THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 6714. MORNING EDITION—SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

HARD TIMES.

A MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be held this evening at 7½ P. M., at the School House, 70 Elm street. Punctual attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.
HENRY H. HOWARD, President.
LIONEL JACOBS, Secretary.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

MASS DEMONSTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED WORKmen in Washington Parade ground on Monday next, at 3 P. M.—A conference, composed of delegates from several organizations of workmen, for the purpose of devising measures of relief, have approved of the propositions approved by the Hope Chapel meeting, and invite you to join in a grand union meeting to be held on Monday next.
E. NATHAN BAILEY, Ch'm. Hope Chapel meeting.
Halriah Smith, G. W. Wright, David Marsh, C. Ludwig Richter, Vice Presidents.
Benj. Price, Antoine Reckel, Secretaries.
IRA B. DAVIS, Ch'm Conference Com.
J. M. Henry, C. L. Richter, Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—THE STORE house of the Association will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, at 44 and 46 Duane street, near Centre. Donations in money, clothing or provisions will be received at the store house, or by the Treasurer, 88 Elm street.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Chairman.
LIONEL JACOBS, Secretary.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—TREASURER'S Report.
The Treasurer of the above Association hereby acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations in aid of the poor of the Sixth ward:—

James Lynch	$100	James B. Taylor	$30
Phillip Lyons	50	Matthew T. Brennan	25
Henry H. Howard	25	K. Helke	10
Lionel Jacobs	25	Wm. Sinclair, Jr.	10
William J. Sinclair	25	Wm. Carroll	10
Owen W. Brennan	25	Patrick Garrick	10
Andrew Nesbitt	25	Patrick McLaughlin	10
John Clancy	25	Henry McGaddin	5
George Pearson	10	James Lard	10
William Sinclair	25	Edward Sherlock	10
James Boyd	25	Chas. McManus	20
Edward Rowe	25	James Martin	25
Mathew Murray	20	Preston H. Hodges	25
John Flannery, M. D.	25	Moses Lyon	10
Joseph Dowling	25	Thomas Gilmartin	10
M. C. Donohue	25	Wood, Tomlinson & Co.	10
James McGowan	10	C. T. Fisher	5
A. Dougherty	5	Patrick Geraghty	25
Daniel Sweeney	25	Walter Roche	5
D. Appleton & Co.	25	R. McFeely	5
Michael McLoughlin	25	Robert Irwin	20
A. Jacobs	10	Richard Barry	10
Three little girls	5	William Clark	5
Wm. McKinley	5	Robert Irwin	5
P. Koopman	5	John Hickson	5
Henry O'Keefe	5	William Garland	25
Andrew Mensler	10	George Harrison	5
George Worden	25	Joseph Cornell	5
Henry Hughes	25	John Pettigrew	5
F. G. Reynolds	5	James O. Reiley	5
J. Gottsberger	5	Thos. E. Smith	5
John W. Warth	10	Brown & Masters	5
G. Patten	5	Wm. Stewart	10
Mrs. Horton	10	Abram Goodman	10
Miss E. Stanton	25	James Kanne	10
Thomas Suffern	25	James M. Sweeney	20
James Malone	10	William Shaw	10
School teachers in School 24, Elm street			33
Various persons in sums less than $5			79

—Amounting, in all, as subscribed in cash, to $1,164 10.
The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges, through the hands of James Reed, Esq., and Alderman Henry H. Howard, a donation of flour, and a portion of the best provisions, from the butchers and dealers in Washington market, to whom the Association tender their heartfelt thanks.
The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—
From Hugh McKenna, one hogshead fish.
From Merriss & Cumming, five chests tea.
From Henry McGaddin, one barrel.
From H. J. Gracey, 100 loaves bread.
From H. B. Wood, one bushel potatoes.
From Robert Irwin 75 pair shoes.
From Thomas Clark, 50 loaves bread.
The Association during the past four days has relieved the large number of 2,626 persons in actual want.
Donations in money, clothing or provision, will be thankfully received at the storehouse, 44 and 46 Duane street, or by the Treasurer, 88 Elm street, which will be duly acknowledged.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

MUSICAL.

