James; we will hear anything you have to say.

The Prisoner—I have been led astray by strong inducements which are calculated to bring any young man under their influence. (Dickson herd paused and seemed much embarrassed.)

Judge McClure—Keep cool, James, and speak as long as you please.

The Prisoner—I would not have committed any of these crimes if I had not been led away by those Hustons; they took me to the Opera Troupe to get me out and get me to do it; and instead of my going after them, it was they who persuaded me and wanted me to do worse. The time is coming when they will get their reward for the lies they have swore to here in the Court. As for going to the Penitentiary, a man that goes there is worse when he comes out than when he goes in. All I ask of your Honor is to send me to the House of Refuge. I would rather serve five years there than one month in the Penitentiary. I am the only son my father has got and if I went to the Penitentiary, it might break his heart. That is all I have to say. (Dickson was much affected as he took his seat.)

Judge McClure—Well, James, there are a great many disagreeable things the Court has to do, and this is one of them. As regards the Penitentiary, I would rather spend one year there than one month in the County Jail. You are a young man and your chance of thorough reformation in the Penitentiary is excellent. Not only so, but you may become a good tradesman. It is better that you should be there.

The evidence against you was painfully complete. As to those other boys, the case was fully made out before they came to the stand. The Court hopes your state of mind toward them may change. As to the House of Refuge, the Court has no power or desire to send you there. Why, every man, woman and child there would be in perfect terror the whole time lest the house would be burned down over their heads. You are not of the age or character for that. You know the Court has no power or desire to send you there. Your case requires different treatment.

It was an awful thing to make that cotton ball; to saturate it with turpentine; to sew it up; to watch for a windy night; to be ready to throw it into that hay where it would have caught as quick as lightning.—If Officer Scott had not been there to seize you, all the houses in the neighborhood might have been burned down.—Horses would have been burned to death and you have heard them say, in their agony, they were *frying* in the flames, just as they were heard when Stiles burned a stable in the same neighborhood. And the firemen—to what hardships and dangers and exposures would they have been rendered liable! I have seen one of those brave, bold men, standing upon a house-top on a wintry night, ice on his back, and sweat on his face, frying before and freezing behind, until he had to call on his fellow firemen to throw water on him to keep him from burning up. That brave man went home with a cold; consumption seizes him in her grasp; he pines away and dies. Who did it? Why, the hand that fired the building, just as much as if that hand had seized a revolver and shot him dead.

You will find in the Penitentiary an excellent discipline, a kind Moral Instructor, and plenty of employment. Had the District Attorney gone on and tried you on the other indictments, there is no knowing where your punishment would have stopped. But mercy has interposed in your behalf, and we hope you may come forth from your place of punishment, a reformed man.

The Court then formally passed sentence, viz: a fine of six and one fourth cents, costs, and five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Dickson was then re-conducted to jail.

ITEMS HERE AND THERE.—The thunder-storm of Friday was attended with a violent gale, which overturned numerous chimnies in different parts of the city. A chimney near the Canal Bridge was blown down, the house filled with soot and fire communicated to the carpets of one of the rooms, which however was extinguished by a few buckets of water. A three story frame building in Manchester, in progress of erection was partially blown down, and several steamers at the wharf were somewhat damaged.....A man named Farmery was seriously injured at Etna on Tuesday while engaged in building rocks. His face and head were frightfully disfigured.....Sheriff Marshall has returned from his visit to Harrisburg.....The *Union* states that $2000 have been subscribed by the various Insurance Companies of the city towards the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine. Good.....The same paper states that on Thursday last, a complaint was entered at the Allegheny Mayor's office, by the Market Committee, to the effect that meetings were held in the Market House almost nightly, and requesting the proper officers to put a stop to them as they were a nuisance to the neighborhood. In accordance with the request, Mayor Adams and several of his officers repaired to the place designated, on Thursday evening, and informed Mr. Barker, who was then addressing a multitude, that he must build forth somewhere else. Joe stepped over to the public square, and continued his discourse.

