SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, against ANDREW WILSON, JAMES M. COBURN, and JOHN W. COBURN, Assignees of Andrew Wilson, Robert H. Coburn, et al.—(No. 3)—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action 22d day of March, 1862, I, the referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through James M. Miller, Real Estate Auctioneer, all the following described leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, that is to say: All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date on the first day of February, 1851, whereby Gerrvine R. Hoffman and the said Samuel V. Hoffman did demise, lease, and to farm-let unto the said Andrew Wilson, and to his executors, administrators, and assigns, the premises therein and hereinafter mentioned, with the appurtenances, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1850, for the yearly rent of three hundred dollars, and in which lease were contained certain covenants as to the renewal thereof and the building thereon, as by reference thereto will appear, and which premises are described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the northerly side of Forty-second street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, and containing and described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-second street, twenty feet and ten inches; thence northerly and parallel with the Fifth avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second street, twenty feet and ten inches; and thence southerly, parallel with the Fifth avenue (passing through the middle of a party wall) one hundred feet and five inches, to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all covenants of renewal in said lease contained, and benefits thereof, subject, however, to the rents and covenants reserved and contained in said indenture of lease.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1862. S. JONES, Referee, No. 166 Broadway.

E. L. FASCHER, Pltff's Atty., No. 229 Broadway.
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SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN against ANDREW WILSON, JAMES M. COBURN and JOHN W. COBURN, Assignees of Andrew Wilson, Robert H. Coburn, et al.—(No. 4.)—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through James M. Miller, Real Estate Auctioneer, all the following described leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, that is to say: All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date on the first day of February, 1851, whereby Gerrvine R. Hoffman and the said Samuel V. Hoffman did demise, lease, and to farm-let unto the said Andrew Wilson and to his executors, administrators and assigns, the premises therein, and hereinafter described, with the appurtenances, for and during and until the full end and term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1850, for the yearly rent of three hundred dollars, and in which lease were contained certain covenants as to the renewal thereof and the building thereon, as by reference thereto will appear, and which premises are described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot of land with the building thereon, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and on the northerly side of Forty-second street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, and containing and described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet two inches (219 feet) westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-second street, twenty feet and ten inches; thence northerly and parallel with the Fifth avenue (passing through the middle of a party wall) one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, parallel with Forty-second street, twenty feet and ten inches; and thence southerly, parallel with the Fifth avenue (passing through the center of a party wall), one hundred feet and five inches, to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all covenants of renewal in said lease contained, and benefits thereof, subject, however, to the rents and covenants reserved and contained in said indenture of lease.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1862. S. JONES, Referee, No. 166 Broadway.

E. L. FASCHER, Pltff's Atty., No. 229 Broadway.
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SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—HORACE WELLS, Plaintiff, against JAMES SHUMWAY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 249 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and fifty and 54-100 dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 25, 1862. E. D. CULVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 27th day of February, 1862. E. D. CULVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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STATE of VERMONT, Rutland, ss.—MILLER & KNAPP, Trustees, vs. THE RUTLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY—In Chancery, March Term, 1862.—Whereas, Daniel S. Miller and Shepherd Knapp of the City and State of New-York, Trustees of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, have filed their petition in said Court, setting forth that a bill in the above entitled cause has been for a long time pending to foreclose the first mortgage on said Railroad; that said suit has been resisted, and great expenses have been incurred in the prosecution thereof; that to defray such expenses an assessment has been made upon the bondholders under said mortgage, which assessment a large share of said bondholders have neglected to pay, and that such expenses now amount to a large sum; and praying that the Court there will order said bondholders to pay said assessments, within a short day, and provide a reasonable fund for the payment of future expenses and costs, or be forever barred from any claim under said mortgage, by reason of any bonds so unpaid thereby.

