THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Prussian Extradition Case—The Charge Against Philip Henrich—Testimony of Baron Von Grabow, the Prussian Consul General.

Before Commissioner White.

The further hearing of the charge against Philip Henrich, who is accused of having committed forgeries to the amount of eight thousand thalers while acting in the capacity of secretary to the Rhenish Railway of Cologne, in Prussia, was resumed yesterday at half-past one o'clock, before Commissioner White. The Prussian government have demanded the extradition of the prisoner under the extradition treaty existing between the kingdom of Prussia and the republic of the United States.

Mr. H. D Lapaugh, counsel in the United States for the Prussian government, conducted the prosecution. Baron Guido von Grabow, the Prussian Consul General at New York, was also present.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Charles Wehle.

At the sitting of the court Mr. Lapaugh said that a witness examined on the last day, on reading a statement of his evidence in the papers, seemed to think it necessary to explain something that he had said in reference to the time he exhibited the warrant to the prisoner during the trip from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee. He thought there might be some little misconception. So far as he (counsel) saw there was no discrepancy in the matter. There was another thing to which he wished to call attention; that was as to the prisoner being secretary of the Railroad of Cologne. That, he believed, the prisoner did not intend to deny.

Mr. Wehle—We admit he was secretary of the road at the time these transactions took place.

The Commissioner did not think it necessary to discuss the matter. He understood the witness to prove that the arrest took place on Wednesday, the 27th of March. The witness explained to the prisoner the nature of the warrant and the charge, and said his duty compelled him to take him before a United States Commissioner.

Mr. Lapaugh said the next document he would offer in evidence was a communication signed by Geiger, the President of the police at Cologne.

Commissioner—What is the first name?

Mr. Lapaugh—It does not appear.

Mr. Wehle objected to the reception of the document on two grounds. It did not appear to be properly acknowledged, and it did not say that it was evidence in the Prussian courts.

The Commissioner—If admitted at all, it would be admitted on that ground.

Mr. Lapaugh contended that the document was legally admissible, and, while he believed it was authenticated in a proper manner, so as to be received in evidence in the courts of Prussia, he would, without waiving what he believed to be the law on the subject, so as to avoid any question or difficulty hereafter, call Baron von Grabow, the Consul General, whose evidence would show that the document was properly authenticated in Prussia, and might be received as evidence there.

The Commissioner—You don't offer the paper now?

Mr. Lapaugh—Not yet. I call Baron von Grabow.

Mr. Wehle argued that under the act of 1848 there were certain things required to be done in reference to the authentication of documents which could not be supplied by oral examination. The paper offered in evidence professed to be a copy of a communication addressed by some one signed Geiger, the police President, in which a certain matter was stated about the prisoner's wife applying for a passport. This being a mere communication he should object to any parole proof to make it anything else than what it purported to be on its face.

After some further discussion on this point,

Baron Guido von Grabow was called and examined as follows by Mr. Lapaugh:—Q. Do you hold any official position under the King of Prussia? A. I do. (Objected to.) Q. What position do you hold? A. Consul General of Prussia. Q. For the United States? A. For the United States. Q. How long have you been in the service of Prussia in this country? A. Since 1853. Q. How long have you been acting Consul General? A. I was acting Consul General since the 17th or 20th of August, 1865, and Consul General since the 1st of January, 1867. Q. Before that what position did you occupy? A. I was Secretary of Legation at Washington. (Paper handed to witness.) Q. Will you look at the signature and certificates to this paper and tell me if it is properly receivable for the prosecution in the courts of Prussia against the accused, Philip Henrich, therein named?

Objection raised to the question by Mr. Wehle on the grounds that it was leading. He objected to the matter about to be shown by this parole evidence; he also objected to the question as being indefinite, and as not showing in regard to what particular crime it would be considered legal evidence.

Mr. Lapaugh—The paper will speak for itself.

The Commissioner said he would allow the question.

Mr. Wehle—Please to take my objection.

The Commissioner—I will note it.

Baron von Grabow—Am I to answer?

The Commissioner—Yes.

Baron Von Grabow—To this question I answer it is.

Mr. Lapaugh—While I am on this subject I shall ask Baron von Grabow a question as to two or three other papers I hold in my hand. (Counsel then repeated the same question as to whether these papers would be regarded as legal evidence in the courts of Prussia, and the Baron answered that they would be so considered.)

