Court of General Sessions.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A GRAND JURY—USURY—EXTORTION—ELECTION LAWS—LOTTERY AND OTHER GAMBLING—LIQUOR QUESTION ENVELOPED IN A FOG—BRIBERY LAWS—RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Before Judge Capron.

TUESDAY, April 8.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the Clerk called over the names of persons summoned as Grand Jurors, when the following gentlemen answered to their names and were duly sworn:—

GRAND JURORS.

Benj. H. Day, Foreman,	Thomas J. Gildersleeve,
Alonzo R. Cushman,	John K. Myers,
Wm. Beandreau,	John W. Miller,
John W. Howe,	Charles G. Pratt,
John McLean,	Robert J. Randolph,
John Pettigrew,	Edward Schell,
Benj. C. Wendell,	Thomas Trainor,
Peter J. Bogart,	Walter H. Taylor,
Stephen Daymond,	Charles E. Anderson.
Francis Gay,	

Judge Capron then charged the jury, as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—The charge which I shall give to you on this occasion will be especially practical. You are a body of men, selected according to the forms of law, to discharge most delicate and responsible duties. Upon your action, as a Grand Jury, depends the question who among your fellow citizens shall be subjected to the necessity of a public trial on any charge of crime committed within the city and county of New York. You will, therefore, consider yourselves as the law intends, a shield for the defence of innocence against private malice or popular excitement, and a sword to cut off the hopes which the guilty may indulge that they can violate the laws with impunity. You will organize by appointing one of your number clerk, and it will devolve on him to preserve minutes of your proceedings, and of the evidence given before you, and to deliver those minutes to the District Attorney, when directed to do so by the Grand Jury. The foreman, appointed by the Court, will administer oaths to witnesses in your presence, and preside over your deliberations. The District Attorney is your legal adviser, and he may be with you for the purpose of examining witnesses. That officer will issue subpœnas for such witnesses as you may direct to be summoned before you, but he may not be present during the expression of your opinions, or the casting of your votes on the final questions submitted to your determination. The Grand Jury cannot have more than 23 members, nor less than 16, and 12 must concur to find an indictment. You are not allowed to disclose the fact that an indictment is found for felony, until the accused shall have been arrested, and you should keep secret all matters submitted to your action. Being properly organized, it will be your duty to give to complaints which may be laid before you a candid and patient investigation, and to consult your legal adviser on all doubtful questions of law. While you should be careful not to find indictments except on evidence so strong as to remove from your minds all reasonable doubts of the guilt of the accused, yet you should not ignore bills on captious or chimerical suggestions of uncertainty, respecting the conclusions at which you should arrive. The law enjoins upon the Court the duty of particularly directing the attention of the Grand Jury to several statutes. In the opinion of the Legislature the welfare of the people will be promoted by the prompt punishment of offenders against the provisions of these statutes. You will therefore pardon the Court for offering the suggestion that, as the law requires that you shall be specially instructed on a particular class of subjects, the duty of obedience to the instructions on your part follows as an irresistable corollary. Why should the Legislature command the Court to instruct you if the instruction may be disregarded? One of those is the statute entitled "Of the interest of money." By the law no greater interest, discount or consideration than seven dollars for the use of one hundred dollars for one year, on the sum loaned, if more is received, the person receiving it is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. Another of these statutes is the law declaring and prohibiting extortion. No public officer or person can demand or receive any other or larger fee or reward than that which is fixed by law for the performance of the particular service for which the fee or reward is demanded. Whoever shall violate this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to treble the damages sustained by the party aggrieved thereby. I must also mention the Election law. The safeguards that are thrown around the integrity of the ballot box, by this evidently important statute, are numerous. All violations of those safeguards are declared to be either felonies or misdemeanors, according to their character, and the punishments are correspondingly severe. What is familiarly called "swearing in a vote," if false, is declared to be perjury; procuring a vote to be falsely sworn to, is the same crime. Purchasing votes is declared to be bribery. Furnishing entertainments or paying for them by a candidate for office, or other person previous to or during election, or furnishing money to promote the election of such a candidate, is a crime. Changing or altering votes fraudulently, or furnishing votes containing more than the proper number of names; wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the Board of Inspectors; obstructing or hindering electors on their way to the polls; voting or offering in an election district where the elector does not reside; voting or offering to vote more than once at an election; procuring illegal voters; procuring, aiding, or counselling another to come into any town, ward or district for the purpose of giving a vote, knowing the person not to be qualified are all acts which, by the Election law, are declared to be misdemeanors, and are indictable. Another of these laws is the statute prohibiting the establishment of lotteries. At this day no lottery or game, device or chance, in the nature of a lottery, is authorized by the laws of this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. Every violation of this statute is declared to be a misdemeanor, and is indictable. Gentlemen of the Jury, as intimately connected with this subject, I will bring to your especial notice the statute enacted for the suppression of gambling, and the vending of lottery policies, which is, by our law, denominated gambling. Experience has demonstrated that the best interests of society, I may almost say that the very existence of domestic and social happiness, imperiously depend upon the prompt suppression of these towering evils. If these great objects of government are not studied and protected, of what worth are government and laws? Without domestic and social happiness, all the sweet sentiments that cluster around that alluring word, society, are but an empty sound. These two vices prevail to a fearful extent in this city. Something has recently been attempted for the suppression of both; but much, very much more must be done before the work will be accomplished. I need not lay open before you the sad and gloomy scenes that