# THE Onumtrtial 

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## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There has been no change this week in the tone of our commercial markets or in crop prospects, and yet extreme sensitiveness has developed in Wall Street, disturbing speculative plans by depressing values. Would it not be well to use this check as a reminder that even large crops, large railroad earnings and easy money, do not mean an unlimited advance in the prices of securities.
The truth is, the present condition in Wall Street, well reflects the temper of capitalists at the moment. For although we have as a general rule the promise of good crops this year and of a good, healthy, active business, there is no speculative confidence among investing classes. This may perhaps be the result in good part of the very large shortage in our old crops which is just now showing itself in a very marked manner, not only in gross shipments from the West, but also in our foreign trade figures. Yet in addition to that there are other adverse infuences affecting the future of stock values, especially values that depend upon higher dividends or stock distributions for their support. We refer chielly to the attitude of public opinion as indicated by political parties in their platforms and by their votes with reference to our railroad interests. This latter influence has found harsh expression lately in Illinois through its railroad
commission, has this week been roughly re-asserted througkthe action of the State authorities in Texas, and is to have its first unveiling in our own State with the first of January.

Respecting the shortage in last year's crops, its influence is plainly indicated now in the foreign exchange market. It has surprised many to see how persistently the rates remain up, notwithstanding we are sending out such unusual quantities of wheat. For the last few weeks we have been shipping of flour and wheat at the rate of nearly 240 millions of bushels a year, and yet today the nominal rate for sight bills is fully up to the gold-exporting point, and at no time thus far during the year 1882 has it fallen more than a trifle below that point, and then only as a temporary matter. At present, if there were an urgency in the demand for exchange from any quarter, the supply would doubtless be quickly absorbed, and gold would have to be sent forward.
What does this show? Does it not show in the first place that we have a large back debt to pay arising out of the adverse balance our trade has exhibited for months? Then in addition to this must it not also remind us very forcibly that although this great crop of wheat is running. out faster than any crop ever did before, yet we are now send. ing and shall for months send so little corn and provisions that the wheat movement cannot have the effect anticipated on the exchange market. The Bureau of Statistics has this week issued advance statements of our exports of bread. stuffs and provisions for July. The former shows that although our wheat and flour shipments during that month were $\$ 2,162,000$ more than in the same month last year, the total of breadstuffs figures up $\$ 3,682,000$ less, and the total of provisions $\$ 2,792,000$ less than the total values in July, 1881. Soon we shall begin to send cotton, and our trade will for a time at least assume a more favorable as pect, but we cannot anticipate any improvement in the feature of it we have been referring to, until November or December, when the new crop of corn will begin to arrive in sufficient amounts for shipment.
In view of the foregoing facts, and of the advance in the Bank of England rate last week and the policy which that advance indicates, the expected movement of gold this way must be deferred. Should our import trade con. tinue on a conservative basis, it is likely to set in later on; but there is no room this year for the speculative frenzy which infested all departments of trade last fall and winter.

The stock market, as already indicated, has during the week shown depression and decline. Rumor hasit that this drop in values was manipulated, one side says to enable the shorts to cover, and the other side affirms to enable operator $r_{z}$
who are still loaded to make a market for their proper. ties by encoraraging a further short interest. It would be difficalt to reconcile these adverse views; but they are no more discordant than the gossip generally afloat. Per. haps it would be an easier explanation to believe that the market for the time being simply lacks outside support, under the fear that so long as foreign exchange is so high and sensitive there is dangef all the time of a further outflow of gold. While phes were rising rapidly in July, very many professed surprise that so ruch strength should be displayed despite the alleged efforts of leading opera tors to resist the advance. Nuw, the outsiders having withdrawn, there is equal surprise that the tendency should be downward. Perhaps the disappointment respecting the expected distribution of the surplus of the Chicago \& Northwestern may have had a general depressing influ. ence. If there are to be no extra or scrip dividends, it. may be thought that even the best properties are not low now. On Thursday the speculators for a decline cir. culated a report that there was likely to be such a disagreement among the managers of the trunk lines as regards passenger rates as would result in a war. This story was contradicted, and the statement was made that whatever disagreement there was would be adjusted by the arbitrator in accordance with the terms of the compact made in January. Yesterday there were rumors of dif. ficulty between Russia and England, and also that the rate of the Bank of England was to be advanced again. Under the influence of these, and of a 7 per cent rate for money at our Exchange, stocks were weak and declined, and so closed.

Clearly there has been no special attempt at manipulating the money market for the purpose of unfavorably influencing the stock market, and, indeed, it is difficult to see how money can be manipulated at present. The gold is too bulky for removal, the Clearing.House certificates now in use are unavailable except in the hands of members of the association, the banks are reluctant to part with legal tenders and therefore but small amounts of these can be obtained, and the trick of procuring certified checks and withholding them is too transparent. Those speculators who would be likely to resort to manipulation, if they could make it successful, are understood to be in favir of easy money for the present at least. Besides that, the short interest in the stock market is presumed to we large and this will account for the comparatively light inquiry for money until yesterday, when, under the influence of the war rumors from Europe and higher rates for foreign exchange, there was an increased inquiry, and for a time 7 per cent was asked at the Stock Exchange. Just at the moment there appears to be less fear of activity than there has been in previous years, probably for the reason that it is expected that the freedom permitted by the law regarding loans on collateral will tend to keep the rate within reasoriable limits by augmenting the supply in case of a rise to high rates. The Treasury operations for the week have resulted in a gain, which is a loss to the banks, of $\$ 1,814,09418$. The interior movement has been as follows.

| Receipts at and Shipments from N. Y. | Received. | Shipped. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Carrency | \$1,294,000 | \$530,000 |
| Gold | 11,000 | 150,000 |
| Total | \$1,305.000 | \$630,000 |

The Bank of America paid out $\$ 1,800,000$ gold on aocount of the associated banks during the week, and received nothing in return.

Last week's bank return doubtless again very nearly reflected the actual condition of the institutions. The
following will therefore indicate the character of this week's exhibit.

|  | In'm Barks. | Ontof Banke | Net Lame. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sub-Treasury operations, net... |  | \$1,814,094 | \$1,884,094 |
| Interior movement. | 1,305.000 | 680,0 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{6} 623,000$ |
| Transfurs through Treasury.... |  | 1,335,000 | 1,335,000 |
| T | 71.30\%.000 | \$3.829.094 | +2.594.09 |

* Guin.

There is scarcely anything doing in transactions by cable between Europe and America, and the London mar. ket very closely follows our own. The subjoined table shows relative prices of keading securities at the opening each day.

|  | August 8:. |  | Aragust 88. |  | August 23. |  | August 24. |  | Augure 25. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lond'n prices.* | $\begin{gathered} \text { N.F. } \\ \text { prices. } \end{gathered}$ | Land'n priees.* | N.Y. prices. | Land'n prices.* | $\begin{gathered} \text { N.Y. } \\ \text { prices. } \end{gathered}$ | Lomd'n prices.* | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { N.Y. } \\ \text { prices. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Lamd', pricos. | N.Y. prices. |
| U.s.4s.c. | 11! 180 | 119\% | 11480 | 119\%6 | 119.40 | 1:034 | 11080 | 1193 | 11980 | 118\% |
| U.8.936s | 10167 | 1013/8 | 10067 | 101\%/ | 100-57 | 1013/ | 110.91 | 1013/ | $100: 1$ | 101\% |
| Grie..... | 39-34 | 89 | $39 \%$ | 39 | 3924 | 301/6 | 88574 | 985 | 84.30 | 888 |
| 8 d con. | $9 \% \cdot 11$ | 973/3 | 97.60 | 974 4 | 47.11 | 98 | . 9750 | 97\% | 92.50 | 97x |
| 111. Cent. | 19700 | 13034 | 138.35 | 13846 | 197.09 | 197\% | 138.84 | 138 | 13384 | 138\% |
| N. Y. C. | 13843 | 138\% 6 | 13811 | 185\% | 13811 | 1851/2 | $134 \cdot 51$ | 154 | 18990 | 253 |
| Reading | 90771 | 615\% | 90.77+ | 6136 | $30 \cdot 31+1$ | 6038 | $93.04+$ | 601/8 | 3018 t | 60x |
| Exch'ge. cubles. | 4.0038 |  | 4.90/8 |  | 4.00\% |  | 4.00\% |  | 4009 |  |

The Bank of England return for the week shoxs a gain of $£ 34,000$ builion, as the result of the policy of advancing the rate of discount, and the proportion of re. serve to liabilities is increased $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. The Bank of France reports an increase of $4,175,000$ francs gold and a decrease of $4,775,000$ francs silver. The following exhib. its the amount of bullion in each of the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year.

|  | Aug. 24, 1882. |  | Aung. 25, 1831. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. | Stiver. | Gold. | sibver. |
|  | 2 | 2 | $\boldsymbol{2}$ | 2 |
| Bank of England. | 21.814,158 |  | 23,752,052 |  |
| Bank of France. | 40.120,535 | 45.966,791 | 24,894,150 | 19,810,104 |
| Bank of Germany | 6937.375 | 20.812,125 | 7,060,000 | 21.180,00 |
| Total this week. | 63,872,063 | 66.778,915 | 55,706,202 | 71,020,104 |
| Total previous week. | 68.671.030 | (66.969,49] | 56,661.574 | 70,978,747 |

CTO The above gold and silver division of the stook of coln of the Bank information on that point.

The Assay Office paid $\$ 60,963$ through the Sub.Treasury for domestic bullion, and the Assistant Treasurer received the following from the Custom House.

| Date. | Duties. | Onnsisting of- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gold. | U. s. Notes. | silver Dollars | Shlver Oertificales. |
| Aug. 18 | \$506,780 05 | \$212,000 | \$14,000 | \$.... | \$281,000 |
| " 19 ... | 409,599 95 | 148,000 | 19,000 |  | 244.000 |
| " 21.... | 466,277 33 | 159,000 | 22.000 |  | 286,000 |
| 22 | 938,004 48 | 372.000 | 30,000 |  | 532,000 |
| 23. | 522,074 69 | 264,000 | 40,000 | 1,000 | 218,000 |
| ". 24 | 579,018 23 | 262.000 | 55,000 |  | 263,000 |
| Total.. | \$3,419,75i 73 | \$1,417,000 | 8180,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,824.000 |

## RAILROAD traffic.

More than the ordinary interest attaches at present to all returns of railroad traffic, and the weekly exhibits of east-bound freight over the trunk lines from Chicago are therefore receiving an unusual share of attention. The one conspicuous feature in these exhibits is of course the large falling off from last year. For the week ended Angust 19 the total shipments of flour, grain and provisions by rail from Chicago (not including shipments through Chicago from points West) were only 18,113 tons, against 50,262 tons in the corresponding period of 1881 ; and these fizures are not exceptional in this respect, for all recent statements have shown the same results. If the ${ }_{\delta}$ hipments through Chicago were included, the tota's would
be somewhat larger, but the cumparison with last year would be no lees unsatisfactory. For the week ended August 12 (the latest for which the tonnage both through and from Chicago has been reported) the total east-bound shipments were 22,921 tons, against 56,291 tons in 1881, and 38,646 tons in 1880 .

The causes of this decline are in the main well under. stood, but they are not always kept in mind in interpreting the figures. The consideration of paramount importance is the oft-mentioned but still potent crop deficiency of last year. While everybody is now cognizant of the extent of this shortage in the yield of our agricultural products in 1881, the almost undivided attention given to the present year's crops, now being raised and harvested, and the propitious outlook for them, lead many to suppose that the diminished outturn of 1881 is a past influence, no longer having a bearing upon present traffic returns. This belief has been further encouraged by the exceptionally favorable yield of winter wheat this year, and its early and large movement to market. To a certain extent, no doubt, this latter has tended to offset the loss from the diminished movement of other cereals; but the force of the influence of last year's crop shortage has not by any means spent itself. On the contrary, its effects are more keenly and more severely felt at the present moment than at any previous time during the progress of the crop year. This is so for obvious reasons. At the beginning of the crop year the full extent of the devastation done by the drought was not known even to the farmers, and, besides, the movement to market is always large and free just after the crops have been harvested, for many producers send their supplies forward as soon as secured, whatever the yield and the ruling price. But as the year advanced the smaller and constantly diminishing receipts at the ports, in the face of very high prices, plainly told the story of an extraordinary reduction. Now with the granaries completely bare, and new supplies (bar:ing the sections where winter wheat is largely raised) not yet coming in, the grain movernent has been reduced to infinitesimal proportions.
Chicago, to which the statistics above relate, is not a winter-wheat market. It has this year, as we stated two weeks ago, shared in the movement of this kind of wheat to a greater extent than ever before, because of the grest demand for wheat at the moment; but it is too far north to command a very large proportion of the winter grades of wheat. St. Louis is better situated in this respect, and is at present feeling the influence of the free movement of that cereal very perceptibly. It is as a spring-wheat market that Chicago is pre-eminently known, but spring wheat can scarcely be expected to move in full volume till about the middle of September, and corn not till later still; so that while there is absolutely nothing left of the old crops to go forward, it is as yet too early for supplies from the new crops, and between the two Chicago has at presenta very light east-bound movement in grain. More than that, the provision ship. ments are also small, many hog-packing establishments in the West having been compeiled to shut down, there being no hogs because there was no corn; and this has been, is, and will continue to be for some time, a further influence tending to diminish the east-bound movement. To show how the tonnage has fallen since the earlier months of the current year, we give the following table exhibiting the rail shipments of flour, grain and provisions (through and from Chicago) for each week since January 1. The table embraces the movement for three years, so that comparison can be made with 1880 as well as with 1881; the totals to date are also annexed.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { SRd'y } \end{aligned}$ | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | Week end'g | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J3n. 7 | 55.18: | 67,426 | 4).23- | May 6 | 28,273 | 22,351 | 27,000 |
| $\because 14$ | 70.724 | 59,587 | 31,171 | " 13 | 22,361 | 36,046 | 21,485 |
|   <br>   <br>   <br> 4 21 | 77,679 | 60,317 | 36,654 | " 20 | 24.506 | 59,888 | 29.067 |
| ${ }^{\prime} 28$ | 80, $5 \geq 5$ | 65,870 | 41,77e | ، 27 | 27,124 | 47,223 | 34,218 |
| Feb. 4 | 73.425 | 53,209 | 38,49\% | J'ne 3 | 26,76\% | 40,0:9 | 32.413 |
| $\because 11$ | 66,499 | 54,105 | $3 \times 143$ | - 10 | 28,514 | 57,600 | 42.504 |
| 41  <br> 0 18 | 57.662 | 48.921 | 46.780 | "،178 | 28,75: | 54, 216 | 68,360 |
| Mar. 4 | 48.651 | 28,08: | 54,355 | July 1 | 21,286 | 67,953 | 5, 46,995 |
| $\because 11$ | 47,567 | $5 \geq 908$ | 67,413 | ${ }^{\prime \prime} 8$ | 21,7i5 | 56,167 | 34,223 |
| $\cdots 18$ | 38,616 | 5.5,486 | 75,43! | ، 15 | 22,599 | 62,638 | 34,589 |
| " 25 | 34,333 | 45.75~ | 87.6:10 | " 22 | 22,788 | $54, \because 11$ | 33,373 |
| Apr. 1 | $3 \cdot 14{ }^{-}$ | 53,438 | 6.3,626 | " 29 | 19,631 | 59,370 | 34,371 |
| 6 8 <br> 1 1 | 38.988 | 53000 | 56,429 | Ang. 5 | 24,813 | 54,690 | 42,789 |
| 1 15 <br> 15  | $38,23:$ | 73,362 | 45,000 | ":2 | 22,921 | 56,291 | 38,646 |
| "42081 | 30,272 29,528 | 68,110 58,866 | 37.522 30.263 | Tot | 234,397 | 5, | 11.483 |

As far as the railroads are concerned, there were some other facts aside from diminished crops, that influenced the shipments in the two years. During January and part of February the low rates that prevailed just before the close of the railroad war stimulated shipments to an unusual degree, and for a time the movement was larger even than in 1881. But this could not last any length of time, and soon the shipments fell off very decidedly and have continued very small ever since. Indeed, the Railroad Gazette, which has been keeping a record of the movement from Chicago for some time, states that the total for the last week in July was the smallest noted since reports of the shipments have been made-about four years. Furthermore, as compared with 1881, the decrease this year is especially heavy, because, during the progress of the railroad war which began in June last year, rates tonched such low figures as to enable the railroads to compete with the canals and take away a good part of their traffic. Much of this traffic is this vear again seeking the canal route, and the railroads of course lose in a corresponding degree. It is satisfactory to note, however, that though the total ship. ments from the first of the year to date are 500,000 tons less than in 1881, they are but 180,000 tons smaller than in 1880, which was a prosperous year for the railroads.

But though the shipments at present are very small, while last season they were very heavy, there is one point the railroads now have in their favor, namely, paying rates. Last year the nominal rate on grain was 15 cents per 100 lbs. from Chicago to New York, but the actual rate was probably nearer 10 than 15 ; this year the tariff rate is 25 cents, and it is well maintained. Thus there is realized twice as much this year as last, and to produce a given amount of gross revenue would require only half as much traffic. This shows that the earnings this year cannot be gauged by the volume of traffic aione. Further, it is to bo remembered that Chicago is only one Western pcint. There are other Western termini of Eastern roads-St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, for example-and there is reason to believe that these are doing relatively much better than Chicago. St. Louis, as we have already stated, is in better position for winter wheat, and Louisville, by reason of the excellent yield in the Southern States, received more of this cereal in July this year than during the whole of 1881. All this grain probably found anoutlet to the Eastern seaboard, which, together with the higher rates prevailing, must have been a favorable influence to all the trunk lines.

Probably we have in these facts some explanation of the gain in earnings shown by the Pennsylvania in its July statement, i-sued this week, on not only the lines east of Pittsburg but also on those west of Pittsburg. On the lines east of Pittsburg there is an increase of \$368,732 in gross and $\$ 156,122$ in net, and on the lines west of Pittsburg there is a surplus (above all liabilities) of $\$ 336$, 347, against only $\$ 163,635$ in July, 1S81. It would certainly seem that in any estimate of trunk-line earnings for
the remainder of the year the fact that paying rates are in force can not be overlooked, and it should also be borne in mind that this will go a great way towards offsetting any decline in the volume of traffic. Should the present prospect for the crops be realized, there may be an increase even in the volume of traffic after September-or as soon as the crop movement begins in earnest; so that the outlook for a very profitable business on the trunk lines durir $g$ the closing months of the year would from present indications appear to he very good indeed. It may be that the opening of the New York Chioago \& St. Louis will place some difficulties in the way of the maintenance of rates, but if business should be active and the volame of traffic large, it is not unlikely that a settlement of some kind will be eflected before any harm is done. When a railroad has all it can do, it usually evinces very little dieposition to engage in strife. Wars are waged only when there is not enough traffic to go around. At present it looks as if all could be kept busy.

## SUEZ AND PANAMA-A GROUNDLESS COM PLAINT.

It would have been strange, indeed, if the action taken by England in the matter of the Suez Canal had given entire satisfaction all around. On the part of nations, as of individuals, there is such a thing as jealousy ; and it is the characteristic of this passion that while it aims at concealment, it rarely fails to find expression in crooked and indirect ways. It now begins to be tolerably certain that as England assumed all the responsioility for the restoration of order in Egypt, she will also bear away all the glory. A little jealousy on the part of the other nations, in such circumstances, is perhaps natural enough. Good taste, however, demanded its concealment ; and on the whole it has to be admitted that with one qualified excep. tion the feeling referred to has not found any open expression:
To be sure, there have been grumblings of discontent from the very commencement, from Russia, from Italy, from Spain. Latterly, however, they have been heard most loudly in France. Two French papers, the Siecle and La France, describe the seizure of the Canal as the act of a thief ; the Telegraphe urges the Canal Company to sue England for damages ; and one of the recognized organs of Gambetta takes the trouble to inform the French public that if the policy of Gambetta had been followed the country would have been spared the humiliation of seeing the Canal made a branch of St. George's Channel.

But the most singular manifestation of this feeling of discontent is that made by La France and echoed by some of our own journals, to the effect that England's action with regard to the Canal may one day be used against her by the United States in support of their claims to the exclusive control of the Panama Canal. In this charge there is first of all a vicious begging of the question. It is taken for granted that England has violently and of her own accord seized the Canal, and that she is holding it and means to hold it for her own use. Than this nothing can be farther from the real fact. The truth is the very opposite. Mr. Gladstone has again and again stated the case, and with a clearness and emphasis which should have been sufficient to make mistake or misapprehension impossible. It is necessary for the commercial and other interests of the British empire, and also for the commercial and other interests of the world, that the Suez Canal be kept open, and that it be kept open in such circumstances that there shall be the utmost safety, and that the traders of all nations shall be without any cause of fear.