Objection to the papers by Mr. Wehle, and objection noted.

Cross examined by Mr. Wehle—Q. You are not a lawyer? A. I am not what you probably understand as a lawyer, but I have studied law. Q. You have not been admitted to practice at the bar? A. I have been a member of several courts in Prussia, and the acts I have done there were fully authorized as such. Q. Could you tell me whether the first paper shown you would or would not be considered evidence in the courts of Prussia as to any other crime but forgery? Mr. Lapaugh objected. What the court would consider is there he could not say.

Mr. Wehle—I ask the witness what other crime, if this paper be admissible, could be proven by it?

The Commissioner—If the charge were a charge of murder, would the paper be admissible?

Baron Von Grabow—Just as much.

Mr. Lapaugh then offered in evidence the exhibits referred to in the evidence of Baron Von Grabow.

Mr. Wehle objected to them.

Objection noted.

With the offering in evidence of these papers, and reserving to himself the right to comment on the contents of some voluminous accounts, Mr. Lapaugh stated that the case for the Prussian government rested.

Mr. Wehle then intimated, among other matters, that he would call witnesses for the prisoner, one of whom was in New York, and who would prove that he knew the prisoner while he was Secretary of the Rhenish Railroad at Cologne, and that hundreds and thousands of persons had been in the habit of coming to the railroad office for papers similar to those alleged to have been forged, so that in the course of years there must have been thousands of those receipts issued. Counsel would contend that, as the prisoner had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, he could not be extradited. He would show that the prisoner had paid over the money to one of the parties who now swore that his signature was a forgery. To enable him to make this case he asked an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Lapaugh submitted that it would not be proper for counsel for the prisoner to go into portions of the defence he had sketched out.

Some further discussion having taken place the further hearing of the matter was adjourned till Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Liability of Common Carriers—Action to Recover for Goods Stolen After Being Saved from Shipwreck.

Before Judge Mason.

Wm. Knebel vs. Chas. B. Leary, &c.—This action was brought for the recovery of $625 50, the value of articles of personal property contained in a trunk, the property of the plaintiff, and which was lost under the following circumstances:—On the 1st day of October, 1865, the plaintiff sailed from Bremen as a passenger in the steamship Circassian, of which the defendants were the owners, and upon nearing the coast of Newfoundland, on September 19, the vessel was discovered to be in a leaking condition, having encountered severe weather during the passage. By the use of the pumps she was kept afloat until a day or two afterwards, when it became necessary to run her ashore in Rocky Bay. The baggage was all saved, and was conveyed to Arichat, and thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it was stored in the navy yard, until arrangements could be perfected for its transportation to New York. The plaintiff's trunk was among the baggage, and he having a knowledge of English was requested by the agents to assist in re-marking it. He also opened his own trunk to procure some articles which he required. The party remained in Halifax about six days, at the end of which time plaintiff's trunk was missing. It contained a number of pieces of jewelry and other articles intended to be presented to friends in this country, some of which were sent by acquaintances of plaintiff in Germany to relatives here.

The defence claimed that by reason of the passengers having been requested to attend to the removal of their goods to the store from the stranded vessel, the property in question was no longer in their charge; that a large proportion of the contents of the trunk were articles liable to duty, that the plaintiff intended to smuggle them, and that the property was lost through the perils of the sea. The court refused to charge these points to the jury, on the ground that the defendants had contracted to convey the plaintiff's baggage to New York, and that the charge assumed by him at their request, in removing the property from the vessel, was only temporary; that there was no proof of an intention on the part of the plaintiff to defraud the government of the duties, and that the goods were not lost by the perils of the sea, as the perils were past and the property safely landed. The jury, after a short retirement, found a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $554 76, having deducted, under the direction of the court, the value of the articles which were not plaintiff's property.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Motion to Admit a Colored Man to Practice at the New York Bar.

Before Judges Leonard, Ingraham and Sutherland.

A motion was made yesterday morning by Charles S. Spencer for the admission to practice at the New York bar of A. A. Bradley, a colored man. The application was received by the court and the applicant was referred to the Committee on Character for investigation regarding his personal reputation. Mr. Bradley is a native of Edgefield county, South Carolina, and was born free. In 1840 he underwent an examination for admission to the bar at Utica. His application was not reported, on the ground that being a man of color he was not eligible to take the oath of United States citizenship. He then went to Maine and after examination was admitted to practice in the courts of that State, and in 1865 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He brings letters of introduction from a number of persons connected with the bar and courts of Massachusetts.

