without an opportunity to prepare himself. You have made his wife a widow and his children orphans. You have deprived them of their earthly protector and they have now but to rely on Him who is the father of the fatherless and the protector of the widows. You have entailed on yourself a life of misery and remorse, and with no serious provocation you have brought an endless Future on yourself as long as you draw the breath of life."

The Court then sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of four years at hard labor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 8.—Before Recorder BARNARD.

This morning the following gentlemen were impanneled as the Grand Inquest for the June Term:

Philetus H. Holt, foreman; Peter J. Bogart, Walton Cutting, Amos R. Eno, Robert Gracie, Francis Goodhue, Isaac Hastings, Wm. H. Haight, Gibbons L. Kelly, George R. Lockwood, Chas. Mayer, Barret L. Solomon, Elliott Walker, Samuel S. Constant, Hetter Franklin, Preston H. Hodges, Henry Lewis, William Fahen, Peter F. Randolph, John H. Redfield, David Ramsey, Daniel H. Tompkins, Martin L. Bryant.

The customary oath having been administered, the Recorder delivered the following interesting and important charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are here, in conformity to law, to perform a high and important duty. Under the solemn obligation of an oath, you are to hear all complaints of a criminal nature that may properly be brought before you. The duties of Grand Jurors are both arduous and responsible. Being selected to act on behalf the public, they commence the chief steps toward bringing offenders to justice; but while so doing, they, in the proper performance of their duties, should carefully protect the rights of their fellow-citizens, and guard against oppression or injustice, however specious. A Grand Jury is necessarily inquisitorial in its character. The complainants with their witnesses only appear before them. A body of men, however, selected with the care that Grand Juries are, possessed of integrity, impartiality and intelligence, can, in almost every instance, prevent themselves from being made the instrument of malice and false accusations. The evidence necessary to warrant the ordering a bill should be of such a character as would, unexplained or uncontradicted, justify you, sitting as petit jurors, in finding a verdict of guilty. Innocence, and not guilt, should always be presumed, and you should be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the charges preferred before placing the defendant on his trial, and not content yourselves with probabilities or possibilities. The older we grow as a community, the greater is the necessity that the shield of character be not too hastily or lightly tarnished. The very nature of an indictment is that a person is accused of crime, and among very many it is looked upon in the same light as a conviction. The police returns for the last two months show the gratifying fact that crime has not increased, although the arrests may be more in number; yet many of them have been illegally made, and on very insufficient grounds. This evil might be checked, if officers would, in every case of misdemeanor (except where the party is caught in the act), proceed only with the authority of a warrant. The object of making arrests is not to give evidence to the community of vigilance, but protection against violations of law. Justice is brought into contempt, and the rights of a citizen unlawfully trampled upon, if any one invested with a temporary authority can, on his own volition, arrest whomever and wherever he pleases.

To insure a proper administration of justice, and the enforcement of law, both civil and criminal, it is imperatively necessary to have honest, respectable, impartial and intelligent jurors. It has become of late years almost impossible to obtain such men. Large numbers of citizens who ought to be held liable to jury duty, avail themselves of the privilege which the law affords, to become members of military or fire companies, who never perform any active duties, but regularly pay the small annual fine of non-attendance, and at the same time employ this subterfuge to secure exemption from jury services. Others who would be honored refuse to attend, managing to obtain excuses upon trivial and insufficient grounds, and habitually resort to unworthy expedients to avoid the inconvenience of a known public duty. Yet these are the men who excite public distrust of our courts of justice, and continually declaim against judges, jurors and other officers of the law as dishonest and incompetent, thus creating general want of confidence in their integrity, efficiency and capability. In some parts of the Union this evil has grown to such an appalling magnitude that citizens occupying the highest social position, finding that the law of the land was ineffective to redress injustice and punish crime, that juries would fail to convict upon the plainest evidence of guilt, and Judges would evade the enforcement of the law, and that other officers were remiss in the discharge of their duties, if not in actual collusion with the criminals themselves, have taken matters into their own hands and employed summary violence to restrain refractory and lawless characters, setting themselves an example of disobedience to those very statutes which they are punishing others for disregarding. There never could arise any necessity for such a high-handed course, if the laws were constituted assertors of the peace and dignity of the State did not suffer lawlessness to grow rampant by their continual evasion of a plain though disagreeable duty. If they would readily and cheerfully undertake to bear their appropriate share of the labor, not compelling courts of justice to take up with the material which is left for them, after being thus thoroughly sifted, by the various processes to which allusion has been made, of the elements of fidelity and intelligence which are so necessary, the supposed corruption of Judges and other magistrates would not be so easily discovered. Honest and accountable jurymen can at almost any time check and often correct the tendency of a court to dishonorable practices. To render a court of justice as perfect as possible, all its auxiliary officers should be actuated solely with a regard to the public good. The welfare of the State often requires citizens to yield their time, labor and convenience for the benefit of the whole community. Upon the faithful and cheerful performance of this requirement depends ultimately the safety of the commonwealth. Society has the right to exact these services as an equivalent for the protection which it affords; and every good citizen will acknowledge and render the obligation.

