THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Pardon of Michael Hart.

Michael Hart, some months since, was convicted of embezzling letters in the Post Office in this city, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Through the unflaring efforts of his counsel a pardon has been secured, and he was yesterday released.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motion No. 60. Enumerated motions Nos. 3, 52, 54, 56, 57, 37, 316, 371, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 212, 74, 75.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Nos. 961, 245, 247, 1171, 299, 295, 1041, 461, 2789, 815, 1137, 351, 1215, 441, 1551, 1267, 583, 1433, 1025, 711. Part 2.—Nos. 1049, 1290, 1188, 132, 1654, 1356, 1052, 1138, 420, 1686, 860, 120, 1590, 3016, 1542, 356, 1202, 1702, 1162, 1228.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 38, 42, 70, 71, 95, 107, 114, 188, 226, 228.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Nos. 3229, 2767, 3251, 3257, 2595, 3215, 2999, 3199, 3217, 3231, 1193, 2907, 2961, 3095, 3157, 3227, 2541, 2919, 2615, 3245, 2929, 2341, 2343, 2375. Part 2.—Nos. 3018, 3202, 3122, 2656, 3016, 3216, 2928, 1964, 3046, 2690, 3114, 3138, 3304, 3224, 1404.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Will be in session the balance of the month.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Another Collision Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

Henry P. Simmons et al. vs. the steamer City of Paris.—This is an action to recover damages for a collision which took place off the battery on the morning of April 14, while the steamer was on its way out to sea. It is alleged by the libellants that the schooner Percy Hellner (owned by them) was standing across towards the Jersey shore at the time mentioned, when the City of Paris, coming along under full head of steam and without a proper lookout, run her down. Through this alleged negligence in not having a proper lookout aboard the steamer, they claim that the collision occurred. The schooner was loaded with coal, and was so badly damaged by the collision that she sank soon afterwards, proving a total loss. The vessel and cargo were valued at $7,700.

In their reply the respondents (the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company) deny the negligence as charged in the libel, and raise the point whether they could be held responsible for damages, seeing that, in compliance with the statutes, they had placed the City of Paris in the charge of a regularly licensed pilot. It is also alleged by them that the Percy Hellner had no proper lookout at the time in question, and for that reason those aboard of her did not observe the movement made to allow her to pass the steamer. Instead of remaining in her course the schooner twice altered it, once in endeavoring to pass astern of the City of Paris and again at her bows, when the collision occurred. When the schooner's course was observed the engines of the steamer were stopped and reversed, so that when she collided with the schooner she was under little headway. As regards the charge of negligence in the libel, that there was not a proper lookout aboard of the steamer, the answer sets forth that up to the time of the collision, the pilot and master were standing on the bridge above the hurricane deck, while the chief officer and one sailor were on the lookout on the forecastle head.

The depositions of a number of witnesses were read and some testimony taken, after which the arguments of counsel were heard and the case submitted. Decision reserved.

For libellants, Mr. C. H. Owens; for respondents, Messrs. Buckley and Benedict.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Charge of Conspiring to Defraud the Revenue.

Before Commissioner Jones.

Cornelius and William Murphy, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue, while acting as keepers of John H. Smith's distillery, in Green lane, which was recently seized by the revenue authorities, were taken before Commissioner Jones yesterday. Deputy Marshal Modyne testified that the premises were seized last week, and that on Thursday last, among other property, there were six barrels of whiskey, which were run off during the night. In the morning the barrels were found to be filled with water! Application was made by counsel on behalf of Cornelius Murphy for his discharge, on the ground that he was on day duty as keeper of the distillery, and therefore he could not have been concerned in the fraud. Commissioner Jones granted the application, and discharged Cornelius on his own recognizance. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

Official Visit of the United States Agent, Yesterday.

The Japanese Commissioners, whose arrival was announced in yesterday's HERALD, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they will remain until Friday next, when they will leave for Washington. The particular business that brings them to the United States is not now known; nor will it be until they have been formally introduced to President Johnson. It may be stated, however, that, in addition to the diplomatic matters with which they are charged, they will enquire into our educational, military, and naval systems, and visit the principal factories, ship yards, foundries and machine shops, for the purpose of giving the Japanese government the benefit of whatever knowledge they may ascertain as to the manner in which our principal businesses are carried on.

The embassy remained at the hotel during the whole of yesterday, and were called upon by many prominent merchants whose commercial relations are with Japan.