Notice to the Bar.

Notice was given in this court yesterday that hereafter all appeals from non-enumerated motions will be taken up at the commencement of the term, and continued from day to day until disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Suit against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.

Before Judge Jones.

Mathias Hoffman vs. The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.—This suit, which commenced yesterday, is an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff on account of the negligence and carelessness of the defendant's servants. The plaintiff, a tailor, residing in New Rochelle, being in this city on the 28th November, 1866, took passage on a car of the defendants to come down town, and having a bundle of clothing and a basket of fresh meat with him, he stood on the front platform beside the driver. On arriving at the corner of Canal street and West Broadway, where he wanted to get off the car, he told the driver to stop in order to allow him to do so. The plaintiff alleges that the driver paid no attention to his request, and that it was only after the car had passed one hundred feet beyond the place where he desired to get off, and after he had requested the driver several times to stop, that he did so. The plaintiff had the basket of fresh meat and the bundle of clothing before mentioned in his hands, and as he was stepping off the car he alleges the driver, seeing some blood drop from the meat on the platform, called him a "damned Dutchman," and immediately started the car again. The result of that action was, that the plaintiff was thrown down and received such injuries that he has been ever since an invalid, and is at present under the care of a doctor. The defendants claimed that the plaintiff undertook to get off the car before it had come to a full stop, and by so doing had brought the injuries he sustained upon himself. After the testimony of the plaintiff and his physician had been taken the case was postponed until to-day.

What Constitutes Sufficient Presentation of a Promissory Note.

Hills vs. Place.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, the holder of a note drawn by the defendant, to recover the amount of a note ($230), on the ground of non-payment on the day it became due.

Mr. J. R. Hill, for the plaintiff, showed the presentment of the note at the Hanover Bank and the non-payment. The defendant claimed that the money to pay the note was at the bank at two P. M. on the day named, but that the note had been presented earlier than that hour. The Court held that the presentment of a note once during the hours that the bank was open for business was sufficient, and directed the jury to bring a verdict for the plaintiff, which they did.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Death of a Member of the Bar.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

After some unimportant cases had been heard yesterday, and the calendar had been called up to No. 62, Mr. Frank Byrne informed the Court of the death of Mr. Wm. R. Stafford, and he moved that the court adjourn in consequence. He said that Mr. Stafford was an earnest, faithful, able an honorable member of the bar, who had by his courtesy and kindness endeared himself to his professional brethren.

The Court granted the motion, expressing regret at the death of Mr. Stafford, and concurring in what Mr. Byrne had said of his character.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE ST. PATRICK'S DAY RIOT.

At the opening of the Court yesterday an application was made to postpone the trial of Wall, Clark and other parties charged with felonious assaults and riot on St. Patrick's day, in consequence of the temporary indisposition of Mr. McKeon.

District Attorney Hall said that these cases were not put down for trial at that time, but for plea, his intention being to try the cases next Thursday. Counsel for Clark agreed to try the indictment against his client at that time.

CONVICTION OF A NOTORIOUS BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.

Louis E Dougé was convicted of grand larceny, having stolen a gold watch owned by George Pierce, of 34 East Twelfth street. It appears that, on the 13th or 14th of March, the prisoner called at this boarding house to see a Spanish friend who had been a boarder there, and when Mr. Pierce was down at lunch he entered his room, and shortly after the watch was missed. Mr. Ball informed the Court that there were other charges against Dougé of a similar nature, and when arrested upon the charge tried by the jury he was committing a larceny at a boarding house in Lexington avenue.

The Recorder imposed the highest penalty which the law allowed, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

August Hoffman, charged with passing a check for $360 upon the Fifth National Bank, purporting to have been signed by Christian Schwarz, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree.

Robert Lawrence pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having been charged with stealing a box of straw hats valued at $100, the property of Bryant Stevenson.

These prisoners were sent to the State Prison for one year.

GRAND LARCENIES.