It has been connected with my duties, and I have watched with much interest, and, so far as possible, in a spirit removed from all partisan feelings, as befits the office I hold, the operation of our Police system. In all great cities the peace and good order of society and the protection of life and property depend on the efficiency of the force intended for these purposes, and I call your attention to the subject, as on your calm and deliberate judgment public opinion will mold itself until it assumes the shape of legislation. I entertain the conviction that you will concur with me in this, that experience here, as in all other countries, tends rapidly to establish the fact that the vicious and disorderly population of large cities can only be controlled by intrusting the Police power to one hand, and that the chief executive officer of it, thus rendering him directly responsible to the people for the prompt arrest of violators of law, the faithful performance of their duties by subordinates, and the full and adequate protection of the citizen. Different branches of the same government, each under a different head and responsible to various officers, must necessarily conflict with each other and be wanting in that concert and harmony of operation so essential to the well-being of the community. It is thus that we see the reforms attempted to be carried out by one officer or in one department thwarted by another, and confusion and irregularity engendered, and the violators of public peace and the infringers on private rights emboldened to fresh aggressions and greater wrongs by the impunity they have too long enjoyed. A single body, with its clearly defined and appropriate duties, accountable to and under the immediate supervision of one chief, insures the advantage of regularity, promptness and efficiency of action, while a protective force accountable to the control of an independent supervisory power, and the command of irresponsible officers, produces insubordination, neglect of duties, and jealousy of each other, by no means calculated to advance the interests of any community, and least of all one like ours, where the wealth and commerce of both hemispheres center, and whither the energy and enterprise of the whole of this country are directed. It is for you, gentlemen, if you deem it proper, to say whether our police force is organized in such a way as to satisfy the just and reasonable demands of the public.

There is a practice existing on the part of some of our magistrates which in its tendency seems to aggravate rather than lessen the crime of certain kinds. I allude to the settlement of cases of swindling, where, on arrest, the criminal gives back the money or property, and is then permitted to go at large, and thus renew his system of robbery. He is thus almost licensed to act as a common swindler. When it is considered that not more than one case in fifty is ever brought to the knowledge of the authorities, the evils of this pardoning policy will be readily perceived. The exposure, shame and imagined disgrace that the victim fears compel him to bear his loss in silence. The excuse given for this line of conduct is that the parties defrauded most generally live abroad, and are only temporarily in the city, and cannot afford to lose the time and bear the expense necessarily awaiting the trial; but, in my judgment, the interests of the community are paramount to those of an individual, and legal measures should be taken to compel their attendance until such time as the offender can be made to answer for his rascality.

The mercantile community of late years have been swindled to a very great extent by the fraudulent disposal of money, goods and things in action. The debtors manage to obtain possession of large amounts of goods under false pretences, with fraudulent intentions, and soon after ward dispose of the same, by either confessing judgments, an extensible sale, or to assignees, making large preferences to some friend whose name is used for the purpose of consummating the fraud, and holding the property or the proceeds thereof for the debtor's benefit. These transactions strike directly at the source of the credit system, and create a general feeling of distrust in commercial ranks, thereby injuring the honest traders, by compelling them to bear an unjust suspicion of dishonesty. This has been continued so long with impunity, that the strong arm of the law is imperatively demanded to check the evil. The representations that are made to obtain the property or goods, although false and calculated to deceive, yet are so managed as not to subject the party to a criminal prosecution; and it is only when they subsequently make a fraudulent disposal of the same that they render themselves liable to the action of a Grand Jury. Some cases of this nature are to be brought before you, on which you will take such action as the circumstances may justify.