During the afternoon Mr. R. T. Chilton, of the Department of State, who had been sent hither by Secretary Seward for the purpose, waited on the commissioners officially, accompanied by Mr. G. C. Derby, United States Despatch Agent, and informed them of the object of his visit, tendering them, on behalf of the State Department, a hearty welcome to this country, and assuring them a friendly reception by the President, to whom they would be introduced, so soon as they should reach Washington; and stating, further, that the President would be willing to receive immediately any communication they might have to make officially.

The principal commissioner, Ono Tomogoro, expressed his thanks on behalf of the embassy for the consideration that had been shown by the Secretary of State, and announced that, as at present advised, they would start for Washington on Friday, when he would be happy to state to the President the object which brought them to the United States—one that he hopes would, when fully understood, prove mutually beneficial to both countries. He then proposed the health of the President of the United States (refreshments having been ordered in the meantime) which was drank. Mr. Chilton returned thanks for the compliment paid to the national Executive, and the official interview terminated.

The embassy will visit the Brooklyn Navy Yard and other places of interest to-day. The American and Japanese flags were flying over the hotel yesterday in honor of these distinguished visitors from the orient. The embassy is composed as follows:—Commissioners, Ono Tomogoro and Matti-moto Judi-Yu; Secretary, Fuhkasawa-Ukikti; Interpreters, Tudu-Senga and Sekyfumpaty; Paymaster, Tinno-Sinnogio; Lieutenants Japanese Navy, Ogasawara-Kendou and Iwata-Haisa-Ku.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following is Dr. Harris' weekly letter on the mortality in this city and Brooklyn:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW YORK, April 23, 1867.

In the week ending April 20, there were 406 deaths in New York, including 61 in public institutions—34 being inmates of the island hospitals. There were 106 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of Kings county institutions.

The zymotic diseases have continued to increase slightly in both cities. The mortality from them was 22-18 per cent of all who died in New York, and 19-23 per cent of all in Brooklyn. Typhus and typhoid fevers, though daily sent from the tenant houses to the fever hospitals, seem to be under control. There is reason to believe that much life has been saved by the faithfulness of city physicians and the officers of the Commissioners of emigration, and of Public Charities in their daily reports of the place and circumstances of the infectious fevers that come under their observation.

The first year of infancy gave 29-63 per cent of the mortality in New York, and 26-80 per cent of all in Brooklyn. Precisely half of all the mortality in each city was in children under five years of age.

In the Fifteenth ward there were only three deaths of valvular diseases of heart; one merchant, aged seventy-three, of erysipelas; one woman, in Wooster street, of consumption. The rate of mortality in that crowded and cleanly ward was, in the week, one in 6,626. But in the badly housed squalid population of the Sixth ward there was, during the week, one death to every 989 living; and in the total population of the First, Fourth, Sixth and Tenth wards—fairly representing the tenant house regions—there were sixty-seven deaths, or one to every 1,171 of the living inhabitants in those wards. In the Tenth and Fourteenth wards, adjacent to and having similar natural advantages of salubrity, there were, during the week, one death to 1,433 inhabitants. Such records of death, like the daily reports of infectious diseases in the different wards, furnish reasons for the better housing and care of the industrial classes of the city population.

Fatal diarrhœal diseases do not seem to be increasing. The weather is favorable to health. The mean temperature in the week was 54 degrees Fahrenheit, the average humidity 52—the point of total saturation being regarded as 100.

E. HARRIS.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Gotham, Eagle and Sparta Clubs opened play yesterday at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Each club had a goodly number of players on hand, but so anxious were they all to play, that the matches between married and single members of the clubs which had been proposed were laid over, and a good friendly game indulged in by each organization. The weather, although very fine in the city, was particularly chilly on the fields, and the players were compelled to keep in action in order to get "the circulation." The Gothams showed the possession of plenty of good, sturdy and active material; the Eagles acquitted themselves in a manner which showed that they were full fledged, and the Spartans were as bold and solid in appearance as even Leonidas could wish for. These clubs, judging from the specimen presented yesterday, will do some execution during the coming season.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, April 23—6 P. M.