mock the pathway of the heartless gambler. Your own experience as men of business in this city, will point your minds to thousands of homes once peaceful and happy, that have been made destitute by his satanic arts; you can readily bring to recollection the fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, and brothers and sisters whom you have known, and who, by the accursed vice of gambling, have been reduced from competence and even from opulence to beggary, from sobriety and purity to drunkenness and debauchery, and from the bright hopes of present and future joys to the solemn certainty of the doom of the suicide. Do you ask can gambling be eradicated in the city of New York? I promptly answer yes. Do you inquire how can the work be done? I can the more impressively reply by stating how it never will be done. Gambling will never be stopped by the inactivity which at present characterizes the moral portion of the population of this city on the subject. It is easy to fold our arms in our pleasant homes and say: "the welfare of the city is in the care of the ministers of the law, and they will look after the gamblers." Unaided by the moral power of public sentiment, how impotent are all the engines of government. Have we not, during the past year, had an impressive exemplification of this truth enacted before our eyes? This is no theoretic flourish, no new idea. When, in primitive times, the people of Israel failed to hold up the hands of their inspired law Giver, the Amalekites prevailed over the armies of the Lord of Hosts! How then shall the ministers of human laws hope to contend successfully against those modern Amalekites, unless the people hold up the hands of the ministers of the law? Do you ask how shall this moral power be used in aid of the courts and officers of the law? My answer is, regard and treat the gambler of high or low degree as the robber is regarded and treated. Wherein do they morally differ? In no respect. Wherein do they legally differ? The legal distinction between these two crimes when reduced to its real essence, is, in numerous instances, but the faintest shadow of a shade, and in respect to their public character the gambler is more to be feared than the robber. While the latter secures an occasional victim, the former beguiles his hundreds to ruin. While the robber exhibits manly daring, the secret and covert depredations of the gambler evinces the quintessence of cowardice. By some strange ethical twist, the philosophy or consistency of which I am unable to comprehend, gambling is, by many excellent and intelligent persons, deemed a foible, as contradistinguished from a crime, and in the vocabulary of those polite apologists for human errors, is softly termed a social vice. Upon this specious distinction the merchant smiles complacently upon his gambling customer, for the gambler's purchases are varied and large and his payments are prompt; the politician bows obsequiously, for the gambler's vote counts one, certainly, and perhaps ten, on election day; the mechanic is as bland as a May morning in the presence of the gambler, as this amateur sportsman pays a generous price for artistic handicraft; and the landlord surely must be cautious, for he receives a large rent from his gambling tenant—in a word, the hideous crime of gambling finds numerous apologists from motives of interest in all the circles of business, and words of censure are whispered so "soft and low" as to be almost blended by intonation into accents of approval. While this condition of the public mind exists, it is idle, and even worse than idle, to look to the law for suppression of gambling in this city. The courts may do what they can, but without the moral power of a decidedly favorable public sentiment their efforts will never be attended with complete success. No hesitation is manifested by any portion of the public in preferring complaints, and giving testimony against the thief, burglar, robber, perjurer, incendiary or murderer. The crimes of all such lawless desperadoes are invasions of the rights of society; but I aver that the professional gambler entails more suffering and wretchedness upon individuals, and is a more serious public evil than either of those other classes of offenders, yes, than all of them. While their crimes are isolated and comparatively occasional, while the consequences are generally circumscribed within narrow bounds, the heartless robbery of the gambler sends a thrill of distress in the shape of ruined fortunes, blasted hopes, desolated families, frenzied maniacs, and melancholy suicides, through all the circles of social life. Who hesitates to inform against the thief and robber? Who should hesitate to inform against the gambler? The whole city should become informers against professed gamblers and the vendors of lottery policies, and should pursue them until not one is left to tell the tale of the wrongs they have inflicted upon thousands of innocent citizens, who are in no respect implicated in the commission of their crimes. Informers! Why was infamy originally stamped upon that word? Simply because two gamblers, named Empson and Dudley, in the reign of Henry VII. of England, sold themselves to that infamous King to inform in the Star Chamber Court against wealthy citizens for breaches of old and obsolete penal statutes, which—as truly or falsely alleged by these informers—the ancestors of the accused had violated a century before, and had thereby forfeited their lands to the crown. The term has no taint of reproach in the State of New York. In this country complaint and informer are synonymous in signification. It is not only honorable to be an informer, but it is the duty of every citizen to become one, when violation of the criminal laws of the State, enacted as they are to preserve the peace and good order of the body politic, become known to such citizens. How long would these criminal laws be obeyed, if never enforced? How would they be enforced if no informer preferred a complaint? Let the friends of good order and morals in this city present complaints against gamblers and venders of lottery policies; let the committing magistrates promptly issue warrants of arrest, and when the accused are brought into court let them, if held for trial, not be permitted to go at large on their parole of honor, but be committed without distinction of wealth or of social connection; or if bailed, let the amount be so large as to render their appearance in court a moral certainty; let the Grand Jury do its whole duty by finding indictments in all cases of gambling indiscriminately, which admits of no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, and finally, let the courts refuse, on conviction, to suspend judgment, except in very special and peculiar instances. In a sentence, let the citizens, the courts and the ministers of the law thus harmonize, and at the end of one year from this time neither gambling nor sales of lottery policies would exist in the city of New York. What I have said respecting the prosecution and punishment of dealers in lottery policies must be referred to