It is ordered that the holders of the aforesaid bonds be notified to appear before the Hon. James Barrett, Chancellor, at Newfane, in the County of Windham, in said State, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1862, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by publishing the substance of said petition with this order, six days successively in the New-York Daily Tribune, printed in the City of New-York, and in The Rutland Daily Herald, printed at Rutland, in the County of Rutland, the last of which shall be at least ten days previous to said hearing, which shall be deemed sufficient notice.

F. W. HOPKINS, Clerk.

R. E. SPONNABLE, Solicitor.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

BUSINESS WAGONS of every kind constantly on hand or made to order, such as Grocers', Bakers', Milk and Express. You will find this place as favorable as any that can be found, and every article warranted as represented. At STEWARDS Wagon Factory, 104 to 110 Eleventh-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74, and 76, WALKER-ST., first door east of Broadway, MANUFACTURERS of Elegant CARRIAGES and Light WAGONS, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements, and for elegance of finish, style and durability, are equal to any in this market, to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

Boots and Shoes.

FOR easy-fitting BOOTS, try PLUMER'S PATENT LASTS, used by HUNT, No. 63 and 165 Broadway. Fine Dress Boots, $6; Patent Leather Boots, $7; English Lack Gaiters, a new kind, $3 50.

Machinery.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS, and PRINTERS.—For SALE, cheap, two Rolling-Machines, two Cutting-Machines, two Paging-Machines, and two Stand-Presses in good order. Also, an assortment of first-class Blank-Books, Leather, Binding Tools, Materials, &c. Also, one set of Smith's Gas Fixtures, in good order. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

Burning Fluid, Oils, &c.

CRUDE or REFINED PETROLEUM OIL.—Received direct from the manufacturers and wells, and for sale in quantities to suit, in prime shipping order, at the very lowest market rates, by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & Co., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st., New-York.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of JEROME, FITZHUGH & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, 31st March, 1862.

A. G. JEROME,
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
J. E. JENKINS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business, at No. 20 Exchange-place (offices formerly occupied by J. Van Schaick).—New-York, April 1, 1862.

A. G. JEROME.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of FITZHUGH & JENKINS, and will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 61 Beaver-st.—New-York, April 1, 1862.

D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
J. E. JENKINS.

REMOVAL and CHANGE of NAME.—The business heretofore conducted by A. Bridges & Co., at No. 50 Courtlandt-st., will be continued by the same parties hereafter, under the firm of BRIDGES & LANE, at No. 50 Courtlandt-st., corner of Greenwich-st.—New-York, March 31, 1862.

AUBREY BRIDGES. JOEL C. LANE.

THE FIRM of SAM'L WILDE & SONS, being DISSOLVED by death of SAM'L WILDE, Sr., the business will be conducted by the surviving partners as heretofore, under the name and style of

SAM'L WILDE'S SONS.

New-York Daily Tribune

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 3.

1,000	U. S. 6s '81 coupon	93	200	Pac. Mail Stm. Co.	30
17,000	do	92	100	do	30
1,100	Tex. 7-3-10 Cpn. sm	89	25	do	30
1,000	Tex. 7-3-10 Cpn. sm	90	25	do	97
2,000	Ill. coupon sds. '67	82	28	do	97
5,000	Mich. State 6s '72	75	200	do	97
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	50	50	do	30
14,000	do	50	100	N. Y. Central RR.	62
5,000	do	30	63	do	62
5,000	do	50	50	do	10
2,000	do	50	70	Erie Railway Pref.	61
5,000	Virginia State 6s	57	224	Erie Railway	36
2,000	do	57	50	do	30
31,000	Missouri State 6s	50	50	do	60
30,000	do	50	100	Hudson River R. R.	39
2,000	do	50	50	do	36
500	California State 7s	85	120	Harlem R. R.	12
5,000	do	85	30	Norwich & W. R. R.	25
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	85
1,000	Erie R. 2d m. bds	64	25	Panama R. R.	97
1,000	Erie RR. sth mg. bds ex int.	84	25	Illinois Cen. R. R. Sp.	61
1,000	Mich. Sou. & Ind. bds	94	150	do	61
1,000	Lac & West 1st mg.	80	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83
40	American Ex. Bank	99	50	do	6
20	Shoe & Leather Bank	90	100	do	30
10,000	American Gold	101	250	do	30
5,000	do	100	100	do	15
10,000	do	101	200	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	30
10,000	do	101	8	Chic., B. & Q. R. R.	81
16	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	89			

SECOND BOARD.

