The Charlotte Observer.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 25 1882.

There were fifty deaths in Cincinnati from smallpox last week.

The Georgia State Press Association meets at Augusta May 10th.

Senator Mahone, of Virginia, is said to be worth over $1,000,000.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, is going to rusticate over in Europe for awhile.

There are $600,000 worth of improvements now going up in Macon, Ga.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of South Carolina, meets at Greenville to-day.

Wm. Henry Hurlbut, editor of the New York World, is a brother of the late General Hurlbut, Minister to Peru.

The election in Ohio comes off on the 10th of October. The Democrats seem to be confident of carrying the State.

They say that Oscar Wilde scooped in $25,000 by his lecturing tour in this State. He can afford to be called an ass many times on these terms.

The Philadelphia Press says that only one tornado, and a little one, was ever felt in Rhode Island. It must have been a little one for there wouldn't be room for a large one.

Henry L. Wyatt, of North Carolina, who fell at Bethel, was the first man killed on the battle-field in the war between the North and South.

The new code of New York makes profane swearing punishable by a fine of $1 for each offence. If that law be enforced New York will soon have a plethoric treasury.

We are under obligations to Hon. R F. Armfield for a copy of his able speech on the tariff commission bill, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 13th inst.

A writer in the New York Graphic pronounces Adelaide Dichton, the actress, the most beautiful woman in the world. That is saying a good deal for Adelaide.

Among the arrivals in New York one day last week were 800 Hollanders, each of whom had more or less means, bound for Minnesota to engage in sheep raising.

While the New England manufacturers are struggling for a protective tariff, alleging as one of the arguments in its favor that it benefits American laborers, they are filling their establishments with cheap labor from Canada.

It is a curious coincidence that Hallet Kilbourn's suit for damages against a former Sergeant-at-arms of the House, arising from his imprisonment as a stubborn witness, should have come into court just as Shipherd has locked horns with another Congressional committee.

The American Emigration Society held a meeting in New York last Sunday, at which Rev. S. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, was the first speaker. He said that there were half a million negros in the United States who wanted to return to Africa, and he urged upon the society to make efforts to send them there.

The bill re-districting Ohio was rushed through the Legislature in the last hours of the session, all the Democrats in the House voting against it, and only one Democratic Senator voting for it. Under this new Congressional appointment the Republicans confidently claim sixteen of the districts and give the Democrats five.

Those who have been predicting that the coal of Great Britain will be soon exhausted are poor prophets. It has been ascertained that there are no less than 145,288,613,000 tons of coal in the kingdom at depths of less than 4,000 feet, while new coal beds are every now and then discovered. It is estimated that this will be sufficient to last over 250 years.

A heavy Italian emigration is drifting toward Mexico. The Diario (official) states that seven colonies, numbering 2,530 persons, have recently settled in the country, and that a few weeks since three hundred Italian families arrived at Vera Cruz, and have already settled on lands that had been selected by them in the vicinity of that city. The activity of immigration agents and the push of railroad construction is giving an impetus to Mexico that must be novel to the people of that somnolent Republic.

Forty per cent. of the population of Dakota, according to the census returns, are foreigners. It these are deducted from the total number, there is left a very slim foundation on which to build the structure of a state. It is against the genius of representative government to put the political power in the hands of eighty thousand people to checkmate five millions. Yet the two Senators from Dakota, if it is made a State, will have as potent a voice in the government as the two Senators from New York.

There is a Chinese side to the veto not generally known. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from San Francisco, says: "The strangest part of it all is that the Chinese themselves are the most disappointed, and bewail the failure of the bill more than anyone else. They had, in anticipation of its passage, procured a gun, from which they were going to fire one hundred rounds. I asked Wong, our Chinese cook, what he thought about it (before the veto). Wong wagged his head with a satisfied air, and remarked: 'All Chinamen here heap glad—like 'um.' 'Why?' said I. 'Oh! s'pose more Chinamen workee too muchee cheap. I no catchee twenty-five dollar for cookee. Too muchee Chinamen I no catchee so muchee money.' Wong took a selfish view of the situation."

IMPORTING BUTTER.

The Raleigh News and Observer announces that butter has fallen to forty cents a pound in that city owing to large importations from New York, Pennsylvania and the West. When will this thing of importing butter, meat, lard and other articles of daily consumption, all of which could be raised at home, cease? In a country where grass grows as luxuriantly as it does in North Carolina, and where cows can be as easily cared for as they can here, and where they have to be housefed but a small portion of the year, there is no excuse for sending abroad for butter. Many of our farmers do keep a few cows more than they need for home purposes, and make butter for market, and find ready sale at remunerative prices for all they make, and it is strange that they do not give more attention to it than they do. We will venture the assertion that there will be more money in the long run to the farmer in twenty acres of meadow and the number of cows it would support, cared for as they should be, than in twenty acres of cotton, subject as it is to all the mutations of weather, the cost of cultivation, and the uncertain prices that speculation subjects it to when placed upon the market. The grass farm needs but little money to work it and but little care to keep it up, and there is always a paying demand for its product whether in the shape of hay or in the yield of the dairy. And then grass enriches instead of exhausting the soil, and cuts down guano bills.

SOMEBODY ELSE'S OX.

The Baltimore Sun, a paper which does not fly off at tangent, and is remarkable for its level-headed conservatism in the discussion of political questions has this to say of the political prosecutions now going on in South Carolina:

"The remarkable spectacle is presented in South Carolina of the general government waging a war on special grounds against persons of the opposite political party. The frauds which occur at every election in New York, Indiana or California are not looked into. There is no sectional animosity to it in those States. Nor were the notorious frauds perpetrated annually in South Carolina prior to 1876, in the interest of the party to which Attorney General Brewster belongs, closely scrutinized by the United States courts. No crusade was then waged to preserve in South Carolina the absolute purity of the ballot box. The result was then satisfactory, and when the attention of the officials at Washington was called to the means employed to carry elections in favor of the Republical party, the easy answer was: 'The government is not more called upon to interfere in South Carolina than elswhere; there are frauds in every State and we do not interfere; why should an invidious distinction be made?'