BANJO—BANJO—THE BANJO TAUGHT IN TWELVE lessons; yes, sir, in twelve lessons you can learn the banjo, and it will only cost you $5. Call on me and I will teach you. WM. ROBERTSON, No. 4 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.

CASH MUSIC STORE—MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—WM. HALL & SON, 239 Broadway, (opposite the Park), have in addition to their great reduction already made on their non-copy right music, decided to make important reductions on their copy rights, which consist of all the principal works of the favorite and celebrated composers, Wm. Vincent Wallace, Geo. F. Root, J. A. Fowler, Francis H Brown, Wm. Dressler, &c., &c. A large majority of the music publishers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, having combined against us in order to prevent the public from receiving the benefit of our great reduction, have refused to supply our orders for their music, and refused to buy any of our publications, or to sell to any person who will sell at the reduced prices. For a short time our stock may be incomplete, but we will at once proceed to re-publish all the non-copy right pieces in their catalogues at the reduced prices, and we have no doubt but we will soon find those who will be willing to supply all our wants. Our object is to sell music to the public at the lowest prices, consistent with a remunerative profit to the publisher and dealer, to obtain which we will neither submit to nor countenance any combination whatsoever. A corrected edition of our new catalogue, at the reduced prices, is now in press, and will soon be forwarded to any part of the United States free of charge. Dealers, seminaries and teachers supplied on the lowest terms.

CASH MUSIC STORE—MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—HORACE WATERS, music publisher and dealer, No. 333 Broadway, has determined not only to sell music at half price during the month of January as he has advertised heretofore, but from this time, to sell all his non-copyright pieces at that rate, and also make a large reduction from his former prices on all of his copyrights, which latter comprise many of the most popular works of the first European and American composers. This stand is taken in the face of the unanimous opposition of the trade, but in the belief that it is on this the public will sustain, and that the public will frown upon all combinations or monopolies organized to impose upon purchasers under or dictatorial prices. Horace Waters is also sole agent for the sale of T. Gilbert & Co.'s pianos, with the celebrated Æolian, and Hallet & Cumston's pianos, and also for the sale of pianos from the best makers, and sole agent for the sale of the celebrated pianos and musical instruments of all kinds. Superior toned pianos for $150, interior of good, and have received others. Also, for $190, $200, $215, $225, $235, $250, $275, $300, $500, $800, and up to $1,000. Second hand pianos at great bargains. Prices from $40 to $150. Celebrated melodeons from five different manufactories. N. B.—Music forwarded to all parts of the country, post paid, at the above greatly reduced prices. Catalogues, sales catalogue and schedule of prices of musical instruments forwarded to any address free of charge. Dealers, teachers, and schools, supplied on the best terms.

MRS. ALWINA BUSH, TEACHER OF THE PIANOforte and vocal music, at 237 Houston street.

PIANOFORTE, SINGING, HARP.—A LADY RESIDING in Broadway, having two leisure days, wishes for pupils, either at her own residence or to attend. References from Europe and the city. A class for the Piano will be formed every Thursday, at 3 o'clock. Address D., or for terms apply to A. SCHAUFENBERG & LUIS, 752 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.—GREAT BARGAINS—ONE AT $125, $150, $160; has been used a short time, warranted; with assortment of elegant new pianos, 6¾ and 7 octaves, with metallic frames. Grand diagonal piano, equal to the grand piano, at half the cost, and superior to anything offered. Elegant style of music stool, new pattern. Prices of our pianos, at G. & H. BARMORE'S, 348 Bleecker street.

THE BANJO TAUGHT IN SIX LESSONS.—TERMS, $6 in advance, by Professors S. B. & H. P. Jacobs, 407 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MARK HOPKINS, D.D., PRESIDENT OF WILliams College, will deliver the fourteenth discourse in the course for the season, at the South Dutch church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, on next Sabbath evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., WILL DELIVER the eleventh discourse before the Young People's Christian Association of the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty third street, near the Fifth avenue, to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THE REV ABEL STEVENS, WILL PREACH IN BEhalf of the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, at the York street Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Gold, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CLOTHING, &C.