26,000	U. S. 6s '81, reg.	92	2,000	Mo. State 6s	50
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, comp.	92	50,000	do	50
15,000	do	92	5,000	do	50
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1st certificate	96	5,000	do	50
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	54	5,000	do	49
5,000	do	54	10,000	do	50
5,000	do	53	2,000	North Car. State 6s	43
5,000	do	53	2,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per cent bds	99
5,000	American Gold	101	1,750	Tol. & Wab. 2d Mtg.	41
10,000	do	101	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	60
10,000	do	100	50	Erie R. R.	37
1,000	do	101	25	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	97
20	Hud. Riv. R. R.	26	125	do	97
50	do	30	50	do	97
15	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	43	150	do	97
20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	45	50	do	97
100	do	45	25	Cleve. Col. & C. R. R.	112

THURSDAY, April 3—P. M.

The feature of the stock market to-day was the large transactions in Border State stocks, the sales of which reached $550 000, of which over $200,000 were Missouri 6s, nearly all for cash. The speculators in Missouris are pouring them out faster than the market can take them, and the quotations show a further decline to-day of 1 ⅌ cent, the closing sales being at 49½. After the Rebels were driven from Missouri, there was a marked rise in the stocks of that State, which was scarcely justified by the circumstances, and the reaction appears to have commenced. Missouri and Virginia have suffered severely by the rebellion, and the time of the resumption of the payment of interest on the public debt must be far in the future. In shares there was not much done at the morning Board, and quotations were without important change. At the Second Board the market was languid, but generally steady for shares. With a moderate business in Government securities, the market was off ¼ ⅌ cent. There has been a bear combination during the past few days to depress Government securities, in the hope of breaking the rest of the market. After the regular session there was more firmness, especially in Erie, Central, and Michigan Southern, but the dealings were moderate. The closing quotations were: U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered, 92¾@92¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons, 92¾@92¾; Treasury 7.30 per cents, 99¾; American Gold, 101¼@101¾; Tennessee State 6s, 53¾; Missouri State 6s, 49@50, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 97¼@97¾; New-York Central Railroad, 82¼@82¾; Erie Railroad, 37@37¼; Erie Railroad, Preferred, 61¼@61¾; Harlem Railroad, 12¼@12¾; Reading Railroad, 41¾; Michigan Central Railroad, 55@55¼; Michigan Southern, 42¾; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 46@46¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 61; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 67¼@67¾; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 45¼@45¾; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 55@55¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 47@47¾; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, 61.

Freights continue dull, and rates are again easier. To Liverpool, the engagements are 30,000 bush. Corn at 5½d. in bulk, and 5¼@5½d. in bags; 15,000 bush. Wheat at 5½d. and 3,000 bush., to fill up, at 6d. in bags; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.; 350 bbls. Pork at 2s. 6d.; 675 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 1,400 boxes Bacon at 17s. @17s. 6d., mainly at the latter rate; 400 tcs. Lard at 17s. 6d.; 125 hhds. Tallow on private terms. To London: 150 boxes Bacon at 20s. To Glasgow: 40 hhds. Shoulders at 22s. 6d.; 112 tuns Logwood at 25s. To Cork: 5,000 bush. Corn, to fill up, at 5d. in ship's bags.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $2,002,618 25—for Customs, $181,000; Payments, $1,863,801 27; Balance, $2,070,888 25.