the principals in this traffic. The thousands of ostensible operators who make promiscuous sales, in a small way, to the million, are comparatively of little account. These are sustained only by the "backers" in this business. These "backers" are the gentlemen to whom I particularly refer the attention of the Grand Jury. The system on which this business is conducted in this city renders the whole traffic a huge gambling hydra. The monster has a series of principal heads, and from those go forth an innumerable number of smaller ones. It is useless to lop off the latter, for others will immediately appear, and nothing useful will have been accomplished. The axe of the law must be levelled at the great heads of the system. These contain the main arteries which impart vitality to all the smaller members. Suppress the operations of these "backers," and the nefarious evil will be effectually removed. The crime of gambling, gentlemen, is by our statute raised from a misdemeanor to a felony, and you have original jurisdiction, in the first instance, to entertain complaints made against gamblers, the keepers of gambling houses, and the landlords who rent their tenements for gambling purposes. Several complaints of this nature will be presented, and I hope you will act upon them promptly and without reserve. You have the power also to summon witnesses before you for the purpose of determining whether it will be proper to find indictments against such persons in the city, as under the guise of some lawful pursuit, are, as you have reason to believe, engaged in the sale or guarantee of lottery policies. The propriety of this city are at this time unusually aroused to a sense of the importance of this subject. The crime of gambling has become alarmingly prevalent, and these gamblers and policy dealers have assumed a bold and even defiant tone. It is high time that they should be taught to respect the laws to which they are amendable, and to realize that there are administrators of the law who will vindicate its integrity, and its power on the persons of its violators. With these remarks I leave this subject in your hands. It is doubtless known to you, gentlemen, that the Court of Appeals of this State has recently adjudged that certain provisions of the "Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855 are subject to valid constitutional objections, and are therefore void. One of the provisions thus condemned is that which the court alleges denies the right of trial by jury to parties prosecuted under it for a misdemeanor who demand such trial, and offer proper bail for appearance at General Sessions. Another of such provisions is that which declares it a criminal offence to keep in certain specified places intoxicating liquors which the owner had in such places when the law became operative. It is also held that the two preceding defects are so blended with other parts of the law which regulates the rights of sale, that all those parts are also void. But it is admitted that the great principle embodied in that law, the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, exists in the Legislature, provided liquor owned by the citizen at the time when the law shall take effect be specially exempted from its operation. The present statute, not making this distinction, is declared void in that respect. These being adjudications of the highest Court of the State, are the settled law of the land, and as such, reserving the right of private dissent, they will be respected for their source by all good citizens. It is to be regretted, however, that the decision is but the judgment of a divided court. The change of only one vote from the majority to the minority, would have neutralized the action of the court on all but one of the important principles involved in the Prohibitory law. In consequence of this decision, however, it is proper for the Court to say to you, at this time, that the law in this State, on the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors, is involved in much obscurity. What provisions, if any, of the old excise law are revived, or what parts of the Prohibitory law are still in force, and, if any of them survive, what effect such parts may have, if any effect, on those provisions of the former law which may have been thus reanimated, are questions which cannot be solved in a moment. The best interests of this great community demand that those uncertainties should be removed by legislative action, and it is hoped that body will, before its adjournment, pass some law for that purpose. The great and benevolent principles of prohibition ought not to be abandoned. Having been adjudged constitutional, it ought to be immediately enacted into a law, formed on a safe and effectual basis. A few days will determine the action of the Legislature on this subject, and enable the Court to instruct you more definitely respecting your relative duties in the premises. I will call your attention to "an act to amend the existing laws relating to bribery," passed April 10, 1853. This is a very important statute, and, as I have been informed, it was enacted in especial reference to the public interests of this city. It is intended for the punishment of acts of official malfeasance, committed by municipal officers, who were not embraced in the common law definition of the crime of bribery. If complaints, founded on any of the provisions of this statute, should be preferred, you would perform a valuable service to your fellow citizens by acting with promptness and energy in all such cases. There is another law, gentlemen, to which you should devote particular attention. It is the statute which declares the "keeping, or in any manner receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen" to be a crime. This offence is punishable "by imprisonment in the State prison for a term not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment," and is, therefore, a felony. The practice of receiving stolen property is one of the prevailing and most pernicious evils existing in this city. Those who perpetrate this crime are successful schoolmasters, training our youth of both sexes to his bite of vice which inevitably results in disgrace and ruin. Our children are the victims of this iniquitous business. Our young children are encouraged to steal by these infamous purchasers of stolen property. Need more be said about this evil? You have the power to send for persons and proofs, and the subject is urged upon your immediate attention. With these remarks, gentlemen of the jury, I will refer you to the counsel and guidance of the District Attorney. That officer, or his representative, will be always ready to attend upon you when summoned, and to aid you in the discharge of all your duties. I do not know the condition of the criminal calendar for this term, but I hope the business of the Court may not detain you longer than the time usually occupied by Grand Juries in this city, and it will be the pleasure of the Court to release you from the public service at the earliest moment compatible with the faithful administration of justice.