MORE MYSTERY.—There can now be no doubt that some awful calamity is impending. Cholera is a doomed city. We have had "dire portents," and mysterious warnings. First, "Auger-Holes, 9 P. M.," coupled with "Pea Cathedral, Midnight;" then "Hundred-Eyes, 10 P. M.;" and now, upon fences, cellar-doors, corners and walls, appears the terrible announcement—

"SEVEN YEARS FAMINE."

—We begin to grow pale. Our hair begins to stand on end. We tremble in our boots. It was bad enough to be bored by Auger-Holes, to be gazed at by Round-Eyes, to be summoned to the Cathedral at Midnight, but to be threatened with a Seven Years Famine, is, simply, terrific. We can't stand that—it is "the unkindest cut of all." The bakers raised the price of bread recently; there's something in that. Then we read in an exchange lately that somewhere "down South," there was a child born, which was entirely covered with hair, and at the third moment of its brief existence—it only lived four minutes—it opened its eyes and its mouth, uttered the words "Seven Years Famine" and died.—There's something in that, too. So, "put that and that together," and we think we may safely go into a speculation, like Joseph in Egypt, and buy up all the wheat and flour in market. "Cash paid for Wheat."

FIRE ON FIRST STREET.—About half past four on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware Factory of Messrs. Kean & Keller, on First street. The entire building and all its contents were destroyed. A considerable amount of stock was in the building at the time.

The loss of Messrs. Kean & Keller is estimated at nearly $5,000, on which there is $2,000 insurance—$500 on the building and $1,600 on the stock.

The firemen succeeded, by hard work, in confining the fire to the building in which it originated. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a spark to a heap of charcoal, the day before, which kept burning until it came in contact with the wood work of the building.

BODY RECOVERED IN THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—On Saturday about half past twelve o'clock, persons crossing the old Allegheny Bridge, observed a human body floating down the river on a pile of brush wood. The discovery caused some excitement and a number of persons followed it down the river, and at the point a young man took a skiff, rowed out and conveyed the body to the Allegheny shore. Ald. Hartje held an inquest, but the evidence disclosed nothing beyond what we have related. The body had apparently been in the water for some time and the face was considerably lacerated as if it had been dragged over stones.

HACKMEN'S CHARGES.—At a meeting of the Allegheny Councils, held on Thursday evening, an ordinance was passed prohibiting hackmen from charging more than twelve and a half cents for conveying a person to any part of the city, and ordering them to have a bill of fare put up in their vehicles. The penalty for non-compliance with the ordinance is a fine of ten dollars and forfeiture of license. We are glad to learn of the passage of such an ordinance, and hope it may be enforced to an extent that will put an end to the system of midnight extortion which has been so long practised upon strangers going from one depot to another.

CONSTABLE APPOINTED.—Mr. Hasbrouck presented a petition in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday last, from numerous citizens of Mifflin township, in which it was set forth that the township had neglected this year and for several years past to elect a constable, and that they now desired the appointment of Mr. David Calhoun, to that office. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioners and Mr. Calhoun was appointed.

DIVISION OF UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—John H. Hampton, Esq., made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, for a rule to set aside the decree of the Court confirming the partition of Upper St. Clair Township. He stated that on the seventeenth of January last, a petition was presented to the Court praying the division of the township, by which about 800 acres of land might be joined to South Fayette township. An order was granted by the Court, and Rody Patterson, Henry Chalfant and James Kelly were appointed commissioners.—The Court was filed on the 27th of March and the order was confirmed on the 31st of March.—This, he contended, was contrary to the act of Assembly which requires a report to be filed one term previous to the confirmation of an order.—He also stated that notices of the meeting of the commissioners had not been put up in the proper places in the township and that a wrong day was named in those notices. The school directors of South Fayette have taken possession of the schools and taxes that have been assessed on the portion of territory in question, contrary to the desire of 190 citizens of Upper St. Clair, whose remonstrance he presented to the Court.

The Court granted the rule to set aside the confirmation, and the case was placed on the argument list of the June Term.