In foreign bills there is nothing of importance doing. The market is nominally as before: 112½@112¾ for Sterling, 5.07½@5.02½ for France.

The February earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road are $112,096, against $67,610 same month last year. The President of the Company writes that the result this season would have been $150,000 (more than doubling February, 1861), had the New-York lines been able to take off the freights at Dunkirk and Buffalo as rapidly as delivered from the West.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad shows for March:

1862	$71,754
1861	76,375
Decrease	$3,671

The fourth week gave an increase of $2,300.

The Galena and Chicago figures for March are:

1862	$76,155
1861	101,600
Decrease	$25,445

The decrease is ascribed to the bad state of the country roads, and the running of the ice in the Mississippi, which cut off the connection with the west bank of that river.

In gold, the movement is to fair extent, but the quotations are not maintained. At the close, there were sales at 101¾, with time sales at 101⅞. The Indebtedness Certificates are plenty, at 96¼@96¾. At 97, a very large amount could be bought. Investment in these Certificates has undoubtedly been one of the influences producing the recent decline of 1 per cent in Government Sixes. The 7-30 per cent notes are more active to-day, the Savings Banks being buyers, at 99⅞.

The Erie Railway have just delivered in this city a lot of 28 bales of cotton from Tennessee, the first shipment since that State seceded. This is a part of 1,500 bales to come over this road.

The engravers begin to-day to print the large demand notes, and they will now go rapidly forward for execution. None of the new notes have made their appearance in the street.

In Money there is no change. The quotations for demand loans are 6@7 ⅌ cent, and prominent paper 5@7 ⅌ cent. The demand for money at bank is quite light, and freely met. The mercantile loans are slowly increasing.

The exchanges at the Clearing-House this morning were $21,577,971 46.

The Firemen's Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ⅌ cent, payable on demand.

The Eagle Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of 10 ⅌ cent, payable on demand.

At auction there was a large offering of Domestic Carpetings and Canton Matting. All the Domestic Goods were sold, with a considerable quantity of duplicates, at fair prices. Also, a large offering of Ribbons and Millinery Goods, of the importation of Messrs. Strange & Brother. Most of the offering consisted of old stock. Desirable descriptions brought full previous prices. Also, a catalogue of Woolens of the importation of Messrs. H. & A. Sturzberg. Most of the goods had been damaged on the voyage. There was a large attendance of first-class buyers, and spirited bidding. The fancy goods sold well and brought near their former value. Cloths and Doeskins sold low.

The traffic of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending March 28, 1862, compared with the corresponding week of last year, was:

Total	$56,447 28½
Corresponding week of last year	50,857 56
Increase	$5,589 72½

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circul'n.
N.Y., M'ch 29	$122,071,639	$84,423,071	$2,341,092	$6,330,813
Bost'n, M'ch 31	61,360,789	19,955,018	3,411,186	5,996,752
Phil., March 31	21,831,233	17,024,198	5,801,314	2,901,543
Total	$204,263,662	$121,437,287	$11,553,512	$15,231,127
Last week	217,877,341	124,995,733	46,879,893	15,167,428
Last year	218,753,425	126,011,347	42,314,728	17,254,813

The statement of the Boston Banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and with the corresponding week of 1861, as follows:

	Mar. 24, 1862.	Mar. 31, 1862.	April 1, 1861.
Loans	$61,655,670	$61,360,789	$62,566,734
Specie	3,441,052	3,411,186	3,165,350
Deposits	20,236,437	19,955,018	19,039,342
Circulation	6,019,512	5,996,752	6,106,629

The statement of the present week, as compared with the preceding week, shows a decrease of $294,631 in the items of loans and discounts; $311,340 in circulation; $351,863 in deposits, and an increase of $138 in specie.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company is now applying to the Legislature for an extension of the charter to enable it to finish the road to Pittsburgh.