To this end it is necessary that law and order be re-established in Egypt, and that they be so re-established that such disturbance shall not be likely to arise in the future.

It would certainly heve been competent for England, in view of all the facts of the case, and especially in riew of the great interests she had at stake, to have taken prompt and effective action alone. But this she did not choose to do. Looking at the cosmopolitan character of the interests affected, she invited the great nations of Europe to a conference. At this conference she stated her views. She was willing to take joint action with any or with all of the Powers in the restoration of law and order in Egypt, and thus of placing the Canal beyond the reach of danger. If the Powers were not prepared to act with her, then she was willing, with their consent, to take action alone, the ultimate purpose remaining the same. In this last position she at length found herself. She is now fighting on Egyptian soil a battle for and in behalf of the commercial interests of the whole world. When she shall have accomplished her task, the conference will be re-convened, and arrangements will be made for the protectorate of the Canal under the sanction of the Powers. If this be a correct statement of the case, as we are satisfied that it is, then England has not seized the Canal for her own exclusive use, nor does she intend to hold it for any such purpose. What she has done must have been done by any other Power in the circumstances. The temporary suspension of the business of the Canal-a suspension which tells more injuriously against herself than against any other Power-is one of the unavoidable necessities of war, as she has been careful to explain. As Sir Garnet Wolseley stated to Lesseps, the presumption is that in a few days the Canal will be restored to commerce. It is thus made apparent that there is not now, and that there has not been from the commencement, the slightest ground for the charge that England is aiming at obtaining exclusive control of the Canal.

The complaint is all the more unreasonable that it comes from France. It is notorious that the scheme of joint intervention-a scheme which culminated in the delivery of the ultimatum to the Khedive's rebellious ministry-had Gambetta for its author. It is morally certain that if Gambetta had remained in power France would have acted with England in maintaining the Khedive ; and we may rest assured that France would hardly have been contented with an inferior share of the responsibility for the naval and military operations. But France made an inglorious retreat from her obligations ; and England was left alone to face all the difficulties of a situation which her former ally had helped to create. A French squadron had actually been sent to Alexandria. But the sentiment which in various ways found expression in the French Chambers, and the refusal of the Chamber to vote the paltry sum requisite for a joint occupation of the Canal, had the effect of inducing M. de Freycinet to refrain from taking part in the bombardment of Alexandria and finally to back out of the whole affair.
The refusal to vote a war credit seemed to say to the world that France had made up her mind that neither injury to her interests nor insults to her dignity, nor respect for her own pledges, could induce her to fight. In view of this course of conduct the fussy and impertinent interference of Lesseps, and the screamings of the French journalists, seem exceedingly ridiculous. If the Frencl people now see the mistake which was made in their name, they ought to vent their spleen on the men whe misrepresented them and not upon the English whom in a great crisis, in which interest and honor were alike at stake, they shamefully and treacherously deserted.

This brief summary of the motives and purposes of England takes the sting out of the suggestion of the future possible difficulty about the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal is by no means yet an accom plished fact. The character of its protectorate is one of those indefinite things which lie hidden in the future. If it shouid fall to the lot of the United States alone to guarantee the neutrality of the canal, it will be well if they siall be always found equal to the situation. Most certainly they will never have any serious cause to be ashamed of their mission if their motives are always as honorable and their actions as disinterested as are those of England in the present emergency.

##  <br> BATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

| EXOHANGE AT LONDON-Aug. 12. |  |  | EXOHANGE ON LONDON. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On- | Time. | Rate. | Latest Date. | Time. | Rate. |
| Amsterdain | 3 mos . |  | Aug. 12 | Short. | $12 \cdot 05$ |
| Amsterdam. | Short. | 12.2 12.3 | Aug. 12 | short | 25.30 |
| Antwerp.... | 3 mos. | $25 \cdot 491_{2} 2 \cdot 25 \cdot 471_{2}$ | Aug. 12 | Short. | $25 \cdot 20$ 20.45 |
| Hamburg ... | ". | $\begin{array}{ll}20.65 & 020.69 \\ 20.65 & \widetilde{a} 20.69\end{array}$ | Aug. 12 | ، | 20.45 |
| Berlin | "̈ |  | Aug. 12 | . | $20 \cdot 45$ |
| Gopenhagen. | " | 18.45 ¢ 18.47 | Aug. 12 |  |  |
| St.Petersb'g. | " | $231_{2} 2233_{8}$ | Aug. 12 |  |  |
| Paris......... | Short. | $25 \cdot 133^{3}$ @ $25.211_{4}$ | Aug. 12 | Short. | $25 \cdot 15$ |
| Paris. | 3 mos. | $25.35 \bigcirc 25 \cdot 12{ }^{2}$ | Aug. 12 | Long. | $25 \cdot 19$ |
| Vienna | ' | $12 \cdot 10$ © $12 \cdot 15$ | Aug. 19 | Short. | $12 \cdot 10$ |
| Madric | " |  | Aug. 19 | .... | - ....... |
| Cadiz. | \% | 4618046 4618046 | Aug. 12 <br> Aug. 12 |  |  |
| Bilboa | "6 |  | Aug. 12 | short. | 2580 |
| Genoa. Lisbon | , |  | Aug. 12 |  |  |
| Alexandria. |  |  | Aug. 12 |  | $4 \cdot 87$ |
| New York... |  |  | Aug. 12 | Short. |  |
| Bombay .. .. | $60{ }_{6}{ }^{\prime} y^{8}$ | 18. 8d. | Aug. 12 | 4 mos. | 18. $818.8{ }^{1} 8$. |
| Hong Kong.. |  |  | Aug. 12 | " | 38. 912 d . |
| Shaughai.. |  |  | Aug. 12 | ' | 5s. 238 d. |

[From our own correspondent.]
London, Saturday, August 12, 1882.
The money market has been steadily increasing in firmness, and the " outside" rates of discount are now only about quarter per cent below those current at the Bank of England-the quotation for three months' bills being $25 / 8$ to $23 / 4$ per cent, and for six months' bills $31 / 2$ to $31 / 4$ per cent. The position of the Bank has become less satisfactory, owing chiefly to the fact that gold is now in demand for the provinces in connection with the harvest. The weather is most brilliant for harvest work, and as there is some prospect of its continuance farmers will harvest more produce in good condition than for some seasons past. The manufacturers are looking forward therefore to an improved home trade, and in this they will not probably be disappointed. Trade, however, is to some extent interrupted by the Egyptian difficulty, but the district chiefly affected is the Levant, which is, however, one of much importance. Trade with other countries, and prominently with the United States, is good, and shows a decided increase over last year's. Were it not for the Egyptian trouble we should be looking forward to an animated trade during the coming autumn; but unless Eastern politics assume a more troublous form we may still expect to derive substantial benefits from the present favorable agricultural season, which fortunately is not confined to this country, bat which is somewhat universal.
The future of the money market has, for a long time past, been difficult to define; but at the present moment there are mome indications of improved rates of discount. The supply of bullion held by the Bank is now not more than $£ 22,063,168$ against $£ 24,673 ; 742$ last year, while the total reserve at $£ 10,691,-$ 833, compares with $£ 13,032,567$. The falling off is therefore eonsiderable, and the proportion of reserve to liabiities is only $86 \frac{8}{8}$ per cent, against $431 / 8$ per cent in 1881. Discount is now Bmewhat dearer than at this period last year, the official quotation being 3 per cent, against $21 / 2$ per cent, and the open market rate $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to $25 / 8$ per cent, against $23 / 8$ per cent. The following are the present quotations for money:


Joint-stock banks.
Discount hotrses at cail
Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland cotton, No. 40 mule twist, fair $2 d$ quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the three previous years :

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ £ . \end{gathered}$ | $1881 .$ | $1880 .$ | $\begin{gathered} 1876 \\ \boldsymbol{2} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Circulati | 27,126.325 | 27,391.175 | 27,522,770 | 29,246,985 |
| Public depo | 3,421,740 | 4,152,737 | 5.497,917 | 5,521,68, |
| Other deposits | 25.7:2,350 | 25,767,202 | 25,896.631 | 31,296,820 |
| Governm't securities. | 13,947,575 | 14,663,649 | 16,354,758 | 16,802,194 |
| Other securities | 22,748,451 | 20.1:37.766 | 17,137,937 | 17,138,716 |
| Res've of notes \& coin | 522,009 | 13,032,567 | 16,157,437 | 21,156,633 |
| Coin and bullion in both departments.. | 691,731 | 24,673,742 | 23.630,.07 | 35,403,618 |
| Bank rate............ | 3 р. с. | $21_{2} \mathrm{p}$. c. | $21_{2}$ p.c. | 2 p.e. |
| Consols.... .... ...... | $99^{78}$ |  |  |  |
| Eng. wheat, av. price | 50 s .0 d . | $46 s .9 \mathrm{~d}$. | 43s. 9 al . | 49s. 7 a |
| Mid. Upland cotton .. | ${ }^{7} 1016 \mathrm{~d}$. | 634 d . <br> $10^{1} 1$ | ${ }^{613}{ }_{1} \mathrm{c}_{\mathrm{c}}$. <br> $11_{4}^{1}$ d. |  |
| 0 mile t |  |  | 2,761,000 | 52.0 | Clearing-House ret'n. $89,933.000103 .706,000 \quad 92,761,000 \quad 78.752,000$

The silver market has been dull during the week, and fine bars have been sold at $517 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce. Mexican dollars are quoted at $507 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. per ounce. India Council bills have been disposed of at 1 s .8 d . the rupee.
The City Bank, limited, announces that the capital of the undertaking will be increased by the issue of 20,000 new shares at a premium of $£ 5$ per share. The new sbares will be of $£ 40$ each, of which $£ 10$ per share and the premium of $£ 5$ per share are to be called up as follows: October 2, 1882, £5, February 1, 1883, £5 and June 1, 1883, £5. The subscribed capital will then be $£ 4,000,000$; paid up, $£ 1,000,000$; and reserve fund, about $£ 450,000$.
The number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 5, was 215 , the number in the corresponding week of last year being 181, there being a net decrease in 1882 to date of 544. The number of bills of sale published in England and Wales for the week ending Aug. 5 was 873 , against 838 , showing an increase of 35 , being a net decrease in 1882 to date of 997 . The number published in Ireland for the same week was 33, against 32, showing an increase of 1, being a net decreast in 1882 to date of 246.
The following are the current rates of discount at the principal foreign centres:


The Board of Trade returns for July and the seven months ended July 31 have been issued this week, and they show very satisfactory results. Considering that there has been considerable political trouble, the increase in our trade is regarded as somewhat remarkable. The following are the leading particulars:

£33,352,595 £32,151,281 234,659,779
 Exports in 7 months.......... 127,904,315 129.738.364 1:39.653.508
The following figures relate to the seven months ended 31st July:

| Cotton | $\begin{gathered} \text { IMPORTS. } \\ 1880 . \\ 9,345,230 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1881}{9,697,284}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ 10,000,641 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PORT |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 18800 \\ 1.197 .509 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1,106,925}{1581}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ 1,432,561 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 1,711,000 | 146,522, 700 | 140,342,400 |
| Cotton piece | $4,024,303$ | 747,505,600 | ,486,875, 00 |
| Iron and steel...........tons. | 2,410,839 | 2,08£,629 |  |
| Jute piece goods......yards. | 98,168, 600 | 110,937,700 |  |
| Linen yaru...............ibs. | 106,867,400 | 101,398,800 | 109,982,400 |
| Linen piece goods.....yards. | 10,142,9+3 | 1,398,393 | 1,677,958 |
| British wool................libs. | 13,642,300 | 6,898,300 | 6,679,100 |
| Colonial and foreign wool.lbs. | 147,410,071 | 157,784,385 | 161,622,701 |
| Woolen yarn. ..............lbs. | 16,503,500 | 14,375,100 | 17,921,200 |
| Woolen cloths..........yards. | 28,002,900 | 30,024.900 |  |
| Worsted fabrics.......y yards. | 123,420,600 | 110.450,600 |  |
| Flannels . . . . . . . . . . . . yards. | 5,921,100 | 4,727,200 | 6,346.600 |
| Carpets . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ yards. Blankets. | 5,116,101,630 | 4,631,920 | -782,394 | f cotton manufactured

The following were the quantities of cotton manufactured month in the two preceding years:

1880.
Yards.
$4,328,000$
$3,299,300$
$4,033,800$
$4,533,000$
$4,932,700$
452,700
$1.974,800$
$28,863,400$
1881.
Yards.
$\xrightarrow[4,62 \cdot 2,100]{ }$
4,743,500
3,547,600
4,818,400
6,353,900
596,200
$4,143,600$
23,461,400

Yards. 3,058,400 2,351,300 4,000,500 4,332,000 5,985,300 2.583,500

| Exported to- | $\begin{aligned} & 1880 . \\ & \text { Yards. } \end{aligned}$ | 1881. <br> Yards. | $1892 .$ <br> Yards. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Egypt | 8,875,300 | 14,391,800 | 2.011,900 |
| West Coast of Africa (For.).. | 4,282,500 | 4,270,000 | 2,927,000 |
| United 8tates. | 9,296,200 | 5,203,000 | 6,210,000 |
| Foreign West Ind | 4,891,800 | 10,367,500 | 5,870,600 |
| Mexica. | 4,219,600 | $4,72.300$ | 5,031,300 $2,710,700$ |
| Central America | 3,5\% $3,668,700$ | $4.727,100$ $5,593,700$ | $2,710,600$ $3,058,600$ |
| Brazil............ | 19,294,500 | 10,073,500 | 20.334 .506 |
| Urugnay | 7,931,000 | 3,231,80. | $5,038,300$ |
| Argentine repuio | 7,163.400 | 8,828,800 | $10.020,300$ |
| Chíli......... . | 6,981,900 | 10,611,400 | 7,8611.300 |
| Peris | 322,600 | 2,018.900 | 2.663,600 |
| China and LIong Kong | 49,57\%,400 | $51,180.500$ | 35,897,200 |
| Japan ............. . . . | ¢, 301,700 | 3,402,800 | 5,970,000 |
| Dutch Possersions in India.. | 6.1119 .500 | 9,549,100 | 10,593,200 |
| Philippine Islands | 6,482,200 | 5,831,100 | 3,750,400 |
| Gibralta | 2,191,900 | 1,920,800 | 1,385.900 |
| Malta | 3,614,600 | 2,131,000 | 2,0-8,300 |
| West Coast of Aprica (Brit.). | 2,336.700 | 1.426.300 | 4,013, 000 |
| British North America. | 7,>15,100 | 7,9 0 6,500 | 7,425,900 |
| British West India Islands \& Guiana. | 4,084,300 | 3,002,400 | 3,005,100 |
| British Possessions in South |  |  |  |
| Africa | 2,677,800 | 2,392,100 | 2,803,600 |
| British IndiaBombay | 37,712.700 | 36,333,100 | 30,150.900 |
| Madras | 9.825 .700 | 7,936,800 | 7,838.100 |
| Bengal | 94,200,400 | 86,839,100 | 93,765,000 |
| Straits Settle | 9,*61,600 | 13,705,500 | 11,061, 1.00 |
| Deylon.... | 2,003,400 | 1,759,100 | 1,47:2,300 |
| Australia | 6,161,000 | 4,183,700 | 12,29 ${ }^{\text {, } 600}$ |
| Other countries | 15,279,900 | 16,674,100 | 17,725,300 |
| Total unbleached or bleached | 271.816,600 | 281,43t.400 | $217,3: 5.0301$ |
| Total printed, dyed,or colored | 128,139,600 | 123,266,700 | 118,633,500 |
| Total mixed materials, cotton predominating | 2,100,600 | 2,763,700 | 3,965,300 |

## Grand total

Other manufactures of cotton show as follows:

|  | 1830. | 1881. | 1892. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lace and patent net......... | 197.215 | 215.37. | 244.242 |
| Hosiery or all sorts......... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 6:5,620 | 110,177 | 1-8.× $\pm 7$ |
| Ihread for sewing.......llis. | 1,074.6.37 | 1.314.376 | 1.201 .613 |
| Other mauиfs. ииянйmer'd. $\mathcal{L}$ | 86,3:3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 91.771 | $95.1 \times 9$ |
| Tot. value of cotton manfs. \& | 5,796,793 | 5,627,457 | 5,427,6:3 |

The movements in bullion during the month and seven months have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { goLD. } \\ & 18 \text { なu. } \\ & \mathscr{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1881 . \\ \mathbf{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1882 . \\ & 2 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports in July. | 1,034,933 | 404,394 | 1,5:9315 |
| Imports in 7 months | 4,01:,783 | 6,0)6,1~0 | 10.514.5.89 |
| Exports in July... | 3:33,6ヶ2 | 163, 40 i | 1,9.7!, 783 |
| Exports in 7 months. | 3,618,709 | 6,551,293 | 7,715,28 |
| gilver. |  |  |  |
| Imports in Jaly. | 693.450 | 662, 31 | 631,728 |
| Imports in 7 months. | 3,933,081 | 4,329,246 | 5,018,950 |
| Exports in July. | 66).103 | $49.3,119$ | 7911.039 |
| Exports in 7 months. | 4.839.037 | 4,672,395 | 5,228,171 |
| TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER. |  |  |  |
| Imports in July | 1,713,383 | 1.0 .6 .925 | 2.150 .071 |
| Irmports in 7 months | 7,914,841 | 10,435.4.6 | 15.33 .009 |
| Exports in July.. | 995.785 | 6512.320 | 2.750 .829 |
| Exports in 7 months. | 8.455 .746 | 11.223 .638 | 12,913.457 |

The weather has been very brilliant, and satisfactory and uninterrapted progress has been made with the harvest. The accounts vary as to quantity, but if the present weather oontinues the produce will be of good quality, and will be stacked in good condition. Very small supplies of home-grown wheat are now arriving at market, and, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the weather, prices do not give way materially. The tendency of values is, however, in buyers' favor, and a lower range of quotations is expested as soon as the harvest is completed. The quantity of wheat now afloat to this country is estimated at 2,237,000 quarters, against 1,610,0c0 quarters last year. The yield of hops in this country is almost eertain to be defioient.