Henry C. Harmstead, charged with stealing a trunk from the New Haven depot on the 9th inst., containing property valued at $260, owned by John K. Beeson; Margaret Tucker and Margaret Hornet, who stole a silver watch worth $60 from Jared Steele on the 22d of March, and Thomas O'Day, who was indicted for stealing a dress and cloak worth $50 from Bridget Murphy. Each pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Patrick Kennedy, indicted for stabbing John Ashley with a knife in the left side, on the 18th of February, pleaded guilty to assault and battery.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Catharine Manning, a domestic in the employ of Michael McGuire, charged with stealing three dresses, worth $50, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

William Douglas was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, he having been found attempting to enter the private room of John Lowe, 142 East Thirteenth street, on the 25th of March, an apartment in which a set of surgical instruments were placed.

These prisoners were remanded for sentence.

ALLEGED RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

In the afternoon Theophili Kick was placed on trial, charged with receiving a quantity of harness and buffalo robes, which were stolen by two burglars named Berryman and De Long, from the coach houses of Messrs. Rquns, Sanders, Van Cortland and others, in Yonkers and other places in Westchester county, last Christmas. A large portion of the stolen property was recovered by the officers in the prisoner's store, in Laurens street. The case will be finished this morning.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.

Suit Against the Late Sheriff.

Before Judge Barnard.

Frederick A. Genin, William Gregory and Geo. J. Gregory vs. John McNamee.—This action was brought to recover possession of one hundred and twenty-three barrels of petroleum oil seized by the defendant while he was Sheriff of the county. The plaintiffs claim damages in the sum of $5,000. The defence is that the seizure was made upon two separate suits of execution issued to one Edward Stokes, for judgments obtained against plaintiffs in the Supreme Court. Case on.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 961, 245, 247, 763, 1171, 1105, 1231, 1139, 299, 235, 1081, 625, 1413, 379, 1271, 227, 463, 471, 897, 1165. Part 2—Nos. 1050, 1069, 1200, 1188, 1423, 1624, 132, 1540, 1464, 1494, 1554, 1414, 1386, 1052, 1138, 1150, 999, 420, 1700, 462.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 140, 164, 181, 158, 166, 147, 160, 186, 133, 142, 191, 195, 196, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 53, 70, 71, 72, 73, 98¼, 103, 108, 108, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 140. Call begins at No. 150.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT.—Nos. 14, 122, 127, 128, 132, 47, 99, 115, 24, 56, 68, 69, 77, 94, 111, 6, 8, 15.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 3207, 2747, 3179, 3220, 3083, 2767, 3251, 3253, 3257, 3183, 2595, 3075, 3215, 2999, 3115, 3123, 3199, 3217, 3231, 1193, 2907, 2469, 2947, 3099, 3039, 2961. Part 2—Calendar unchanged.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

A GERMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.—An inquest was yesterday held at No. 69 First street, by Coroner Wilde, on the body of Theodore Gutberlet, a German, forty-five years of age, who committed suicide by hanging himself in his room, which he had occupied for the last two months. Hr. Gutberlet, who kept a music store at No. 377 Fulton street, Brooklyn, did not appear as usual on Sunday morning, which fact excited suspicion, and information was sent to Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth precinct, who went to the house, and on entering Gutberlet's room he was found hanging by a cord which he had fastend to the casing of the window, dressed only in his night clothes. Deceased was in good circumstances. He was a single man, and it is said had no relatives in this country. The cause for committing the act did not transpire.

A WOMAN HANGS HERSELF.—Yesterday morning Betty Kahn, a German woman, twenty-three years of age, who had been living as domestic in the family of Mrs. Mary A. Mansfield, 839 Third avenue, was found hanging by the neck in the cellar, she having fastened a rope to one of floor beams, after first securing one end around her neck. When discovered life was extinct. Deceased had been a great sufferer from neuralgia, and had often expressed a desire to die and thus be relieved of her sufferings; but Mrs. Mansfield did not believe she contemplated committing suicide. Coroner Gover held an inquest on the body of deceased.