CLOTHING MARKED DOWN.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., 441 Broadway, now offer their entire stock of fine ready made clothing, for men and boys, and furnishing goods, at a very great reduction in prices, in order to close out the balance of their stock, and to make room for their spring assortment. Their clothing is made in the very best manner, and they respectfully invite the public to an early inspection.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY MADE CLOTHING.—Overcoats, $5; dress and frock coats, $6; cloth vests $1; 1,000 fancy silk and velvet vests, from $3 to $4. GEO. LEVIE, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

IMPORTANT FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE NEW PROHIBITORY LIQUOR BILL.

HISTORY OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

The New State Lunatic Asylum.

A Bill Relative to the Usury Laws.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1855.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. BROOKS reported the New York Harbor bill, with the amendments. The names of the Commissioners are left blank.

Mr. BROOKS reported favorably on the bill to increase the capital of the Panama Railway.

Mr. BRADFORD reported the bill for a new State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. SPENCER reported a bill placing branches of banks on the same footing as the parent bank.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK AND BANK DISCOUNTS.

The Bowery Savings Bank reported their affairs in answer to Senator Spencer's resolution.

Mr. HUTCHINS gave notice of a bill to prohibit banks discounting on surprises.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over lighthouses; to regulate excavations in New York; and to amend the charter of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, in New York.

CALL ON THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. LANSING introduced a resolution calling on the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for a return of the business in the court.

TAXING INCORPORATE COMPANIES.

A resolution of inquiry relative to the taxation of incorporated companies passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1855.

REPORTS.

The Canal Committee reported adversely to the bill abolishing the contract system on canals. Agreed to.

Mr. BLATCHFORD reported favorably on the bill enabling the Common Council of New York to take testimony in certain cases.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. JIMMERSON gave notice of a bill to repeal the act exempting vessels running between New York and ports in Virginia from quarantine.

Mr. BLATCHFORD gave notice of a bill to establish Courts of Conciliation in New York.

FREE FOREIGN COAL.

Mr. O'KEEFE laid on the table concurrent resolutions for the repeal of the duty on foreign coal.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

The resolution from the Senate relative to the unclaimed dividends of insurance companies, was referred.

The House adjourned to Monday.

The Proposed Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The committee on that part of the Governor's message which relates to temperance are prepared to report, but will not probably do so until Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. There will be majority and minority reports. Mr. Stebbins, Chairman, will make the former, and Mr. Aitken, of New York, the latter. The minority will briefly argue the unconstitutionality of the prohibitory law; will attempt to prove that the present excise laws are sufficient guard against intemperance if strictly enforced; will recommend that no new law be passed, but that the existing laws be more rigidly carried out. It is generally believed that their best policy would have been to have submitted a moderate bill, which it is thought would have passed; while the impression prevails that their failure to do so, will drive the Assembly into passing the bill reported by the majority.

AN ACT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. Intoxicating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold, or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold, by any person, for himself or any other person, in any place whatsoever; nor shall it be given away except as a medicine, by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes, nor be kept with intent to be given away in any place whatever, except in a dwelling house in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualling house, or room for gambling dancing, or other place of public resort, or any of any kind is kept; nor shall it be kept in any dwelling house or place, except in such dwelling house as is above described, or in a church, or place of worship for sacramental purposes; nor be kept in any place where either some chemical, mechanical or medicinal art, requiring the use of liquor, is actually carried on, or in such place where, unless being kept as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to its reaching the place of its destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, to be sold in this State in the State by any law of the United States.