Daring the week ended August 5 the sales of home-grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted to 10,510 quarters, against 12,743 quarters in the corresponding period of last year and 15,144 quarters in 1880; while it is computed that they were in the whole kingdom 42,160 quarters, against 50,972 quarters and 60,576 quarters. Since harvest the sales in the 150 principal markets have amounted to $1,808,417$ quarters, against $1,692,011$ quarters and $1,379,901$ quarters, the estimate for the whole kingdom being 7,233,670 quarters, against $6,412,100$ quarters in the corresponding period of last season and $5,545,000$ quarters in 1579-80. Without reckoning the supplies of produce furnished exgranary at the commencement of the season, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets since harvest.
sapply of wheat in the United States is also given:
 Imports of thour...... $9,513,693$ 11,769,100 $9,790,163 ~ 8,591,8 \mathrm{ks}$ gales of home-grown $\begin{array}{llll} & 942 & 97,392,792 & 82,400,065 \\ 98,920,837\end{array}$
wheat in i flour..... $1.331,683 \quad 1.362,992 \quad 1,561.1 \pm 2 \quad 1,742.701$
Result............... $\overline{95,888,559} \overline{96,019,803} \overline{87,838,923} \quad 97,178,138$ whe price of English
Wheat for season (qr.)
Vislble sunply of wheat
in the U. $\mathbf{U}$..... bush. $13,600,000 \quad 16,750,000 \quad 14200,000 \quad 15,189,594$

The following return shows the extent of the imports and erports of çreal produce into and from the United Kingdom during, the first fifty weeks of the seagun, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous seasons:

| IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891-22. | 1830-81. | 1879-80. | 9 |
| Wh | .cwt.56,330,317 | $54.82 \times 172$ | 55,68i,400 | 47,780,339 |
| Barley | 12,695,766 | 10.163.193 | 12,103,309 | 9.879, 100 |
| Oat | 10,912,6ñ3 | 10,380,3.5 | 13,914,787 | 11.2.31,812 |
| Peas | 2,121,875 | 2,238,.50 | 1,967,327 | 1,550,169 |
| Beans | 1.924.4.9.1 | 2,320.239 | 2,670.619 | 1,670.208 |
| Indian | 22,333,4:2 | 35, 85,914 | 29,416,464 | $37.01 \times .566$ |
| Flour | 9,513,695 | 11,769,100 | 9,790,165 | 8,591,818 |
| EXPORTS. |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 1881-82. | 1880-91. | 1,3549-9:57. | 1878-79. |
| Barley | .. 177.487 | 53,348 | 30,239 | 107,850 |
| Oats. | 675,550 | 603,499 | - 95,123 | 06,240 |
| Peas. | 62,100 | 110.938 | 98,97\% | $2{ }^{2+679}$ |
| Beans | 50,5!t | 44,187 | 81.540 | 17,893 |
| Indian | 121,96 | 2:6,747 | 7.31,3i3 | \$18.191 |
| Flour: | 172,75 | 150.988 | 197,075 | 166,100 |

The following retarn shows the extent of the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom during the first eleven months of the season, viz., from August to July inclasive, together with the countries whenee those supplies were derived:


## English Market tegports-Per Cable.

The daily olosing quotations for securities, \&ce., at London and for breadstatfy and provisions at Liverpool, are reported by cable as follows for tha wrek ending Ang. 25:

| London. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Si | $\overline{0} 11$ | 52 |  |  |  |  |
| Consols for mon | 995 | $9{ }^{15}$ | 99 | 99 |  | ${ }^{9918} 16$ |
| Consols for accou | 888.58 |  | 82 | - 9.4 .4848 |  | $8: 30$ |
| U.S. 58 ext'u'd into | $10 \leq 34$ | 10734 | 1025 | 1025 | 10278 | 10238 |
| U. S. $4^{11_{2} \mathrm{~S}}$ of 1891. | $116^{1} 4$ | 116 | 11.55 | 1155 | 1153 | 1152 |
| U. S. 48 of 1907 | 122 | 122 | $122{ }^{18}$ | $12.2{ }^{18}$ | 12218 |  |
| Erie, common | 3958 | 40 | 393 | $39^{7} 8$ | 3312 |  |
| flinois Central | $139{ }^{4}$ | 13.13 | $139{ }^{1}$ | 139 | 1392 |  |
| Peninsylvania | ${ }^{6} 31 / 4$ | ${ }_{6} 3^{19}$ | 6312 | ${ }_{63} 3_{4}$ | ${ }^{6} 3138$ |  |
| Philadelphia \& | 31 | $3{ }^{3} 8$ | 314 | - $\begin{array}{r}31178 \\ 1381\end{array}$ | ( ${ }^{3034} 1$ |  |
| Vaw Vor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpoo | gat. | M | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
|  | A. | ${ }_{13}^{\text {s. }}$ d. | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & d . \\ 13 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & d . \\ 13 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & d . \\ 1: 3 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} s . & d \\ 13 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| heat, No. 1, wh. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spring, No. $2 .$. | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| Winter, West., $n$ | 811 | 11 |  | 9 |  |  |
| Cal. white..... | 97 | 97 | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 8 \\ 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 9 \\ 7 & 41\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Corn, mix., West. | 74 | 74 | 7 | $74^{112}$ |  |  |
| Pork, West. mess. . 78 bbl | $97 \quad 0$ | 97 | 97 |  |  |  |
| Bacon, long clear, new.. | 180 | [i3 | 68 | ${ }^{68}$ |  |  |
| Beer, pr. mess, new, f8 tc. |  |  |  |  |  | ¢ ${ }^{9}$ |
| Lard. prime West. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ ( uwt. | 42 | 52  <br> 57 0 | - 57 | $\underline{57}$ | ${ }^{63}$ | 57 |

## 

National Banks.-The following national bank has lately been organized:
2,767-The Conoh National Bank of San Angelo, Texas. Anthorised Caphier.
imports and Exports for rhe Wber.-The imports of last werk, empared with those of the preceding week, show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandine preceding week and $\leqslant 9,498,713$ two weeks previons. The exports for the week ended Augast 23 amounted to $\$ 6,931,671$, against $\$ 7,779,634$ last week and $\$ 3,472,071$ two weeks previons. The
following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) Aug. 17, and for the week ending (for genera (forchandise) Aug. 18; also totals since the beginning of first week in January :

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

| For Week. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dry | \$2,122,138 | \$3,093,711 | $\dot{\$} 3,182,748$ |  |
| Gen'I mer' | 4,390,177 | 5,994,011 | 5,541,049 | $5.638,191$ |
|  | \$6,512,3i5 | \$9,082, 55 | \$3,723,797 | \$8,474,763 |
|  | \$57,106,303 | \$84.693,024 | \$71,673,626 | 17 |
| Oen'I merdise.. | 141,832,946 | 235,761,530 | 204,447,30. | 231,651,437 |
| Total 33 weekr | \$198,939.249 | 4320,4\%4,554 | \$276,120,93! | +321,233,15t |

In our rep ret of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Augast 22, and from January 1 to date

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR PHE WEEK.

|  | 1879. | 1851. | $18 \times 1$. | 1882 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the week | +6,2:1,377 | \$7,254,2\% | +9.232,091 | +6,931,671 |
| Prev. reported. | 200,438,188 | 251,31×.715 | 235,980.914 | 201,096,283 |

The following table shows the exports and imports of sperit at the port of New York for the wets ending Aog. 19, and since Jan. 1. 10382 :
exporfs and imports of spegit ar new rork.

| Gold. | Exports. |  | Imports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Since Jun.1. | Week. | Since Jun. 1. |
| Great B itain | \$. | 829.316, 499 |  | \$101,9\%8 |
| France.... |  | 2,526.1.30 |  | 401 $2: 32$ |
| Wermany |  | 83.161 6.085 | 4,100 | 219.6.9 |
| Mexico... |  |  |  | 92,6-9 |
| South America |  | 130,000 | 11.370 | 214.371 |
| All other eountries |  | 1,295,918 | 3865 | 20.632 |
| Tatal 1882. | \$. | \$33.351.815 | \$19,35 | \$683.002 |
| Total 1881. | 59,696 | - 370.496 | 561890 | 29.842.016 |
| Total 1880. |  | 2.121.592 | 1.03.5.220 | 5,546,811 |
| Siloer. <br> Great Britain | \$263,936 | \$6,697,417 | \$...... | \$26 279 |
| France. | 30,0, 0 | 8:1,2.30 |  | 1.1127 $12 \times 0.4$ |
| West Indies | 4.500 | 48.500 | 15.3.51 | 120.0 860,020 |
| Mexico.. |  |  | 71.000 | 561.2 5 |
| Bouth America. |  |  | 6,340 | 88,545 |
| All other countries |  | 812,021 |  | 21,067 |
| Total 1882. | \$29ヶ.t36 | \$ $4,373,6 \times 8$ | \$92.6!1 | \$1,631,2 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| motal 1881.......... | 110.500 | 6.8: 2,225 | 21.603 | 1,840.0.51 |
| Total 1880......... | 60,2>2 | 3,271,4711 | 2t, i7\% | 3.413.657 |

Of the above imports for the week in 1882, 11,290 were American gold coin and $\$ 16,316$ American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time $\$ 4,500$ were American silver coin.
Differential Passenger Rates --" The Joint Executive Committee (passpnger department) of! the trank lines and the Western railroads began its sessions in this city yesterday. There was a large representation of the companies, bat most of the day was spent in a fruitless discussion of what differences in rates should be allowed in favor of the weaker lines between New York and Chicago and St. Louis. The object of the meeting is a must important one. Cummissioner Pink, in his call for the conference. emphatically urged upon the members of the committee that they shovld come prepared to agree upon differential rates, so that the new schadule could be prepared and pat into effect on September 1. He also asked that full statements of farnings should be submitted by all the roads Which are still delinquent in this respect, and that a final agreement should be reached for the allotment of percentages in the passenger 'pools.' Upon the satisfactory settlement of these matters depends the entire success of the new 'pools.' "-N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 23.
-"The passenger agents of the trunk line railroads and their Western connections continued their discussions yesterday of the sabject of differential rates between Chicago and St. Loui; and New York. Contrary to expectation, progress was made toward a definite settlement of the question. No agreement among the roads having been reached on Tuesday it was decided to leave the fixing of rates to Commissioner Fink. Mr. Fink's award was sabmitted to the meeting yesterday, and, after long consideration, was adopted. The representatives of the Pennsylvania Company acceptrd the new rates under protest. It is proposed to put them into \&ffect on September 1. The protest of the Penneylvania Company is regarded by railroad men as equivalent to a notice that the new rates may be appealed to arbitration, should they prove, in their workings, to be unfavorable to the protesting road. 'To put the whole thing in a nutshell,' observed a railroad nan la t night, 'our astion means that the new rates will be put into operation until one of the lines finds that they are not helping it, when it will demand a revision and an arbitration.'
"The new rates are diffrent from those proposed at the last meeting of the Joint Executive Committee in important particalars. Mr. Fink's derision recognizes the principle of allowing differences to the Eastern connections of the initial Western roads. It also fails to effect the important reduction in ern roady. It olso fails to effect the important reduction in
fares which wonld have been the result of the adoption of the
original rates. The new schedule of rates from St. Louis to New York is as follows

Pennsylvania Railroad lines...
Wabash and New York Central.................... Indianopolis \& St. Louis ard New York Central Indianapolis \& St. L. and N. Y. Lahe Erio
Ohio \& Mississippi and Baltimore \& Ohio. Ohio \& Miss and N. Y. Penn. \& Ohio and Erie Chicago \& Alton and Lake Erie \& Western

| Firsb Class. <br> \$24 25 <br> 2325 2175 <br> 2325 <br> 2175 |
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¢lask
$\$ 2025$
1975
1900
1975
1900
1900
1850
1875
"From Chicago to New York Mr. Fink's decision, as ancepted by the roads, fixes the first class rates as follows
Michigan Central and New York, Lake Erie \& Western. Lake Shore and N.w York, Lake Erie \& Wentern. Pitts. Ft. Wayne \& Chic. and N. Y. Lake Erie \& Weatern Miohigan Central and New York Central. Lake Shore and Vew York Central. Baltimore \& Ohio. Pittsbur ${ }^{2}$
-The World of Fiday morning says that the trank-line executive committee, passenger department, held another long session at the office of Commissioner Fink on Thursday, and adjourned until Fiiday with its work uncompleted. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Fink said that he desired to contradict the statements relative to the probability of a break in the entire pooling arrangement on account of an alleged feeling of antacronism on the part of several of the roade co the percentages in the oool allotted to them by the Commissioner Mr. Fink said that there was nothing to communicate in regard to the day's session except, that there had been a discussion in regard to diferential rates and progress had been made. The rates to Chicago had been adopted, but might be changed. At the conclusion of the meeting of the committee he said that he would announce the result reached and the rates fixed upon Any announc ment of rates bef.re the final adjournment would be misleadiner to the cablic, inarmach as they might be changed be inisleading to the cublic, day's meeting. Mr. Fink said that the quas i.n of at the next day's meeting. Ar. Fink said that the quas i.n of
the percentages of the different roads composing the Western passenger pool had net been taken up.
A nassenger agnt and $m \rightarrow m b \sim r$ of the committee informed a World reporter that there was little likelihood of the pool percentages being fixed at this mereting of the committer, as 80 mach time had been taken up in the discussion of the differential rates that by the time those were all determined the ential would devira to lare for their different roady, and the probability was that the percentages would be postponed for settlement at another meetino of the Executive Committee
-The N. Y. Evening Post of Aug. 25 says: "The schedule of rates submitted to-day was that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania roads should allow the Erie and the New York Penn. \& Ohio roads a discount of $\$ 350$ and the Balt. \& Ohio a discount of $\$ 2$ on all tickets $t$. St. Louis and points in Kansas a discount of $\$ 2$ and $\$ 1$, respectively, to the same roads to Cln. cinnati; a discount of $\$ 150$ to the two roads first named to Cleveland and a discount of $\$ 1$ to Chicago. An adjourament was taken to give time for discussion, but it is more than probs ble this schedule will be adopted."

Texas \& St. Lonis.-A Western joarnal reports that this narrow-gauge railroad, which is being built throngh Kansas and Northern 'lexas, is making rapid strides toward completion. It is now finished forty miles beyond Waca「ex., on its way to the Rio Grande. Northwardly track. ering has reached the Red River twenty-sis miles from 1 River, twenty miles from lexarkana. By Sptember 1 the read will be in operation from Pine Bluffs to Camden, Ark., and from Clarendon, on the White
River, to a point which will cross the Memphis \& Little Rock Road. It will also be finished by the same date from sird'e Point, Mo., opposite Cairn, to Jonesboro, Ark., a distance of 126 miles, making a total of 579 miles. 'Track-laying on othrr part of the line is progressing at the rate of tifty to sisty miles pe month The entire road across Aikansas will be completed by October 15. Contracts are let for 900 freight cars, 50 caboosed, 50 stock cars and 50 locomotives, in addition to those already in use, which will give the road, when completed, an equipment of 1,600 freight cars and 70 locomotives.
Utah Central.-In July the gross and net earnings were as follows:
Gross earnings, 1882
Gro:s earnings, :88 $\$ 115, ; 388$
110,630
 Net earnings, 18̧1

## Increase ( 0.73 per cent)................................................... \$18

-The agent of the Hong Kong \& Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram stating that for the sir month ending 30: h June last a dividend of $£ 110 \mathrm{~s}$. per share was declared, a further sum of $\$ 250.000$ added to reserve, raising that fund to $\$ 2,350,000$ and $\$ 61,000$ carried forward to the credit of the next half-year's profit and loss account.
-Messrs. John J. Cisco \& Son advertise in the onlamns of the CHR Nicle a line of investment bonds which they are offering at prices which make them yield a very fair rate of inter est to the inesestr:
-Parties with capital desiring to enter the cotton tracie with a house well establishod, will find a chance by answering the notice in cotton advertising colamns signed "Commission Mes chant."

## "The gankers' (bazette.

The following dividends have recently been announced:

| Name of Oompany. | Per cent. | When Payable. | Books Closed. <br> (Days inclusive.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bankers' \& Merchants Tr1.. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & \$ 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Sept. } & 15 \\ \text { Sept. } & 15 \\ \text { Sept. } & 12 \end{array}$ | Ang. 26 to Sept. 11 aug. 31 to sept. 10 <br> Sept. 2 to Sept. 11 |

## NEW YORK, FRIDAY. AUG. 25, 1882-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.-The past week has been marked by all the usual characteristics of midnummer dulness. In the last half of August there are apparently more business men absent from Wall Street than in any other part of the season, and the effect is perceptibly mown in the sluggish course of business, even when there is no positive decline in prices.
The general situation of affairs has scarcely changed, notwithstanding the occasional weakness in stocks, and it cannot be said that the outlook for a prosperous business on the railroads this fall is any less favorable than it has been heretofore. The Daily Commercial Bulletin, one of the foremost of our commercial newspapers, is seriously contending that the wheat crop of 1882 will turn out to be nearly $600,000,000$ bushels, against $498,000,000$ bushels in 1880, the largest crop ever known; but without expressing any opinion on the subject, we must submit that all estimates made now are in the nature of guesses, and if the Government would only devote one-tenth of the money thrown away on fraudulent pension claims to the obtaining of good statistical information about the agricultural products of the country, we should not now be obliged to rely upon random guesses as a basis upon which to plan financial operations for the next six months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad earnings just reported for July are very large, and show a fair increase over the same month of 1881; in fact, the gross earnings on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie are the largest reported in any month of the past four years, and we believe also, the largest for a single month ever made in the history of the company. As the Pennsylvania is one of the few trunk lines reporting, the improvement on that road is supposed to apply to all the trunk roads between Chicago and New York, just as the decrease on Pennsylvania early in the year was significant of the decrease on other roads. In this connection it is a fair inquiry to ask why the Erie does not again report its monthly earnings? Why do not the English parties controlling the stock do something to show their love of generous fair play by having the earnings published, whether good or bad? England is prompt in offering protection to her bondholders when injured by the copper-colored Oriental, and perhaps if the white man was deposed from Erie, and a cop-per-colored or black man elected president, the English stock and bond holders would begis to feel that they had rights which must be respected, and would arouse themselves and demand an exhibit of the earnings.

The money market has been easy enough throughout the week at $3 @ 5$ per cent for call loans on stock collateral, but to-day after two o'clock rates were advanced to 7 per cent for a while, partly in sympathy with tie advance in exchange. Government bond dealers have obtained money on call at 2 @3 per cent, and prime commercial paper of two to four months is quoted at $51 /(\alpha 6$ per cent.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a gain of $£ 34,000$ in specie, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 385,5 , against $37, \frac{7}{8}$ last week; the discount rate remains at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 4,175,000 francs gold and lost 4,775,000 francs silver.

The New York City Clearing-House banks in their statement of Aug. 19 showed a decrease of $\$ 1,945,175$ in their surplus reserves, the total surplus being $\$ 1,887,125$, against $\$ 3,832,300$ on Aug. 12.
The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with the two preceding years: -

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ \text { Aug. } 19 . \end{gathered}$ | Differ'nces fr'm prevous week. | $\begin{gathered} 1881 . \\ a_{\text {ul }} \because 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1: 80 . \\ \text { Aug. } 21 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and dis. | \$338,415.400 | Inc ¢ $\ddagger 1.499 .200$ | \$349,542,800 | 810,666.300 |
| Epecie........ | 59,338.300 | Dec. 1,06i6.800 | ¢7,138,400 | 66,717.500 |
| Crrculation... | 18.131 .000 | Dec. $\quad 73.100$ | 19, 66.000 | 19.423.100 |
| Het deposits. | 321.657.900 | Dec. 483,700 | 331,795,600 | 298.615 .100 |
| Legal tenders. | 22,963.300 | Dee. 9:99,300 | 15,842,800 | 15,254.200 |
| Legal reserve. <br> Beserve held | \$30.414,475 | Dec. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 120,925 \\ & \text { Dec. } \\ & 2,066.100\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 83,698.900 \\ 82,981,200 \end{array}$ | \$74,653.775 <br> 81,971,700 |
| Enrplus. | \$1.887.125 | Den $\$ 1.9515 .17 \mathrm{~s}$ | def. +717.700 | \$7,317.925 |

Exchange. - Foreign exchange has been firm, particularly for demand bills and cables, the price of which is pretty close to specie shipping point. To-day one or two leading drawers advanced their posted rates to $4861 /$ for 60 days and 49 9) $\frac{1}{2}$ for demand, though others did not follow. On actual transactions bankers' prime 60 days sterling bills sold about $4851 / 2$ and demand $4891 / 2$, with cable transfers $4901 / 2$. For Continental bills, francs are quoted at $5183 / 4$ and 515, marks at $943 / 4$ and 951\%@955\% and guilders at 40 and $401 / 4$.