THE DEATH OF DR. ABRAHAMS.—In the case of Simeon Abrahams, M. D., late of No. 31 Bleecker street, who was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, no inquest has yet been held. Deputy Coroner S. N. Leo, in conjunction with Dr. Heuld, of Second avenue, made a post mortem examination on the body, and found the stomach and other internal organs apparently in a healthy condition. The cause of death not being perfectly clear, Professor Heuld took the stomach and contents for analysis, and Coroner Schirmer postponed the inquisition till such time as the Professor shall make his report.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

The stock market opened with a steady tone this morning, but soon developed a downward tendency, which culminated late in the afternoon in a general and rather heavy decline in prices, nothwithstanding the favorable character of the bank statement for the week ending on Saturday last. In this the loans show the unusually large decrease of $4,367,849, owing mainly to the diminished demand for money in Wall street, and probably also to the sale of seven-thirty notes held by the banks, all securities owned by them being counted as loans. The deposits show a decrease of $1,000,033, and the circulation of $72,526. The legal tender notes have increased $1,180,740, and the specie has been swelled to the amount of $717,416, owing to sales of coin by the Treasury, thus making the banks $1,898,156 stronger in their reserve than they were at the date of their previous return, exclusive of their gain in this respect by the reduction of deposits. The totals of the present and preceding statements stand thus:—

	April 6.	April 13.
Loans	$254,470,027	$250,102,178
Specie	6,138,813	8,856,229
Circulation	33,774,573	33,702,047
Deposits	183,861,209	182,861,236
Legal tenders	59,021,775	60,202,515
Clearings	531,835,184	526,933,462
Balances	20,506,881	19,236,698

Money is abundantly easy in Wall street at 6 a 7 per cent on call on mixed collaterals, and six per cent, with exceptions at five, on governments, while first class commercial paper is freely taken at seven per cent discount, and in some instances at a half per cent below this rate. The drain of currency from the interior is still going forward, and the Western journals report that the bankers in that section are sending currency to New York daily, while money is coming in from the country to the local financial centres, and bank balances are increasing. At Boston the money market is moderately easy at 6 per cent on government collaterals and at 6½ a 7 per cent for first class commercial paper.

Notwithstanding the present and prospective monetary ease at this centre, the condition of the railway share market shows that speculation for a rise is without strength on the Stock Exchange, and the prolonged dulness and heaviness which have been experienced are extremely discouraging to the holders of securities. Hence at every slight rally there are anxious sellers, few daring to trust the market for more than a trifling advance. Most of the operators are bears, and act according to their convictions, while the remainder are bulls, intent upon making very short turns. The decline of to-day is the natural reaction of a weakly supported market from the rise which took place at the end of last week, and it will be similarly followed by another upward reaction and another relapse. Evidently the much talked of spring rise has not yet come, and the bulls are once more disappointed.

At the early session of the open board railway shares were firm but inactive. Erie sold at 57⅞; Reading, 100¾ a 101; Michigan Southern, 68⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 71 a ⅛; Rock Island, 88¾ a ⅛; Northwestern, 33⅞; do. preferred, 61¼; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Mariposa preferred, 22. At the first regular board the market showed a declining tendency, although there was no marked pressure to sell. New York Central closed 1⅛ lower than at the same time on Saturday, Erie 1⅛, Michigan Southern ¼, Illinois Central ⅛, Cleveland and Toledo 6⅛, ex-dividend; Northwestern preferred ¾, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ¼, Pacific Mail 2, Western Union Telegraph ¼. Northwestern was ⅜ higher, Fort Wayne ⅜, Quicksilver ¼. Government securities were rather dull but firm. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 advanced ⅛; issue of 1865 ¼, while the new issue declined ¼. Missouri sixes declined ¼.

At the one o'clock open board the market was heavy, but moderately active. New York Central sold at 98¾ a ⅝; Erie, 57⅞ a ⅛; Hudson, 92½; Reading, 99¾; Michigan Southern, 67⅞ a ⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 69⅛ a ⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½; Rock Island, 87⅛ a ¼; Northwestern, 32⅞ a 33; do. preferred, 59¾ a 60; Fort Wayne, 92⅝ a ¾; Pacific Mail, 124¼ a ⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 37⅝.

At the half-past two regular board the market continued heavy, and a further decline took place on a portion of the list, Erie selling down to 55⅝. New York Central alone remained firm, and closed ¼ higher than at the first board. Erie was ¼ lower, Reading ¼, Michigan Central ¼, Rock Island 1, Northwestern ⅝, do. preferred ⅝; Fort Wayne 1, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ¼, Pacific Mail 1¾, Quicksilver ⅝, Western Union Telegraph ⅛, Michigan Southern ¾. Government securities were steady at the morning prices.