The railway share market has shown considerable firmness to-day, and late in the afternoon its tendency was decidedly buoyant. The volume of business is, however, light, and the absence of leadership makes operators for a rise timid in their movements. The supply of money is in excess of the wants of the brokers, and loans on mixed collaterals continue to be made at 5 a 6 per cent, and on governments five per cent is the usual rate. There are at the same time exceptional transactions at seven to weak parties or for small amounts, but those at four are nearly as numerous. First class commercial paper is in moderate supply, and passes at seven per cent, and in some instances at ½ per cent both above and below this rate.

At the open board at ten o'clock railroad shares were dull but firm. New York Central sold at 96¼; Erie, 56¾; Reading, 100¼ a ⅞; Michigan Southern, 66¾ a ½; Northwestern, 31¾; do. preferred, 58¾ a ¼; Fort Wayne, 91¾ a 92; Rock Island, 83¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 23.

At the first regular board the market was dull and somewhat declining. New York Central closed ¾ lower than at the same time yesterday; Erie ⅛, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼, Rock Island ¼, Northwestern preferred ⅜, Fort Wayne ⅞. Reading was ⅜ higher, Michigan Southern ⅛, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅛. Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 1⅛, Canton ⅛, Western Union Telegraph ¼. Government securities were moderately active and firm. Coupon five-twenties of 1865 advanced ⅛, while the new issue was steady, and that of 1862 sold at 110 a ¼. Ten-forties advanced ⅛. Tennessee sixes of the old and new issues declined ¼. Missouri sixes ¼.

At the one o'clock open board the market was steady in tone, although in some instances a fractional decline took place. New York Central sold at 95¾ a ⅞; Erie, 56⅝; Reading, 106⅞; Michigan Southern, 65⅞ a 66; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 67¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 111⅝; Rock Island, 86; Northwestern, 31; do. preferred, 57⅛ a ⅜; Fort Wayne, 91⅝; Atlantic Mail, 88¼.

At the half-past two o'clock regular board the market was stronger but inactive. Erie was ⅛ higher than at the first regular board, Michigan Southern ¾, Illinois Central ¼, Rock Island ¼, Northwestern ⅛, Fort Wayne ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred ⅛, Pacific Mail ¼. Northwestern preferred was ⅛ lower, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅛. Government securities were without change. Tennessee sixes were ⅛ lower, new issue ⅛.

At the half-past three open board the market experienced a further improvement, stocks being firmly held. New York Central sold at 96 a ¼; Erie, 57; Reading, 100⅞; Michigan Southern, 56¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68 a ⅛; Rock Island, 86⅜; Northwestern, 31¼ a ⅜; do. preferred, 58 a ⅛; Atlantic Mail, 88 a 88¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝. Subsequently the market continued to improve, and at half-past five it was firm at the subjoined prices:—New York Central, 96¾ a ⅛; Erie, 57 a ⅜; Reading, 101⅛ a ⅜; Michigan Southern, 66⅞ a ½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 68¼ a ⅜; Rock Island, 86⅜ a ½; Fort Wayne, 92⅛ a ½; Northwestern, 31¾ a ⅛; do. preferred; 58¼ a ⅜; Pacific Mail, 125¼ a 126¼; Atlantic Mail, 88 a ½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅞ a 37; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 23¼ a ½.

There was not much speculative activity in the Gold Room, notwithstanding the more threatening news from Europe published this morning. The opening price was 138½, followed by an immediate advance to 138¾ and a decline to 138. The range during the greater part of the afternoon was from this figure to 138¼, and the closing transactions at four P. M. were at 138. There was a good supply of coin for delivery, and loans were made without interest and at 1-64 a 1-32 per cent per diem.

The foreign exchange market was firm, but the amount of business transacted was rather light. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109½ a ⅝ at the close; at three days, 110¼ a ⅛; commercial bills, 108 a 109; francs at sixty days, 5.20 a 5.13¾; at three days, 5.17½ a 5.10; bills on Berlin, 71¾ a 72¼; on Bremen, 78¾ a 79¼; on Frankfort, 40¾ a 41¼; on Amsterdam, 40⅜ a 41⅜; on Hamburg, 36 a 36¾; on Antwerp, 5.20 a 5.17½.