HENRY BUSHE SENTENCED.—This unfortunate young man, convicted week before last of assault and battery with intent to kill William Ritchie, at the tavern of Peter Perchmont, was brought into Court on Saturday to receive sentence.—Judge McClure remarked that such representations had been made to the Court with regard to Bushe's previous good character as induced it to lean to the side of mercy and save him from the disgrace of incarceration in the Penitentiary.—The Court would therefore sentence him to pay a fine of 6¼ cents and the costs, and undergo twelve months imprisonment in the County Jail.

THE SMALL NOTE CASE.—We mentioned some days since that William Shore, Tax Collector of the Sixth Ward, had been sued for violation of the Small Note Law. Ald. Donaldson gave the matter a hearing on Saturday. James McGregor, Esq., testified that Shore sued him for taxes, and obtained a judgment. When he paid the assessment, he gave Shore a $5 bill and received a $3 bill on the State Bank of Indiana, Norwalk Branch. Shore contends that the prosecution is malicious.

Ald. Donaldson will render his decision the early part of this week.

THE BRIDGE OUTRAGE.—PRISONERS SENTENCED.—Hamilton Agey and John Stewart, who were recently convicted of being concerned in the outrageous midnight attack on two men on the St. Clair street bridge, were brought into Court on Saturday, and each sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the County Jail. Previous to the sentence, the Court sharply rebuked the spirit of rowdyism which prompted such cowardly attacks upon unoffending persons.

FOUND DROWNED.—A laborer on the road near Four Mile Run discovered a body floating in the Monongahela river, on Friday afternoon. He called for assistance, and brought the body ashore. The deceased was an Irishman between forty and forty-five years of age. Ald. Major held an inquest on Saturday, but was unable to discover who the deceased was or by what means he came to his death.

SENTENCED.—A man named Nelson Soles, who was convicted of adultery at the June Term, 1853, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, but who managed to escape and was only retaken on Thursday night last, was brought into Court on Saturday and sentenced to pay a fine of £10, and the costs, and undergo three months imprisonment in the County Jail.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Common Council of Allegheny, on Thursday last, passed a resolution changing the name of Water Alley to Brewer Avenue. The Select Council refused to concur in the action. We hope some change may be made. Water Alley is no more an *alley* than a hundred thoroughfares in the two cities which are dignified with the title of "street."

THE DUQUESNE BOROUGH CONTESTED ELECTION.—Saturday last was the day fixed upon for a hearing of this case before the Court of Quarter Sessions. J. E. Brady, Esq., stated to the Court that the contestants had done nothing in the premises and were not present. The Court appointed next Monday for a final hearing of the case.

MAN DROWNED.—A young man whose name we did not learn was drowned in the Allegheny river on Monday last. He was going down on a raft and when near the point, fell overboard and was drawn under the raft. He had but an hour or two before purchased a new suit of clothes in the city. His body has not been recovered.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—James McGurk, one of the parties tried at the last term of the criminal court for highway robbery, the Jury not agreeing, was admitted to bail in $2,000 on Saturday. Wm. Myler, another of the party was previously bailed in a similar amount.

DIVORCE.—Application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday by Elizabeth Davis (by her next friend John K. Murray,) for a divorce from Charles Davis, her husband, on the ground of wilful and malicious desertion for nearly six years.

Our readers will remember the sale, at 2 o'clock to-day on the premises, by P. M. Davis, Auctioneer, of the valuable lot and improvements corner of Wylie and Washington streets—part of the estate of the late David L. Browne, dec'd.

THE ARGUMENT LIST.—Judge M'Clure gave notice on Saturday that the argument list would be taken up on Monday next, the 30th inst., and disposed of as soon as possible.

HODKINSON'S FANCY CHINA Store cannot be surpassed in its assortment of elegant and useful China, Glass, or Queensware, for families, hotels or merchants, at unusual low prices, for cash.

CHARTER.—The Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday made the final order, granting a charter to the Benville Land Association.

BY TELEGRAPH

BALTIMORE, April 21.—New Orleans papers of Sunday are received. The Delta says that Mr. Marcy has telegraphed to New Orleans for proof of American citizenship of Estampes. The records of the Fourth District Court show that Francois Estampes arrived at New Orleans from Cuba in 1844; he was then a minor, and the proper steps being taken, he acquired the rights of citizenship on coming of age.