Sec. 2. Any citizen who is an elector of the town or ward in the city of New York, or the county in which it is situated, may apply to the Court of Common Pleas, for a permit to sell pure and unadulterated liquor, for mechanical, chemical, or medicinal purposes, and pure wine for sacramental use; and upon such application shall make affidavit before said judge or court, setting forth the town or ward, and particularly describing the premises and place in which he intends to sell liquor, and declaring that he is an elector of such town or ward, and does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and is not, and during the time he shall sell such liquor, will not be engaged in any inn, tavern, boarding house, victualling house, oyster shop, grocery or fruit store, bar room, confectionery or other place of public entertainment, or the keeper of, or interested in any theatre, museum, or other place of public recreation or amusement, or the captain, commander, agent, clerk or steward of any vessel, boat or water craft of any kind whatever. Of the number so applying, the said judge or court shall designate one in each election district in each town and city, and one in each ward of the city of New York, or if a clerk of the county in which such liquor is to be sold, together with the affidavit made before the said judge or court, an undertaking with two sufficient sureties, resident of the State of New York in the sum of five hundred dollars, executed by himself, and to be approved by the said judge or court, and filed with the clerk of the court, before whom the affidavit in such case is made, conditioned that he will not violate any of the provisions of this act, and that he will pay all fines and costs that may be adjudged against him for any violation thereof; and shall file a copy of such undertaking and affidavit, certified by the county clerk, in the office of the clerk of the town or city in which the liquor is to be sold. Upon such undertaking and upon the right being approved by said judge or court, such permit shall be granted, and the person so applying, and the said sureties shall be jointly and severally bound, and the said sureties shall justify, in the sum of five hundred dollars, and shall severally justify, in the sum of one thousand dollars, over and above all debts, demands, liabilities and legal exemptions; that such permit is issued under and subject to the provisions of this act, and shall not be deemed a license in any other sense; and that he shall not violate the provisions of this act, and shall forfeit his permit for any violation thereof, and that the same shall be revoked, and that the person making the affidavit, shall not be entitled to receive another permit for the term of one year from the filing of the same as aforesaid, and no longer.

Sec. 3. Any person authorized as in the last section provided, shall not sell any liquor to be by him sold in the following cases and no other:—

1st. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, resident of the county in which he is authorized to sell, or a resident of the county in which such town or city is situated, or of a town or city adjoining said county, provided the person applying is known to the seller, or shall satisfy the seller by evidence, that the liquor is intended to be used for the purposes above specified, and that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for one of the purposes of this section.

2d. To any person authorized to sell such liquor, as in the last section provided.

3d. To any person authorized to sell as in the last section provided, shall keep a book, in which shall be entered at the time of every sale, the date, quantity, and price of the sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the purpose for which the same is purchased, and such book shall be open to the inspection of the public of the town or city. Every person so authorized shall, on the first Monday of each month, file with the clerk of the town or city, in which such liquor is sold, a correct transcript of such sales, and in all the sales and purchases made by him during the month preceding, and shall verify the same by his oath, and the clerk of the county shall, on application, furnish copies thereof.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall violate any provision of the first section of this act, shall forfeit and pay all the liquor so kept in violation of said section, and shall be fined, if such violation be by himself, or by his clerk, servant, or agent, in the sum of fifty dollars, and upon conviction of the second offence, the first offence, by a fine of fifty dollars; for the second offence, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not less than thirty days; and for the third and every subsequent offence, by a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months.

less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment not less than three, nor more than six months; and for every third or subsequent conviction, and by a fine of one hundred dollars, and be thereafter disqualified for selling liquor within six months. In case of conviction the defendant shall be required to pay all the costs and fees as are provided in this act, including a counsel fee to the complainant not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars. In default of payment of any such fine, costs and fees, as may be imposed, the court shall commit the defendant to the common jail of the county, for one day, and until the same are paid, not exceeding one day for every dollar of the amount unpaid. After such commitment and non-payment of any fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, for a violation of any of the provisions of sections two or three, any person or persons interested in such fine, costs and fees, or any part thereof, may bring an action in the name of the people of the State of New York, in any court of this State, having jurisdiction to the amount claimed, on the undertaking filed by such person, as required by section second, and recover thereon the amount of such fine, costs and fees.

If any person purchasing any liquor as in the last section provided, shall in the time intentionally make any false statement concerning the use to which such liquor is to be applied by him, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs and counsel fees, as provided in this act, and be committed to the common jail for one day for each dollar of the amount unpaid.