The whole body of our criminal law in regard to sentences needs revision. In some cases the punishment is entirely inadequate to visit on the offender his just deserts, while in others it is merelinesty severe. For instance, the crime of burglary in the third degree—a very common offense—is at the utmost punished by five years in the State Prison, while a highway robbery is ten years at the lowest. The most of the burglaries are committed by hardened offenders, while a large number of the recent highway robberies were perpetrated by mere boys, and the instances it was their first offence, yet the law leaves the Judge no alternative except the imposition of this severe sentence. Cases are of daily occurrence in this Court where a sentence far lower and far higher than the law prescribe should be inflicted, guided in each case by the mitigating or aggravating circumstances that may be brought forward. To one not acquainted with the laws bearing on this subject, it undoubtedly otherwise appears that there is a very great want of judgment, uniteness for the position, or an evil motive on the part of the Court; whereas, they only follow the imperative landmarks laid down by the criminal law. Under the law, as it now stands, the assaulting a person, and by force and violence taking from his possession property, although to be only of the value of a few coppers, is ten years in the State Prison as the minimum, while the larceny of thousands of dollars is only five years in the same place as the maximum.

It is our intention to open both branches of this Court so soon as we shall be provided with the proper accommodation, experience having demonstrated that prompt, certain and summary justice is more effectual in repressing crime and averting tumults than conviction attended with great delay. I am required by the statute to particularly call your attention to five subjects, which are:

First. The Election law—The attempting by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means, to influence an elector in giving or withholding his vote.

Second. The Usury law—The taking of a greater rate of interest for the loan or in forbearance of money, goods or things in action, than seven per cent per year upon one hundred dollars, or at the rate of a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter period.

Third. The Lottery law—No person can open, set or foot or assay on any lottery in this State, or sell or dispose in this State of any ticket of any lottery to be drawn elsewhere.

Fourth. The Extortion law—The taking of any fees by any officer, greater than is by law allowed for any service.

Fifth. The Liquor law—That "no inn, tavern or hotel-keeper shall sell or give away any intoxicating wines or liquors on Sunday, or upon any day upon which an election shall be held, or within a quarter of a mile from the place where such election shall be held," &c. It has been decided that the words "inn, &c." refer only to those persons who have taken out licenses, pursuant to the provisions of the act. Within a short period a construction will be given to this section; until which event you are not to find any indictments under it.

A violation of any of the above statutes is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Not more than twenty nor less than sixteen shall be sworn on the Grand Jury. It takes twelve of your number to find a bill, and the like number to reconsider one when found. One of your number, to be appointed by yourselves, will act as clerk, and keep minutes of your proceedings, which when so directed by you can be delivered to the District-Attorney. Any legal advice you may require, you can obtain from the District-Attorney. He will, also, attend before you, whenever required, for the purpose of examining witnesses. He is allowed at all times to appear before you, on his request, for the purpose of giving information relative to any matter cognizable before you. But no person whomever is permitted to be present during the expression of your opinions, or the giving of your votes upon any matter before you. Any disclosure by any of you of the fact of an indictment having been found against any person for a felony not in actual confinement, or until he shall have been arrested thereon, is a misdemeanor, for which the person so disclosing can be punished by fine and imprisonment. You can set your own hours for meeting and adjourning; but I would suggest that you employ the same hours as those used by the Court. Your foreman can administer oaths to witnesses; he can also excuse any of your number. You can originate all complaint for felonies, as well as misdemeanors, but unless it is an important case, or one calling for great dispatch, it would be advisable to send them before an Examining Magistrate. As the District-Attorney is the law officer of the Court, as well as your legal guide, and as such held responsible for taking the necessary means to bring cases before you, I would suggest that you employ your time and attention only with such business as he shall deem it advisable to produce for your investigation.

With these observations, gentlemen, you will proceed with the discharge of your duties.