It is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury, who, in a recent debate in the House of Commons, was styled by Mr. Gladstone our "Minister of Finance," will not allow himself to be deceived by the questionable compliments with which that gentleman coupled allusion to him in referring to the rapid reduction of the debt of the United States. Mr. Gladstone said, "Let us not be ashamed to cross the Atlantic and render a tribute of admiration to the courage and forethought with which the American people are at this moment bearing a burden of taxation which both in amount and in kind makes their conduct a marvel because they think that the true secret of their future power lies in the steady and rapid reduction of their debt." Mr. Gladstone labors under an erroneous impression. He deduces inferences from figures which are not warranted by the facts, and the rapid reduction of the debt since the termination of the war has not been due to the will of the people, but on the contrary against it. This reduction of the debt is the result of oppressive taxation which they submitted to willingly at first, but which was nevertheless a serious burden to them, and which they will refuse to permanently bear. The revenue receipts were so large as to leave a heavy surplus after paying all the current expenditures of the government, and there was no ready way of disbursing this except by buying up and cancelling portions of the public indebtedness. It would have been far better for the country if the debt had been reduced less rapidly or not at all, and the people had been less oppressed with taxation. We may trace its consequences in the commercial and financial depression which has prevailed all over the country for more than half a year past. The insidious hand of the taxgatherer has indirectly abstracted money from every man's pocket, and impoverished the whole community from Maine to Texas, and thus the Treasury has been built up at the expense of the nation. The sources of national wealth are being partially dried up by this drag upon the wheels of enterprise and squalor is rapidly usurping the place of opulence. *Cui bono?* we may ask. Of what use is it for the government to tax everything to death when it can get all the revenue it requires without resorting to excessive taxation. Does the far reaching vision of the Secretary of the Treasury recognize a grand triumph of financial skill in the liquidation of the national debt at railway speed? Is he the lightning calculator of modern finance, who believes that the millenium will be ushered in as soon as the last dollar the government owes is paid to its creditors? If so he is like a mistaken man who pictures to himself a paradise which he can never reach. What the interests of this country demand is a reduction of taxation and not a rapid reduction of the debt, for we are abundantly able to pay the interest, but not the principal, at the rate at which it has been reduced during the last year and a half. Mr. Gladstone will therefore do well to correct his views.

The fact that the Comptroller of this State has written a letter to the Chairman of the Assembly Committee of Ways and Means, showing that a State tax of more than one per cent will be necessary this year if the measures now before the Legislature are adopted, is calculated to direct the attention of tax payers to a serious consideration of the local finances. The amount of State taxes, including those of counties and towns levied in 1866, was $40,568,245, against $18,956,024 in 1860. The internal revenue receipts in this State during the year ending June 30, 1865, were $48,940,566, making an aggregate of taxation for say one year, $18,940,556. This for a population of little more than four millions of souls is enormous, amounting as it does to $22 75 *per capita*, whereas the total general and local taxation of Great Britain and Ireland is only $9 59 in coin *per capita*. The total national taxation of Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of say thirty millions, was £39,050,000 in 1866, or $195,250,000 at $5 to the pound sterling, while the country and other local taxations was estimated at £13,500,000, or $92,500,000 in coin, making a total of $287,750,000. The political corruption which underlies our present system of city government is, of course, at the root of this growing evil of onerous taxation, and, unfortunately, there will be little prospect of relief till the respectable portion of the community takes a more active part in electing the men who make the measures.

The receipts for customs, and the receipts, payments and balances at the Sub-Treasury in this city for the expired portion of the week have been as follows:—

	Custom House. Receipts.	Sub-Treasury. Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
April 22..	$235,611	$5,497,026	$2,197,821	$115,876,279
April 23..	351,000	1,741,964	2,220,198	114,898,048

The aggregate value of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 24 was $4,473,844.

The United States Canal Company announced a premium dividend of 12½ per cent on policies in force April 13, inst.

The amount of treasure brought to this port by each California steamer from San Francisco and Aspinwall since January 1 of this year and for the corresponding period in 1866 compares as follows:—

1866.		1867.	
January 12.....	$685,619	January 10.....	$874,764
January 19.....	802,356	January 29.....	531,950
February 1.....	953,288	January 31.....	1,075,695
February 9.....	1,453,134	February 10.....	788,027
February 21.....	1,247,008	February 22.....	961,871
March 4.....	1,469,286	March 4.....	823,514
March 13.....	1,425,553	March 14.....	244,888
March 23.....	389,837	March 24.....	840,572
March 31.....	782,857	April 1.....	898,281
April 9.....	729,861	April 14.....	1,146,583
April 20.....	821,860	April 22.....	1,117,918
Total	$10,760,659	Total.....	$9,308,963
Decrease this year.....			1,451,696

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, April 23—10:30 A. M.