At the half past three open board the market became weak, and a further general decline took place. New York Central sold at 98½ a ⅝; Erie, 55½; Reading, 99⅝; Michigan Southern, 66½ a ¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 112¾; Rock Island, 86¼ a ¾; Northwestern, 32½; do. preferred, 59¼; Fort Wayne, 92¼ a ⅜. Subsequently the market remained weak, and closed unsettled at six o'clock at the subjoined quotations:—New York Central, 98¼ a ⅜; Erie, 55¼ a ⅜; Reading, 99⅜ a ⅛; Michigan Southern, 66¼ a ⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68¼ a ⅜; Rock Island, 86¼ a ⅜; Fort Wayne, 92 a ⅛; Northwestern, 32½ a ⅝; do. preferred, 59 a ¼; Pacific Mail, 123 a ⅛; Atlantic Mail, 83¼ a 84; Western Union Telegraph, 37½ a ⅜; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 23 a ¼; Mariposa preferred, 21 a ½.

Government securities were rather heavy late in the afternoon, and the following quotations were current at the close of business:—Registered, 1881, 109 a 109¼; coupon, 1881, 109⅛ to ¼; 5-20 registered, 1862, 103¾ a 104; 5-20 coupon, 1862, 109⅝ a 109¾; 5-20 coupon, 1865, 108⅛ a ¼; 10-40 registered 97½ a 98; August, 7.30, 106 a 106¼; June 7.30, 105⅞ a ⅝; July 7.30, 105⅞ a 105½.

The gold market ruled lower than at the close of last week, and after opening at 135¼ declined to 134½, the latest transactions being at 134⅝. The volume of business was moderately light, and the supply of coin was about equal to the borrowing demand. Loans were made without interest and at 1-64 per cent per diem and 2 a 3 per cent in favor of the lender. It was reported that the Treasury was not a seller to-day, but its ways are mysterious, and whether it sold or not remains a dead secret to the public.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and rates were nominally as understated at the close of business:—Bankers' bills on England, at sixty days, 109 a ¼; at three days, 109¾ a 110; commercial bills, 108 a 108⅜; francs at sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.16¼; at three days, 5.15 a 5.13¾; bills on Berlin, 71¾ a 72; on Bremen, 78½ a 79; on Frankfort, 40⅝ a 41; on Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 41¼; on Hamburg, 35⅞ a 36¼; on Antwerp, 5.21¼ a 5.18¾.

Mining stocks were firm and moderately active. At the first board Columbian Gold and Silver closed 5c. higher than at the same time on Saturday, selling at $3 50; Corydon, 20c., selling at $5 55; Quartz Hill, 15c., selling at $2 55. Rocky Mountain sold at 90c. At the second board Corydon closed 25c. higher than at the first board, selling at $5 60; Columbian Gold and Silver 5c., selling at $3 55. Quartz Hill was 15c. lower, selling at $2 40. Alameda Silver was quoted at $8 80 a $8 90.

Consols were firm in London to-day, and, together with American securities, were quoted thus:—

	April 5.	April 9.	April 13.	April 15.
Consols	91	90	90⅝	90¾
United States 5-20's	75¼	74¾	74	74
Erie	36	36¾	37¾	38½
Illinois Central	78¼	77	77¾	76¾

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following editorial on the affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, which contains information apparently drawn from official sources and represents the American view of the management, and as such is interesting in connection with the recent quarrel between the managers here and those in London:—