Obituary.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS ATTWOOD.

The death of this gentleman recently took place at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, England. Mr. Attwood first became known as a public character by his vigorous opposition to the Orders in Council of 1812. Subsequently he took a leading part, with the late Sir John Sinclair, against Mr. Peel's currency bill of 1819, and for years after was constant, in season and out of season, in his endeavors to accomplish the repeal of that measure. His most notable act was, however, the establishment of the Birmingham Political Union, at the latter part of the year 1829, and for his prudent conduct in the management of that body, which was supposed to have considerably influenced the passing of the Reform bill, he was presented with the freedom of the city of London. He represented Birmingham during the first seven years of the reformed Parliament, but in consequence of family affliction and the disappointment of political hopes, he retired from public life, and was succeeded in Parliament by his friend and associate in the Union, Mr. Muntz. For many years prior to his death Mr. Attwood was the victim of a severe and distressing attack of paralysis, but in the midst of his sufferings and general prostration of mind and body he was distinguished, as in the early period of his life, by the amiability and generosity of his social disposition. In Birmingham his decease will be regretted by all parties, and more especially by those who had the honor of his private intimacy. Mr. Attwood was a partner in the house of Messrs. Spooner and Attwoods, and his elder brother, Matthias, for some years represented the borough of Whitehaven in Parliament. By many of our readers the deceased will be remembered as the "King Tom" of Cobbett's *Register*.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Editors of our daily and religious papers have generally and kindly noticed the affairs of this church, but with some misapprehension of their true position, and somewhat to our injury. The effort is not to relieve the original owner of the edifice, though it must be incidentally a pecuniary relief to him, but to place the property in the hands of the congregation. Nor are we so far out of the woods that we can begin to whistle, though we may begin to put our mouths in frame to do so by and by. We have already in the hands of the vestry a deed of the property, duly executed. We have also the promise of a postponement of the sale, to enable us to meet our engagements. But we have yet much to do. We know of no episcopal church that, without endowment or aid, has taken up such a burden as the cost of this edifice, (to us $100,000,) upon such short notice, and with so few men of wealth to assist. All that any congregation could do in like circumstances we will do, and are already doing. But the load is too great for us alone. We have asked help from Trinity church, and we are sure that no act of hers would ever draw down upon her the blessings of our own and every Protestant community more abundantly and fervently than a favorable answer to our petition. We need also prompt and liberal help from friends in and out of our congregation. Every donation, or payment, or pledge now will be of far greater worth to us than any future co-operation can be. At our parish meeting on Monday evening, the 7th of April, which all who are interested are invited to attend, we hope to be so encouraged that with the aid we have asked and trust to receive elsewhere, we can go on to our sale of the pews in the following week with a good prospect of success. Should it be attained, our beautiful church, which must have at once two or three thousand dollars expended upon and around it, for its preservation and good appearance, will be secured without pecuniary wrong, immediately or remotely, to any one in its creation, to the credit of our city, and to the joy of every Protestant heart.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SUPPOSED SLAVER FALMOUTH.