Quotations for forign exchange are as follows, the highest prices being the ponted rates of leading bankers:

## Prime bankers' sterling bills on London. Prime conmercial ............. Prime commercial

Documentary commercial
Paris (francs
Amsterdam (guilders)
United States Bonds.-Government bonds have been firm for the 4 per cents of 1907, and as these are the only long bonds now outstanding, their price is likely to remain very high. At Washington the applications for new three per cent bonds are still being made to the Treasury Department. It is estimated that three-and-a-half per cent bonds to the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$ have already been surrendered, but the drawing by lot to establish the priority in numbers of the new threes only began to-day, and the status of the new bonds is not yet
The closing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:

## 6s, continued at $3{ }^{\text {b }}$

 $4{ }^{4} \mathrm{~s}$ s, 1891 ..........res.
*This is the price bid at the mornme board; no sale was made
State and Railroad Bonds.-The dealings in State bonds have been small, and to-day Tennessee 6 's sold at $545 /(-5.5$, and the new compromise bonds sold last at 621\%. Arkansas 7s M. \& L. R. issue sold at 34 and 30 , only $\$ 1,000$ at each price, and N. Car. special tax sold yesterday at 7. If there was only complete confidence that Tennessee finances would never again be unsettled, the new bonds might sell much higher. Railroad bonds show a tendency towards lower prices, in sympathy with stocks, and also because the great majority of investors are absent from the market, and will give no orders for buying bonds till their return next month.
Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The stock market has shown less strength this week, in the absence of many brokers and operators from the city, and to-day, with a raid on Denver \& Rio Grande, the general list closed rather weak, and prices in many cases were near the lowest point. It is the same now that it has often been before, when the whole market was influenced by a few leading stocks, and the decline in those was used to depress all the others. Three weeks ago there was much talk of extra dividends or privileges, or benefits of some sort, to be realized soon on Northern Pacific, Chicago \& Northwestern, Delaware Lackawanna \& Western, Rochester \& Pittsburg, Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha, St. Paul Minneapolis \& Manitoba, and possibly on other stocks, and the market was forced up on the prospect of these extraordinary good things yet to come. But in no case has anything happened, and some of the stocks have declined considerably, so much so that the reports of extra dividends, \&c., now appear as if they had been given out to make a market for unloading. But whether or not the insiders having knowledge of the real prospects have unloaded, the effect of so much expectation and so little realization has been rather demoralizing, and a slight decline has been natural under the circumstances,
Lake Shore has been one of the weak stocks, and the Vanderbilt parts are credited with being sellers. The New York Chicago \& St. Louis and also the N. Y. Lack. \& West. new line will both be opened for business within a few weeks. The recent movement in Del. Lack. \& West., following close upon the death of Mr. Moses Taylor, who was its controlling spirit, has not been satisfactorily explained. The Chic. St. Paul Minn. \& Omaha stocks are still relatively strong, and the best informed parties believe that negotiations are pending, and that on some basis the road will pass under the control of Chicago \& Northwestern. The Hannibal \& St. Joseph preferred is steady to strong, and there is good reason to think that a sale of a controlling interest in the common stock to C. B. \& Q. parties will be arranged; or possibly a lease to the C. B. \& Q. The .latter company has declared its usual 2 per cent quarterly dividend. The recent opening of the St. Paul new line to Council Bluffs. the C. B. \& Q. line to Denver, and now the puttino on a regular stage line in the gap of Northern Pacific, making a passenger route to Portland, Oregon, as well as the opening of a new road between Chicago and Buffalo and Buffalo and New York, are all suggestive of the competition which is quietly being prepared for on some of the principal routes of the country. On the other hand, new business is increasing rapidly, and on such roads as thed Northern Pacific it may be said that the local traffic
de novo and is not taken away from any other road. To-day, as abores for exchange and money were advanced, $: 0$ that stocks at the close were generally weak.
Coins.-The following are quotations in gold for various coins

| Coins.-The following are qu | tations in gol <br> Silver ${ }^{14} 4$ and |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Five francs...... -93 $\quad 9-95$ |
|  |  |
| X Guilders | Englingomilver ... 4 - 77 © 485 |
| Mpanh Doubloons..15 45 ¢15 60 | Pr |
|  | U. ${ }^{\text {S.tr }}$ |
| Fine gold bars.... - par $\otimes^{1} 4$ prenu. |  |

HANGE IN PRICES AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE J 1 N. 1,1882


QUOTATIONS OF state and railroad bonds and miscellaneous securities. STATE BONDS.

| SECURITIEA. | Bid. | As | URities. | Bid. | Ask. | SECURITIES. | Bid. | Ask. | securitieg. | Bid. | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A)atiana | 80 |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | $\underbrace{\text { 6s, Act Mar. } 23,1869}_{\text {Sonth Carslina-2 }}$ | 6 | 8 |
| Clase A, 3 to. |  | 80 | 8, 1890 | 115 |  | No. Caroliua RR | 150 |  | non-fundable, 1888. |  |  |
| Claes B, bx, 9 |  |  | Misoruri- |  |  |  | 130 |  | Teunessiee-69, oliti $1892-8$ | ${ }_{55}{ }^{5}$ | - ${ }^{03}$ |
| Clas, $10.203,1900$. |  |  | 68, due 1882 or $1883 \ldots .$. | 10612 |  | Do cout. ofti. A. © ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 130 |  | 6is, new. 1892 2-8.1900 ... | 5.5 | Stic |
| ATKRnaps |  |  | 6s, due 1887.............. | ${ }_{108}^{107}$ |  | Funding act, ${ }_{\text {Do }}{ }^{18668-1890}$ | 10 |  |  | 60 | ${ }_{6}^{653}$ |
|  |  | 36 |  | $110{ }^{102}$ |  | New bonds, J. EJ., '92-8 | 18 |  | Virginiar 6 ond . ........ | 3.5 | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| 78. Mienp. L. Rock RR | 30 |  | Asplin or Unir; due 92 | 118 | 118 | Chatham R A.\&O....... | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 |  | 35 | ….. |
|  | 25 | 30 30 |  | $1107{ }_{1}$ |  | Spectal tax, class i $; 988$ | . |  | 68, consol. bonils. | ${ }_{5}^{82}$ |  |
| 73, Arkinsat Cent. R R | ${ }_{10}^{12}$ | 15 | ${ }^{\text {Do }}$ - do ${ }^{\text {do , }} 87$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Do }}$ Do class che class | 7 | ${ }^{7}{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 4$ | 6s, ex-matured cou | 5 |  |
| Connecticnt-68, | $1{ }^{1} 103$ |  | ${ }_{\text {ew, }}^{6 \text { Yold, reg., }} 1887 \ldots .$. |  |  | Consol. 4 s , 1910....... | 78 | $80^{7}$ | 6 s , deterreid. | 13 | ii |
| 7. $\mathrm{Hew}, 1886$ | 103 |  | 6s, gold, coup., 1887.... |  |  | ل. |  |  | District of Col |  |  |
| 7 A endorsed, | 1105 |  | 6s, $100 \mathrm{n}, 188$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 106 |  | Small bonds. |  |  |
| Loupiana- |  |  | 68, 10an, 1892 |  |  | Rhode Island- | 119 |  | Registered. |  |  |
| 78, consol., 19 78, snuall. | 67 63 |  | 6s, luan, 1893 |  |  | 68, coupon, 1893 | 118 |  | Funting Do smand.......... |  |  |

RAILIROAD BONDS.

> 为

*N0 price Friday-these are latest quotations made this week.

Quotations in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
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THE CHRONICLE.

Railroad Earnings.-The latest railroad earnings and the otals from January 1 to latest date are given below. The which returns can be obtained. The columns under the headng "Jan. 1 to latest date" furnish the gross earnings from Jan. $t$, and including, the period mentioned in the second column.

## Inurstuxuts

## aND

## STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The Investora' Supplement contains a complete exhibit of the Punded Debt of States and Cities and of the Stocks and Bonds of Railroads and other Companies. It is published on the last Saturday of every oither month-viz., February, April, June, August, October and December, and is furnished without extra aharge to all regular subscribers of the Chronicle. Single copies are sold at $\$ 2$ per copy.

## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Atlantic © Pacific.-Track is reported as laid to a point 365 miles west from Albuquerque. Work is in progress on the Johnson Canyon bridge. The Southern Pacific is advancing towards the Colorado River, and is now west of the river about the same distance the Atlantic \& Pacific is east of the river. The gangs expect to meet on the west bank some time in March, 1883. On the surveyed line west from Seneca, Mo., the Atlantic \& Pacific has built eighty miles, to the Verdigris piver, which in September, and the company will then have 100 miles of road in readiness for the Indian business and so located as to intercept the big cattle drives from Southern points to Kansas.
Bedford Spring ville 0wensburg \& Bloomfield.-A dispatch from Indianapolis reports the sale. Aug. 22, of the Bedford Springville Owensburg \& Bloomfield Railroad, running from Bedford to Switz City. The purchaser was Mr. Aquilla Jenes, of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, and the price paid was $\$ 1,200,000$, viz $, \$ 350,000$ for first mortgage bonds and Was $\$ 81,200,000,00$ for stock.
Boston \& Albany.-A press dispatch from Boston, Aug. 22, reports: "At the last session of the Legislature the privilege was given to the Boston \& Albany Railroad Company of exchanging its five per cent bonds, with twenty years to run, for the Commonwealth's holding in the capital stock of the railroad of 24,115 shares, the price to be paid for the stock to be $\$ 160$ per share. At a special meeting of the stockholders of the railroad this privilege was accepted, but not, however, without considerable opposition. Within a few days the exchange of the State's stock for the Boston \& Albany's bonds has bien completed, the railroad company handing over to the treasury of the Commonwealth $\$ 3,858,000$ in face value of its 3 per cent twenty-year bonds, and receiving in exchange 24,115 shares of the company's capital stock. The railroad company also paid the .State $\$ 400$ in money, to equalize the exchange. The interest on the bonds is payable on October 1 and April 1. By this exchange the interest which the State has always held in the directory of the railroad ceases and the five State directors lose their positions. This leaves the board with only eight directors, and as it is not proposed to fill the vacancies until the annual meeting in February, the present board will necessarily have to act unanimously upon any questions submitted to them, since the by-laws of the company provide that ight directors shall constitute a quorum. With this transaction closes the active but profitable connection between the railroad and the State which began nearly half a century ago, when the State aided in the construction of "the Western Railroad, now a portion of the Boston \& Albany.
Buffalo Pittsburg \& Western.-The following is a statement of the earnings in July and for seven months:


Central of New Jersey.-At Trenton, N. J., August 18, the ease of Edward V. Varderbilt and Edward W. Hopkins against Henry S. Little, Receiver of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, was decided in the Court of Chancery by ViceChancellor Vantleet. The late Judge Lathrop, Receiver of the Central Railroad, entered into contract with the complainants on January 17, 1882, to furnish lumber and railroad ties to the amount of over $\$ 500,000$ for the use of the company. On March 3 following Judge Lathrop died, they having delivered mont 200000 wrth of the contract. It was paid for as delivered, and when the Hon. H. S. Little was appointed Receiver he refused to acknowledge the contract or receive the lumber, whereupon a petition was filed in the Court of Chancery to sompel him to execute the terms of agreement. The opiniou is a very lengthy one, and says substantially that the real question is whether or not a railroad corporation which is in the hands of the Court of Chancery can be legally charged with any burden not sanctioned by the court. When the orders are received in the aggregate, and it is seen that in a single year they amounted to over $\$ 500,000$, over one-halivered, and when it is seen that in most instances the orders neither state price nor designate a time or place of delivery, and that the petitioners never bound themselves to furnish the material ordered, but left themselves free to furnish or not as their interests might dictate, it is extremely difficult to believe that the orders were understood to be constitutionally mere notification of how much material would probably be meeded in the fature, so as to give them an opportunity to fur-
nish it in case it might be required. The petitioners were nder no obligation to furnish it nor the Receiver to take it nL less he gave a further special order designating the price and time of delivery. After careful and patient consideration of the whole case the judgment is that the petition must be dis missed. "I think it is proper to state that I regarded this cast so important and novel in most of its features that it should not be decided without conference with the Chancellor, and I am mueh gratified to be able to say, after conference with him, that het soncurs in the principles enunciated in the foregoing opinion.
Cincinnati Hamilton \& Dayton.-At Cincinnati, Augast 22, the directors met in special session to act on the ques tion of placing the $\$ 1,000,000$ of preferred stock althor ized by a vote at a meeting of the stockholders of the road held on Angust 16. The board ordered the immediate issa of $\$ 500,000$ of the $\$ 1,000,000$ of preferred stock authorized las! week, and appointed President Hugh J. Jewett a committee of one to negotiate the sale of the same, and to report to the directory for ratification by a vote of a maj rity of that body. The board further ordered the manager of the construction department to immediately complete a double track to Hamilton, and that contracts for the same be concluded at once; alse that 300 box-cars, 150 gondolas and fifty Hlat cars be built at once. Hugh J. Jewett, on behalf of the Cincinnati Hamiiton \& Dayton Railroad served notice on M. E Ingalls of the Cincinnati Indianapolis St. Louis \& Chicago Railroad Company, that the present pool between these two roads from Cincinnati to Indianapolis must terminate. By this pool the Indiana branel received twenty-three per cent of the proceeds. It does not follow that another pool will nut be formed.

Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati \& Indianapolis.-The Cincinnati Gazette of the 23 inst. says: "The following stategent shows the gross ernings and cperating expenses of the Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati \& Indianapolis Railway for the seven months ending July 31, 1882, and for the correspondin. period in 1881 :

Gross farnings
Net.
Net...........................................
Balance to credit of income. In connection with the above exhibit, it is but just to say that during the first six monhs of this year the tonnage was the:1st of July rates $h$ for transportation extreme been well maintained, while the business moved shows a large increase in tonnage. It is expected that from now on until the close of the year the raffic of the whole line will be about equal to the: road's apar for the last half of vear will be equal to at least 6 per cent on the capital stock of the company.

- Referring to a dividend in August, which was semi-officially promised at the last annual meeting, the Gazette is informed that at a late meeting of the board of directors the question of dividend was discussed and postponed until the then pending questions touching the purchase of the Indranapolis \& St. Louis Railroad were settled, and the amount of disbursem-nts required for that purpose ascertained. The I. \& St. L. was subsequently bid in for $\$ 1,396,000$, but the amount of cash required to be paid is not yet ascertained. The court has yet to confirm the pale and decide how the money shall be disbarsed. If it goes to the seond mortgage bondholders, the C. C. C. \& I. will be reatly ried as that company owns about three-fourths of greatly rel. that issue. If, on the other hand, a portion goe to payment of the floating debt, the C. C. C. \& I. will be equally well provided for, as it holds a large portion of those claims. In will be very materially reduced from the amount the road was sold for."
Corning Cowanesque \& Antrim.-At Corning, N. Y., Aug. 22, the trustees of the Fall Brook Coa! Cumpany decided t extend the Corning Cowanesque \& Antrim Railroad from Elkland to Harrison Valley.

Fremont Elkhorn \& Mo. Valley.-A Chicago paper reporis that it is proposed to bridge the Missouri River opposite Blair, the work to be entered upon this fail. The Elkhorn road starts at Fremont, runs up the Elkhorn Valley and on past Fort Nicbrara, its destiny being the Black Hills. Bonds of the Elk horn read are issued only to the amount of actual cost, which is about $\$ 11,000$ per mile, but are gualanteed (save upon the first fifty miles from Fremont) by the Chicago \& Northwestern, Chicago Iowa \& Nebraska, Cedar Rapids \& Missouri River and he Sioux City \& Pacific companies, to which the Eikhorn aets as a feeder. Over 300 miles of the new road are completed. John I. Blair, the railroad millionaire, says that a company has been formed for the purpose of constructing this bridge, and the contract is to be let immediately. It is expected to cost $\$ 1,000,000$, and will be of great benefit to the Chicago \& Northwestern road.
Gı and Trunk-9reat Western (Canada).-The formal amaigamation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways was completed August 11, and the Great Western Railway systemof 823 miles was merged and now forms part of a great system: of 3,330 miles, made up as follows: Grand Trunk proper and affiliated lines, $1,511^{3 / 4}$ miles; Great Western proper and aftiliated lines, $823^{1} / 4 \mathrm{miles}$; Mid!and Railway of Canada, 471 miles Chicago \& Grand Trunk Railway, 335 miles ; Detroit Grand Haven \& Miiwaukee Railway, 159 miles ; total,' 3,330 miles.

Marietta \& Cincinnati.-In the hearing of the Marietta \& Cincinnati Railway case, Aug. 23, the Ccurt said that it was not satisfied with the degree of evidence; that the requisite twothirds of the stockholders and secured creditors had consented to the plan of capitalization and reorganization, and that it would appoint a special master to take evidence and report on this point, but that in the meantime the hearng of other issues in the case would continue. The application of the city of Cincinnati to be admitted as a party to the suit was denied.
Memphis \& Charleston.-At Huntsville, Ala., Angust 22, a meeting of the stockholders of the Memphis \& Charleston Railroad was held, and $\$ 4,000,000$ worth of stock was represented. A proposition to consolidate with the East Tennessee Virginia \& Georgia Railroad was declined. The directors will appoint a committee to meet the directors of the East Tennessee Virginia \& Georgia Road, and negotiate terms of settlement of the lease claimed by this road, so as to place the control of the Memphis \& Charleston Road in the hands of the stockholders. It was stated by Vice-President Jere Baster and Col. A. S. Colyar that Gen. Thomas, President of the East Tennessee Virginia \& Georgia Road, had assured them that a proposition from the Memphis \& Charleston Road to pay $\$ 100,000$ for the lease would be accepted. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Our boards of directors are empowered to issue additional atock and dispose of the same under the direction of the board to such an amount and at such price as we board may direct. said board of directorn to
appoint a commission which, under the direction of the board, will appoint a commision which, under the directi.n of the board, will how and in what manner the said new stoek slaill be voted, hut in uo event tointerfere with the right of the present stockholders as to divievent is the stock to be issued to exteed in amonnt this stock now ont standing. Such outstanding stock will then become peferred stock to the extent of 6 per cent per anmum, anm the carnings of the company common stock until they reach preferred stock shati bo applied to the equaly divided between the preferred and common stock, wroviding the present stockhoders shall have the right for a resomable limuted thme to purchass said new stock in proporion to their present stock at prices to be fixed by the board of directors.
It was also resolved that the directors have authority to issue the $\$ 478,0007$ per cent first moitgage bonds, which the company has the right to issue, but which were never issued, to de appled to liquidating the fluating debt of the road, or such other interest of the road as the circumutances may demand. It was further resolved, in the event of the cancellation of the lease, that the directors make such amicable arrangement with the East Tennessee Virginia \& Georgia Railroad Cumpany as may effect an interchange of business between the two roads.

No change was made in the directory or officers of the road.
Missouri State Finances.-The following is a statement of the assessed property in this State for the years 1881 and 1882:
$\qquad$
Personal property
$\$ 406.114,426$
$163, \div 6.459$
$3,3,3,097$
Railroad, bridge and telegraph property
$\$ 442 \sim \because 6,742$
170,813,

$\$ 601,722,882$
$\$ 649,967,212$
The Missouri anthorities have purchased $\$ 1,399,000$ United States 4 per cent bonds, and have called in $\$ 1,426,000$ of the 5.26 State option bonds for payment on 1st September next. The payments are to be made out of funds received by the the State from the Hannibal \& St. Joseph Railroad Company, and which the authorities have been directed to invest by the United States Court.
New York Chicago \& St. Louis.-President Cummings says contracts have already been let for a branch of 150 miles in length from Toledo to Allegan, Mich., connecting at the latter point with the Chicago \& Western Michigan Railroad, and giving access to Grand Haren and other Michigan lake ports. When completed the road will be operated in connection with the Ohio Central, affording an outlet northward for Ohio coal and southward for Michigan lumber. The purpose of the syndicate is to build a road next year from Marshall, Mich., to a junction with the Detroit Marquette \& Mackinaw Railroad in
the iron ore regions. Mr. Cummings says that money for the the iron ore regi ns. Mr. Cummings says
first 150 miles has already been subscribed.

Norfolk \& Western.-The statement of earnings and expenses for Ja:y and for seven months is as follows:

Gross carnings
Expénses
$\begin{array}{cc}1882 . \\ \$ 131,534 & \$ 173,3,74 \\ 106.793 & \$ 2.513\end{array}$
-Jan. 1 to July 31.

Net earnincs .... $\$ 81 . \overline{741} \overline{\$ 80,861} \overline{\$ 189202} \overline{\$ 516,833}$
Northern Central.-The following is a comparative statement of gross and net earnings of the Northern Central Railway C). for the month of July and for the seven months:


Operating expenses.
Extraordin'y expenses
Total expenses.

Pennsylvania Railroad.-The gross and net earnings in July, and from Janaary 1 to Aug. 1, in 1381 and 1882 , are specially compiled for the Chroyicle in the table below.
In Julv, 1882 , there way an increase of $\$ 368720$ in In Julv, 1882, there was an increase of $\$ 368,732$ in gross earnings and an increase of $\$ 156,122$ in net earnings. For the seven months there was an increase in 1882 of $\$ 1,465.741$ in gross, and a decrease of $\$ 650,910$ in net, earnings.

## January February March April. Apri. May. Jul. <br> July

Total 52533127 epors ot Pittsourg and Erie, the monthly below. The company's report, however, states a loss the result against the year 1881 of $\$ 1,543,181$.