The Picayune professes to have reliable information from Havana that a decree has been issued at Madrid which directs the Captain General in the event of a filibuster expedition, to arrest all the Americans on the Island, not excepting U. S. Consuls.

A terrible scene of alarm occurred at the St. Charles Theatre in consequence of a cry of fire being raised in the house. The wildest confusion ensued and several persons were injured in their haste to get out of the building.

Late Texas dates announce the renewal of Indian depredations.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The Black Warrior arrived with Havana dates to the 15th.

Dr. Peck was arrested by mistake.

Sixteen companies of mulattoes were being organized in Havana.

The Black Warrior passed the sloop-of-war Jamestown off the Moro.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, April 18.—Sales 5500 bales Cotton at ¼ decline.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A riot occurred in this city this morning growing out of the Maine Law and License question, in which one man was killed and five or six were wounded. A small procession of Germans and Irish marched with drums to a Court-House Square and collected a crowd. The police interfered, when a general fight ensued. An immense crowd then collected, when knives and clubs were used.—The principals have been arrested, and the excitement is subsiding.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The North Star sailed to-day for Aspinwall with 108 passengers and $164,000 in specie.

The Washington sailed for Bremen with 164 passengers and $85,960 in specie.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—The Excelsior Railroad and Coal Company Bill passed dually.

The divorce of Guy Wallace passed the House by a vote of 35 to 25, The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Company to borrow money passed.

EASTON, Penna., April 21.—There is quite a freshet; the Delaware has risen 14 feet and is still rising.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The number of deaths this week amounted to 203.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—*Evening*—No change in Flour; the receipts continue small, prices firm with little or no export demand, and the only transactions reported are 1100 to 1200 bbls at $11 per bbl for superfine and $11,50 for extra family. Rye Flour not much inquired after;—we quote at $7,25. Corn Meal held firmly at $4,75. A fair demand for Wheat; the supplies continue to come forward slowly; sales 2000 bushels at $2,76 per bushel for red and $2,82 for prime Penn's white afloat. The market is bare of Rye and it is wanted at $1,50. Corn in fair request, sales 10,000 bushels yellow at $1,06, and 1200 bushels white at $1,03 afloat. Oats dull, sales 1000 bushels prime Delaware at 70. Cloverseed, but little inquired after; we quote prime new at $6,25 per 64 lbs. Whiskey higher; holders now ask 37c in bbls., and 36@36 in hhds.

NEW YORK, April 21.—9 *O'clock, P. M.*—There are no signs yet of the steamer Nashville. She is now 14 days out from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, April 21.—*Evening.*—Cotton unchanged; sales 3000 bales. Flour advanced 6d; sales 4500 bbls. good Ohio; southern steady; sales 2500 bbls. at $11@11,68. Wheat a trifle higher. Corn advanced; sales 85,000 bushels mixed at $1,08@1,10. Pork a shade lower; sales 2500 bbls. at $16,12½@16,25 for old mess and $17,75 for new. Beef firm. Lard firm with upward tendency. Whiskey unsettled; Ohio, 35@36. Groceries unchanged with a moderate business. Linseed Oil 85. Stocks firm; money steady; Erie 50⅞; N. Y. Central 94, Reading R. R. 86½.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—*Evening.*—Flour stagnant, nominally $9@9,25. Whiskey 32@32½.—Provisions quiet and unchanged; sales 400 bbls. prime Lard at 9½@9¾. Bacon shoulders 7½; common Hams 9¾. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Money market dull. Eastern exchange ½@¾ premium. The river has risen 14 inches; weather fine.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, FOR *APRIL.*—W. H. SMITH, V. P.—W. RINEHART, B. F. JONES, BENJ. BAKEWELL, J. S. DILWORTH.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Monday Morning, April 23, 1855.

FLOUR—buyers are still holding off, and transactions are extremely limited; sales from store of 43 bbls. extra family at $10,25 and 20 do. extra at $10,50; also, 27 do. fine at $9,00. We have no indication as to what it would bring from first hands, or what a lot on hands could be got off for.

CORN MEAL—a good demand; sales in eight lots of 94 bbls. from store at $4,25.