APRIL 8.—The schooner Falmouth, which had been seized by the United States authorities, (the particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD,) was this day condemned by the Court as a slaver, and the vessel and her contents ordered to be sold. No owners appearing to claim her, Messrs. De Angelis and Nevins, the Marshal's deputies who made the seizure, are entitled to one half the proceeds, which will amount to between two and three thousand dollars. De Angelis and Nevins put in their claim before the Court.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 8—6 P. M.

The stock market was quite active at the opening this morning, but prices were not sustained. All the leading speculative stocks were freely offered at lower prices. Illinois Central Bonds declined ¼ per cent; New York Central Railroad, ¼; Erie, ¼; Reading Railroad, ¼; Hudson Railroad, ¼; Michigan Southern, ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ½; Cleveland and Toledo, ½; Michigan Central Railroad, ¼. Pennsylvania Coal advanced ¼ per cent; Galena and Chicago, ¼; Panama Railroad, ¼. State stocks were sold to some extent at previous prices. Railroad bonds were moderately active, without change in market value. There has been for the past day or two a little stringency in the money market, and the rapid expansion on the part of the banks has caused slight apprehensions regarding the future course of the stock market. Fears of a sudden contraction are entertained, but we see no danger at present. There is yet a wide margin for an inflation, before we reach the point touched in August last. There has, since that time, been quite an increase in the banking capital of the city, and the greater activity in business calls for a more active use of banking capital. We do not look for any serious contraction in the money market, or any permanency to the present stringency.

After the adjournment of the board the following sale of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper—

$5,000 Iowa County, Ills. 8s, 1868	Int added 75½
4 000 New York Central R. R. 6s	do 87
90 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. stock	72
40 do Island City Bank	84
80 do Citizens' Bank	105
20 do Atlantic Bank	84

At the second board the market was considerably depressed. The transactions however, were limited, showing that holders of stocks generally are not disposed to submit to any sacrifice. Most of the sales were at prices below those current at the first board. Illinois Central Bonds fell off ½ per cent; New York Central Railroad, ½; Hudson River Railroad, ¼; Galena and Chicago Railroad, ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, ¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ¼. After the board the market recovered a little and better prices ruled. Erie was firm at 56⅛ per cent bid; Galena and Chicago 114½ bid.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—

Paid on Treasury account	$44,603 69
Received "	106,756 05
Balance "	7,579,069 28
Paid for Assay office	30,215 66
Paid on disbursing checks	45,480 07

The bill which has been for some time under consideration in the lower house of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the sale of the main line of the public works of that State, for a sum not less than seven million five hundred thousand dollars, has been finally rejected by a large majority.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in each of the first three months of the present and past year were as follows:—

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.	1855.	1856.	*Increase.*
January	$51,088 10	134,044 70	76,956 60
February	59,324 40	118 907 10	59,582 70
March	92,622 55	137,400 00	44,777 45
Total	$203,035 05	$390,351 80	181,316 75