Philadelphia \& Reading.-The gross receipts from the railroads, cana!s, steam colliers and coal barges in Jaly were $\$ 2,026,459$ and the netreceipts $\$ 991,632$; for the flical year since Nov. 30, 1881, the gross receipts were $\$ 13,403,843$ and the net receipts $\$ 5,680,181$. The gross receipts of the Philadelphia \& Rrading Coal \& Ir n Co. in July were $\$ 1,422,331$ and net $\$ 113,67$; ; since Nuv. 30 gros* receipts, $\$ 9,075,509$; net. ${ }^{4} 439,739$. The total receipts of both companies together for each month of the fiscal year have been as follows :

|  | -Griss | cetpts.- | - Net $R$ | pts -- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1850181. | 1*81-82. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |
| necember | \$2.237,015 | \$3,231.677 | \$5.40,4.5 6 | \$937,542 |
| January | 2,153.378 | 2,4.11,163 | 554,769 | (i46,918 |
| Frobruaty | $2,140,0.53$ | 2,169,00.3 | 631.401 | 438,656 |
| March | 2,22:,103 | 2,587,720 | 716,709 | 6)5,449 |
| April. | 2.38:,50t | 2,699,706 | 580,0.19 | 708,304 |
| May | 2,691,260 | $2, \sim 7 \downarrow, 009$ | 825,65 | \% 80.574 |
| June | $\mathfrak{2}, \times 60,905$ | 3,017,9783 | 839,3 0 | 844,174 |
| July | 3,129,316 | 3,4+6.7:0 | 1091,060 | 1,10x,307 |
| Total | -099.771 | \$22.481,356 | \$5,779,589 | \$9,119,910 |

-The Philadelpha North American of August 23 said : "A Third Street firm whose New York correspond ents are in resular communication with Satterthwaite $\&$ Co., of London, the bankurs who assisted John Taylor \& Co. in the negotiation of the Reading's deferred income bont issne, received a telegram yesterday afternoon from the New York honse mentioned, s'ating in positive langnage that Mr . Gowen had placed the $\$ 13,500.000$ of the 5 per cent loan, and concluded with the word:" "This is reliable.' It was parchasing for the long acconfit by oastomers of the Third Street house referred to, on the strength of this dispateh, that advanced the stock to $307 / 3$. The report was also telegraphed to a number of houses by the firm of F. M. Lockwood \& Co, and appeared to gain altogether a little more credence than has recently been accorded to the numproay ball rumors to the same effect, none of which lived over night. The report of the company's earnings for Jaly had a good effect, and the increase in profits over those of last year teaded to strengthen the expectation that the receivership will be dissolved in any event before many more months. There is every indication that a gain of $\$ 1,000,000$ in net earnings will be made up by the profits of the four mon'hs still to be heard from; which are usually the best, months of the fiscal year for the anthracite coal trade, and it is quite probable that the entire vear will improve even $m$ re than $\$ 1,000,000$ in net earnings. Very few operators are to be found who will admit that the company is in a very bad way, even if Mr. Gowen's reported success is imaginary, for the rate at which the floating debt has been reduced, item by item, with the $\$ 7.000,000$ or $\$ 7,000,000$ already received from the deferred bond sabscriptions, has so considerably diminished the company's interest account that much needed repairs to roads and equipment have been rendered possible, and business facilities will no longer be permitted to run down.
[The Combrrcial and Finangial Chronialb as long ago as August 12, on page 189, gave the only positive and definite infurmation yet published in regard to the new 5 per cent mortgage loan.]
Pittsburg Bradford \& Buff:iln.-The Pittsburg Railwag Reporter of August 19 says: "The Pittsbarg \& Western Railroad Company, narrow gange, which purchased the Parker Karns City \& Butler Railroad some months since, on Friday last purchased a controliing interest in the Pittsburg Bradford \& Buffalo Railroad, running from Foxburg, Clarion Courty, to Kane, with a branch to Clarion borough. The latter road was owned principally by C. W. Mackey, John W. Welsh and J. M. Dickey, of Franklin, James Bennett and J. W. Rowland, of Emlenton. All of those namrd, except Captain Mackey, disposed of their entire interests on terms not made public, and Captain Mackey sold a part of his interest, but will remain in the pusition of President and Solicitor of the company. The lise to connect the railroad with the Parker \& Karns City Road is graded from Parker up the west side of the river to Foxburg, where it will cross to connect with the former. The link b tween Batler and Harmony, to connect the Pittsburg \& Nestern with the Parker Karns City \& Butler Railroad, will soon be completed."
Railroad Construction (New).-The latest information of the completion of track on new railroads is as follows: gouth to Crown Point. Ind., 25 miles. Condersport \& P'o
estward 13 miles. castward
Danbury \& Norwalk.-Extended from Bouth Norwalk, Conn., southward to Wilson's Point. 1 mile.
Whrd to won \& Texas Central. - The Northeastern Branoh is extended from Kanfman, rex.. northeast to Terrell, 13 miles
Northern Pacifl--Extended westward to Billinge, Montana, 391 miles. Beammont. 20 miles.
Beadmont. - miles. 8t. Paul Minneapolis \& Manitoba.-The St. Cloud \& Duluth Rranch is oxtended east ly north to St. Francis River, Minn., 8 miles. The Devil'g Lake Branch is completed from Ripon, Dak., northwest to Hope, 30 miles. The (randiles.
to Tennessee is siquatehie Valley.-Extended from Grand View, Tenn., west by south 7 miles. Gauge, 3 ft .
Whas is a total of 20.2 miles of new railroad, making $5,98 \&$ miles thus far this ye, r, atainst 3.459 miles reported at the correspoudius time in $1881,2,853$ miles in $1 \times 80,1,476$ miles in $1879,1,049$ miles in $187 \%$. 1,013 mikes in $187,1,273$ and 3,962 miles in 1872 .-Hetilroud Gazette.
St. Lonis \& San Franciseo.-By the sale of the new general mortgage 6 per cent bonds, it is reported that sufficient funds have been secured to provide for the sompletion of the extension to Fort Smith.
-The World, Aug. 25, says: "The St. Louis \& San Franciseo Railway Company has just closed a sale of 165,000 acres of land in Jasper, Newton and McDonald countieu, which are located in the sriuthwestern part, of Misscuri, to the "Missouri Land \& Live Stock Company," of Edinburgh, Scotland. The sale was for all cash, on private terms as to price, and the land adjoins the 140,000 acres sold to another Scotch company, and is all grain or choice grazing lands. The company purchasing will retain for cattle and sheep farm* about 50,010 acres of the graziig lands and sell the remainder to settlers. Mr. Thomas grazilg lands and sell, Kirremaider scotland, and fur the past year special agriculrural correspondent of the Glasgow IIerald and Mark Lane Express, is a director of the company and will be general manager. Mr. Lawson has already begun inclosing a pasture of 2,000 acres for breeding Hereford and Polled Angus cartle, and other pastares will be inclosed as rapidly as practicable. Mr. Sidway, of Chicagn, is a jarge shar-holder in both companies, but the balance is all owned by Sootchmen."
st Panl Minneapolis \& Manitoba.-The annual meeting of the St. Paul Minneapolis \& Manituba Railway Company was held at St. l'aul. The report showed a surplus in the net reveune for the past fiscal yrar, after paying the fixed charges and dividends on stock, of $\$ 985,000$. The directors recommend that in the future dividends on stock should be paid quarterly. The following were rlected directors for the ensuing year: George Strptien. Donald A. Smith, James J. Hill, R. B. Angus, John H. Kennedy, D. Willis James and R B. Galusha.
Tehuanrepec.-The Boston Journal says of this Mexican railroad: "In regard to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company having forfeited its charter, and the announcement we made yestriday that the Mesican Govern ment proposes to confiscate the work already accomplished, we understand that Mr. Edward Learned, organizer and President of the Tehuantepec Company, engaged in the enterprise in full faith that it would be a great commercial benefit and remunerative to the investors in the project. The trouble seems to have resulted from the fact that only two years' time waso secured in the charter to complete the work, and unforeseen difficulties were found. Mr. Learned, from his own pocket, or from the treasury of the company, has invested upward of $\$ 400,000$. Thirty miles of the railroad have been baiit and twenty more prepared for the rails. The railroad is 150 miles long, but beyond the point reached there is prairie, and easy and cheap work. The first twelve miles was in a swamp, where piles sisty feet long had to be driven to get a way for the track. After this came excavations in a soil so poisonous to haidle that from ten to fifteen dead men were found among the laborers every morning. The cost of everything requirpd for the job was enormous, having to be carried from New York, and supplies for the boarding of 1,000 men were tremenduously dear. The native agriculture supslies only beans, corn and rice, and the meats were only obtainable by hunting parties or in canned goods from this country. Enyineers and others who wanted an occasional delicacy, paid rinety cents a box for sardines. After the two years' charter had expired, an extension of six months was granted by the Government; but of course that was insufficient to complete the road. The Government paid its promised bonus of \$12,000 a mile, and it was with this money that the latter part of the operations was carrird on. Finally, the job seems to have been a greater one than the capital available could oomplete, and what has been invested, a cont $\$ 750,000$ it is said, has been lost."
Texas \& New 0 leans.-At a meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Texas \& New Orleans Railroad, held at Houston, 'Trexas, a resolution was passed inoreasing the capital stock of the road from $\$ 3,000,000$ to $\$ 5,000,000$. This was done for the parpose of issuing Texas \& New Orleans stock for the Sabine \& East Tryas Railroad, which is to be purchased hy the Texas \& New Orleans Road. A resolution was also pass-d anthorizing the Texas \& New Orleans Road to effect a loan of $\$ 2,575,000$ at 6 per cent interest, for the purpose of constructing a Sabine branch division, running from Sabine Pass, via Beaumont, in Jefferson County, and Woodville, in Tylur County, to a point on the Peches River at or near Burl's Ferry. a distance of 10.2 miles; the bonds on said road not to exceed $\$ 25,000$ par mi.e 0 - completed road.

## The Commertial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Ang. 25, 1882.
The opening of trade for the coming autumn continues to make good progress, the only drawback that is felt being cansed by the prevalence of yellow fever in Southwestern Texas, and the apprehension that it may spread into other sections of the South. The drought in northeastern paris of the United States has been partially relieved by rains, and generally the weather has been quite favorable for the maturicg and gathering of the crops in all sections. There is, however, an indisposition to market freely some of the products of agriculture at current prices. The labor troubles are nearly ended, and the " strikers" have in almost all cases suffered defeat.

The speculation in provisions has latterly been moderate and values have shown a wavering and an irregular position. Today mess pork was sold on the spot at $\$ 22250 \$ 2275$-latter for choice ; August options quot-d $\$ 2210 @ \$ 22$ 15; September, $\$ 2215 @ 225$; Oct ber, $\$ 2230 @ \$ 2245$. Bacon quiet at 131/2e. for long clear. Beef and betf hams quiet. Lard was a trifle better, although the speculation was small; prime western sold on the spot at 12 80c.; refined for the Cuntivent, $1290 c . ;$ September options sold at $1272 \not / 2 @ 1275 \mathrm{c}$.; October, $12.85 @ 1290 \mathrm{e}$.
 uary, $1275 @ 12.77$ 炇c ; February, 1275c. The market closed weak. Tallow filmer at 8 \% @ $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Stearine quoted at $123 / 4 @$ $131 / \mathrm{sc}$. Butter of choice quality scarce and very strong. Caeese dull at8@lle. for state factory.
Rio cuffee has been quiet and unchanged on the spot, bat there has bern quite a large basiness for future delivery, the sales on different options running as far ahead as next July, bring for the week 10,000 bags. There have been large withdrawals from stock here, and the supply in first hands at the close is down to 43,377 bags. The jobbing demand, however, is not brisk, and in fact the general trade in coffee here is beginning to be seifously curtailed by the growing practioe ameng out-of-town buyers of importing on their own account. Mild grades have sold moderately at easy prices; the supply here is large ; the jobbing sales are moderate, and jobbers are therefore disinclined to purchase frety. Rice has been fairly active at times and on the whole steady, but the close is quiet. Tua has shown no marked ehange at auction, by which means the values are now generally determined; but the tendeney has been rather in tuyers' faror. Foreign fruits have been depressed especially dried, which have buen quiet. Spices have been quiet and steady. Molasses has been dull and nominal. Raw sugar at a decline to $71 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for Muscavado, and 8 1-16@ $81 / \mathrm{c}$. for 96 degs. test centrifugal has sold to a fair extent.

## Erceints since Ang. 1.

Sales since Ang, $1 . .$.
 Stock Aug. 24, 1881................ 104,403 7,866 1,014,631 193
Refined has been quiet and weak of late; to-day prices closed
 91/8@9 3-i6c., and standard soft white "A" at 83/4@87/8c.

Kentucky tobacco has been in only moderate demand, and sales for the week are 300 hh ds., of which 210 for export and 90 for home consumption. Prices are weak; lugs 6@712c. and leaf $73 / 4 @ 12 c$. Seed leaf has continued in demand; sales for the week 1,885 crses, as follows: 6501880 crop Penusy, vania filiers 6@632c. and assorted 10@12c.; 300 cases 1881 crop Wisconsin Havasa seed private terms; 100 cases 1880 crop New England wrappers 13 $\%$ @ 25 c ; 150 cases 1881 crop New Eugland seconds at 11@1212c.; 460 cases 1879 crop Ohio private terms; 12. cases 1880 crop Ohio wrappers $9 @ 12 c$. , and 100 cases sundries private terms.

Naral stores have been very quiet, but in the main about steady at 45 c . for spirits turpentine and $\$ 180 @ 190$ for common to good strained rosins. R-fined petroleum forexport has had a slow export demand at. $6.2 @ 63 / 4$.; crude certificates have continned to decline; to-day there were sales at 55c., although closing at $551 / 0055^{1 / 4 c}$ c. September options, $551 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; October, $77 \% \mathrm{c}$; November, 591/2c.; Ducember, 61 1/2. Ingot copper was ,7/2c; Nover have had fair call ar 50 c for firm at 181/4c. for Lake. Hops hav. had a fair callat, Noc. for choice State 1831; contracts in the interior have been made at
the same prices for the new crop. Prime lard oil quoted $\$ 112 y$.

Ocean freight-roum has latterly shown more steadiness, although the movement has been very moderate. To-day grain to Liverpool by stram was taken at $43 / 4 @: 5 d$; flour, $2 s$. per bbl. and 15s. per ton ; bacon, 204.; cheese, 20@25s.; cotton, $1 / 8 \mathrm{a}^{2} / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. ; grain to L'ndon bv steam quoted $51 / 206$ l.; do. tu Glargow by steam, 4d.: do to Bristol by siram. $5^{2} / 4$ d.; do to Hull by stram, raken at $6,{ }_{2}^{2} d$; do. to Antwerp by steam, quoted 7 d.; do. to Retterdam by steam, 8d:; do. to Amsterdam by steam, $7 \not \% 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; refined petrolenm from Philalelphia to Trieste, 4s. 8d.; grain from Baltimore to Cork for orders, 6s. 6d.

## COTTON.

Friday, P. M., August 25, 1883.
The Movemrnt of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (Aug. 25), the total receipts have reached 12,352 bales, against 6,356 bales last week, 4,811 bales the previous week and 4,815 bales three weeks since. The details of the receipts for each day of this week (as per telegraph) are as follows.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| vesto | 596 | 568 | 1,124 | 422 | 2,176 | 650 | 5,536 |
| Indianola, \&c. |  |  |  |  |  | S0 | 660 |
| New Orleans. | 135 | 81 | 101 | 61 | 142 | 102 | 622 |
| Mobile. | 1 | 25 | ... | 5 | 19 | 4 | 51 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| vannah. | 973 | 463 | 369 | 338 | 22 | 356 | 2,721 |
| Brunsw'k, \&c. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston. | 5 | 30 | 18 | 31 | 46 | 56 | 256 |
| Pt. Royal, \&c. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Wilmington.... | 2 | 31 | 67 | 6 |  |  | $10 \cdot 5$ |
| Moreh'de., dc. | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk......... | 74 | 455 | 152 | - 88 | 143 | 304 | 1,221 |
| City Point, \&c. | . |  |  |  |  | 499 | 499 |
| New York.... | 40 | . |  |  |  |  | 40 |
| Boston. | 77 | 37 | 63 |  |  |  | 177 |
| Baltimore ... .. |  | .. |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | , ... |
| Philadelp'a, \&c. |  | 172 | 84 | 40 |  | 163 | 459 |
| Totala this week | 1,923 | 1,862 | 1,973 | 1,041 | 2.753 | 2.795 | 12.352 |

For comparison, we give the following table showing the week's total receipts, the total since Sept.1, 1881, and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of last year.

| Receipts to Augusl 25. | 1881-8? |  | 1880-81. |  | Slock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Weop. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Since Sep. } \\ 1,1881 . \end{array}$ | This Week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since Sep. } \\ 1,1880 . \end{gathered}$ | 1882. | 1881. |
| Galvest | 5,536 |  | 6,653 |  | 2,691 | 18,579 |
| Indianola,\&c. | 660 |  | 931 |  |  |  |
| New Orleans... | 622 |  | 10,909 |  | 12,627 | 72,650 |
| Mobile . | 54 |  | 2,169 |  | 676 | 3,393 |
| lorida.. | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 5,036 |
| Bavannah. | 2,721 |  | 6,718 |  | 2,702 | 6,785 |
| Brunsw'k, \&c |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston.... | 256 |  | 1,809 |  | 629 | 1,878 |
| Pt. Royal, \&c. |  |  |  |  |  | 49 |
| Wilmington.... | 106 |  | 73 |  | 200 | 299 |
| M'head C., \&c |  |  | 117 |  |  |  |
| Worfolk.... | 1,221 |  | 1,207 |  | 578 | 3,097 |
| Clty Point, \&e | 499 |  | 234 |  |  |  |
| Mew York. | 40 |  | 1,167 |  | 93,423 | 99,848 |
| Boston | 177 |  | 1,039 |  | 3,880 | 7,425 |
| Baltimore ..... |  |  | 1,773 |  | 3,065 | 352 |
| Philadelp'a,8e. | 459 |  | 228 |  | 8,148 | 1,448 |
| Total. | 12,352 |  | 35,073 |  | 128,619 | . 8 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons.

| Rece | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvest' | 6,196 | 7,534 | 5.153 | 70 | 9 | ,178 |
| NTow Orleans. | 622 | 10.909 | 1,389 | 779 | 1,091 | 749 |
| Mobile ... | 54 | 2,169 | 602 | 126 | 453 | 40 |
| Savannah. | 2,721 | 6,718 | 5,801 | 569 | 5,510 | 01 |
| Charl'st'n, ite | 256 | 1,809 | 3,521 | 91 | 1,441 | 39 |
| Wilm'gt'n, \&c. | 106 | 190 | 190 | 105 | 233 |  |
| Worfolk, \&c.. | 1,720 | 1,491 | 1,879 | 98 | 425 | 40 |
| All others. | 677 | 4,208 | 2,585 | 333 | 60 | 439 |
| Tot.this W'E | 12,352 | 35,078 | 21,123 | 4,875 | 15,784 | 4,33 |
| Nnoe Sept. 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Galveston 1 ncludes India iola; Charleston includes Port Royal, de.; mingion includes Morehead City, \$c.; Norfolk includes City Foint, \&e
The erports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 12,178 bales, of which 10,415 were to Great Britain, 276 to France and 1,487 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 128,619 bales. Below are the comports for the week and since September 1, 1881.

| Exports from- | Week Ending Albg. 25. Exported to - |  |  |  | From Sept. 1. 1881, to Auf. 25, $18>2$. Exported to- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Brit'n. | France | Continerst. | Total Week. | Great Britain. | Franit | Continent. | Total. |
| aiveston |  |  |  |  | 82,147 | 15,145 | 61,79s | 262,090 |
| New Orlean |  |  |  |  | 673,480 | 273,87 | 224,051 | 1,17:,3*3 |
| Mobile. |  |  |  |  | 38.8:2 | 6,313 | 3,231 | 46,396 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  | 4,700 | ..... |  | 4,703 |
| Bavannah |  |  |  |  | 188,600 | 17,23 | 182.735 | 393,625 |
| Charleston *. |  |  |  |  | 159.822 | 23.712 | 18:,810 | 315,404 |
| Wilmington.. |  |  |  |  | 53,584 | 1,430 | 8,819 | 63,833 |
| Morfolk. |  |  |  |  | 311,579 | 2,580 | 17,358 | 331.817 |
| New Yor | 8,359 | $2 \pi \mathrm{~A}$ | 1,467 | 10,102 | 467.2.7 | 35,922 | 121,130 | 627,316 |
| Eoston. | 208 |  |  | 208 | 157,433 |  | 4 | 157,437 |
| Ealtimore.... | 1,157 |  | 30 | 1,165 | 93.754 | 961 | 59,123 | 153. 638 |
| Philadelp'a,\$c | 7 CO |  |  | 700 | 90,548 |  | 400 | 90,498 |
| tal | 10,415 | 278 | 1.487 | 12,i78 | 2,3i0,09: | 38022 | 818,519 | 3,563,84! |
| Total 1880-8 | 15,745 | 2,850 | 1.807 | 20,1u2 | 2.865.124 | [556 243 | 1.132 791 | 4.554158 |

* Joludea exports from Port Royal, \&e.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give as the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York which are prepared for our special use by Messrs. Carey, Yale \& Lambert, 60 Beaver Street

| AUG. 25, AT- | On Shipboard, not cleared-for |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | France. | Other Foreign | Ooast wise: | Total. |  |
| New Orlea | 3.876 | None. | None. | 447 | 4.323 | 8,304 |
| Mobile. | None. | Nonc. | None. | None. | None. | 676 |
| Cnarleston | None. | None. | None. | 50 | 20 | 579 |
| Gavannah | None. | None. | None. | 800 | 800 | 1,902 |
| Galveston | None. | None. | None. | 758 | 758 | 1,933 |
| Norfolk | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | 578 |
| New York | 4,300 | None. | 275 | None. | 4.575 | 88.848 |
| Other por | 200 | None. | Noue. | None. | 200 | 15,093 |
| Tota | 8,376 | None. | 275 | 2,055 | 10,706 | 117,913 |
| Total 1881 | 29,001 | 1,734 | 2,40. | 3,435 | 36.575 | 194,319 |
| Total 1830 | 4,524 | 854 | 300 | 3,514 | 9,192 | 122,144 |