After the Jury had retired to their rooms, Edward Tilly was placed on trial for defrauding a Florida gentleman named Daniels out of $90 and a watch and cash, worth $150, by means of the racket game. The Jury could not agree and were discharged.

James Anderson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Brady was tried for receiving stolen lead pipe from two boys, and acquitted from insufficient testimony. The Court then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 45, 23, 24, 53, 75, 52, 15, 16, 19, 20.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Cancelled case.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—ISSUES OF LAW AND FACT.—Nos. 49, 50, 52 to 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 58, 427, 481, 518, 87, 986, 1059, 1111, 1314, 874, 822.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1202, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1236, 1274, 579, 916, 402, 275, 968, 459. Part II.—Nos. 87, 1031, 1162, 1295 to 1304, 361, 503.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JUNE 8, 1858.—No 421—Morfield agt. Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County. Argued Mr. A. J. Willard for appellant; Mr. John O. Moff for respondent.

No. 10—Thompson agt. Bullock. Argued Mr. A. Thompson for appellant; Mr. G. Dean for respondent.

No. 66—Kennedan agt. New-York Bowery Insurance Company. Argued Mr. A. Thompson for appellant; Mr. D. Lord for respondent.

No. 33—Reserved for June 11.

Calendar for June 9—Nos. 11, 22, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 35, 7, 36, 37, 39, 40.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

The Sunday Schools of Hoboken, connected with the different churches, will hold their Anniversary to-day (Wednesday). The Schools will meet in their respective Churches, at 1 o'clock, form in procession opposite the Methodist Church in Garden street, march through the principal streets to the Baptist Church. Exercises will commence in the Baptist Church at 2½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Mr. Wakeley, Chauncey Schaffer, R. G. Pardee and Lucius Hart. Singing by the children, under the charge of Lucius Hart. Councillor Willson, Acting Mayor of Hoboken, will act as the Marshal of the day. After the exercises in the church are over, the children will return to their school rooms and partake of the good things nicely waiting for them. The census just taken shows 1,450 children in Hoboken, between the ages of 5 and 18. We hope our young friends will have a pleasant time to-day.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday afternoon Officers Ayres, Chase and O'Donnell arrested two well-dressed, genteel-appearing fellows, for felonious entering the house of Mr. Bailey, in Warren street, near Grand. The family were out at the time, and some of the neighbors, seeing the fellows go up and unlock the door and enter, gave information to the police. Upon the entry of the officers the thieves escaped by the back way, but after a desperate chase were taken into custody. One of them had fourteen skeleton and night keys, capable of opening any ordinary lock. The prisoners were taken before Recorder Bedford, who committed them for trial. They gave their names as James Hendricks, No. 35 Grand street, New-York, and Wm. Martin, Edgar street, Williamsburgh.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN FLUSHING.—The Wright farm, situated near the Railroad depot, in the Village of Flushing, comprising 35 acres, was sold last week for $35,000. Edward L. Lynch, esq., of Newtown, was the purchaser.

MARRIED.

CLOUGH—STRONG—In Milford, Conn., on Thursday evening, June 3, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. James D. Carder, Mr. Henry H. Clough of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Caroline M., granddaughter of Wm. Strong, esq., of the former place.

COULMAN—MADDEN—On Friday evening, June 4, by the Rev. C. Mallory, Mr. Charles Coulman to Maria J. Madden, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

DOREMUS—SURDAM—On Monday, June 7, at Bergen, N. J., by the Rev. J. J. Smith of Williamsburgh, Samuel Doremus of Brooklyn, to Miss Malvale Surdam of Salem, N. J.

EDSON—CLARKE—At Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, June 8, by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Fanny E., daughter of Gen. N. S. Clarke, U.S.A., to Lieut. J. H. Edson, U.S.A.

GODFREY—ADOLPHUS—At No. 8 Carroll place, the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, June 2, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Mr. William A. Godfrey to Sophia, third daughter of Aaron Adolphus, esq., all of this city.

HUTTON—ROSS—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, June 2, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, J. R. Hutton of Chambersburgh, Penn., to Miss Louisa Ross, only daughter of the late C. J. Ross of Seaford, Del.

MORRISON—ROGERS—In Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, June 8, by the Rev. N. S. Harris, William Morrison, esq., of New-York, to Miss Sarah Rogers of Hoboken.