$12000 US 6's 1881 coup.	109¾	100 shs Marmora pref..	20
5000 do.....	109¾	200 Boston Water P.....	28¾
2000 US 6's 5-20 cou '65	109	100 do.....	28¾
13,000 do.....	108⅞	100 do.....b30	28¾
20000 do.....	109	300 Pacific Mail SS Co..	126
5000 US 6's 5-20 cou '69	110	50 do.....2d call	126
20500 do.....	110¼	600 N Y Central RR....	96⅛
32000 do.....	110¼	100 do.....	96
20000 do.....	110¼	200 do.....2d call	96
3000 US 6's 5-20 regd '65	109	5 do.....	96⅜
13000 US 6's 5-20 c '65 N Is	107¾	300 Erie RR.....s30	56⅞
20000 US 5's 10-40 coupn	98¾	100 do.....	56⅝
10000 do.....	98⅞	900 do.....	56⅝
3500 TrN 7 3-10 1st s'l	106	50 do.....2d call	56⅝
2000 Brooklyn 6's W L	96	500 do.....	56⅝
5000 Tenn 6's ex-coupn	64½	8 S N H & Hartford RR	174
2000 Tenn 6's new.....	62½	700 Reading RR.....	100⅝
6000 do.....	62½	200 do.....s30	100⅝
4000 do.....	62½	200 do.....2d call	100⅝
3000 Missouri 6's.....	92⅝	100 Mich So & N In RR.	66⅝
6000 do.....	92⅝	300 do.....	66⅝
25000 do.....	92⅝	300 do.....	66⅝
18000 do.....	92⅝	300 do.....2d call	65⅞
7000 North Car 6's new	47⅞	300 Ill Central RR.....	113⅞
20600 O & Miss Cer.....	22⅝	200 Cleve & Pitts RR....	68
2000 do.....	22⅝	300 Chi & NW.....	30⅞
2000 Mich Cen 8's n bds	107¾	100 do.....	30⅝
17000 Ill Central Bonds	108	100 do.....s30	30⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	400 do.....2d call	30⅝
1000 Gr West 2d mtg....	72	300 do.....	30⅞
4000 Clev & Tol s f bds	102	100 do.....s30	30⅞
4000 Pit Ft W & C 1 m 102		200 Chi & NW pfd...s30	57⅞
7000 Pitt, Ft W & C 2d	94	600 do.....	57⅞
5 shs Continental Bk	80½	50 do.....	58
10 Shoe & Leath Bk....	111½	200 do.....2d call	57⅞
386 Fourth Nat Bank....	104	200 Cleve & Tol RR.....	111
140 do.....	104¾	600 Chi & R I RR.....	86
200 do.....	104¾	100 do.....b10	86
300 Canton Co.....	42	200 do.....	85⅞
25 West Un Tel Co.....	35⅝	100 do.....s30	85⅞
100 do.....2d call	35⅝	20 Chi B & Q RR.....	123½
100 do.....3d s 30½		100 N J Central RR.....	113⅞
400 do.....	35⅝	200 P Ft W & C RR...s10	91⅞
250 Quick Mining Co....	28	100 do.....	91⅞
100 Adams Express.....	55	100 do.....	91⅞
100 do.....s30	55	400 do.....	91⅞
65 Wells, Fargo&Co's E	66	100 Alton & T H.....pfd	60
5 United States Exp....	46½	100 Milw & St P RR pf s60	50
100 do.....2d call	55¾	100 do.....	50¾
10 Del & Hud Canal....	146		

Half-past Two o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 6's 5-20 c '65 n	107¾	15 shs U S Express....	55
20000 do.....	107¾	100 Wells, F & Co's Ex.	66
10000 U S 5's, 10-40 coup	98⅞	300 Erie RR.....	56⅝
500 Tr ns, 7 3-10, 1st s.	105⅛	100 Erie RR pref.....	76⅝
$2000 do.....3d s.	105⅛	500 Reading RR.....	100⅞
5000 do.....3d s.	105⅛	250 Mich Central RR....	108
5000 Missouri 6's.....	92½	150 Mich So & N Ind....	66⅛
50000 Tenn 6's, new.....	62	100 Illinois Central RR.	113⅞
1000 do.....ex coup	64	10 Clev, Col & Cin RR	98½
1000 Virginia 6's, ex c..	44	100 Chicago & N W.....	31
3000 do.....new...	42	400 Chicago & N W pref	57⅝
10000 Ohio & Miss cer...	22⅝	100 do.....	57⅝
30 shs Fourth Nat Bank	104½	200 Chic & RK Isl RR....	86
15 Metropolitan Bank.	125	100 do.....	86⅛
100 Mariposa Mining Co	6⅞	100 Tol, Wab & West pr	65
200 Western Union Tel.	36½	400 Pitts, Ft W & Chic RR	92
200 Pacific Mail SS Co..	126	600 Mil & St Paul pref..	51
100 do.....	126¼	100 New Jersey Cen RR	114
300 Atlantic Mail SS Co	88		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, April 23—6 P. M.