There never was a time in the history of the grain trade when such large amounts of produce were stored, waiting the opening of navigation to move eastward. We find by reference to the proper authorities that there was in store at Chicago, March 24, 1862, 3,060,000 bush. wheat; Toledo, March 15, 293,561 do.; Buffalo, March 29, 768,298 do.; Milwaukee, March 21, 3,300,000 do.; Detroit, March 21, 402,300 do.

Of corn in store, the following is the estimate: Chicago, 2,356,784; Toledo, 523,175; Buffalo, 233,917; Detroit, 104,000.

The Illinois Central Railroad has in store over 1,000,000 bushels. In the City of New-York there is already stored 1,250,000 bushels of corn. Millions of wheat and corn are stored at different points on the lakes awaiting the opening of navigation, which would swell the above aggregate to an almost fabulous amount. Present indications are that the grain movement of 1862 will far exceed that of any previous year.

The Canal Board of this State has resolved that on all non-enumerated articles of merchandise going from tide-water, the toll be reduced from 2 to 1 mill ⅌ 1,000 lb ⅌ mile. This is in lieu of the resolution of the 21st ult., which reduced the rates of toll on westward bound merchandise from 2 to 1 mill ⅌ 1,000 lb ⅌ mile.

The holders of Allegheny County and Pittsburgh Bonds being still set at defiance by these communities, nearly five years having elapsed since any interest has been paid, the Committee of the Bondholders having in charge the matter of a settlement of their claims, met at the Philadelphia Exchange this morning at 11 o'clock, when an elaborate and interesting report was to be presented on the subject, demanding the immediate action of the bondholders.

At a meeting of the freight agents held in Cincinnati on Monday, the following schedule of rates from Cincinnati was adopted, to take effect on the 1st instant:

Cincinnati and Indianapolis:	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New-York—All rail	78	$1 50
Rail and water	73	1 45
To Philadelphia—All rail	70	1 40
Rail and water	65	1 30
To Baltimore—All rail	65	1 30
Rail and water	60	1 20
Dayton, Xenia, and Springfield:		
To New-York—All rail	76	1 30
Rail and water	71	1 40
To Philadelphia—All rail	68	1 35
Rail and water	63	1 25
To Baltimore—All rail	63	1 25
Rail and water	58	1 15

The Domestic-Goods market has rallied during the past week, under the combined influence of an improving trade and the almost universal impression that the present stocks of Cotton Goods are not sufficient to supply even a moderate demand, which must appear during the season. It is well understood that the supply of goods cannot be increased by the usual production, attended, as it is, with so much doubt and risk as to preclude the attempt of even partial manufacturing for any great period. The jobbers for the last two months have supplied the demands of their customers from their stocks purchased in the Autumn on an advancing market, and under the impression of declining rates have forced off their goods at low prices, and have persistently declined to make further purchases until their stocks are at present entirely exhausted. At this time, when they are obliged to go into the market, to *sort up* to meet the demands of the improving interior and Western trade, they find stocks in first hands low, and holders more firm, which has given greater activity and more stability to the market than we have seen since the year commenced. Having a strong position, the jobbers resist any advance in prices, and will pursue a conservative course in their future purchases, and confine themselves to those departments of trade which can be made remunerative. No longer will leading articles be sold at less than cost to attract the floating trade, and thus derange values and destroy a fair and open competition. While we know great revolutions move slowly, and we cannot expect rapid changes, we believe that the country is gradually adapting itself to a new order of things; and with a restricted credit, and a consequent reduction of business, commensurate with capital invested, we shall yet have a prosperous trade. It is impossible that the weekly disbursement of millions by the Government should not have its appropriate effect upon the general trade and industry of the country, although the blighting effects of the war may not be entirely removed for years, so that trade shall assume its former proportions.