MATTHIESSEN—GIGNOUX—At St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, June 7, by his Grace the Most Reverend the Archbishop of New-York, Mr. Matthias Matthiessen to Miss Elise Gignoux, both of Clifton, Staten Island.

PULLIS—WINTERS—At Paramus, N. J., on Thursday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Devoe of Saddle River, Mr. David P. Pullis of New-York, to Catharine, daughter of William Winters, esq.

RANDAL—BASSETT—At New-London, Conn., on Thursday, June 3, by the Rev. Dr. Hallam, Lieut. Horace Randal, United States Army, to Julia S., youngest daughter of Capt. Abner Bassett.

SPENCER—DENISON—At Stillwater, N. Y., on Monday, June 7, by the Rev. Mr. Fulton, Lucius F. Spencer of Brooklyn, Long Island, to Miss Caroline, daughter of William Denison of the former place.

VON SENDEN—JEFFREYS—On Monday, June 7, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Henry Von Senden to Mary Jennette Jeffreys, eldest daughter of Wm. Jeffreys, all of this city.

DIED.

BROOKS—On Sunday evening, June 6, of consumption, Mr. Charles Brooks, printer, in the 42d year of his age. The deceased, for the last seven years, has been engaged in the office of The New-York Herald. He was generally known by the printers of this city, and universally esteemed and respected for the uprightness of his character and the gentle unobtrusiveness of his manners.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 163 Twelfth street, South Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, where his relatives and friends, and printers generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

BLOOD—At West Windsor, Vt., on Friday, May 28, of heart disease, Sullivan Blood aged 33 years.

CLARK—At Sidney Plains, on Saturday, May 8, Mrs. Mary Clark, aged 82 years, and May 24, Ezra Clark, aged 79 years. They had lived together over half a century, and are nearly the last of the early settlers of that town.

DEMAREST—In this city, on Monday, June 7, of consumption, at his residence, No. 24 Bedford street, Peter N. Demarest, aged 57 years.

HARRINGTON—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 7, Helena, daughter of Frederick and Hannah T. Harrington, aged 3 months and 26 days.

HAGGENS—In New-Orleans, on Monday, May 24, Mr. Henry Haggens, formerly of Boston, Mass.

HOUSMAN—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, June 6, Mrs. Mary Housman, wife of Abraham Housman, in the 73d year of her age.

KELLY—At No. 254 Tenth street, on Sunday evening, June 6, of consumption, John Kelly, aged 66 years, a native of Galway, Ireland.

LANIGAN—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon June 7, John Lanigan, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, in the 25th year of his age.

MORRELL—At Manhasset, Long Island, on Monday afternoon, June 7, Richard Morrell of Jersey City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Manhasset, Long Island. Carriages will wait from the ferry at Jersey City at 9 o'clock a. m.

NABIE—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 7, Joan Baldwin Nabie, aged 1 year, 9 months and 8 days, youngest daughter of Frederick and Salina Nabie.

MURRAY—At No. 58 Chrystie street, on Monday, June 7, Mary Ann, infant daughter of William Murray, aged 9 months and 15 days.

NEWMAN—At No. 64 Fourth street, on Monday, June 7, of consumption, Miss Eliza Newman in the 26th year of her age.

OLIVER—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 6, after a short illness, Walter Oliver, in the 26th year of his age.

PURKERES—At the corner of Twelfth street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, June 7, after a short but severe illness, Lydia, the beloved wife of Wm. Purkeres, aged 30 years, 6 months and 12 days.

REILLY—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, June 6, Mary Reilly, wife of Patrick Reilly, aged 45 years.

UNDERHILL—At Dodge's Ferry, of neuralgia, Elias Underhill, aged 39 years, son of Brooklyn, Long Island.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 11 a. m. on the 10th inst., from Friends' meeting-house, Purdeans, Westchester County, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plains Depot, to meet the 9½ a. m. train of the Harlem Road from New-York city.

VALENTINE—At Yonkers, on Monday, June 7, Abraham Valentine, in the 85th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in the Town of Yonkers, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. Conveyances will be in waiting at Williamsbridge to meet the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

WATSON—At No. 178 West Sixteenth street, on Monday, June 7, Sarah Watson, wife of Meredith Watson, aged 61 years.