BEESWAX—Remained dull and nominal at 40c. for all kinds.

COFFEE.—At a decline of ⅛c. gold, per lb., there was an active demand for Rio resulting in sales to the extent of 12,193 bags, including 2,000 bags ex South American at 11⅝c. gold, in bond; 2,183 do., ex Amor; 4,706 do., ex Diana; 2,100 do., ex Eliche, and 1,204 do. ex Frithiof on private terms. Of other descriptions no sales were reported. We quote Rio—prime, 18½c. a 19¼c.; good, 18¼c. a 18½c.; fair, 17c. a 17½c; ordinary, 15½c. a 16c., and fair to good cargoes, 16½c. a 17½c.; Java, mats and bags, 24½c. a 25½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17½c. a 18¼c., and St. Domingo, 15½c. a 16½c; quotations gold, net cash, duty paid. Messrs. William Scott & Sons make the stock of Rio, April 23, 1867: In New York, 20,312 bags; in Baltimore, 4,000 do., and in Philadelphia, 4,000 do.

COTTON.—There was rather more activity in the market, there being a fair export demand. The market, however, continued weak and depressed, and the prices current during the fore part of the day were hardly maintained towards the close, though good middling, which continued scarce, commanded full prices. The sales were 2,550 bales. We quote:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary.....	19	19	20	20
Low middling.....	22	22½	23	23
Middling.....	24⅝	25	25	26
Good middling.....	27	27	28	28

COFFEE.—Since the considerable sales of ingot noticed in our last report the market was ruled quiet, but previous prices were fully maintained. Sales were effected of 25,000 lbs. Detroit at 24½c.; 100,000 lbs. Portage Lake, to arrive, for June and July delivery, at 24¾c. and 70,000 lbs. cake, also to arrive, at 24c.

CANDLES.—Adamantine were in fair jobbing demand at 18½c. a 19c. Sperm and patent were unchanged: we quote the former at 38c. a 40c., and the latter at 48c. a 50c.

CEMENT.—Rosendale was in fair request and firm at $1 75.

DYEWOODS.—We heard of no sales of importance. Prices, however, were without decided change. St. Domingo logwood was quoted at $23 a $22 50.

DRUGS AND DYES.—Chemicals generally ruled dull, and in some cases slightly easier; prices were accordingly. The sales comprised 1,500 kegs bi-carb. soda at 5c. a 5½c. gold; 2,000 do. do., on private terms; 90 tons sal soda at 2 1-16c. a 2⅛c. gold; 120 tons soda ash at 2½c. a 2⅝c. gold; 50 drums caustic soda at 8½c. a 8¾c. currency; 8 bleaching powders, 3½c. a 3¾c. gold; 10 casks cream tartar at 28½c. a 30c. gold, as to quality; 10 bags Honduras cochineal at 55c. a 91½c. gold, and 40 casks Dutch madder on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 6,567 bbls. flour, 1,191 do. and 890 bags corn meal, 8,670 bushels corn and 570 do. malt. The flour market was irregular and common and unsound were decidedly lower, while quotations of the better kinds were in some cases nominal, though generally firm. A fair business was consummated, but the demand was confined almost wholly to the regular trade. California was in better demand, but prices were not essentially changed, though some choice brands sold as high as $16 50 a $16 75 in small lots. The sales (including California) were about 12,000 bbls., quotations at the close being somewhat nominal. Southern flour was steady, with a fair demand. The sales were about 220 bbls. Rye flour was quiet and heavy. The sales were 480 bbls. Corn meal in fair demand and firm, with sales of 930 a 900 bbls at our revised quotations:—