Sec. 5. Every justice of the peace, police justice, county judge, and in all cities, in the city of New York, the recorder, city judge, such judge of the superior court and court of common pleas, and in all cities where there is a recorder's court, the recorder shall have power to hear and determine charges and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act, and shall have herein or hereafter authorized and required to hold courts of special sessions for the trial of such offences, and in all other cases to do all other acts and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by courts of special sessions, as the same are now constituted; and the term magistrate as used in this act, shall be deemed to refer to and include each officer named in this section. Such court of special sessions shall not be required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence under this act, but shall proceed to try it as soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified and for good cause shown, may adjourn from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of joining issue and not after, either may demand trial by jury, and in such case the magistrate shall issue a venire, and cause a jury to be summoned and empanelled as in other criminal cases. The complainant may prosecute in person or on behalf of the people and conduct the same with or without counsel. He may also prosecute the same in all the courts to which an appeal may be taken, as hereinafter provided, appeal may be taken, in person or by attorney, or both may appear by to the district attorney, whose duty it shall be to prosecute all such suits, and conduct the trial or the appeal from the judgment thereon, or both. The same costs and disbursements shall be allowed against the defendant upon such a trial or appeal as are allowed in civil actions. In all cases, if the District Attorney shall appear and conduct the trial or appeal, or in other cases to the complainant, and in default of payment of the whole or any part thereof, he may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 6. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation shall be made to any magistrate, by any two persons, or one or more credible persons resident of the county where the offence is made, or of an adjoining county, that he or they have reason to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquor is kept or deposited in violation of any provision of section first of this act, whether the person so keeping or depositing the same shall be known or unknown to the complainant, in any store, shop, warehouse or other building or place, whether within the city or town in which such magistrate shall have jurisdiction, or any water adjacent thereto, or within five hundred yards of the boundaries thereof, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances upon which such belief is founded, if such facts and circumstances shall be deemed by such magistrate sufficient to establish probable cause for believing that liquor is kept in violation of any provision of section first, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, or to store the same in some safe and convenient place, to the use of the proper person. If from such proof the person so keeping or depositing said liquor, shall be made known to said magistrate, he shall issue a separate warrant for the arrest of such person, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act. But no warrant shall be issued under this act, to search any dwelling house in which, or in any part of which no tavern, store, grocery, business office, shop, boarding or victualling house, or public room of any kind, is kept, unless the occupant thereof shall have been convicted, as herein provided, of having sold intoxicating liquor in his dwelling house, or sufficient to be done within one year next preceding the issue thereof. Every warrant of search shall designate and describe the place to be searched.

Sec. 7. Whenever any liquor shall be seized under any provision of this act, the officer who shall seize the same, or by whose seizure it was made, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, forthwith give notice to the person from whose possession the same was taken, in writing, or by leaving a copy of such notice at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age, residing on the premises, ... If the owner be unknown, the seizure ... such notice shall be served by ... posting the same in a conspicuous place. ... such liquor was contained, or if none such can be found, by posting the same in a conspicuous place, upon the outside of such place, and by publishing said notice, containing also a description of the liquor so seized, for one week in some newspaper, published in said city or town. Any person may, at any time before judgment for its forfeiture, appear before said magistrate and make claim to said liquor ... shall not be forfeited, the magistrate may order ... thereupon the same proceedings before said magistrate in all respects be had, as are provided in section third.

Upon the trial of such claim, the custom house certificates of importation and proofs of marks on the casks or packages, corresponding thereto, shall not be received as sufficient evidence that the liquors contained in said casks or packages are those actually imported therein. The magistrate shall keep minutes of the proceedings. The testimony and judgment upon all trials under this or the last section, shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose. ... magistrate shall have power to issue process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or jurors, in the same manner as in civil actions before justices of the peace.

Sec. 8. Either the complainant or defendant may appeal to the next county court of general term, from any judgment of any magistrate rendered under any provision of this act, by serving upon such magistrate, and the complainant or defendant, as the case may be, within ten days after the rendition of said judgment, a notice in writing specifying the grounds of such appeal. The decision of the Supreme Court shall be final, unless with the decision they shall be of the opinion that a constitutional question is involved therein, in which case an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals. The service of such notice shall be of no effect, unless the defendant or his bail shall at the same time deliver to the magistrate a written undertaking, with sufficient sureties ... in the manner and to be approved by said magistrate, and ... the defendant shall appear and abide the judgment.

... And any undertaking under this act may be sued for in any court of record in which an action may be brought for the recovery of the penalty.

Sec. 9. Whenever any appeal shall be taken on the part of the defendant, the minutes of the trial, with the return of the magistrate, within five days thereafter, to the court to which such appeal shall be taken, and the clerk of such court shall enter such cause ... the court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as other actions ... the appeal to the final determination thereof, ... as may be served by filing it with the county clerk ...

clerk and attaching thereunto an affidavit containing the reasons for so doing. If the complainant, other than some one of the officers whose duty it is to prosecute, shall fail to appear in behalf of the people, or, by attorney, or to deliver or prosecute any appeal brought under any such proceedings, and the complainant shall be personally liable for the costs, and execution therefor may be issued against him. ...