YORKO—At No. 112 Greenwich avenue, on Sunday evening, June 6, Mary Yorke, aged 11 years, 6 months and 27 days, daughter of Joseph Yorke.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 8.

2,000 Indiana State 2d	60	100 Hudson River R. R.	90 27
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	86	200 do	90 27
5,000 Virginia 6s	93½	100 do	90 27
11,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	45 do	opg 27½
6,000 Louisiana State 6s	92½	50 Second Av. Railroad	45
1,000 do	93	20 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	6½
3,000 do	93½	100 do	6½
5,000 California State 7s	86	250 do	6½
1,000 do	85½	18 Harlem Railroad	11
7,000 O. State 6s, '86, ex div.	104	100 do	11½
4,000 Erie R. Cv. Bds., '71, 3%	37½	50 Reading Railroad	c 45½
1,000 Hud. Riv. RR. 1st Mt.	102	150 do	45
7,000 do. 3d Mt.	66½	100 do	c 42½
2,000 Mich. Cen. R.R. 8 ⅌ ct.		10 Mich. So. & N. In. RR.	21½
S. F. Conv. Bds	94	150 do	21½
8,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	31½	50 do	s30 21½
5,000 do	31½	25 do	b30 21½
2,000 do	31½	75 Mich. S. & N. In. Pf. Sh.	45
3,000 Lake E. & W. 1st Mt.	64½	50 do	b30 45½
1,000 Pan. R. R. Bds. 1st Iss.	106	75 do	b30 45½
25 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	74½	50 do	b15 45½
40 do	75	50 do	s10 45½
10 do	74½	100 do	s3 45½
100 do	b30 75	100 do	42
12 Bank of New-York	107½	175 Gal. and Chic. R. R.	85
25 Bank of N. Y. State	100½	50 do	b60 85½
10 Bank of Commerce	106½	50 do	s30 85
6 Park Bank	102	200 Cleve. and Toledo RR.	35
5 Am. Exchange Bank	107½	100 do	b30 35
750 N. Y. Central R. R.	83½	100 do	b30 34½
40 do	84½	100 do	34½
160 do	b60 85	40 do	s30 34½
100 do	s60 82½	5 Chic. and Rock I. RR.	73
100 do	c 82	350 do	opg 72½
10 do	b w 83	100 do	b30 72½
150 Erie Railroad	17	100 do	b60 72½
225 do	17½	100 do	opg 72½
20 do	17½	50 do	s30 74½
100 do	b30 17½	10 do	s10 72½
100 do	s60 17	125 Pa. Coal Company	75
100 do	s3 17½	110 Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	109½

SECOND BOARD.

1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	10 Hudson River R. R.	27½
3,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	31½	150 do	opg 27½
50 Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	74½	5 do	27½
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	82½	79 Reading Railroad	42
375 do	82½	50 La Crosse & Mil. R.R.	6½
100 do	s10 82½	150 Mich. So. & N. I. Pref. Stk.	42½
150 Erie Railroad	17	50 do	s30 42½
50 do	s3 16½	100 Galena & Chic. R.R.	b60 85½
100 do	b60 17	50 do	s15 85
100 do	16½	225 do	s15 85
100 Mich. So. & N. In. R. R.	b60 21½	60 Clev. & Toledo R R.	34½
50 do	21½	50 do	s30 34
100 do	21½	300 do	34
50 do	s60 21½	50 Chic. & Rock I. RR.	opg 72½
50 do	b50 21½	50 do	s10 72½
50 do	s10 21		
24 do	21		

SALES BY AUCTION.

4,000 T. Waterloo 8 ⅌ ct. bds	35	40 Marine Bank	89½
2,000 Harlem 3d mtg bds	55	20 St. Marks' Fire Ins. Co.	116½
1,950 Atlantic Mu. Ins. sep. '58	78½	10 American Express Co.	97
15 Metropolitan Bank	103½	25 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	6½
40 American Ex. Bank	102½		

TUESDAY, June 8—P. M.