GRAIN—sales at depot of 600 bus. Shelled Corn at 95; 200 do. Ear, on wharf at 97; 200 do. mixed, from store at $1,00; Oats, 100 bus. on wharf at 65 and 200 do. from store at 70.

SUGAR—sales of 10 hhds. inferior at 5¾, four mos.; 5 do good fair at 6½, 7 do. at 6¾ and 5 do. prime at 6¾, cash.

WHISKEY—sales in four lots of 85 bbls. Rectified at 33 and 10 do. at 31.

BACON—a steady and good demand; sales of 24,000 lbs. assorted at 8, 9 and 10, cash; 7,000 lbs. Shoulders at 8, sixty days; 4,000 lbs. Sides and Hams at 9½ and 10¼, sixty days; and 3,000 lbs. Shoulders at 8¼, four mos.

PORK—sales of 15 bbls. Mess Pork, to city trade, at $15, cash.

BUTTER—a sale of 3 bbls. prime Roll at 24.

BEANS—a sale of 20 bus. Small White, from store, at $2,87.

HAY—sales at scales of 12 loads at $28@30 ⅌ ton, and 20 bales from store at $28.

POTATOES—sales of French Creek at boat at $1,75 ⅌ bus. From store, 10 bbls. Red at $4,00 ⅌ bbl. and 6 do. Nesharnocks at $4,50.

METAL—a sale of 50 tons, Canal Charcoal, at $26, six mos.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The fine rains of the past week have again brought the River up; the stage of water on Saturday was about 12 feet, and rising. There is now a beautiful River for rafting and coal boating.

Business was moderately active on Saturday, but buyers were shy of operations in Flour. Holders profess considerable confidence in the future, and evince but little anxiety to sell.

The auction sale of Coffee at New York was 2,600 bags, instead of 26,000 as reported by telegraph.

The deposits of Gold at the Philadelphia Mint for March were only $18,000. Silver purchased, $136,300. The coinage amounted to 268,055 Gold pieces, worth $343,021; Silver, 524,000 pieces, worth $41,000, and 517,585 cents.—The Silver coinage was principally Dimes and Half Dimes, and of the Gold $203,750 were in Dollar pieces.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. of New York offer for sale $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, being the remainder of an issue of $500,000, after a first mortgage of $1,000,000, the entire cost of the Road, and rolling stock being $2,606,328. The proceeds of these Bonds will pay off the floating debt. A sinking fund of $20,000 ⅌ annum has been made for imbursement of the mortgage debt.

The Wabash was rising on Thursday finely, and the Cumberland likewise.

The Twin City arrived from Pittsburgh with a full load of passengers and freight for St. Louis. The Kentucky left Alton on the 12th for Nashville and St. Louis and continued on up to Pittsburgh.

Capt. J. S. Pringle passed up to Pittsburgh yesterday, from St. Louis, with a full load. The Pillow and the James Watt, towboats also left with steam towed loads in tow for Pittsburgh and City, from Pittsburgh, has also gone to St. Louis.—(Cin. Gaz. Saturday.

The Amazon left Louisville for this port on Thursday.

The Osceola, Persia and Minnesota Belle left St. Louis for here on Monday and Tuesday last.

Money appears to be more plenty even than it was last week. Large lots were seeking employment to-day, on call at 5@6 ⅌ cent.; and in one case, $50,000 was offered at 4 ⅌ cent. on sixty days. The receipts at the Banks are now very large, and they are abundantly able to accommodate their dealers. It appears to be the impression among the Banks that there will be no further expansion of the aggregate loans, and that the contraction, if any, will be moderate, until the Specie line is reduced to $11,000,000 or $12,000,000.—(N. Y. Trib.