The export trade is gradually improving, as noticed in our tables below. This trade, so important to the manufacturing interest, and to the country at large, can be largely increased under the fostering care of a Government whose policy will be to extend its commerce, and afford its manufacturers facilities to reach those markets which they have hitherto been excluded from by the diplomacy of those foreign nations whose manufacturers are at present enjoying the whole trade with scarcely a competition. When we meet our rivals in the South American markets on as equal terms as we do in China, an impetus will be given to our manufacturing industry such as we have never seen. There is scarcely an article of cotton manufacture required in those markets, which at present is furnished by the Manchester spinner, which, with our machinery, we cannot duplicate or improve. But the home trade should be the first object of our solicitude, and the export demand should be cultivated rather as a support to our own market in disposing of the surplus stock. If that market, however, is to be prostrated or destroyed, on every occasion of the disturbance of the regular channels of trade, by the partial failure of crops, or some greater calamity, then, indeed, it is worthless, and affords no encouragement to our capitalists to engage in mercantile or manufacturing enterprises which are calculated to enrich the country. This matter should receive the consideration of those engaged on the Tax bill, who should see that the taxes shall be so levied as not to strangle our export trade, which we hope is yet in its infancy.

The trade in most descriptions of foreign dry goods has been very dull at private sale this season, which has led the importers to offer freely in the auction rooms. The market has shown a considerable degree of strength, and prices at auction have been higher than usually obtained for such sales, but nevertheless fail to make the business profitable to the foreign manufacturers. There are certain desirable descriptions of goods, which would bring a profit either at public or private sale. In dress silks, neat figured goods, in modest styles, double-faced goods, and plain poult de soies, in brown, green, blue, and a certain shade of purple, would sell well. Nearly all the stocks of silks on the market are old, however, and the desirable styles have been bought up. The remainder, consequently, sell at a loss. In plain ribbons, white, black, and blue sell well, but most of the other colors fail to bring cost. Good styles of new fancy ribbons are desirable, and sell profitably. Plain French De Laines are in demand at auction, and bring better prices than have been known in a year, and the most favorite makes probably bring cost. Lupin's, on Friday last, brought 2@3c. more than they did at any time last year. Bombazines sell very low. Broche Shawls realize a liberal advance over the prices of last season, but not all the descriptions realize cost. French printed De Laines sell well in good styles. Neat styles of fancy woven dress goods of Saxony and British manufacture sell well in new styles. General trade in Linens is very quiet, only a few descriptions of housekeeping Linens are inquired for. The auction sales, with the exception of Schneider's Saxony woven dress goods, have consisted almost exclusively of goods imported last year or previously.

We annex our usual summary of exports of Domestic goods for the week and since the 1st of January, as follows:

	Pkgs.	Value.
To Danish West Indies	10	$2,257
To Danish West Indies (Dry Goods)	5	176
To Antwerp (Dry Goods)	5	896
To Havre (Dry Goods)	25	4,184
To Porto Rico (Dry Goods)	1	261
To Hayti	31	3,505
To Mexico (Dry Goods)	3	1,157
To New-Granada	19	3,061
To New-Granada (Dry Goods)	6	962
To Venezuela	2	161
To Claylanne Republic	8	1,412
Total	105	$18,156
Previously	1,466	220,215
Total since 1st January	1,571	$238,371

The exports of Cotton Goods from Boston, from March 21 to March 28, were:

Total for the week	pkgs. 87
Previously, since January 1	551
Total this year	638
Same time 1861	7,702
Same time 1860	14,529
Same time 1859	5,263

We omit quotations usually prepared for THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE on account of the irregularity of the market.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

ASHES—The inquiry for both kinds is moderate at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 62½ for Pots.