The speculation in cotton for future delivery has been quite dull during the week under review, and the fluctuations in prices unusually narrow. There is one change, however, from the course of values as noted at the close of our last: the early deliveries have shown weakness and the later months strength reducing the large difference between December and August down to last evening nine points-December advancing 4 and August declining 5. Foreign accounts were rather dull until yesterday, when they were stronger. Crop accounts have been good and improving from nearly all points. To-day prices opened at some decline, especially for August and the autumn months, but there was some recovery and an unsettled closing. Cotton on the spot has been moderately active (the limited stocks considered) for both export and home consumption, but quotations were reduced $1-16 \mathrm{c}$. on Tuesday. The movement of the new crop has continued quite small ; yet holders have seemed disposed to meet buyers freely. To-day prices were again 1-16c. lower, middling uplands closing at 12 15-16c.
The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 259,800 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 7,266 bales, including 3,252 for export, 3,860 for consumption, 154 for speculation and - in transit. Of the above, -- bales were to arrive. The following are the official quotations and sales for sach day of the past week.

|  | Llands |  |  | EW ORLEANS. |  |  | TEXAS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sat. | Mon | Tues | Sat. | Mon | Tues | Sat. | Mion. | Tueb |
| $\overline{\text { Ordin' } y .} \mathrm{f} \text { 焐 }$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Otrict Ord.. |  |  | ${ }_{111}^{11}{ }^{16}$ |  | $11{ }_{1}{ }_{16}$ |  | 117 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good Ord. Str. G'd Ord |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Str. ${ }^{\text {Stw }}$ Mid |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1314}$ | 13 | 13 | ${ }_{131}^{131}$ |  |  |
| Middling Good Mid |  |  |  | 13 | 13 |  |  | 13 |  |
| Str. G'd Mid Midd'g Fair |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wed |  | Th. | Pri. | Wed |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ordin'y. $\mathrm{F}_{\text {P1 }}$ | 10 |  | $10^{9}$ | 101516 | $\overline{1015}$ | 10 | 101 | $1^{1015}{ }_{16}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| uood Ord.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| 3tr. G'd Ord |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{125}$ | 12 | ${ }_{1215}^{19}$ |  |  |  |
| Low Midd'g |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 133 |  | 133 |  |  |
| Midduing ..- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Fair....... }}{\text { STAINED. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sat. | MIon | Trues |  |  |  |
| Good Ordinary. <br> 8trict Good Ordinary <br> Low Middling. <br> Middling. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10518 \\ & 1118 \\ & 1118 \\ & 118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11_{1}^{1014} \\ & 1111 \\ & 1114 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101_{4} \\ & 111_{16} \\ & 113_{16} \\ & 121_{1} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 101_{4}^{4} \\ & 111_{16} \\ & 111_{4}^{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| market and sal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPOT MARKET CLOSED. |  |  | Sales of spot and transit. |  |  |  |  | UTures. |  |
|  |  |  |  | Consump. | spec- $\text { ul't' } n$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tran- } \\ \text { sit. } \end{gathered}$ | Tota | Sules. | Deliveries. |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 276 \\ & 568 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \cdots \\ \cdots i \\ \cdots i \end{gathered}$ | $\cdots$ | 1,257 | 38,600 +4.300 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41,300 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tues } \\ & \text { Wed } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 83 |  |  |  | 1,751 | 43. | 1,300 |
| Thurs Dull and easy... |  |  | 14 | 354 | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Fri. . Quiet at $1_{16}$ dec. <br> Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 43 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 26 |  | 3.300 |  |  |  |  |
| The daily deliveries given above are actually delivered the day previous to that on which they are reported. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Sales and Pricrs of Futures are shown by the following comprehensive table. In this statement will be ifand the daily market, the prices of sales for each month each day, and the closing bids, in addition to the daily and total sales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


that these figares, of course, do not include overiand receipts or Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weokly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the out-ports.
begeipts from plantations.

| Weak endino- | Receipts at the Ports. |  |  | St'k at Interior Towns. |  |  | Rec'pts from Plant'ns. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1830. | 1881. | 1 1sk. | 1850. | $18>1$. | 1888 | 18\%0. | 1881. | 13 S28. |
| June | 18.650 | 29.43: | 15,621 | 23,744 | 10, 3 , 30 | 83,294 | 17 | 2.342 | 5.439 |
| ${ }^{4} 16$. | 19,870 | 23.214 | 13.053 | 103.98 | 93.917 | 7\%,408 | 15 | 15.783 | 2.672 |
| 23. | 23.511 | 23.478 | 13.884 | 87.833 | 91.330 | 54.530 | 7.43. | 17.75 | 1.011 |
| 30 | 17.057 | 20,862 | 9,83- | 81.173 | 28.617 | 50.4:7 | 10.403 | 8.048 | 155 |
| Juls 7. | 14,000 | 19.183 | 9.588 | 77.038 | 72,34i | 42.843 | 9,9:7 | 12,437 | 2.012 |
| 14. | 10.691 | 18,199 | 8.14 | 70.\% 10 | 74.103 | 35454 | 4.404 | 19.311 | 753 |
| 21. | 13.148 | 19.332 | 9.150 | E9.682 | ${ }^{65.746}$ | 3:.822 | 2.081 | 11,115 | 5.318 |
| 28. | 10,858 | 18.151 | 6.128 | 52,505 | 59.277 | 39,276 | 3,683 | 8,672 | 2,780 |
| Aug. 4. | $8.98:$ | 17.518 | 4,815 | 44.324 | 52.411 | 21,143 | 801 | 11,983 | 935 |
| 11 | 8.891 | 13.162 | 4.912 | 33.800 | 48.273 | 21,043 | 3.16i | 5.894 | 1.438 |
| 18. | 8,396 | 20,53. | 6,356 | 33.63 | 45.371 | 18,535 | 3.254 | 17.026 | 1,798 |
| 25. | 21,123 | 35.07 . | 18.352 | 31.471 | 43. 19 ! | 14.587 | 20.9:6 | 30.199 | 10,144 |

The above statement shows-1. That the total receipts from the plantations since Sept. 1, in 1881-82 were 4,653,445 bales; in 1880-81 were $5,845.855$ bales; in 1879-80 were 4,956,567 bales
2. That, although the receipts at the out-ports the past week were 13,352 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 10,144 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior tuwns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 30,193 bales and for 1880 they were 20.926 bales.

Amount of Cotton in siait August 25 - In the table below we give the receipts from plantations in another form, and add to them the not overland movennat to Angast 1, and also the takinge by Southern spinners to the same date, so as to give substantially the amonat of cotton $n$ w in sight.

## Receipts at the ports to Aurust, 2 ; $\ldots$ bale Interior stucks in excess of Sekt, 1 on Aut. 2

Total recelpte from phantations Set orermand ro August 1

Total in sight August 2.5

* Decrease from septeminer

It Will be seen by ing above that th3 doere s8 in amount in sight
Weather Reports by Telegraph Rain many sections, but no actual harm reported in except in very limited districts. In general the crop is in excellent condition, but dry weather is now desirable.
Galreston. Texas.- We have had showers on three days of the past week, the rainfall reaching thirty-seven hundredths of an inch. It has rained much harder in North Texas. We are having too much rain, but strange to say the rains have done no damage of any consequence as yet. The reported damage by caterpillars and boll worms is nonsense ; whatever it may be in the future, the plant has everywhere attained marvelous growth in the past month, is abundantly fruited and has opened well. Picking is progressing favorably everywhere, except where interrupted by the rains of the past three days. On the whole, the prospect is the best ever known, not excepting the magnificent crop of two years ago ; nevertheless dry weather is wanted. New cotton received to date, 7,008 bales. Average thermometer 81, highest 88 and lowest 74 .

Indianoila. Texas.- It has rained hard on four days of the past week, the rainfall reaching two inches and sixty-five hundredths. In the interior they have had light showers. The crop is developing promisingly, and picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 89 , averaging 80.
Dallas, Texas.-It has rained tremendously on four days of the past week, the rainfall reaching four inches and nine hundredths. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, but much damage is feared. No serious damage has been done as yet by insects. Picking has been interfered with by the storm. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 93 and the lowest 61 .
Brenham, Texas.-The weather has been warm and dry during the past week. Picking is making good progress. The crops are about as promising as possible. The thermoneter has averaged 79, ranging from 64 to 91 .
Palestine, Texas.-We have had showers on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching forty-six hundredths of an inch. Good progress is being made in picking. Crops could not be better. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 87, averaging 76
Huntsoille, T'exas.- It has boen showery on three days of the past week, the rainfall reaching seventy hundredths of an inch. The crop is magnificent. Picking is progresing finely. Aver age thermometer 78, highest 91 and lowest 65.
Weatherford, Texas.-It has rained hard on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching one inch and seventeen hundredths. Accounts from the interior are conflicting, but it seems that no serio as damage has been done. We are havinr too much ram. Picking has been interfered with by the storm. The themonetor has averaged 71, ranging from 62 to 80.
Belton. Texas. - We hare had a shower on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching eleven hundredths of an inch. Picking is making good progress. Crops are glorious. Average thermometer 76 , highest 93 and lowest 58 .

Luling, Texas.- It has been showery on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching twenty-five hundredths of an inch The crop is developing promisingly, notwithstanding the rains. We hear rumors of the appearance of caterpillars; but think them of very little importance. Picking is progressing finely. Unless caterpillars appear very soon the crop will be the best ever made in this section. The thermometer has ranged from 86 to 94 , averaging 80.
New Orleains, Loutisiana.-It has rained on six days of the past week, the rainfall reaching three inches and seventy hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79

Shreveport, Louisiana.-The weather was fair during the early part of the past weeir, but the latter portion has been cloudy, with light rains. The rainfall reached one inch and fifteen hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 67 to 929

Vicksburg, Mississippi.-Telegram not received.
Columbus, Mississippi.-We have had rain on five days during the past week, the rainfall reaching three inches and one hundredth. The rains continue, and much damage is feared from both caterpillars and boll worms. Average thermometer 80, highest 90 and lowest 64.
Little Rock, Arkansas.-We have had rain on two days of the past week and the remainder of the week has been fair. The rainfall reached fifty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 61 to 89, averaging 76 . It rained on two days of last week and the balance of the week was clear. The rainfall reached fifty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer averaged 77, and ranged from 61 to 88.

Memphis, Tennessee.-It has rained on five days of the past week, the rainfall reaching ninety-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, the highest being 88 and the lowest 66.

Nashoille, Tennessee.-We have had no rain during the past week. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 63 to 83.

Mobile, Alabainn.- It has been showery on six dass of the past week, the rainfall reaching one inch and eighty-six husdredthe. We are having too much rain; no serious damage has been dono, but much is feared. Average therinomater ${ }^{9} 9$, highest 89 and lowest 71 .

Homitgoner!, Ababoma.-We have had warm, sultry, wet weather during most of the past week, witn rain on foar days. Crop accounts are less favorable, and it is reported that rust is developing badly in many locaities. Picking bas been inter-
fered with br the frequent showers. The thermometer has fered with br the frequent showerrs. The thermometer has
ranged from co to 85 , averaging 77 , and the rainfall reached forty-two hundredths of an inch.
Selma, Alabama.-Telemram not received.
Madison, Florida.-Telegram not received.
Macon, Heorgia.-We have had a shower on one day of the past week. To-day is warm and sultry. There is some complaint of rust. Average thermometer 70, highest 88 and lowest 63.

Columbics, Georgia.--We have had no rain during the past week. It is claimed that rust is developing badly. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 90 , averaging 81 .
Nabarnah, G'torgia.- It has rained on one day of the past woek, and the remainder of the week has been pleasant. The rainfall reached one inch and twenty-five hundredths. The thernomster has averagil 73, the highest bsing 83 and the lowest 66.

Augusta, Georgia.-The weather has been clear and pleasant during the past week, the rainfall reaching but four hundredths of an inch. Crop accounts are decidedly less favorable this week. It is roported that rust is developine badly in this section, and that the bolls are dropping badly. Planters very apprehensive that the top crop will be poor. Average thermometer 77, highest 89 , lowest 64.

Atlanta, Georgia.-We have had no rain during the past week. The weather has been favorable for cotton. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 89, averaging 75.

Charleston. South Carolina. - It has rained on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching two inches and sixty-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 77, ranging from 68 to 90.
The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock August 24, 1882, and August 25, 1881.

|  |  | Aug. 24, '82 |  | Aug. 25, '81. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Feet. | Inch. | Feet | Inch. |
| New Orleans | . Below high-water mark | 7 | 11 | Nos: | auge. |
| Memphis. | Above low water mark. | 13 | 8 | $\overline{5}$ | 0 |
| Nashvillo | A bove low-water mark. | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Shreveport | Above low-water maik. | 10 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Vicksburg | .above low-water miark. | 21 | 10 | Miss | ing. |

New Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1371 until Sept. 9, 1874, when the zero of gaure was changed to high-water mark of April 15 and 18, 187., whinh is 6-10th of a foot above 1871. or 16 feet abuve low-water mark at that point.

Ehyptian Cotron Supply.- Thr. Frilz Andres, of Liverpool and Alexandria, uader date of August 95h, writes as follows respecting the prospects of the Esyptian crop:
"It is always a dilh ;ult mitter to ob ain reliable infermation about the prospects of tae Esyptian entton crop, but the diffrulty this yoar is creatly increased by the preant, xtraordinary ciccimstances Communication betweea Alexandria and the
conton region is entinulv suso ded, and all Furap ans have left the interior. According to information I was nevertheless adle to gather, the cottou plant, though back ward, was not in
ufavorable condition by the middle of last month. Sinee th $\rightarrow \mathbf{n}$ we have had some news of a more serious natare ; two ginningworks have been destroyed, and it is only too probable that whers will shird the same fate. Ithen the military party have taken pussession of all coals they coald get h.ld of ; onnsequently the pamping-stations cased working and artificial quently the pamping-stat. However, as the Nile ogatinues to rise irrigation will probably be possible very shortly without the aecersory of steam-power; but there is no doubt that meantime the plants, through lase of moisture daring the hottest period of the year, have considerably sulfered.
"The view I takn is that even under the most favorable circamstances E fyptian cutton of th news crop will not arrive in Barope betore the end of November, and possibly much later, owing to the present anarchy."
Liverpaol Catron Exchanab.-We are informed by telegram that the Liverpon Cotton Eschange and tha Board of Brokers have decided to form one body. Eract terms are to be looked for by mail. It is reported that on the main points the two parties are agreed, and that for the settlement of minor differences a committee has been appointed.
New York Cotton Exchangb.-One application for membership has been posted, and the offer of one seat for sale, menthoned last week, aprears still on the board.
The following gentlemen were introduced as visitors: G. L. Corned, Euf, ula G. M. Ler, Baltinurere. A. B. Granlarry, C. H. Martleld Wim. Manly, do. A. G. Troyman, Marshans. E. B. Shaste, New Orleans. J. O. Thom B , do. Alex'r qullespie, La verpool. I. G. P. Prry, M. M. Wimball. Bay, Ala. W. A. Yeall New Orleaus I. T. Turuer.
M. Siblmin, Fort Worth. C. Golinnerg, Abilene
H. Munz H. Murzmheimer. Texarkana. W. H. Northrop, Wilmington. H. Sprumt,


Wilmington First Bales.-Two bales of new ootton were received at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesdar, Augast 23, by G.W. Williams \& Co. The bales came from South Carolina, were sold on the Exchange to A. H. Greene at 16 ceuts per pound, and shipped to New York. The first bale was received at. Wilmington last year on August 16.
Flobida Sba Island.-The first bale of Sea Island cotton from Florida was received at Savannah on Saturday, August 19, by Messrs. Butler \& Stevens. It was shipped by Mr. T. J. Bush from Lake City, Fiorida, over the Savannah Florida \& Western Railway, classed a good staple of medium Florida, and weighed 418 poands.
Nashville, Tenn.-The first bale of new cotton at Nashville was received by Messrs. Stainback, Hancock \& Hill on Tharsday, August 17. The bale came from Messrs. Harold, Johnson \& Co., of Americus, Ga., and was sold at the Merchants' Exchange for $18 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. per pound. It classed strict midd ing and weighed 442 pounds.
Elligon \& Co.'s Circular for August.-We have this week received Mr. Ellison's circular dated A agust 10, and give it below:

Course of the Liverpool Mariet, July 10 to August 10.
Our last report was issued on the 10th alt. At that time the market was very firm with a hardening tendeney, eaused by a sharp upward movement at New York, and by the expectation of a material rise here, owing to the belief in the existence of a considerable "short" intere th for August and September. Midding apland had touched 7d., and a point or two higher had been paid for August and September. For some time past it had generally been anticipated that 7d. or a little over would be witnessed during the autumn. The actual realization of the figure somewhat earlier than had beez expected led to a panse in the demand which, between the 10 th and 14 th, brought about a reaction of 1-16d. on the spot and 1-32d. for futares. During the subsequent week there was no change of moment, except an advance of $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. in Eryptian. 'The Manshester market was sluggish, and at 7 d . per lb. speculation was dormant. One week later-that is between the 21st and 27th alt.-the general market became stronger, owing to a sudden outbuist of specalation in Eyyptians, which resulted in an advance in the prices of that growth of $1 / 4 d$. to $3 / 8 d$. in white and $13 / 8 d$ in brown. For this description the market was quite excited. On the 23d one lot of cotton was sold in the morning at $101 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., shortly after noon at $103 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. and later on at 11d. On the following day the quolations were raised $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. for brown and $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ for white. The excitement was due to the belief that for military purposes, or out of sheer mischief, Arabi Pasha would flood the cotton and other arricultural districts by letting loose the water of the Nile. The rise in Ggyptians naturally led to some astivity in Brazils, which gained Hzd. to 9-16d., and upon extra stapled Orleans, which advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. The shorter staplod sorts of American gained $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to 3-16 d ., and Surats rose about 1-16d.

Meanwhile "futures" advanced 5-32d. for near and 3-32d. to H/8d. for distant. On the morning of the 28th ult. the market was very strong, and a furthe: slight advance was established; bats shortly after noon there was a "soare," especially in the Eyptian department, owing to the reported sabmission of Arabi. America, futures lost y-64d. for near and 1-32d. for distant. heyptiany were almost unsalable, and prices gave way ${ }^{1}$ Ad. to thd. per lb . In facr, as one broker observed, if anyone had wanted to se!l 1,000 baley $h_{H}$ could not have got rid of them if even he had offered to take 1d. per 1b. less than he would have accepted on the previous day. The market was more settled on the following day (the 29th nlt.) when it became knowa that the so-oalled peact negotiations had come to nothi"g Thenoe to the 1st insi. the market was quiet and subdued. The seare of Friday was over, but the nervous system of the market had eceived a wvere shock, and the specalative department was very ti,nid. B twosn the lst and the 4th inst. the tone brcama steadier, and priges hardened a little, near futures being done at 7 1-64d. and distant at 3 41-64d., or 3-64d. to 1-16d. over the lowest rates of the 1st inst., and only 1-32d. to $3-8^{2} 1 \mathrm{~d}$. for near and $1-64 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. for distant below the previous highest point. The market was closed on Satarday and Muaday, the $5 \% \mathrm{~h}$ and 7 th instants. Oa the $8 t h$ it reopened steady, and a gold business hat sinca been done at hardening prices for American, and previous rates for other growths, the quotations for American being raised 1-16d. Futures have fluctuated very slightly, and the final rates are 1-64d. higher for near pisitions, bat 1-fid. lower for distant, than on the 4th inst. Compared with the quotations of a month since. spots aro 1-16d. and near fatures partially 1-64d. higher ; but distant fatures are 1-32. easier.

The following is an account of the prineipal fluctuations in the priee of middling apland on the spot and for forward delivery daring the month. The fractional quotations for "futures" are given in 64ths of a penny:

|  | 1832. | spot. | $\begin{aligned} & J_{\mathrm{w} l \mathrm{l}} \mathrm{~A}- \\ & \mathrm{A} 2 \mathrm{y} . \end{aligned}$ | $\mathcal{S}_{s_{e} \text { upg. }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } \\ \text { Ot. } \end{gathered}$ | Oct.- Nov. | Nov. Dec. | Dec. Jan. | Jan. Feb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July | 10. | 7 | 6 | 7. | 637 | 641 | 642 | 642 | 643 |
| "' |  | ${ }_{6}^{81516}$ | 652 <br> 7 | ${ }_{7} 65$ | 649 <br> 65 | ${ }_{6}^{638}$ | ${ }_{6}^{636}$ | ${ }_{6}^{636}$ | ${ }_{6} 637$ |
| Aug. |  |  |  | 661 | 6.2 | ${ }_{6} 411$ | ${ }_{6}^{643}$ | 633 | 643 639 |
| "، |  | 7 |  | 71 | 637 | 645 | $64{ }^{-}$ | 641 | 642 |

- For $\$$ ptember alone the final price is $7 \mathbf{1 - 1 6 d}$.