THE CORN TRADE OF 1854.—From the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom we extract the following returns concerning the Corn Trade of 1854:

	Wheat a Flour.		Grain, Meal, and Flour all kinds.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Russia, Northern Pts	252,243	21,042	634,404	109,556
Do. Southern Pts	818,488	46,000	1,016,463	459,805
Denmark & Duchies	294,928	252,304	947,116	876,029
Prussia	1,145,845	675,054	1,177,716	694,277
Hanoverian	223,014	339,745	305,011	420,189
Oth. parts Germany	155,411	155,556	253,073	250,160
Holland	33,032	33,511	170,102	250,265
France	341,444	205,374	114,242	224,327
Italian States	27,745	103,853	27,745	103,853
Turkish dominions not otherwise specified	227,143	119,501	655,106	147,000
Egypt	251,343	163,556	744,094	563,980
British N. America	359,908	502,908	643,577	84,767
United States	156,011	61,016	1,257,357	1,262,222
Other Countries	161,230	407,268	430,261	956,002
Total	6,233,820	4,473,085	10,173,155	7,909,544

Wheat—average price, 53s 3d—72s 5d.

From this table it appears that the total falling off in the importation of Wheat in 1854 as compared with 1853 was 761,265 qrs. and compared to the average of the five preceding years, 1849 to 1853 inclusive, was 1,627,000 qrs. The falling off in 1854 as compared with 1853, Russia appears for 190,000 qrs. and it might have been expected that some of the produce of Russia should have found its way hither from Prussia; France appears for 409,320 qrs. the Italian States for 119,808 qrs. Wallachia and Moldavia for 141,001 qrs. Egypt for 312,886 qrs. Denmark and the Duchies for 70,587 qrs. and British North America for 104,690 qrs.—(Mark Lane Express.

In Provisions, a large business was done. Sales of 1758 bbls Pork (including 1558 bbls Mess) at several lots (400, 400, 225, 100, 100, 100, 72 and 11,) at $18, 50 bbls M. O. at $19, and 160 bbls do. Mess at $18. Also, sales of 100 lbs Sugar-cured Hams at 10c. plus extra, 2293 lbs relaw washed canvassed Hams at 9¾c, 4 months interest added.

Sales of 1113 hhds Tobacco—2 at $5,25 and 85 do. 6s at $5 80 ($3,945, 41 at $5 60@5,25, 20 at $5 60@5 65, 1 at $5 637½, 35, 17 at $5 60@5 87, 35, 4 at $5 05@5 10, 3 at $5,00@5 05, and 6 at $5, $5 25, $5 00, $10, $10 25, and $10 50.—(Lons. Gaz.

Receipts at this point for Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, show 31,952 sks and 1030 bus Corn, 15,004 sks 338 bbls and 5082 bus Wheat, 2316 bbls Flour, and 10,858 sks Oats. Besides these, 10,959 sks Corn, 3504 sks Wheat, 500 bbls Flour, 500 sks Oats, went directly forward from the Illinois River (all belonging to our commercial statistics) with heavy amounts of bulk and other Meats.

Corn was hardly as stiff on Change, yesterday morning as noticed previously. Wheat, however, seemed to be firmly maintained—Spring commanding $1,70 to $1,75, fair red Fall $2,20 to $2,22, prime $2,25, and white $2,30 to $2,35. Flour also firm, quotably superfine $9,50, in lots of 50 bbls, and country $9,25. Oats 50@52c.

Beats tend steadily upwards. Mess Pork reached $18,75 two days ago; Prime Mess, deliverable above the Rapids, have already attained $18 and 19. Shoulders, Sides and Hams. Bacon ribbed Sides 7¾ to 8, the last for a lot with the back bone out; Shoulders 6¾ clear Sides 8 and plain Hams 8 to 8¾.

It is impossible to judge of the supplies yet held back.—The upper Mississippi is sending forward but a comparatively small amount of products. This may be owing to the high freights which have ruled, the last accounts from Galena, Dubuque, Davenport and Rock Island, however, are equal, as regards Wheat, and superior in Corn, Oats and Flour, to those of any other.—(St. Louis Republican, 18th.

CORN.—There has been considerable doing to-day in Corn, about 1250 bags fair to good fair Rio having been sold at 10¼@10¾cts. Sales also of 120 bags Rio at 10¾@11cts. Some good Corn sold at the latter figure was of very choice quality. There is a good demand for Coffee, both from the jobbing trade and for Western orders, and the market is firm at the quotations. We have heard of no sales of Laguayra Coffee for some days, but we continue to quote it at 11¾cts.—(Balt. Amer.