COTTON—There has been a better inquiry to-day, and the market, though not quotably higher, is firmer; sales of some 600 bales at 27½ c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—The business has been moderate, and prices are heavy; sales of 50 bags Maracaibo at 23c. by an overlight; we yesterday noticed a sale of 4,650 bags Rio ex. the "P. C. Warwick" on private terms, said to be at a decline.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is hardly so active for State and Western Flour, owing mainly to the want of a good assortment, especially of family brands; the inquiry is chiefly for the home trade; sales of 10,000 bbls. at $5 30@$5 45 for lower to superfine State and Western; $5 35@$5 45 for extra State; $5 45@$5 60 for family do.; $5 30@$5 60 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 35@$5 75 for shipping brands of Round-Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 30@$6 00 for trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in fair request, mainly for shipment to the Provinces; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $5 30@$6 50 for Extras. Southern Flour is steady and in fair demand; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $5 50@$6 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady, and in limited request; sales of 175 bbls. at $3 25@$4 25. Corn Meal is in better request, at unchanged rates; sales of 650 bbls. at $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat was quite limited early in the day and prices were unsettled, but are the close of Change there was more inquiry for export, and a better feeling was noticeable; the wager of a rise, however, especially of prime shipping qualities, and the extreme prices asked, restrict transactions; notwithstanding, the sales include 17,500 bush. choice Red and Amber Western (part yesterday) at $1 35 in store, and $1 37 delivered; 1,000 do. Mixed Western at $1 30; 600 do. Red State Spring at $1 25; 2,000 do. common White Western at $1 40, and 4,300 do. Red Pennsylvania and Jersey on the spot at $1 35. Barley is rather quiet but firm; sales of 600 bush. State at 90c. at the railway depot. Barley Malt is steady and in moderate request; sales of 800 bush. at $1 05 at the railroad depot. Oats are better and more active; sales of Canadian and Western at 38½@40c., and State at 40@41c. Rye is in fair request at steady rates; sales of 3,100 bush. State at 70@71c. on the pier and delivered. Corn is improved to-day, in part for investment but mainly for export, and with a further decline in freights, prices are slightly firmer; sales of 120,000 bush. at 59½@59c. for Western mixed in store, 60@60½c. for do. delivered, and 59c. for Jersey Yellow.

GUNNY-BAGS are to limited request; sales of 100 bales in Boston at 17c., cash.

HAY—The demand is less active, and the market is heavy; sales of 600 bales at 70c. ⅌ 100 lb.

HOPS continue dull; sales of 50 bales new at 14@18c., as to quality.

MOLASSES—Prices are still quite firm, and the demand fair; sales of 75 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 22@27c.; 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 25@26c., and 150 hhds. Cuba Clayed, for distilling, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is firmer and in moderate request; sales of 150 bbls. at $1 07½@$1 09 ⅌ gal., cash, and small lots from store at $1 10. Common Rosin is scarce and firm, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 350 bbls. at $[illegible], and 250 do. good quality at $2 25 ⅌ 310 lb. Tar at $[illegible], and fine grades are also scarce and firm; sales of 100 bbls. new No. 1 at $2 50 ⅌ 280 lb.

OILS continue quiet, but prices are without essential change; Linseed is selling slowly from crushers' hands at 42@43c., cash; sales of 6,000 lb Fallow Oil at 70c., cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is quite active, and is firmer, particularly for future delivery; sales of 5,000 bbls. Mess at $12 87½@$13, on the spot, but the article is wanted for June at $13@$13 06½. Beef is in moderate request; sales of 250 bbls. at $12@$13 for plain Mess, and $13 75@$14 25 for extra. Prime Mess is inactive at $28. Beef Hams are steady, and in limited request; sales of 70 bbls. choice at $17 50. Bacon is in good demand, but prices are irregular; sales of 1,200 boxes at 6½@6¾c. for Western and City Cumberland; 6¾@7c. for Western Long-Ribbed, and 7½c. for do. Short Clear. Lard is in good request, at steady rates; sales of 2,300 bbls. and tcs. at 7½@7¾c. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand, at steady rates.

RICE still remains quiet, but holders generally demand full former prices. At auction, 200 bags Rangoon sold at 3¾c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw is very fair, and prices are fully maintained, and on some grades a slight advance has been established. The sales embrace about 1,900 hhds. Cuba at 6¾@7c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾@7c., and 7,300 bags Cuba at 7c. Refined are firm at 10½@10¾c. for Hards.