The sabjoined statement shows the principal changes whioh have taken place in spot cotton during the last three minths :

|  | Middling Uplands. |  | Good fair wh'le $E^{\prime} g^{\prime} p t$ | aood fair Pernams. | Good Ompras. | Fine Oomras. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June July din | $\begin{aligned} & 6_{7}^{234} \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 74 84 84 | $\begin{aligned} & 73^{\circ}{ }^{16} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}^{518}$ | ${ }_{6}^{51516}$ |
| Aux. 10 | $71_{16}$ | $10{ }_{8}$ | $9{ }_{4}$ | 818 | $5{ }_{8}$ | 6 |

-showing a rise in the two months of 7-16d, in American, 1/4d. to $3 \neq \mathrm{d}$. in 0 mras, 1d. in Pernamy, $1^{3 / 4}$ d. in white Egyptialand 3d. in brown Ervptian, inclading an advance during the past month of $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. in Ameriean and 0 mras, $1 / 21$ in Pernams, $3 d$. in white $\mathbf{E}_{\delta} y p t i a n$ and $15 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. in brown Egyptian.
Course of the Manchegtra Marebí, July 10 to August 20.
For about a week after the publication of our last report the market was very quiet; only a tritling business was done, and in some instances prices gave way a little. Fears as to the security of the Canal route to the East cansed operators to hold aloof. Later on these fears subsided, and a little more business resulted. Last Friday week the market was quite ansettled by the reported sabmission of Arabi, and for several days Eastern buyers merely looked on ; other bayers gave out only small orders. This week the tone is quiet but firm. The saies during the month have fallen short of the rate of production, and the position of producers, especially manafactarers, is worse than ever. Here and there we hear of a little short timp, and it is stated that the mills in the Oldham and other important districts will shortly be closed for a week. Manufacturers are looking for "short time," and in view of this they are holdiug their stocks very firmly (especially as the prices of goods are much b-luw the parity of cotton), and they would raither weloome a rise in cotton than otherw:gn, as it would help them to sell their accumalated stocks. Mediam varns are 1-16d. to $1 / 8 d$., and shirtings $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ d: per piece, lower than they were a month since. Fine yarns are nominally unchanged.

Movbirivts dubing the Sbason, Octobrb 1 to July 31.
The deliveries to English and Continental spinners during the first ton months of the grason 0 impare as folluws with the figures for the corresponding period of last stason:

|  | Great Britain. |  | Oostinent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881-5\%. | 18-0.81. | 1881-8\%. | 18 30)-81. |
| No. of bates. | 2,364,29, | 2,064,440 | 2,659,120 | 2.538.120 |
| Av.wght (lbs) Tot.w\&ht(lus) | 1,274,614,700 | 1.108,923, \%0\% | 1,103,531,800 | 1,057,317,360 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Biales of } 400 \\ \text { livs......... } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3.188,not | 2.937,000 | 2.758,000 | 2,718,000 |

The average weekly consumption for the past four wetks wa estimate at 71,0 ) 0 bales of 400 lbs for Great Britain an 1 b0,000 for the Contiarat, against 69,000 and 53,000 respectively last year.

On the basis of the foregoing estimates, the movements for the forty-three weeks of this season and last compare as follows, in bales of the uniform weight of 400 lbs .:

## $\overline{\text { Surplus stock, Oct. } 1 \ldots \ldots \ldots .}$ <br> Surplus stock, Oct. $1 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ <br> Supply.

surplus stock July 31

The estimated surplus held by English spinners shows an increase of 88,000 bales of 400 lbs . upon last year, consisting largely of Egyptian and Surats. The surplus held by Continental spinners differs very little from that on hand twelve months ago. Last year it was run down to 240,000 bales by the end of September; this year it may be cut down still further. The stock includes the large reserves always held at this period of the year. The estimated consumption for the ten months on the Continent shows an increase of $6 \cdot 6$ per cent upon last season. This estimate is considered quite large enough ; such being the case, the stock figures cannot by far astray.

The Bombay Crop.
The following account of the shipments from Bombay in the first six months of the year is from Messrs. Wallace \& Co.'s report:

| To- | 1882. | 1881. | 1830. | 1579. | 1878. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Triest | 137.667 | 116,814 | 114.216 | 73,883 | 81.276 |
| Havre. | 93.518 | 11.4.840 | 72.745 | 3, 3 , 326 |  |
| Genice | 67,505 | 51, ${ }^{60,58}$ | ${ }_{50,379}$ | - | 48, 24.4 |
| Bremeriav | 41,184: | 51,547 | 24,322 | 14,660 | 13,44 |
| Marseilles | 16,485 | 20,326 | 29,026 | 19,572 | 13,437 |
| Antwerp | 55.972 | 17,97: | 3,050 | (00 |  |
| Naples. | 20,849 | 17,550 11,200 | 17.200 38.378 | 12.150 | 17,593 |
| Ameterdain |  | 10.32:3 | 7,252 | 17.138 | 17,683 |
| Odersa and Reva | 5,450 | 3.500 | 12.270 |  | 7,537 |
| Dunkirk and Calais | 6,360 | 1.100 | 700 |  | 1 |
| Port Said and Piraus | 3,170 | 505 | 4,800 |  | 11,011 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total to Continent. | ,1 | 77,324 | 43 | $\frac{02,135}{2,4 \times 5}$ | 121 |
| Total to Great Britain. | 692,13i | 237,683 | 332,151 | 228,238 | 253,934 |
| Bales. | 1,236.278 | 716.807 | 765,171 | ล32,858 | 607,755 |

## Prospectis.

Except in respect of long staples the situation has not undergone any change of moment since the date of our last report. Egyptian cotton has gained $15 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to $13 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. for brown and $5 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. for white, owing to the threatened partial destruction of the crop, and a sympathetic rise of $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. has taken place in Brazils and extra stapled Orleans; but uplands and Mobile have gained only $1 \cdot 16 \mathrm{~d}$. to $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$., and fair stapled Orleans and Texas $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. Aside from the movement incidental to the war in Egypt there is no new feature. The shrinkage of stocks is strengthening the hands of holders, and it may be that prices will continue to harden until the new crop is nearer our doors ; but against any advance of importance there is the fact that prices are already at a point which usually makes operators very conservative, while there is the further circumstance that business in the manufacturing districts is so unsatisfactory that the rate of consumption is certain to be curtailed -to what extent will depend upon the course of prices. Respecting the more distant future it is sufficient for the present to note that deliveries for the winter months are selling at $3 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to $7-16 \mathrm{~d}$. below the present spot quotations, bringing middling down to $65 \% \mathrm{~d}$. For the rest everything will depend upon the new crop, respecting which all that can be said at present is that the prospects are favorable for a good yield, though the season is a little later than the average.
Cotton Crop Cibcular.-Our annual cotton crop circular for the year ending September 1, 1882, will be ready about the 7th of September. Parties desiring the circular in quantities, with their business card printed thereon, should send in their orders as soon as possible to ensure early delivery.
Jute Butts, Bagging. Etc.-Bagging has sold quite freely in a jobbing way, but large lots are still neglected. There is little change to note in prices, as sellers are pretty steady, but a round parcel might be had a shade under present quotations. For the small orders which are coming in buyers are paying $73 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for $13 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}$., $8^{1 / 4}$ c. for $13 / 4 \mathrm{lbs}, 9 @ 91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for 2 lbs . and 10 c . for standard grades. Butts are not wanted to any extent, and few orders for quantities are being received. For present wants a few small lots are reported, 1,500 bales in all; quotations are unchanged, sellers asking $2 \%$ @ $25 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for paper grades and $23 / 4 @ 27 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for bagging qualities.
Comparative Port Receipts and Daily Crop Movement. A comparison of the port movement by weeks is not accurate as the weeks in different years do not end on the same day of the month. We have consequently added to our other standing tables a daily and monthly statement, that the reader may constantly have before him the data for seeing the exact relative movement for the years named. The morement each month since September 1, 1881, has been as follows.

## Monthly

Receipts. Receipts. Sept'mb'r
October. October. Novemb'r Decemb'r January . February. March... March. April .. May... June.... July..

Year Beginning Septomber 1.

Total 4,657,377
receipts July 31.
This statement shows the toly 31 ports this year were $1,102,476$ bales less than in $1880-81$ and 234,209 bales less than at the same time in 1879:80.
India Cotton Movement from all Ports.-'The figures which are now collected for us, and forwarded by cable each Friday, of the shipments from Calcutta, Madras, Tuticorin, Carwar, \&c., anable us, in connection with our previously-received report from Bombay, to furnish our readers with a full and complete India movement for each week. We tirst give the Bombay statement for the week and year, bringing the figures down to Aug. 24.
bombay receipts and shipments for four years.

| Year | Shipments this weels. |  |  | Shipments since Jan. 1. |  |  | Receipts. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Bril'n. | Continent. | Total. | Great <br> Britain | Continent. | Total. | This Week. | Since Jan. 1. |
| 1882 | 1,000 |  | 1,000 | 720,000 | 586.000 | 1,306,000 | 7,000 | 1,593,000 |
| 1881 | 6,000 | 8.000 | 14,000 | 288.000 | 530,000 | 818.000 | 4.000 | 1.141,000 |
| 1880 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 353.000 | 473,000 | 831.000 | 7.000 | 1.068.000 |
| 1879 | 2.000 |  | 2,000 | 46,000 | 329,000 | 575,000 | 2,000 | 734,000 |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 3,000 bales, and a decrease in shipments of 13,000 bales, and; the shipments since January 1 show an increase of 488,000 bales. The movement at Calcutta, Madras, Tuticorin, Carwar, \&c., for the same week and years has been as follows.
oaloutta, madras, tuticorin, carwar. rangoon and kurrachee.

| Year. | Shipments this week. |  |  | Shipments sirce January 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | Continent. | Total. | Great Britain. | Cortirent. | Totas. |
| 1882. | 7,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 | 273.000 | 141,000 | 414,003 |
| 1881. | 3,000 |  | 3,000 | 173,000 | 68,000 80,000 | $\underline{241,000}$ |
| 1880.... | 1,000 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 1,000 | 199,000 189,000 | 80,000 101,000 | $\mathbf{2 7 9 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{2 9 0}$ |

The above totals for this week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 7,000 bales more than same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total ship. ments this week and since Jan. 1, 1882, and for the corresponding weeks and periods of the two previous years, are as follows.

| Shivments to all Europe from- | 1882. |  | 1881. |  | 1880. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { San. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { reek. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | This week. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jas. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bombay.... } \\ & \text { All other prts. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,306,000 \\ 414,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,000 \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 818,000 \\ & 24 i, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 831,000 \\ & 279,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total .... | 11,000 | $\overline{1,720,000}$ | 17,000 | 1,059,000 | 4,000 | 1,110,000 |

This last statement affords a very interesting comparison of the total movement for the week ending Aug. 24 and for the three years up to date, at all India ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.-Through arrangements we have made with Messrs. Davies, Benachi \& Co., of Liverpoul and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years.

| Alexandria, Egypt, August 24. | 1831-82. |  | 1880-81. |  | 1879-80. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beceipts (cantars*)This week.... Since Sept. 1 | 2.831 .720 |  | 2,775,000 |  | 3.204,000 |  |
|  | This week. | Since Sept. 1. | This week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sept. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | This week. | $\text { Since } \begin{gathered} \text { Sint. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |
| Exports (bales)- To Liverpool... |  |  | 500 | 250,500 |  | 292.530 |
| To Continent .... |  | 176,271 | 0 | 154,705 | 316 | 177,954 |
|  |  | 22.171 | 500 | 405,20: |  | 470,484 |

* A cantar is 98 lbs .

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 24 were - cantars and the shipments to all Europe were -bales.
Manchester Market.-Our report received from Manchestir to-night states that the market is heavy and depressed. We give the prices of to-day below, and leave previous weeks' price for comparison:

|  | 1882. |  |  | 1881. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 32s Oop. | $8{ }^{4} \mathrm{lbs}$. Shirtings. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Oot' }{ }^{\prime \prime} \\ & \text { Mid. } \\ & \text { Upl } i_{s} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $32 s$ gop. 1visi. | 84 lbs. Shirlings. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Oottr'n } \\ \text { Mpld } \end{array}$ |
|  | d. ${ }_{\text {d. }}^{\text {d. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Ouly } \\ \text { July } \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{66^{518}}$ |
| " 414 |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{61518}$ |  | 9 98 0 <br> 9   <br> 8   | ${ }_{6}{ }^{6} 11^{8}$ |
| " 28 |  |  | $7_{7}{ }^{16}$ |  | ${ }_{9}^{9}{ }_{98}^{88}$ | - ${ }_{6}^{613} 18$ |
| Aus. ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{71}{ }^{16}$ |  | ${ }^{5}{ }^{1} 2 \triangle 78$ | ${ }_{7}^{634}{ }^{16}$ |
| , |  |  | $7{ }^{316}$ <br> $7_{18}$ |  |  | ${ }_{61518}^{7}$ |

The Exports of Cotrox from New York this week show an increase, as compared with last week, the total reaching 10,102 bales, against. 9,146 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York and other direction, for each of the last four weeks ; also the total exports
and direction since September 1, 1881, and in the last column and direction since September 1, 1881, and in the
the total for the same period of the previous year :
Exports of Cotion (bales) from New York since Sepr. 1.1881.

| Exporled to- | Week ending- |  |  |  | Total. since Sept. 1. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Same } \\ \text { period } \\ \text { previ'us } \\ \text { year. } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. | Aug. $9$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 16 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 23 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Liverpool | 6.998 | 9,836 | 5,641 | 6,238 | 438.596 | 394.127 |
| Other British ports....... |  | 1,495 | 600 | 2.131 | 28,698 | 22,322 |
| potal to Great Britain | 6,998 | 11,381 | 6,241 | 8,369 | 167,294 | 416,449 |
| Harre <br> Other Freuch ports | 35 | 71 | 315 | 276 | 38,915 | 37,057 $1,60 \ni$ |
| Total Frenc | 42 | 71 | 315 | 276 | 38,922 | 38,666 |
| Bremen and | 562 | 300 | 132 | 118 | 57,727 | 42,170 |
| Hamburg | 300 | 1,300 | 1,350 |  | 27,443 | 24.475 |
| Other po | 1,743 | 772 | 1,108 | 329 | 23,141 | 39,597 |
| Total to North. Europe | 2,605 | 2,372 | 2,590 | 447 | 103,311 | 106,242 |
| :Spain, Op'rto, Gibralt'r,\&e | 751 |  |  | 1,010 | 9.560 | 11,824 |
| all other |  |  |  |  | 3,2 | 2,274 |
| Total 8pai | 751 |  |  | 1,010 | 12,819 | 14,093 |
| Grand Tot | 10,396 | 13,82 | 9,1 | 10,102 | 67,3 | 575,455 |

Shipping News.-The exports of cotton from the ITnited States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 13,503 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported br telegraph, and published in the Chronicle last Friday. With regard to New York, we juclude the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:
 zona; 2,285....Britannic, 1,331.... Vonati, 95....Egypt,

To Hull, per steamer Romano, 1,631.
To Havre, per steamer France. $276 .$.
To Amsterdiam, per steamer Stella, 329
New Urleans-To Havre, per steamers Le Chautelier, 211

Boston-To Liverpool, per steamers Aleppo, $3 \cup 4 . .$. Istrian, 503
Philabéryis-To Liverpool, per steamers Lord Clive, $400 .$.
Ohio,
Otal.

| 6,238 |
| ---: |
| 500 |
| 1,631 |
| 276 |
| 118 |
| 329 |
| 1,010 |
| 594 |
| 400 |
| 1,806 |
| 60 |
| 13,502 |

The particulars of these shipmonts, arranged in our asual form, are as follows:

| Liverpool. | Glasgov. | Hall. | Havre. | Bremen. | Amsterdam. | Barcelona. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0,233 | 500 | 1,631 | 276 | 118 | 329 | 1,010 | 10.102 |
| 400 |  |  | 534 |  |  |  | 594 400 |
| 1,806 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,806 |
| 600 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 600 |
| 9.014 | 500 | 1,631 | 870 | 118 | 329 | 1,010 | 13,502 |

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

|  | Satur. | Mon. | Tues. | Wednes. | Thurs. | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liverpool, steain d. <br> Do <br> sail.... | ${ }_{18}{ }^{5}{ }_{32}$ | ${ }_{18} \bar{D}_{32}$ | ${ }^{18} \bar{D}^{5}{ }_{33}$ | ${ }_{88} \bar{\tau}^{5} 32$ | ${ }^{18} \widetilde{D}^{5} 32$ | ${ }_{18} \partial^{3}{ }_{32}$ |
| Elavre, steam....c. | $3_{8}{ }^{+}$ | $3_{8}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | $38 *$ | 384 | ${ }_{8}{ }^{+}$ | 38 |
| Do sail.. ....c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bromen, steain. .c. | $5_{16}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{516}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{18}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{5} 16{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{5} 16{ }^{*}$ | $\overleftarrow{5}_{15}{ }^{*}$ |
| Do sail.....c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gamburg, steam.d. Do sail...d | ${ }^{5} 16^{*}$ | $5_{16}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{16}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{16}{ }^{+}$ | $5_{16}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{18}{ }^{*}$ |
| Amst'd'm, steam. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | $5_{32}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{32}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{32}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{5}{ }_{32}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{32}{ }^{*}$ | $538{ }^{*}$ |
| Do sail...d. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Baltic, steam....l. | $3_{8}{ }^{*}$ | $3{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $38{ }^{*}$ | $3{ }_{8}{ }^{*}$ | $38 *$ | $38 *$ |
| Do sail.......c. Barcel'na, steam.e |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barcel'na, steam.c. Do sail...c. | ${ }^{16}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{9} 10^{\text {x }}$ | $9_{16}{ }^{\text {k }}$ | $9_{16}{ }^{*}$ | $9_{16}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{9} 16^{*}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {* Compressed. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Aug. 4. | Avg. 11. | Aug. 18 | Aug. 25. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales of the week........bales. | 59,000 | 54.000 | 62,000 | 41,500 |
| Of which exporters took.... | 6.500 | 7,100 | 6,500 | 2,900 |
| Of whioh speculators took.. | 5,700 | 4,500 | 4.300 | 2,700 |
| Sales Amerioan | 41,000 | 39.000 | 45,000 | 29,000 |
| Actual export | 7,700 | 7,200 | 5.600 | 9,600 |
| Forwarded. | 6,100 | 4,100 | 4,900 | 7,500 |
| Tetal stock-Estimated | 701,000 | 669,000 | -654,000 | 632,000 |
| Of which American-Estim'd | 394,000 | 367,000 | 333,000 | 316,000 |
| Total import of the week...... | 24.500 | 20,000 | 46.500 | 30,000 |
| Of whicn American | 9,400 | 11,500 | 17,500 | 11,000 |
| Amount afloat......... Oi whish Amerioan. | 219,000 26,000 | 228.000 $\mathbf{2 9 , 0 0 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,000 \\ 21,000 \end{array}$ | 183,000 18,000 |
| The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Aug. 25, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows: |  |  |  |  | been as follows:


| Spot. | Saturday | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wedues. | Thursd'y. | Friday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { 12:30 Pr.m }}{\text { Market }}\}$ | Dull and unchanged. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dull } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { easier. } \end{gathered}$ | Esasier. | Dull. | Steady. | Easier,but prices unchanged. |
| Mid. Upl'ds | 7316 738 | 7316 788 | $7_{7}{ }^{18} 8$ | 718 $70_{16}$ 7 | $7{ }^{18} 8$ 75 ${ }^{16}$ | 718 7816 |
| Sales...... | 7,000 | 8,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| 3poc.\& esp. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Futures. } \\ \text { Markes, } \\ \text { i2:30Р.м. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Dull. | Flat. | Dull. | Steady. | Firm. | Very dull. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Market, } \\ \text { 4 P. M. }\end{array}\right\}$ | Flat. | Steady. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dull } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { easier. } \end{aligned}$ | Firm. | Steady. | Dull. |

The actual sales of futures at Liverpool for the same week are given below. These sales are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling olause, unless other wise stated.