TOLEDO, April 19th.—Flour—on the advance. Worth $8 @8,50, by the quantity, $8,50@8,62 for Wood's brand bbls, and $9,50@10 ⅌ single bbl. Wheat—No Winter red in market. Spring retailing at $1,60, white $1,80@$1,85.—Corn—Shelled by the carge worth 56c, and 62@63 in the trade—worth 52@53.—(Blade.

We have received several additional communications on the affair of the Blanchard and Vanquisty Company and the action of the Board of their friends, which we withhold for the present, as we hear that steps are being taken in the Legislature to have the real condition of Blanchard Company. Whatever the result, we believe it may be taken for granted that the bondholders are about to take the matter in their own hands, and that, instead of trying to run the Road, they will endeavor to take the property out of the local hands in which it has been almost or recklessly mismanaged. The case has run exactly like one in England. We are not sure, however, that it properly belongs to New York to shrug its shoulders at the Erie Railroad and New York City Road continues in default under circumstances that seem to defy the legal remedy supposed to belong to creditors.—(N. Y. Tri.

The present condition of things in the street to-day was not essentially different from yesterday. Money easy, and the Stock market spiritless. The outside speculators are disposed to bear prices, and the more substantial orders in the Board are not such, at present, as to give them any counteracting support. The changes to-day were rather against an improvement.—(N. Y. Times.

Eastern Exchange remains firm at ¼@¾ premium.—New Orleans do. ¾@¾ premium. The money market is unchanged.

In the general markets there was not much business transacted to day. The falling off in the receipts of Flour strengthened the confidence of holders, and although buyers held back, a much firmer feeling prevailed. In Provisions there was a fair demand for Pork, and other articles of hog products did not move to any extent.

FLOUR.—The market remains stagnant, and we did not hear of a sale to-day. Holders are firm, in anticipation of a rise, and are not pressing their stock on the market; and it would be difficult to buy good brands for less than $10,50@10,75, while sales could not be made at these figures. Received during the last 24 hours, 918 bbls.—(Cin. Gazette, Saturday.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

NEW ORLEANS, by Midas—56 hhds sugar, R Dalzell & co; 45 do, J M'Dwitt; 74 do, 64 bbls molasses, sundry consignees.

BY BROWNSVILLE BOATS—25 sks rags, 75 bus oats, owners; 94 bxs glass, Berry & co.

WHEELING, by Forest City—14 sks wheat, Bryan & co; 15 sks wool, R Harbaugh & co; 66 bbls pork, 1 do ale, Bacon, cost; 10 do, 11 sks potatoes, owner.

WARREN, by Clara Fisher—15 bbls, R Bard; lot metal, J Painter & co; 112 bgs potatoes, owner.

CINCINNATI, by Buckeye State—200 bbls flour, Wallace & Gardiner; 50 do ham, 200 bbls pork, W M'Cutcheon & co; 57 hhds sugar, I Dickey & co; 40 bbls sugar, M'Kee, Moses & co; 50 do, J Floyd & co; 12 tbs lard, oil, J Dalzell; 41 sks oil meal, S Harbaugh & co; 9 rolls leather, Dalzell; 41 sks oil meal, S Harbaugh & co; 9 rolls leather, Hagsley & co; 10 bbls eggs, 4 tons hay, J & W Rea; 2 bbls lard, 4 sk sinews, 1 do furs, Lambert & Shipton; 100 bbls lard, 4 sk sinews, 2 bbls hams, 20 bcs do, 94 cts oil, 104 bbs flax, 56 bbls grease, 8 bbls tallow, cost; 200 sks corn, J Painter; 1 sks candles, 21 cases tobacco, cost; 200 sks corn, J Painter & co; 21 sks straw, owners; 21 bbls whiskey, 100 do flour, 24 do corn meal, 26 bgs do, 5 bbls lard oil, 4 tcs beef, 4 rolls leather, 8 sks rags, sundry consignees.

Flat Boat, French Creek—load potatoes, owner; 2500 bls hay, do.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—4 cars cattle, 3 do horses,