SPICES—There has been some inquiry for Pepper, and we hear of sales of 1,000 bags, in bond, on private terms. By auction 300 bags damaged sold at 14½@14c. Other kinds are dull.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in limited demand at steady rates; sales of 50 bags at 9c., cash. Timothy seed is selling slowly at $2 12½@$2 37½ ⅌ bushel.

SALT is in moderate demand; sales of 1,400 sacks Factory-filled at $1 50.

STEARIN is in fair request; sales of 50 bbls. at 8½c.

TEAS—Blacks are in better demand and very firm; sales of 1,200 half chests of Oolong. Greens are quiet but steady.

TALLOW—The market is steady, with a fair inquiry; sales of 25,000 lb Prime Western at 9½c.; and 10,000 lb City at 9c., cash.

WHISKY is less active, but the market is steady; sales of 300 bbls. at 23½@23c. for Ohio and Western.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 4: Nos. 32½, 33½, 16, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, and 41.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Thanking you for the insertion of my note of yesterday, and for the acceptance of my assurance that I had not remained at the Mayor's office to an unusual hour, for the purpose of approving the Hackley Contract, I very cheerfully reply to the questions put to me in your article of to-day. You ask:

"1. Is not the Davis who sues Hackley & Co. for a division of the spoils, an agent or representative of the Hon. Ben. Wood? and was he not let into this contract on account of the aid afforded by Fernando and Ben. Wood in getting the contract through?"

Answer—I have no knowledge sufficient for me to answer with positiveness whether Davis is or is not an agent or representative of the Hon. Ben. Wood. In my opinion he is not, nor in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with him, and hence does not represent him in the matter referred to. How Mr. Davis was let into this contract, or whether he was let into it at all, or, if so, why he was so let in, it is impossible for me to say. I have no knowledge other than what appeared upon the record to form an opinion as to who constituted the parties originally or subsequently, or as to why they became so interested in it. It is proper for me to add that neither my brother, nor Mr. Davis, nor any other person living, knew whether I would or would not approve the contract until the paper was signed. I consulted no person with reference to it, except the officials referred to in my note of yesterday, and they were not advised of my conclusion until notified in due course.

"2. Was not the Hackley contract notoriously tainted with corruption? and did not an officer of the late Common Council run away to avoid prosecution on account of his share in it?"

Answer—No, not at the time of my action upon it. It was not until afterwards that such allegations were made, and then they came in the first instance from those who had been disappointed in not procuring "the job" for themselves. It is true, that subsequently the press and others stated distinctly that corrupt means had been used to procure the contract from the Common Council; but almost every action of the Corporation in which money is involved has been subjected to the same charge for many years. The mere allegation does not of itself form sufficient evidence upon which a contract once made can be legally set aside or rescinded. No officer of the late Common Council ran away on this account. If the editor refers to Mountjoy, I apprehend the charge against him referred to another subject.

"3. Did not responsible men offer, prior to the closing with Hackley, to take the job many thousands of dollars lower than the Hackley price?"

Answer—No. It is true there were lower bidders, but of doubtful responsibility. It is a common thing for persons to make bids for public work without any design of performing the contract, but for the purpose of being bought off by others. Hackley had been a contractor for work with the Corporation for many years, and had always performed his engagements faithfully and fully; besides, his sureties were gentlemen of very large wealth, and of undoubted character and respectability. They are so still.

"4. Would not Mayor Wood have vetoed the Hackley job if he had not known or supposed that a relative or near friend had an interest in it?"

Answer—No! I would not, believing then as I do now that if the contract is faithfully performed according to its requirements that it is the best and most economical disposition of that work that could be made. I believe that though improper influences may have been used to procure it originally, it is nevertheless eminently beneficial to the taxpayers of New-York.