Baturday.

| Delivery. | d. | Delvery. | $d$. | Delivery. | d. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. | $7^{9} 94$ | Nov.-Dec . | $6^{37}{ }_{64}$ | Aug.. | 64 |
| Aug.-Sep | $79^{64}$ | May-Jung | $6^{45} 64$ | Aug.-Sept. | $78{ }_{64}$ |
| Sept.-Oct.. | $650_{0}$ |  |  |  |  |



A


## Wednesday.

##  

 ThURSDAY.

 Aug Friday.


 Nov.-Dec....

BREADSTUFFS.
friday, P. M., Augrust 25, 1882.
The flour market has shown few, if any, really new features. The low grades, such as No. 2, superfine, and shipping extras, have been firm, owing to the comparative scarcity of sound flour of these descriptions. Sound, straights and patents have not been plenty and have been in the main firmer. New patents have been plenty and weak. The new flour now selling here is being disposed of at unprofitable figures-so the millers state. and some mills have stopped running for the time being. Today the market was quiet but generally steady.

Wheat has fluctuated frequently within a narrow range, bat the prices latterly current are higher than thuse of a week ago. The export demand has been only fair, and though the transactions in options have latterly shown some increase, the business in the early part of the week was quite moderate. The fiuctuations in this market are regulated wholly by the variations in prices at Chicago. That market, in turn, is governed by the daily receipts there and the reports concerning the crop. The receipts at Chicago in the middle of the week were sufficiently large to encourage the belief that much larger receipts were impending, but as a matter of fact the arrivals have latterly been small enough to frighten shorts both here and at the West into covering, the alarm here being perhaps quite as noticeable as at Chicago, owing to the report that August had been largely oversold. The foreign markets have had a somewhat uncertain tone most of the time, but latterly have been steadier. The scarcity of ocean freight room has been a drawback, but many vessels and steamers to arrive in Suptember have already been chartered. Notwithstanding the better prospects for the European crop of cereals, it is still estimated that a arge supply will be required from this country, especially
by England．To－day the market was irregular，opening 敒c． higher，and afterward becoming depressed；there was a fair business done；No． 2 red sold at $\$ 114031141 / 4$ for August， $\$ 1141 / 8 @ 31143$ for September．$\$ 1151 / 8$ © $\$ 1157 / 8$ for Ostober， $\$ 1161 / 2 @ \$ 1163 / 4$ for November，$\$ 1173 / 40 \$ 1181 / 8$ for December and \＄114＠\＄114㡽 seller the year．
Indian Corn，owing to small receipts，has advanced an im－ portant item．The cash trade has been light as the supply here has been small；but there hay been some covering of contracts． and at Chicago no little excitement．Everything has latterly pointed to a corner on August coctracts both here and at Chi－ cago，that month，it is said，being largely oversoid，especially at the latter market．The crop advices are in the main very farorable to a large yield．Iu－dar the market was quiet， owing to the scarcity of corn on the spot．No marked change in prices took place；No． 2 mixed was quoted at 880．fur August，that price being bid；87c．＠8718c．for Sep－ tember，with sales； $851 / 8 c$ ．$@ 851 / 2 c$ ．for October， $811 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ ．for Novem－ ber and 78c．＠701／4c．seller the year．
Rye has been quiet and rather easier．Barley quiet and unchanged．Oats，with larger receipts at the West，at one time sh：wed no little weakness，especially for white，which had been driven up to such high prices by reason of scarcity；but the demand improved，and latterly there has been some recov－ ery in white，and No． 2 mixed advanced to 58 支＠59c．yesterday． To－day，however，the market was less active at a decline；No． 2 mired sold at $561 / 2 @ 573 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ ．for August， $46^{1 / 4 @ 47 c \text { c．for September }}$ and 451／2＠46c．for Uctober．
The following are closing quotations：
plour．


|  |
| :---: |
| Bpring No．2．．．． |
| Red wiut |
| Red winter，No． 2 |
| White |
| Corn－West．mixed |
| West．mix．No． 2. |
| tern yellow |
| tern w |
|  |
| outhern yellow． |
| Rye－Car lo |

（From the＂Neio York Produce Exchange Weekly．＂$Y$ ．
Receipts of Hour and grain at Western lake and river puris for the week ending Aug．19， 1832 ：

| At－ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour, } \\ \text { bbts. } \\ (196 \text { lbs. }) \end{gathered}$ | Wheat， bush． （ 60 lbs．） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jorn, } \\ & \text { brssh. } \\ & (56 \mathrm{lbs.}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oats, } \\ \text { (bush. } \\ (3 \div 2 l b s .) \end{gathered}$ | Barley， bush． 48 lbs．） | $\begin{gathered} R_{y y e} \\ b_{y l}, \\ 156 \mathrm{l} h . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Onicago | $39.90 \pm$ | 423，703 | 814，603 | 573．581 | 1.217 | 35.259 |
| Milwaukeo | 34.350 | ${ }^{46.775}$ | 10.360 |  | 1.050 | 2.56. |
| Toledo | 1，270 | 5321.537 | 65.659 3,510 | 61.913 2835 |  | 291 |
| Clevelan | 2，073 | 185．197 | 6，750 | 18，963 | 50 | 1.005 |
| Bt．Louls | 49.623 | 832972 | $20 ; .030$ | 463． 002 | 2，114 | 9，173 |
| Peoria | 1，220 | 16，050 | 177，300 | 323．350 | 8，250 | 19，425 |
| Duluth． | 8，000 | 45，283 | 12，000 |  |  |  |


Total receipts at same ports from Dec．26，1881，to Aug．19， 1882，inclusive，for four years ：

| our．．．．．．．．bbls |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| heat | 32，71 |  | 41.1 | 49．213．201 |
|  | 52，90 | 85．402．91 | 110，8．88，5 5 ． | 63，393．478 |
|  | 25. | 23.6504 .97 | 20.765 .375 |  |
| Barl | 4．876．4 |  |  | 2\％543516 |
| Rye． | 1，366，9，3 | 1，232，56 | 1，780，1＞ | 79 |
| tal grain ．．．．116．8．3． $333151,921,731163.310$ |  |  |  |  |
| Comparative receipts（crop movement）at same ports from July 31，1882，to Aug．19，1832，as compared with the pre－ vious three vears ： |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour．．．．．．．bbls． | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ 4!7,76 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1881 \\ & 537, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1880 \\ & 450,5 \end{aligned}$ | $259$ |
| Whea |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.714 .804 | 12，493， 997 | 1,1 | 7，506．262 |
| Oats | 2，972．411 | 2，202．931 | 2，7 | 1，693．628 |
|  | 153， 236 | 235， 17 | 337，8 | 553，339 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total grain．．．．} & 14,287,586 & 20,150,903 & 22,653,054 & 18,121,334\end{array}$
Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the same ports from Dec．26，1881，to Aug．19，1882，inclusive，for four Jears：

rotal grain ．．．． $9 \overline{95,321,211} 13 \overline{1,165,593} \quad 143,400,451 \quad 1 \overline{19,361,763}$ Rail shipments from Western lake and river ports ior the weeks ended：

Flour．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．bbls．


| $\begin{gathered} 1881 . \\ \text { Weec. } \\ \text { A } 149.20 . \\ 14,750 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1880 . \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ 111,5 \cdot 0 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －440，038 | 462,775 | C68．360 |
| 1，206，133 | 6838．5．71 | 541,843 |
| 9，693 | 17：929 | 19.165 |
| 31，711 | 38，0：7 | 70， 4.3 |

Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．1．3：1．573 2．159，061 2．032．203 1．818，087 Correcrioy．－Rail shipuents from Weatern lake and river parts for
the week euding Aurust $12,18>2:$ Flour， 81,876 bbls．；wheut 7368 ，
 rye， $35,3 \times 3$ bush．
Buil and lake shipments from same ports for last four weeks：
Week Flour，Wheat，Oorn，Oats，Barley，Rye，
enuang－oors ous Aug．19．．．180．9．97 $2,434,061$ 1，08，i02 1，0：36．175 3.978 bish．

 Cot．， 4 ，wks． $433.07910,957,593 \quad 4,499,0922,743.065 \quad 31,767160,717$ Rereipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the weet ouded Aug．19：
 1882，as compared with the previous three years ：


Totale：ain ．．．．$\overline{80,915,175} \overline{153,512,334} \overline{190,773,490} \overline{163.706,612}$ Exports from United States seaboard ports for week ending Aug．19，1832：
 follows：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In store a | 1.402. |  |  |  | 2j |
| Do．atioat | 4 －0．030 |  |  |  |  |
| albauy | 8.48 | 10， | 43，800 |  |  |
| Buaffalo | 296，3 |  |  |  |  |
| Mhicago | －475．9．629 | 1，255， 3 | 591，39\％ | 4，017 | ${ }_{15,713}^{113.189}$ |
| Duluth． | 61.837 |  |  |  |  |
| oledo | 318.762 | 71.85 | 1.3 |  |  |
| tro | 53 | 3.0 |  |  |  |
| Osw | 70.01 | 140.040 |  |  |  |
| tos | 171．31 | $4 \mathrm{4}, 45$ | （ |  |  |
| Ioronto |  |  | 1，10 | 4.802 |  |
| Montre | 188.47 .1 |  | 24，2 | ，3 | 3 |
| Philadelph | 28\％．535 | 45.328 | 60.190 |  |  |
| Peoria | 33.70 | 114.396 55.800 | 63,637 $\mathbf{1 7 , 6 0 0}$ | 623 |  |
| Kau：${ }^{\text {R }}$ | 2：94．059 | 47.0 | 9，705 |  |  |
|  |  | 143，412 |  |  |  |
| Down Mississippi． | 28，739 | 10．706 | 1，33 |  |  |
|  | 09 | 1，2 | 892，030 | － | 13.000 |
|  | 000 | 195，000 |  |  | 15，078 |
| Tot．Aug． 19 | 410.255 | 5，066，8 | 4，567 | 2829. | 635.025 |
| Tout Aug． | － | 5．339．6 | 44.155 | 38.5 | 615．74） |
| Tot．July |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.1}$ | 77 |  | ${ }_{6067.493}$ |
| ot．July 2 | 10.942 .2 | 6.021 .93 | 1572 | 10， 4 | （i0．） 1.17 |
| The following statement，prepared by the Bureau of Statis－ tics，will show the exports of donestic breadstulfs from the undermentioned customs districts，daring the month of July 1832．and for the seven months ended the same，as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year： |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


＊Included in the foregoing totals are the reports from Milwaukee， New Haven，Porlland，Richnond and Willamette，the details for July，
1882，being as follows：
Milwau－New．Port－Rich－Willa－

| Barley－ | kee． | Hacen． | land． | mond． | mette |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bushels | ．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．．． |
| Value ．．．．．．．．． \＄ |  |  | ．．．．．． | ．．．．．． |  |
| Indiau corn－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bushels．． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value ．．．．．．．．． \＄ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian corn meal－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels |  | 875 | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Value ．．．．．．．．． \＄$^{\text {d }}$ |  | 4，095 |  |  |  |
| Oats－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bushels |  | 23.5 | $\ldots$ |  |  |
| Value ．．．．．．．．． \＄ |  | 161 | ．．．．．． |  |  |
| Pre－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bushels |  |  |  | ，．．．．．．． |  |
| Value ．．．．．．．．$\$$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bushels ．．．．．．．．．．． | 123，625 |  | $\ldots$ |  | 39，957 |
| Value ．．．．．．．．． \＄ | 158，516 |  |  |  | 40，680 |
| Wheat Hour－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barrels ．．．．．．．．．． |  | －362 | 213 | 7．422 | 8，298 |
| Value ．．．．．．．．．．． Q $^{\text {S }}$ |  | 2.350 | 2，343 | 52，8， | 33，353 |
| Total values－ Juiy， d | 158，516 | 6，6099 | 2，319 | 52，852 | 79，033 |
| July， 1881 ．．．．．． | 173，30 | 6，165 | 1，38．8 | 113，588 | 257，699 |
| 7 mouths－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1388．．．．．．．．．．．．s． | 153,516 | 36，380 | 152，570 | 470.481 | 3，147，456 |
| 1881．．．．．．．．．．．${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | $432,30^{\circ} 0$ | 27，605 | 936，183 | 879,013 | 2，16べ，105 |

THE DRY GOODS TRADE．
Friday．P．M．，August $\mathbf{\Omega J}, 1882$. The past week has witnessed a marked increase of activity in the jobbing branches of the trade，the arrival of a great many retailers from the South，Southwest and West having con－ tributed to this result．There was not the least tendency toward speculation on the part of the buyers present，but their selections were made with considerable liberality，and with ample confidence in the maintenance of values．While business was thus active with jobbers，there was a steady movement from first hands on account of back orders，and current transactions with manufacturers＇agents and importers reached a moderate aggregate amount．Accounts from the interior are unusually
satisfactory，and an exceptionally good fall trade in dry groods is seemingly expected by distributers in all sections of the country．

Donbstic Cotron Goods．－The exports of domestics have slightly decreased，the shipments for the week having been 1．858 packagey，distributed as follows：Great Britain，759； Argentine Republic，437；Hayti，155；Brazil，124；British North American Colonies，10．7；U．S．of Colombia．73；and smaller parcels to other destinations．The demand at first hands was moderate though steady，and a sativfactory business in all seasonable makes of staple cottons was dona by jobbers．Prices ruled very firm（with trifling exceptions）and stocks continue in very good shape as the rule，print cloths alone bring in exces－ sive sapply．Print cloths were in moderate demand at last quotations，viz．， $37 / 8$ c．less 位 per cent for $64 \times 64 \mathrm{~s}$ and $3 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ for $56 x 60$ s．Prints were in fair request by package bayers，and a good business in these goods was reported by jobbers．Ging－ hams were moderately active，but cotton dress goods remained quiet．

Domestic Woolen Goods．－There was a more frequent de－ mand for small duplicate parcels of heavy cassimeres，\＆c．，by clothiers whose stocks have become disassorted，but transac－ tions were only mode：ate in the aggregate．Some inquiry has also been extended to spring clothing woolens by early buyers， and fair orders were placed with agents for a few of the most popular makes，although such cases were exceptional．Cloak ings continued to receive a fair share of attention，and repel－ lants met with moderate sales．Kentucky jeans were in limited request，and satinets were in irregular demand．Flannels ruled quiet in demand，and blankets were inactive；but prices are firmly maintained．Soft dress fabrics continued fairly active，and there was a steady call for worsted dress gcods，all－ wool cashmeres，\＆c．Shawls and skirts were in steady request， and a fair business was done in carpets，hosiery and knit under－ wear；but fancy knit woolene were a trifle slow．
Foreign Dry Goods．－There was a further improvement in the general demand for imported goods，and in some fabrics－ notably dress goods and silks－there was a very fair movement the past week．Millinery goods were also in good request，and Gloves were more active，but hosiery was somewhat quiet． Cloakings and men＇s－wear woolens were in moderate request． Imports continue heary as compared with last year，but the demand for fine goods is so steadily increasing that the supply is not likely to prove redundant，and in the meantime prices are firmly maintained．

Importations of D：Goods．
The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug．17，1882，and since January 1，and the same facts for the corresponding periods of 1881，are as follows：


Financial.

## W. W. Farmer,

MONROE LOUISIANA.
Counselor, Solicitor and Attorney. Pructices in the District Circuit and Supreme Corts of the United states and of the State. in
 tevely to his profession. Kefers to Bank of Morroe.

Swan \& Barrett,
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Pealers in Government, State, County. City and iailrcad Bonds, Bank Stocks, \&c.
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George Eustis \& Co.,

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BINKING HOUSE OF
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OPERATORS IN STOCK EXCHANGE SECURICYES should test this system, by which large profits we. realized, and the possibility of losses reduced to 4 minimum.
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W. GUTVTELEIDGE \& CO.,

A WORN BROKERS, NO. 7 DRAPERS GARDENS London E. C., England.

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New York, Boston, Philadelphia, 3ELLING AGENTS FOR LEADING BRANDS BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGE AND SHEETINGS,
PRINTS, DENLMS, TICKS, DUCKR, \&c. Tewels, Quilts, White Goods and Hosiery.

Drills, Sheetings, \&c., tor Export Trade.
ESTABLISIED 185J.
Sears \& Cole. STATIONERS AND PRINTERS. 3upply Banks, Bankers, Stock Brokers and Corpo-
ations with complete outits of Account Books anci tationery. complete outits of Account Books an Btationery. ers promptly executed.

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Thousands in daily use by doctors, chants, \&cc., \&c. Send S-cent, stamp
for eleganty illustrated 36-page for elegantly
Tlie Pope Mifo. Co. 642 Washington St., Boston, Mass New York Riding School. 214 E. 34TH_St., Near Thimd Ave
Joy, Lincoln \& Motley,
E. R. MUDGE, SAWIERE CO., \& \& 45 White Street, 15 Chauncey Stheet, NEW YORK, $\qquad$ BOSTON,
occan Vills Co.g Atlantic Cotton Mills, Peabody Mills, Chicopec MIfr. Co.g.
suerton Nev Mills, White Mify. Co., suerton New Mills, White Mirg. Co.g Saratoga Victory Min. Co.gnills.

Commercial Cards.

Dan Talmage's Sons \& Co
MHLLERS, FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN R I C E,
96 Wnil Street, New York,
10, $12 \& 14$ East Bay, Charleston, 108 Bay Street, Savannah.
41 \& 43 North Peters St., N. Orleans.

## Brinckerhoff, Turner \& Co., <br> Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK
And all kinds of
C JTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL

TWINES, \&C." "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGB, "AWNING STRIPES." Also, Agents
UNITED STATES BUNTING COMPANY. A full supply, all Widths and Colors, always in stock. No. 109 Duane Street.

WORES AT ORIENT, L. I., and "ECREEA"
RICHMOND, VA. The Atlantic \& Virginia Fertilizing Co.
OFFER THEIR STANDARD BRANDS 65 WTUTRHTAA 99 AMMONIATED BONE SUPERRHOSPHATE OF LIME ${ }^{6}$ ORIENT COMPLETE MANURE, ${ }^{99}$ And want a good working agent in every thriviny cotton, tobacco, grain an
Apnly (with reference) to
W. G. CRENSHAW, Presst, Crenshaw Warehouse, Richmond, Va.
Wire Rope. STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of superior quality suitable for MINING AND HOISTING PURPOSES Inclined Planes, Transmission of Power, \&c. Also,
Galvanized Charcoal and BB for Ships' Rigging, Sus pension Bridges, Derrick large stock constantly Gn
hand from which any de sired lengthg are cut
FLAT STEKL AND IRON
ROPES for Mining purROPES for Mining pur-
poses manufactured to orJOHN W MEASON \& CO.

## :Herring's Safes.

THE CHAMPION RECORD IN ALL GREAT FIRES.


HERRING \& CO. T251 \& 252 Broadway, New York,

## OFFICE OF THE

## ATLANTIC

## Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 25, 1882.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1881:
Premiums on Marine Risks from
1st January, 1881, to 31st 150-
cember, 1881..................... \$4,039,487 10
Premiums on Policies not marked
off 1st Jamuary, 1881.......... 1,587,534 47
Total Marine Premiums ..... $\$ 5,627,02157$
Premiums marked off from 1st
January, 1881, to 31st Decem-
ber, 1881..
\$4,110,176 72
Losses pald durin: the same
perioa.
Returns of Premiums and Ex-
penses............................. \$924,227 02
The Company has the following Assets, vis.: United States and State of New
York Stock, City, Bank and
other Stocks.........................
$\$ 8,965,75800$
Loans secured by Stooks and
otherwise............................
Real Estate and Claims due the
Company, estimated at.......
$1,729,50000$

Premium Notes and Bills Re-
ceivable............... ...............
1,631,294 23

Aneount.
$\$ 13,165,46640$
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstand certiticates of profits will be paid to the holders thercof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of February next.
THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES of the issue of 1877 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Seven*h of February next, from which date all interest there0n will cease. The certificates to be produced a the time of payment and canceled.

A DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER CENT declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1881, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Becond of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Becretary.

TRUSTEES:

## J. D. Jones,

 Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, James Low, David Lane, Gordon W. Burnham, A. A. Raven. Wm. Sturgls, Benjamin H. Field, Josiah O. Low William E. Dodge, Royal Phelps, Thomas F. Youngs, C. A. Hand, John D. Hewlett, William H. Webb, Charles P. Burdett,Horace Gray, Edmund W. Corliee, John Elliott, Adolph Lemoyne, Bobr. B. Mintarn, Charles H. Marshall, George W. Lane, Edwin D. Morgan, Robert L. Stuart, James G. De Fore t, Samuel Willetts, Charles D. Leveri $\mathrm{h}_{\text {, }}$ William Bryce, William H. Fogg, Thomas B. Cod lingtons Horace K. Thurber, William Degro st, Henry Collins, John L. Riker.
J. D. JONES, President.

CHARI ES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, $2 d$ Vice-Presidento
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-Presidemto