Sec. 10. Whenever any liquor seized under any provision of this act, shall be declared forfeited, ...

Sec. 11. Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation, shall be made before any magistrate, by any two persons, that they have reason to believe ... any person has violated any provision of this act ... the magistrate shall issue a warrant ...

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, or policeman, and of every other officer authorized to serve criminal process ... to seize all liquor kept in violation of said section ...

Sec. 13. All liquors seized under any provisions of this act ... shall be kept stored for two weeks after seizure ...

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of every supervisor and superintendent of the poor, and overseer of the poor, ... to prosecute ...

Sec. 15. A certificate under the hand of any magistrate ... shall be received in evidence ...

Sec. 16. No person of any technical errors or defects ...

Sec. 17. Upon the trial of any person or persons for a violation of the provisions of this act, ... shall be competent to act as a juror ...

such sale under said section, and shall have accompanied such plea or answer with an affidavit or affirmation that the liquor sold was not intoxicating ...

Sec. 18. No person or corporation shall knowingly carry or transport any liquor within this State, from any place within the United States ... to any person or persons who shall sell it in violation of this act ...

Sec. 19. In any county in which there is no jail, or in which there may be a penitentiary, the court before whom such conviction shall be had, may sentence the offender to such penitentiary ...

Sec. 20. Every public officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor ...

Sec. 21. There shall be allowed and included in every judgment for costs the following services rendered under the provisions of this act ...

To any magistrate performing the following services:—

For every warrant or summons of any kind, twenty-five cents.

For the trial of any claim, one dollar.

For trial of any defendant, on conviction, twenty-five cents.

For taking and certifying complaint to another magistrate, fifty cents.

To any sheriff or other officer performing the following services:—

For serving summons for witnesses, for each person served, twenty-five cents.

For serving any warrant of search, or making any seizure without process, one dollar.

For conveying liquor seized to place of storage, fifty cents, besides expenses of labor, cartage and storage.

For conveying liquor to be destroyed, the same fees.

For any certified complaint to any magistrate, fifty cents.

For every mile actually travelled more than one, in performing any of the above services, five cents.

To the person, other than the complainant, summoned to witness the destruction of forfeited liquor, or witnessing such destruction, and signing and filing the certificate, fifty cents.

To any supervisor or superintendent of the poor, or overseer of the poor, for two dollars for each day in which he shall be actually engaged in attending to any complaint or prosecution, and ten cents for each mile actually travelled.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the sale of cider, in quantities not less than twenty-eight gallons, but no cider so bought shall be drank on the premises of the seller, and any such drinking, on the premises by the seller of any portion of the cider sold by him, shall subject him to the penalties of this act provided for selling liquor. Nor shall this act be construed so as to prevent the manufacturer of alcohol, or of wine from grapes grown by him, from keeping or selling such alcohol or wine by the manufacturers thereof, in quantities, as the same are authorized by this act to be sold. The term "intoxicating liquor," and "liquor," as used in this act, shall be construed to include spirituous liquors, all distilled and malt liquors and all liquors that can intoxicate, and all drugged liquors, and mixed liquors, of which part is alcohol distilled or malt.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of the presiding judge of every court of oyer and terminer, and every court of general sessions, specially to charge every grand jury to inquire into all violations of offences or offences under this act.

Sec. 24. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed. But no suit commenced, or offence committed, before this act takes effect, shall in any manner be affected thereby.

Sec. 25. No license to sell liquor, except as herein provided, shall be granted or given. All liquor kept in violation of any provision of this act, and all vessels containing such liquor, shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

Sec. 26. This act shall take effect on the first day of May next, except section twenty-fifth, which shall take effect immediately.

The Panama Railroad—Its History, Condition and Prospects.

HISTORY.