Superfine State and Western.....	$10 00 a $10 90
Fairs State.....	11 00 a 12 25
Choice State.....	12 25 a 13 20
Common to medium extra and choice Western	11 20 a 14 50
Round hoop Ohio.....	12 00 a 13 25
Western trade brands.....	13 05 a 14 00
Common Southern.....	11 75 a 13 30
Fancy and extra do.....	13 35 a 17 50
California flour (sacks and bbls.).....	15 50 a 16 50
Rye flour (superfine).....	7 30 a 8 50
Corn meal, Jersey.....	5 85 a 6 00
Corn meal, Brandywine.....	6 20 a 6 35

—The wheat market continued irregular, choice being held firmer, while common was dull, heavy and nominally 1c. a 3c. lower. California was heavy under a pressure to realize. The sales were about 22,000 bushels, at $2 55 a $2 65 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $3 45 for No. 1 do. and $3 27 a $3 30 for California. Rye was steady, with a fair demand. The sales 18,000 a 21,000 bushels, $1 59 a $1 63 for Western, and $1 58 a $1 60 for Canada. Barley remained heavy under a limited inquiry. The sales were about 30,000 bushels, at $1 10 for two rowed State, $1 18 for Canada, free, and $1 in bond. Malt was dull and nominal. Oats were steady, with a moderate demand. The sales were 35,000 bushels, at 71c. a 72c. for old and new Western, in store and afloat, and 83c. a 84c. for State. Corn was decidedly more buoyant, and, with an active export and speculative inquiry, prices were 2c. a 3c. higher. The sales were about 220,000 bushels, at $1 33 a $1 35 for Western mixed, in store, and $1 35 a $1 37 afloat; $1 35 a $1 36 for yellow do., $1 35 a $1 36 for Southern do., the market closing strong at $1 35 and $1 37 for Western mixed, under the war reports from Europe.

FISH.—The market for dry cod continued firm at $5 50 a $5 75 for George's. The demand, however, was moderate and no sales were reported. Mackerel were steady at $18 25 for No. 1 bay, $16 50 a $17 for No. 2 do., $20 a $20 50 for No. 1 shore and $17 a $17 50 for No. 2 do. Smoked herring are unchanged at 50c. for scaled and 35c. a 25c. for No. 1.

FREIGHTS ruled dull, though rates continued steady and firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 14,000 bushels corn at 4d.; 40,000 do. barley at 4½d.; and 2,000 bales cotton at 3-16d. The charters were:—An Italian barque to Cork for orders, 3,000 quarters corn at 5s. 3d.; a British ship, 30,000 bushels corn, same voyage, at 5s. 3d.; a barque to a direct port in Ireland 4s. 9d.; a vessel direct to Bristol, 1,100 brls. petroleum, at 4s. 3d.; an Italian bark to Cork for orders, 2,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s., and 5s. 6d. if to the continent; an Italian brig to Marseilles, Genoa or Leghorn, 1,500 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; a schooner to Georgetown to load with corn for Charleston, 12c. per bushel; a British ship, 20,000 to Melbourne, £2,500; one to Cork, same voyage, £2,400, and an American brig to Marseilles, petroleum, on private terms.

GUNNIES ruled dull and prices remained nominal.

HIDES.—The market for dry hides ruled firm though quiet. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 20½c. to 21½c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 22 lbs., 20c. to 21c.; Montevideo, 21 to 23 lbs., 19½c. a 20c.; Cordova, 21 to 22 lbs., 19c. a 19½c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 18½c. a 18¾c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 17½c. a 18c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 19c. a 19½c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 16½c. a 17c.; Matamoros, 22 to 24 lbs., 17½c. a 18c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 16c. a 16½c.; Tampico, 20 lbs. to 22 lbs., 16½c. a 17c.; Bogota, 18 lbs. to 20 lbs., 16c. a 16½c.; Texas, 22 lbs. to 25 lbs., 13c. a 15c.; and Western, 18 lbs. to 25 lbs., 13c. a 15c.—all gold quotations. Total stock of hides April 23, 1867, 118,500, including 97,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 3,300 do. Montevideo, 4,200 do. California, 6,000 do. Orinoco, 1,000 do. Central American, 1,500 do. Savanilla, 2,000 do. Texas and 3,200 wet salted Buenos Ayres.

HEMP.—Manila continued dull and nominal at 11½c. gold. No sales of moment were reported. Other kinds likewise remained dull and nominal.

HAY.—The demand for shipping continued fair at $1 90 a $2. Retail qualities commanded $2 a $2 25.