Notwithstanding a slight increase in the business for two or three of the leading speculative stocks, and a small advance over yesterday's quotations, there was no sustained inquiry; and, after the first spasm of improvement, the market became tame and spiritless. Transactions were fairly distributed among the prominent share securities, but the advances were confined to New-York Central, Erie, Michigan Southern and Harlem. Galena, which was one of the firmest stocks on the list yesterday, lost its strength, and was heavy at 85½ and pressed for sale freely on sellers' options. The Managers expect to pay a dividend in August, and the prospects, so far as we can learn, are favorable to such an expectation. Street reports to the contrary are mere assumptions. Rock Island and Toledo both fell off ½ ⅌ cent, and were quite dull at the last call. Pacific Mail Steamship Company declined a fraction from yesterday's price, but was tolerably steady, and Pennsylvania Coal Company was well sustained. Hudson River advanced a fraction, but had no animation. Reading held firmly at 43 but Delaware fell off to 100, and at the close 99 was the best bid. Sales Second-avenue Road were made at 85, and afterward 86 was bid, with no stock on the market below 90. The Bond transactions were mostly at the First Board, and to a fair extent. State Stocks brought full prices, and were not freely offered. In Railway Bonds the movements were irregular, but generally at some decline from previous quotations. Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent Sinking Funds, sold at 94½, a fall of 2½ ⅌ cent as compared with the last registered sales. Erie Bonds of '71 were also sold at a decline of 3 ⅌ cent, and the Third Mortgage issue was offered at 69, without finding purchasers. La Crosse Land Grants, which have more speculative life than most of the Bonds on the list, were in better demand and advanced to 31½. At the Second Board the market was particularly flat, and lower for nearly every stock on the list. New-York Central, Toledo, Rock Island, Michigan Southern and Galena declined ½ ⅌ cent each, and Erie ¼. After the adjournment quotations were still lower, with but very limited transactions. No particular reason is given for the decline in stocks to-day, and perhaps no better cause than the hot weather can be alleged, for its effects seem to be somewhat wilting. The closing prices were for Erie 16½@⅞; Reading, 42@¼; Michigan Southern, 21@¼; Preferred do., 42½; New-York Central, 82½@¾; Hudson River, 27¼; Rock Island, 72; Galena, 85; Missouri 6s, 84½; Toledo, 34; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 25½; Cumberland, 20; Delaware and Hudson, 99@100, &c.

The Foreign Bill market continues to decline, and some of the drawers have reduced their rate for Sterling to 9¼ ⅌ cent. The top asking price is 9¼ ⅌ cent. Government bills have been sold at 8½@9 ⅌ cent, and some commercial signatures as low as 7½@7¾ ⅌ cent. The supply is good, and the business for the steamer has been quite moderate. There have, however, been one or two large private transactions, one of £40,000. Francs are 5.16¼@5.13¾.

Freights are heavy and nominal. To Liverpool, the engagements are 2,500 bbls Flour at 1s. 6d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 8½d.; 750 bales Cotton at 3-32d. @3-16d. for square bales, and 40 bales Sea Island at ½d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 3d.; 100 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d.; 300 boxes Cheese at 20s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 250 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. To London, 850 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.; 146 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 17 tuns Heavy Weight at 17s. 6d. To Antwerp, 5,000 heavy Pipe-Staves at $15. To Glasgow, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. A vessel from Georgetown, S. C., to Glasgow, with Rosin, on private terms. A brig of 300 tuns to Windward Islands, at 50c. ⅌ bbl. A schooner of 150 tuns to Battle Harbor with Flour at 50c. The ship Rambler to San Francisco for $21,000. The bark Lamplighter to Trieste and other Mediterranean ports and back on private terms. A brig of 234 tuns from Pensacola to New-York with Flooring-Boards at $7 50 ⅌ M. Schooner from here to Halifax with 1,500 bbls. Flour at 30c. A brig from Elizabethport to Aspinwall at $5 for Coal; another from same place to Port Ewen with Coal at $5 50.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $65,249 05—$40,000 from Customs; Payments, $97,952 58; Balance, $5,018,452 40.

S. Draper's daily auction sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The property known as "Mozart Hall," No. 663 Broadway, extending through to Mercer street, comprising the building and six lots, was sold by auction to-day at the Merchants' Exchange for $100,000.