The great bubble inflated in England by James McHenry and Sir Morton Peto, having for its basis the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has reached the point of explosion, and as a consequence there is great excitement and much bitter feeling on the part of the holders of the securities on the other side of the water. Sir James McHenry and Sir Morton Peto, in order to break the force of the storm of indignation howling around them, at a recent meeting in London caused charges of gross mismanagement to be made against the American managers of the company, and included in these was a confidential friend of Mr. McHenry, who was sent to this country to investigate the affairs of the concern. This gentleman returned to England with a truthful report of the condition of the company, which did not suit Messrs. McHenry and Peto; and thereupon the report was suppressed and the examiner abused. Recently General Potter, of Pennsylvania, was appointed receiver for the company, and more recently the Board of Directors appointed a committee of first class men, in no way connected with the management, to investigate affairs and report to the public. The report, when made, will open the eyes of the London creditors and disprove the charges under which Messrs. McHenry and Peto sought to escape from the consequences of their own transactions. The facts about this road are briefly these:—The actual cost of the property was $26,000,000. Upon this the English financiers issued securities to the amount of ever $90,000,000, which they sold or hypothecated in that country. These were disposed of at prices varying from par to thirty-three cents on the dollar. So long as this bubble was kept afloat the interest on these securities was paid; but not from the earnings of the road. The latter, however, (net) have been sufficient to pay the interest on the actual cost of the road. So far from the operating expenses having been extravagant, as stated to the English creditors, they have been less than those of the New York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, and not above the average of eighteen of the principal roads in the United States. Mr. McHenry has recently insisted upon the American managers running in debt for supplies and remitting the bulk of the gross earnings to him. This was refused, and the consequence was, the English financiers, being unable to borrow money, were compelled to allow the coupons on the watered bonds to go by default. Then the London meeting and the charges against the American managers. The total amount due along the line of the road for labor and supplies is about $600,000, and this is represented by the supplies now on hand. Under the order of the court the receiver is required to apply the net earnings of the road, first, to the payment of these claims; second, to the interest upon the prior or divisional mortgages, and then upon the consolidated mortgage. General Potter, the Receiver, upon being made acquainted with the actual condition of the company, wrote a letter to the English bondholders, which will open their eyes, and place the responsibility for the financial management, which has brought so many English people to grief, upon the shoulders of those who sought to shift it to parties on this side.

There are many facts that might be given in connection with the affairs of this road that would reveal the desperate condition of the English managers, but we prefer that those shall be officially presented by the Examining Committee. It is not out of place, however, to say that the Board of Directors have never been able to get from Mr. McHenry a statement of his transactions in England; and the reports of the business of the road which were sent to England were regularly cooked before they were made public.

Of the $90,000,000 securities outstanding, only $200,000 are held in this country. We have the road and the income, and Englishmen hold the bonds and stocks. The road will pay the interest on its actual cost, and this should satisfy reasonable people; but it will not, of course, satisfy those who were duped into buying watered bonds. This is the fault of the English financiers, and not of the American managers.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, April 15—10:30 A. M.

$1000 U S 6s,'68, coupon	129	400 shs U S Express	67
20000 U S 6s,5-20 cou,'62	109⅝	300 Pacific Mail SS Co	125
40000 do	109¾	50 do	125¼
25000 U S 6s, 5-20 cou,'64	108	100 do s60	124½
7000 do	108	20 do	125¼
19000 U S 6s, 5-20 cou,'65	108¼	50 do 3d call	125⅛
45500 U S 6s,5-20 c,'65, n i	107½	300 do	125
35000 U S 5s, 10-40 cou	98	200 N Y Central RR	98¼
500 Tr n,7 3-10 s s, sml	105¾	1200 do 3d call	98
1000 Brooklyn 6s, w i	97	200 Erie RR	57¾
1000 Tenn 6's, new	65	100 do	57⅞
2000 do ex cou	65	800 do	57
1000 North Car 6s, new	47	100 do s15	57
24000 Missouri 6's	94	400 do	57⅛
3000 do	94¼	50 do	57¼
2000 Ohio 6s, '89	102	500 do 3d c	57⅛
30000 Ohio & Miss cer	24¾	30 Chi & Gt East'n RR	8
20000 do b 30	24¾	500 Reading RR s60	100
10000 do	24¾	500 do	100⅛
10000 do	24¾	1000 do	100¼
20000 do	24¾	500 do 3d c	100
5000 N Y Cent 6's '83	95¾	10 Michigan Cen RR	108
5000 Erie 2d mtg '79	101	100 do	107¾
1000 Erie 3d mortgage	97	200 Mich S & N Ind RR	68¾
10000 Chi and Mil 1st m	87	100 Illinois Cen RR	114
2000 Hud R 2d s f bds	102	100 do s30	114
1000 Chic & N West 1st	84¾	100 do 2d c	114¼
1000 do	84¾	11 Panama RR	265
2500 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st m	102	400 Chic & N Western	33⅝
1000 Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	94¾	20 do	34
7000 Morris & Es 1st m	95¼	200 Chic & N W pref'd	60¾
20 shs Metropolitan Bk	124	100 do	60¾
6 Fourth National Bk	101¼	900 do	61
70 Bank St New York	103	200 do, 2d call	60¾
100 Quicksilver Mg Co	30	300 do	60¼
100 do 3d call	30¾	100 Cleve & Pitts RR, ex d	113
100 Mariposa Mining Co	7½	800 Chic & Rk Island RR	88¾
100 Boston Water Power	27¼	100 do, 2d call	87¾
200 Canton Co s30	44	200 Chic Bur & Quin RR	135
400 West Union Tel	37⅝	100 Tol, Wab & W'n RR	57⅛
100 Adams Express	56	50 do	58
50 do	55¼	200 Pitts, Ft W'n & Ch RR	93⅞
300 Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex	67	100 do b30	93½
40 do 2d call	68	107 do	95
100 U S Express	56⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR pfd	49¾

Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

$1000 U S 6's, 71 cou	109⅝	100 shs Erie RR	56
150000 U S 6's, 1881, reg	109¾	1000 do	55¾
4300 U S 6's, 5-20 c, '65	108⅝	200 do	55⅞
500 do	108¾	200 do	55¾
2000 U S 6's, 1881, coup	109¾	100 do	55⅞
230,000 U S 6's, 5 20 c, '64	108	200 Hud Riv RR ex-div	92
13000 U S 6's, 5-20 c, '62	109¾	100 do	94
1000 U S 5's, 10-40 reg	97⅞	20 Chic & Alton RR pf	150
50000 7 3-10 T N, 1st ser	106⅛	200 Reading RR b15	99⅞
1000 do	106	500 do	99⅞
50000 do 2d series	106⅛	100 Michigan Cent RR	107
5000 N Car 6's, new	47	1000 Mich S & N I RR	67⅞
5000 Ohio & Miss c, 650	24¾	150 Chic & N W RR	33
50000 do	24	300 Chic & N W RR pref	60¼
200 shs Quicksilver M Co	29⅞	600 do	60
100 Boston W P b10	27	500 do s30	59¾
200 do	27¼	100 do s30	59⅞
230 Western Un Tel, b30	37⅝	100 do	59⅞
100 do	37⅞	50 Chic & Rk Is RR	87¾
30 Pacific M S S Co	124¾	500 do	87
200 do	124	200 do	88⅞
200 do	123⅞	200 do	88⅞
50 do s30	124⅞	600 Pitts, Ft W & C RR	94⅞
100 do	123⅞	100 Cumb Coal pref	37
50 do	123⅞	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	67
100 do	123⅞	110 New York Central	99¼
85 do	123⅞	500 do	99¼
200 Erie RR	56⅞	10 do	99⅞
300 do s10	56¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MONDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

COFFEE—No sales of any description were reported. Rio ruled heavy, though prices were not quotably lower.

COTTON—An active demand prevailed, and the market ruled a shade firmer, holders at the close generally demanding 27½c. for middling upland. The sales footed up 4,600 bales. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	23	23	24	24
Low middling	25¼	26	26	26⅛
Middling	27	27¼	28	29
Good middling	31	31½	32	33

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Receipts, 9,953 bbls. flour, 870 do. and 104 sacks corn meal, 42,203 bushels wheat, 1,185 do. corn and 1,30 do. malt. The demand for State and Western flour was light, but the market was firm and the sales were at full prices. California flour was quiet and scarcely so firm, though small sales were effected as high as $16 50 for choice in barrels. The sales (including California) were about 6,500 barrels. The market for Southern flour ruled quiet, but previous prices were realized. The sales comprised 150 barrels, at the quotations annexed. The demand for rye flour was moderate, but the market remained steady. Sales 300 barrels at $8 a $8 65. Of corn meal we only heard of sales of 150 barrels Brandywine, delivered at $6 15. We quote:—

Superfine State and Western	$10 25 a	$11 40
Extra State	11 55 a	12 70
Choice State	12 05 a	13 75
Common to medium extra and choice Western	12 00 a	14 85
Round hoop Ohio	12 25 a	13 40
Western trade brands	13 40 a	14 75
Common Southern	12 00 a	13 40
Fancy and extra do	13 50 a	17 65
Rye flour (superfine)	7 90 a	8 65
Corn meal, Jersey	5 75 a	—
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 00 a	6 15
California flour (sacks and bbls.)	15 50 a	16 25

The market for wheat was firm, though the demand was moderate, and prices were without change. The sales were about 60,000 bushels (including a considerable quantity of California at $3 35