HOPS still remained firm under a small stock. The demand was moderately active, and chiefly for consumption; sales 88 bales at 50c. a 70c., according to quality.

INDIGO.—No important sales of any description were reported, and prices were quite nominal.

IRON.—There was quite a movement in No. 1 American, the sales being 2,300 tons at Elizabethport, at a price not allowed to transpire, but supposed at $40 per ton. Scotch pig ruled dull. Eglinton was quoted $40, and Glengarnock $42 ex ship. Of old rails, 500 tons sold on private terms.

LEATHER.—Since our last report a fair demand has been developed for hemlock sole, at prices indicating a slight improvement. The receipts have been moderate, and the stock of all descriptions was light. For oak there has been a good demand from dealers and manufacturers. Prices have remained unchanged, though best middle have advanced fully 1c. per lb. We quote:—Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, heavy, 30½c. a 32c.; middle do., 30½c. a 32c.; light do., 30½c. a 31½c.; California hemlock, 29½c. a 30c.; middle do., 29c. a 30½c.; light do., 29c. a 30½c.; Orinoco, do., heavy, 29c. a 29c.; middle do., 29c. a 30½c., and light do., 29c. a 30½c.; good damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c. a 28c.; poor do. do., 19c. a 22c., and hemlock in the rough, 34c. a 36c.; oak slaughter, heavy, 40c. a 46c.; middle do., 38c. a 44c.; light do., 36c. a 38c.; middle stopped, 42c. a 45c.; light do., 44c. a 47c.; do. in the rough, heavy, 40c. a 42c.; middle, 36c. a 39c., and light, 32c. a 40c.; bellies, 22c. a 21c.

LATHS.—Eastern remained steady at $3 25.

LIME continued in moderate demand. Sales 1,500 bbls., at $2 30 for lump and $1 25 for common.

LEAD was without decided change, being quiet but steady. Sales 25 tons ordinary foreign at 6½c., gold.

MOLASSES.—The market ruled quiet, and scarcely as firm. We only heard of sales of 25 hhds. Cuba at 35c.; by auction 60 hhds. Demerara at 32c. a 37c., and 50 do. Porto Rico at 36½c. We quote:—Cuba-muscovado, 40c. a 36c.; clayed, do., 47c. a 48c.; centrifugal, do., 32c. a 40c., and Porto Rico and Demerara, 36c. a 70. Stock, April 23, 1867:—1,850 hhds. Cuba, and 6,900 do. Porto Rico and Demerara.

NAVAL STORES.—A firmer feeling pervaded the market for staple turpentine towards the close, when holders generally demanded 76c. for merchantable lots. The demand, however, was moderate, the sales being limited to about 150 bbls. at the above figure. Retail lots sold at 77½c. a 78c. Rosins continued dull, but prices were not essentially altered. Sales 550 bbls. common at $3 87½; 200 do., ex ship at $3 80, 200 do. strained at $4, and 100 do. Virgin at $5. Tar was dull.

NAILS were not quotably changed, being steady at 6c. a 6½c. for cut, 7½c. a 7¾c. for clinch, 28c. a 30. for forged horse, 20c. a 22c. for pressed do., and yellow metal, 23c. a 26.

OILS.—Linseed ruled firm at $1 23 a $1 27 for jobbing lots. Sales were made of about 2,000 gallons English, on the spot, and 12,000 do., to arrive, both at 93c., gold. Crude sperm was without decided change; sales 200 bbls. at $2 30, and 50 do. on private terms. Crude whale was in fair demand, but at lower prices, the sales being 1,000 bbls. Northern, for export, on private terms; 400 do. ordinary Northern at 41c., and 100 do., coast, on private terms; city distilled red was nominally quoted at 60c. Lard oil was unchanged, with small sales at $1 12 a $1 15 for prime winter.

OIL MEAL.—Sales were made of 300 casks for shipment on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts 383 bbls. beef, 108 packages lard, 292 do. cut meats. The pork market was more buoyant though prices were somewhat irregular. The market opened strong at $23 for new western mess but subsequently fell off to $22 75, closing at $22 80 a $22 90, cash and regular. The sales were 6000 bbls. cash and regular at $22 75 a $23 for new western mess, $21 75 a $22 for old do., $19 a $19 12½ for prime and $21 75 a $21 87½ also, part last evening, 2500 bbls. new