The land sales and traffic of the Illinois Central Railroad for May, 1858, are:

LAND DEPARTMENT:

	Acres.	Price.
Construction lands sold	4,219.03	$38,564 13
Interest fund lands sold	36.00	1,326 20
Free fund lands sold	860.64	13,001 52
Total sales during the month	5,129.67	$72,890 50
To which add town lot sales		2,384 46
Total of all		$75,232 05
Sold since January 1, 1858	26,622.28	$377,352 05
Sold previously	1,202,933.78	15,311,440 41
	1,229,556.16	$15,688,792 45
Construction bds. canceled in May, '58	—$27,000	
Construction bonds canceled previously	632,000—	$659,000
Free land bonds canceled in May, '58	10,000	
Free land bonds canceled previously	73,000—	83,000
		$742,000

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT:

Receipts from passengers	$65,440 29
Receipts from freight	77,542 77
Receipts from mails	4,686 90
Receipts from rent of road	4,564 03
Receipts from other sources	2,776 26
Total receipts in the month of May, 1858	$155,010 29
Total receipts in the month of May, 1857	292,234 42
Total receipts since January 1, 1858	$727,429 99
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1857	659,714 71

We annex a comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of specie, from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the Week	$1,475,625	$838,102	$1,336,152
Total for five months	31,198,827	32,021,925	24,757,680
Since Jan. 1	$32,674,515	$32,696,027	$26,093,832

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Cumberland Coal Company: R. P. Getty, S. J. Tilden, David Palmer, E. H. Miller, Benjamin Nathan, Allen Campbell of the Harlem Road; W. H. McVickar, David Groesbeck, John Riley, J. C. Henderson, N. Marsh of the Erie Road; Charles Gould, J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore. None of these names were on the ticket elected at the previous annual election, excepting that of J. Riley. Mr. R. P. Getty was elected President, vice Mr. Mehaffy, omitted. A resolution has been adopted allowing any stockholder to make his stock "preferred," notwithstanding the stipulated time for doing so has expired.

The following gentlemen were elected by the shareholders of the Salem Coal and Manufacturing Company for the offices designated: Geo. Ezeol Sellers, President; Thomas Corwin, D. F. Goodnue, I. D. Webster, Wm B. Ogden, Frederick C. Havemeyer, O. D. Ashley, S. I. Tilden, E. Hutchings, Directors.

It is reported that the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company will purchase the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, at the public sale this month. The road is about 100 miles long, through a fine country, and in direct line with the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.

Statement of the condition of the banks in the principal cities of the United States, May 1, 1858:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
New-York	$111,868,456	$35,064,212	$7,431,814	$98,438,506
Boston	51,489,700	9,248,000	5,903,000	21,257,900
Philadelphia	22,243,824	7,027,712	2,329,617	16,589,713
New-Orleans	15,933,046	10,882,433	7,945,334	16,681,503
Pittsburgh	5,784,492	1,192,216	1,260,551	1,304,549
Total	$207,329,518	$63,419,594	$24,970,216	$153,472,261

Statement of the condition of the banks in the principal cities of the United States, June 1, 1858:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
New-York	$116,650,943	$31,496,144	$7,252,616	$99,351,801
Boston	53,469,000	9,129,000	5,903,000	20,846,900
Philadelphia	25,103,418	7,103,756	2,438,527	15,726,640
New-Orleans*	13,772,173	10,934,638	7,854,840	16,358,630
Pittsburgh	5,843,108	1,212,179	1,334,146	1,467,344
Total	$212,838,642	$59,255,517	$24,941,129	$153,751,019

*May 22.

The statements of the Philadelphia Banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:

	May 31.	June 7.	
Capital	$11,310,825	$11,317,600	Inc. $6,255
Loans	23,103,418	23,542,750	Inc. 439,332
Specie	7,031,754	6,885,202	Dec. 46,548
Due from other Banks	1,466,834	1,427,466	Dec. 39,368
Due to other Banks	3,090,819	3,320,477	Inc. 166,568
Deposits	15,726,640	15,776,251	Inc. 49,611
Circulation	2,436,527	2,406,368	Dec. 30,159

In a suit brought by the City of Newark against the New-Jersey Railroad for payment of an assessment for widening a street, the right of the city to assess the real estate of the Company has been sustained, but propriety of assessing the franchises denied.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

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