The Panama Railroad Company was organized in June, 1849, under an act passed by the Legislature of New York April 7th of that year, and under a contract very liberal in its provisions for the company, which had previously been entered into with the government of New Granada. After partial surveys in the early part of 1850, a small force of thirty men was employed in June of that year to clear an opening in the forest over the shore of Navy Bay as a commencement of the work, and with slight interruptions it has steadily progressed to the present time. In March, 1852, the road was run to Gatun, a small village seven miles from Aspinwall, and in July to Barbacoas, twenty-three miles. In February, 1854, the bridge over the Chagres river being completed, the trains commenced running from Obispo, thirty-one miles from Aspinwall. For four months past the road has been in operation to the Summit, thirty-seven miles from Aspinwall, and by the 1st of February it will be completed to Panama, making the whole road forty-nine miles long.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROAD.

The first twenty-three miles were, to a great extent, originally built on piles, or cribwork, all filled in with earth, as every thing which was to be built that in the last season, although unusually severe, have not produced the slightest injury. In a very few instances, the ground over which this line passes, so uniformly favorable, the entire length of the road, ... in cuttings, ... the largest cutting is encountered 1,300 feet in length, and 24 feet in greatest depth ... The bridges, of which there are about 170, ... The Chagres bridge is 625 feet long ... All the bridges are of iron, or to be replaced by iron, or substantial culverts, as circumstances will admit. A large number of the cross ties and sills of the road are of lignum vitae, ...

GRADE.

The maximum grade towards the Atlantic from the summit (Culebra) is 60 feet to the mile; on the Pacific slope 60 feet to the mile; and the total rise 260 feet above high water on the Pacific.

EQUIPMENT.

The road is furnished with 11 locomotives, 22 passenger cars for 60 each, 1 baggage car, ... freight cars, ... large additional equipment will be necessary, for which large shops are now being erected at Aspinwall, containing the machinery necessary to make repairs either to locomotives or carriages.

COST.

It must be obvious to every one that no very accurate estimate of the cost of such a work as this can be made. ... The road has cost ... Of the expense, enormous was the cost of labor, ... by the difficulty of transportation ... from Chagres river ...

FIRST STOCK ISSUE.

In July, 1849, when the company was organized, the first instalment ... $1,000,000 ... February, March, April, May, June, 1850.

SECOND STOCK ISSUE.

In May, 1852, an additional issue of ... $1,500,000 ... Each stockholder was entitled to subscribe ... payable in instalments of 10 per cent each, and two of 15 per cent—the last in October, 1853. Both the stock subscriptions were paid up in cash, without defalcation or discount, making $2,500,000.

STOCK DIVIDEND.

On the 1st January, 1853, a stock dividend was declared, being 10 per cent on the amount paid up at that time, amounting to $121,572, which increased the capital to $2,621,572.

FIRST ISSUE OF CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

In the eighth section of their charter, proposals were made for a loan to the extent of $600,000, which was taken up by instalments.

SECOND ISSUE OF CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

In January, 1854, the company issued proposals for the further amount in convertible bonds, of $1,479,428, which were taken at a premium of 4½ cents, and paid in instalments extending to June, 1854; being at that time the financial stringency ... the crisis commencing in the latter part of 1853.

Whole amount of convertible bonds	$2,079,428
Whole amount of stock	5,000,000

BONDS CONVERTED INTO STOCK.

Of the bonds, there have been converted into stock,

Previous to November, 1853	$92,000
And subsequently	161,000
Total	$253,000

Which, being added to the stock and subtracted from the bonds, makes the amount paid in at the present time—

Stock	$2,874,572
Bonds	2,125,428
Total	$5,000,000

—nearly all of which has been taken by Americans.

WANTS OF THE COMPANY.

The company being limited by the charter, to a capital of five millions, they are compelled to borrow money on convertible bonds from time to time, and for this purpose, to increase their capital stock for money to raise funds for the purposes named. It may be that of two millions, which is at all exceed seven millions. ... the construction of the road ... For the purposes ... to discharge some temporary outstanding loans ... amounting to $800,000. Second, to complete the road ... Third, for the additional equipment ... road ... which will be required on the completion of the road ... for iron bridges ... the harbors at the terminal of the road at Aspinwall and Panama, ... the construction of a pier, ... the intelligence ... the protection from the winds, and the embarrassments caused to the navigation ... The gross receipts to February, 1854, were $771,526 41