This increase is equal to ninety per cent. The land sales of the company up to the 1st of April this year have been very large, notwithstanding the severity of the winter. The sales since January 1, 1856, have been as follows:—

Prior to March 1	16,444 40-100 acres.	$251,013 55
In the month of March	26,880 14 100 "	327,331 54
Total	43,320 54-100 "	$578,345 09

These sales average $13 32 per acre. In February and March last year—1855—the sales amounted to only $137,683 84; in April, 1855, to $250,847 96, and May, to $373,219 08. In April and May, this year, we have no doubt the sales will be nearly double those for the same months last year. There has been a good beginning this year both in railroad receipts and in land sales, during a season the rigor of which was almost enough to arrest all operations of the kind. As the weather improves and the snow in that section disappears, there will be greater activity in all outdoor business, and settlers will be seeking, in swarms, for locations intersected by railroads opening communication with markets at once. Illinois has advantages of this kind superior, at present, to any State west of the Mississippi river. With a population already numbering more than a million, the annual increase must be very large, and the value of lands must rapidly increase. It appears to us that the true policy of the Illinois Central Railroad Company is to bring their lands into the market gradually and spread the sales over as long a period as possible, so as to derive as much benefit as possible from the annual increase in value.

Some of the holders of the bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company are making efforts to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise of completing the eastern division of this road extending from Cincinnati, about 190 miles, to Vincennes. With what success their efforts may be crowned remains to be seen; but it is to be hoped that their plan or some other scheme will be presented in a light sufficiently plausible to bring out the means to finish the work, and so make the existing bonds of some value. The proposition is said to be for the holders of the $2,050,000 first mortgage bonds to surrender the over due coupons and those maturing for a while to come, and to take new obligations of the company instead, and for the holders of the present second mortgage bonds to surrender them, and take for them and for the over due coupons, part of an issue of $4,500,000 bonds, to be secured by a mortgage which will then be the second lien upon the work. Should all of the bond holders come into this arrangement, it is expected that there will remain enough of these second mortgage bonds to relieve the company from its floating debt. A third issue of $3,500,000 of bonds is then proposed, with which to finish the road and supply the working stock. This plan, if it could be carried out, would leave the road charged with over $52,000 per mile of bonded debt, and would require clear net annual earnings of $755 per mile to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, and a further amount of earnings of $1,655 per mile to pay the interest on the second mortgage bonds, or the sum of $2,410 net per mile after paying all expenses of working, before the holders of the third mortgage bonds could receive anything on their bonds. For the purpose of comparison, we annex a statement of the earnings of the Little Miami and the Cincinnati and Indianapolis, showing how much per mile the Ohio and Mississippi company would have to earn to pay merely the interest on its debt:—

The Little Miami Railroad	82½ miles
And the Columbus and Xenia Railroad	54½ do.
Are worked together	138 do.

—Cost, fully equipped, about $45,000 per mile.

1855.	*Net per mile.*
Receipts	$1,016,000
Expenses	506,000
For stock and bonds, net	$510,000— or $3,693

This road has been open for some years. It is considered to be well and economically managed. It is in a good location and is probably enjoying more than the average traffic of the Southern Ohio Railroads. Its recent dividends have not been paid in cash.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, 91 miles, pretty well equipped:—

1855.	*Net per mile.*
Receipts	$418,653
Expenses	216,000
Net receipts, including net earnings over 19 miles of other road worked by this company	$202,653 $2,227

This is a model railroad—has been open about three years. It is very economically managed, and is in a very favorable location. Its traffic receipts comprise the whole business between Cincinnati and Chicago, and those between Cincinnati and St. Louis over the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Eastern division, 190 miles, has a first mortgage of $2,050,000, the annual interest on which is $143,500—equal to $753 per mile. It is proposed to increase the second mortgage to $4 500,000, the annual interest on which would be $315 000—equal to $1,655 per mile, making a total of $2,410 per mile. Thus, this road must earn more per mile than the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad before it can pay the first and second mortgage bonds.