And from February, 1854, to Oct. 31, 1854, during which period 31 miles were open	416,000 00
Total	$1,187,526 41
The running expenses were	$324,720 95
Interest on bonds	13,090 28
Transportation of mails	217,652 63
New Granada's proportion for mails	3,470 68 — 558,914 54
Net receipts	628,611 87

—Out of which, and the estimated receipts for November and December, there have been paid dividends as follows:—

July, 1853, 5 per cent on $2,194,062 10	$109,703 10
January, 1854, 5 per cent on 1,901,600	95,080 02
July, 1854, 3 per cent on $2,398,000	119,120 00
January, 1855, 3 per cent on $2,875,000	100,025 00
Total	$404,928 12

Besides paying the interest on bonds. These dividends have been paid in accordance with the views of the Board of Directors, in the conviction, which is now universally been admitted, that stockholders are entitled to the earnings of a road while in process of construction. The variations in the amount of receipts and the rate of the dividend ... dividends have been declared from time to time, on conversion of bonds into stock.

TRAINS.

There has been, and is, but one train each way per day, ... for the accommodation of passengers from steamers trains, which are, with few exceptions, have been run, ... the train has been limited only to the want of sufficient mule transportation from the termini to Panama.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The future business of the road has been variously estimated; but past experience, and the establishment of new lines of steamers to Aspinwall from different ports, ... confident reliance may be reposed ... the road is as long as the ... the ... road on the most liberal terms.

FARES.

No complaint has been, so far as can be learned, from any quarter, concerning the rates of fare and freight, ... working of any tariff of prices, it is impossible to lay down any rule that will be just as a permanent arrangement.

COMPETITION.

The competition of the Nicaragua route, now in active operation, and of the Tehuantepec route, should it be built, is thought, a sufficient check against extravagant prices.

CHARTER.

The Legislature has the right at any time to modify or alter the charter.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Panama Railroad Company," passed April 7, 1849, respectfully report, that the conditions of the bill submitted by the company, are correct; and believe, after having considered the forgoing facts concerning the origin, progress and present condition of the road, that the bill ought to be substantially correct.

Respectfully submitted, ERASTUS BROOKS, Ch'n.

The Usury Laws.

In the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Aitkin gave notice of a bill relative to usury. It is the same as introduced by Mr. Clinton last session, and provides as follows:—

Section 1. No promissory note or bill of exchange, ... shall be void for usury ...

Sec. 2. Whenever in any action brought on any such promissory note or bill of exchange, ...

Sec. 3. Whenever any person shall pay, or agree to pay, ...

Sec. 4. In all cases where the rate of interest is not specified, ...

Sec. 5. Section 7, of title 3d, 4th chapter and part 2d, of the Revised Statutes, ... and the laws of 1837, chapter 430, ... are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

The New State Lunatic Asylum.

The following is a copy of the act introduced in the Senate yesterday, appointing Commissioners to locate the new State Lunatic Asylum.

Section 1. Abijah Mann, of Lockport, county of Niagara; Daniel S. Dickinson of Binghamton, county of Broome; and ... of Bloomingdale, New York, are hereby appointed Commissioners to select a site on which to erect a second State Lunatic Asylum.

Sec. 2. Said Commissioners shall have power to receive, by gift or purchase, suitable grounds, not less than two hundred and fifty acres, on which to erect buildings for said Asylum.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to pay out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ... dollars, ...

Sec. 4. Said Commissioners shall be allowed their necessary expenses ...

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Meeting of the Railroad Convention.

The meeting of railroad officers adjourned from the 12th ultimo, was held last evening at the Astor House. On account of a mistake as to the time when the meeting was to be held, but few members were present. Present—J. B. Jervis, Chairman, of the New Jersey Transportation Company; Col. P. Hurd, vice president Hudson River Railroad; Samuel Marsh, vice president New York and Erie Railroad; Mr. Warren, treasurer of Lackawanna and Western road; Mr. J. J. Blair, director of the Warren Railroad; Mr. Sykes, superintendent of the Harlem Railroad; ... vice president of the Harlem Railroad, ...

An ingenious improvement in the railroad brakes was exhibited ... at the Harlem Railroad, ... In consequence of the thin attendance the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at the Astor House, ...