The following extract from a letter, dated Toledo, March 28, 1856, gives some interesting information relative to the railroad operations of that point. Toledo is fast becoming the centre of a great railroad business. The completion of the Toledo and Detroit Railroad will add another link to the many now diverging from that city:—

As you are probably aware, there are terminating at this place three important railroads, to wit:—the Michigan Southern, Wabash Valley, and Cleveland and Toledo—each of which is now beginning to feel the business of the spring. Happening to be detained some three hours at this point, I spent my time about the depot of these roads, and saw arrive upon the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, one passenger train with over twenty cars, seventeen of them loaded with passengers. The Wabash Valley brought in eleven car loads of passengers in one train, besides the thousands arriving by the Michigan Southern road; and this is but the beginning of the large business which must swell the receipts of these roads materially, but more particularly the Cleveland and Toledo road, which is to add to the business heretofore enjoyed an amount nearly equal from the Wabash Valley road, which has just opened for one hundred and sixty miles, and will be finished and connected with the Great Western road of Illinois, thus adding over seven hundred miles of road to the business of the Cleveland and Toledo road.

The annexed table, from the *United States Insurance Gazette*, gives the capital, number of shares, par value of cash, the latest semi-annual dividend, and the latest quotation for the stock of each Fire Insurance Company in the city of New York:—

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names of Companies.	*Capital.*	*Shares.*	*Par.*	*Dividends Payable.*	*Semi-Div'ds.*	*Latest Price.*
Atlantic	$200,000	4,000	250	Jan. & July	8	104 a [illegible]
Arctic	250 000	5,000	50	Jan. & July	5	99
Astor	150,000	6,000	25	Feb. & Aug	5	90
Atlantic	150,000	3,000	50	Mar. & S'r	6	112
Beekman	200 000	8,000	25	July & Aug	7	100
Bowery	300 000	12 000	25	June & Dec	10	19[illegible]
Broadway	200,000	8 000	25	Feb. & Aug	5	108
Brooklyn	102 000	6,000	17	Feb. & Aug	6	[illegible] 95
Citizens'	150,000	7,500	20	June & Dec	10	[illegible] 168
City	210,000	3,000	70	Feb. & Aug	21	[illegible] 150
Clinton	250,000	2,500	100	Jan. & July	9	98 100
Columbia	200,000	4,000	50	Jan. & July	5	98 a 100
Commercial	200,000	4,000	50	June & Dec	8	105 a 106
Com'wealth	250 000	2,500	100	May & Nov	6	98 a 100
Continental	500 000	5 000	100	Jan. & July	5	100 a 101
Corn Exch	200,000	4,000	50	Sept & M'h	6	105 a 109
Eagle	300,000	7,500	40	May & Nov	10	120 a 125
East River	150.000	10 000	15	May & Dec	5	98 a 95
Empire City	200 000	2,000	100	Jan. & July	7	104 a 105
Excelsior	200,000	4 000	50	Jan & July	10	98 a 100
Enterprise	150,000	6,000	25	Feb. & Aug	—	80 a 81
Firemen's	204,000	2,000	17	April & Oct	17	190 a 194
Fulton	150,000	6,000	25	April & Oct	5	90 a 93
Greenwich	200,000	4,000	25	Feb. & Aug	10	135 a 136
Grocers'	200,000	4,000	50	Mar. & Sep	8	115 a 116
Hamilton	150,000	10,000	15	Jan. & July	—	52 a 55
Harmony	150,000	3,000	50	Jan. & July	10	95 a 97
Hanover	150 000	3,000	50	Jan. & July	10	100 a 103
Home	500,000	5 000	100	Jan. & July	10	95 a 96
Howard	250,000	5,000	50	May & Nov	15	160 a 165
Irving	200,000	8,000	25	Jan. & July	5	100 a 106
Jefferson	200 010	6 667	30	Mar. & Sep	15	138 a 140
Knickerb'r	280,000	7,000	40	May & Nov	12	150 a 155
Lafarge	150,000	3,000	50	Jan. & July	4	70 a 76
Lenox	150,000	6,000	25	Jan. & July	0	93 a 95
Lorillard	200,000	8,000	25	Feb. & Aug	5	112 a 113
Long Island	200,000	2,000	100	Jan. & July	10	138 a 140
Manhattan	250,000	5,000	50	June & Dec	10	124 a 125
Mech. & Tr'd	200,000	8,000	25	Jan. & July	5	104 a 105
Mercantile	200,000	4,000	50	Jan. & July	5	104 a 105
Merchants'	200,000	4,000	50	Jan. & July	6	115 a 120
Metropolitan	300 000	3,000	100	May & Nov	5	92 a 93
Market	200,000	2,000	100	Jan. & July	10	98 a 100
Nassau	150,000	3,000	50	Feb. & Aug	12	90 a 92
National	150,000	4,000	37½	May & Nov	15	174 a 175
New Am'n	200 000	8,000	25	Jan. & July	6	100 a 103
N. Y. Eq'ble	210,000	6,000	35	Jan. & July	10	136 a 137
N. Y. F. & M	200,000	2,000	100	Feb. & Aug	0	150 a 155
Niagara	200,000	4,000	50	Feb. & Aug	10	106 a 10[illegible]
N. American	250 000	5 000	50	June & Dec	8	128 a 13[illegible]
North River	350,000	14 000	25	Apr. & Oct	3	140 a 14[illegible]
Pacific	200 000	8,000	25	May & Nov	10	105 a 10[illegible]
Park	200,000	2,000	100	Jan. & July	6	95 a 10[illegible]
People's	150 000	8,000	50	Jan. & July	5	95 a [illegible]
Peter Cooper	150,000	7,500	20	Jan. & July	8	80 a [illegible]
Phenix	200,000	4,000	50	Mar. & Sep	8	108 a 11[illegible]
Republic	150,000	1,500	100	Jan. & July	3½	94 a 9[illegible]
Rutgers	200 000	8,000	25	Jan. & July	5	90 a 91
Relief	150,000	3 000	50	Jan. & July	—	102 a 103
St. Mark's	150,000	6 000	25	Feb. & Aug	5	100 a 102
St. Nicholas	150,000	6 000	25	Feb. & Aug	—	70 a 71
Stuyvesant	200,000	8 000	25	Feb. & Aug	5	98 a 100
UnitedStates	250,000	10,000	25	Jan. & July	10	115 a 120
Washington	200,000	4,000	50	Jan. & July	10	109 a 110
Wall'g City	150,000	3,000	50	Jan. & July	5	90 a 91

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, April 8, 1856.

$1000 Kentucky 6's	104⅜	50 shs Erie RR	b10 56⅛
1000 N Carolina 6's	98	150 do	b30 56⅜
5000 Missouri 6's	s3 84⅜	50 do	b30 56⅜
10000 do	84⅜	600 do	s5 56⅜
2500 Ind State 5's	84⅜	100 do	b5 56⅝
500 Virginia 6's	93⅜	50 do	s10 56⅝
9000 do	c 93⅜	100 do	b60 56⅝
27000 do	s30 93⅜	25 New Jer. RR	b3 122
2000 Erie ConBds '62	85⅜	500 Reading RR	c 91⅜
500 Erie ConBds '71	91	100 Hudson RR	s3 35⅜
3000 do	90⅜	50 do	35⅜
1000 do	90⅜	200 do	s60 35⅜
10000 do	b30 91	50 do	b10 35⅜
2000 Ill Cen RR Bds	86⅜	50 MhSo&NaRR	b15 95⅜
5000 do	86⅜	50 do	s15 95⅜
13000 do	86⅜	100 do	s 95⅜
1000 N Y Cen 7's	102⅜	33 Cleve, C&Cin	100
1500 N Y Cen 6's	89⅜	5 do	s12m 9[illegible]
2500 do	89⅜	10 do	10[illegible]
5000 Chi &RIs RRBds	94	10 Cl & Pitts RR	[illegible]
2000 TH&Alt 2dmebs	77	24 Gal & Chic RR	11[illegible]
15 shs Metropo'n Bk	108⅜	50 do	b60 11[illegible]
8 O Life & Trust Co.	92	100 Cl & Tol RR	s6m [illegible]
45 Penn Coal Co	101⅜	400 do	s3 [illegible]
50 Canton Co	s10 23½	400 do	s10 [illegible]
50 do	23⅜	200 do	b3 [illegible]
100 do	b60 23⅜	35 do	[illegible]
900 Cumb Coal Co	b60 23⅜	100 do	at 10 [illegible]
200 do	s3 23	100 do	s60 [illegible]
200 do	s30 23	300 do	b10 [illegible]
300 do	s60 23	300 do	s60 [illegible]
10 N. Y Cen. RR	b3 91⅜	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	b30 91⅜	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	c 91⅜	100 do	b10 [illegible]
200 do	s 91⅜	200 Ch & R I RR	s30 [illegible]
111 do	91⅜	115 do	opg [illegible]
148 do	91	200 do	b60 [illegible]
100 do	b60