"The rdasoning is different now. Somebody else's ox is being gored. The alleged frauds of to-day are supposed to be committed in the interest of the party in opposition, and they are consequently viewed with the virtuous indignation of a person whose native State has ever been the scene of frauds more flagrant, but less investigated. It is, of course, right and proper that fraud at the polls should be punished—everywhere. It is the invidious discrimination which prompts vigor on the part of the Attorney General in one State only that converts a prosecution into persecution and excites deeply felt indignafion throughout the country. Under the forms of justice a general wrong and hurt to the sentiment of a whole people is done. Even if the parties accused are guilty, their punishment in one State under a law not enforced in twenty other States is substantial injustice and against good policy."

PREPARING FOR A WATERLOO.

The Winston Republican, stalwart commenting on an article in the Statesville American on the proposed Republican coalition with the so-called liberal party in this State discourses thus:

While the American speaks with so much confidence of the numbers of Republicans who voted for prohibition, why not tell us at the same time how many Democrats are pledged to leave their party and join the Republicans because they do not like prohibition? Unless we get back more than we lose we are advancing backward.

Until some satisfactory information of this nature is presented, the situation seems to be about this:

Those Republicans (some of them) who fayored anti-prohibition, stand ready to dismiss from the party the alleged 5,000 who voted for prohibition, unless they can cram down their throats objectionable doctrines.

The Republicnn party, in 1880, was beaten by no less than 5,000 majority. Take away from the party 5,000 more and the majority is 10,000. Add the 5,000 to the Democratic vote and the majority grows to 15,000.

Before fooling away this strength would it not be better to stop and count the cost? For if by any chance there should be 20,000 Republicans dismissed from the party or even 10,000, our next defeat would be worse than a Waterloo.

Attorney-General Brewster, Judge Bond and District-Attorney Melton are now engaged in solidifying the Democracy of South Carolina.

A Congressman dropped the following remark a few days ago at a Republican meeting in Washington: "Gentlemen, we may as well realize the fact at this early day, that if we are to have a Republican majority in the next House it will not come from the North; we must get it from the South."

The editorial association of this State meets in annual session at Elizabeth City to-morrow. After business is disposed of it is proposed to show the gentlemen of the pencil and scissors fraternity some of the attractions of that splendid portion of North Carolina, which has so much to commend it and yet is comparatively so little known.

John Kelly has announced himself as an independent candidate for Governor of New York. He don't expect to be elected but hopes to beat the regular Democratic nominee. The main object of John's life now seems to be to beat Democratic nominees.

The temperance constitutional amendment has been defeated in the Connecticut House of Representatives. A two-thirds vote was needed to pass it. One hundred and fifteen votes were cast in its favor—ten short of the number required. Only fifteen votes were cast against it, but one hundred and nineteen members did not vote at all.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE MISSISSIPPI APPROPRIATION IN THE SENATE.

Bill Day in the House---A Big Batch Offered and Appropriations by the Million Asked For---The District Police Bill Brings the "Bloody Shirt" to the Front and Gets up Quite a Lively Discussion.

HOUSE.—Robinson, of New York, rising to a question of privilege offered a resolution discharging the committee on foreign affairs from further consideration of the resolution calling on the President for information as to the imprisoned American citizens, and declaring that the same be brought before the House for immediate consideration but finally consented to let the matter go over until to-morrow.

The Honse passed the bill appropriating $50,000 to be immediately available to continue the work in removing the obstructions from Hell Gate, New York harbor.

A bill was introduced and referred, by Oates, of Alabama, to permit farmers to furnish tobacco to farm laborers and employes without payment of any tax.

By Darrell, of Louisiana, fixing the salary of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans at $5,000.

By Cox, of New York, a resolution approving the President's circular of invitation to all independent countries of North and South America to participate in the Peace Congress in Washington on November 22, and recommending that said invitation be extended to the dominion of Canada.

By Atkins, of Tennessee, abolishing taxation on manufactured and leaf tobacco.

By Desendorf, appropriating one million dollars for the erection of a presidential mansion in Washington.

By Robinson, of New York, for final adjournment of Congress on the 22d of May.

By Ford, of Missouri, (by request) for improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and their tributaries. It authorizes the appointment of a "Mississippi River Commission," to consist of seven members, who shall devise the means and manner of improvement, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue seventy-five million dollars in treasury notes to be expended by the commission as follows: Fifty million dollars to be used for the improvement of the Mississippi River between Cairo and the mouth of the river, and twenty-five millions for improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers above Cairo and the Ohio river between Cairo and Pittsburg.

Humphrey, of Wisconsin, from the committee on the judiciary reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

A bill increasing by one hundred members the police force of the District of Columbia gave rise to a discussion upon the provision authorizing the District commissioners in the appointment of policemen to give preference to men honorably discharged from the volunteer force of the army.

Robeson, of New York, opposed the bill on the ground that it repealed the statute which required that all policemen should have been honorably discharged from the army or navy.

Cox, of New York, advocating the bill, accused Robeson of again raising the "bloody shirt" either to accomplish some purpose at home or to imitate the Democratic side, or to invite the Republican side, and he asked was. Congress forever and forever to resurrect the ghost whenever some men whose record needed strengthening came here and invoked the bloody shirt.

He protested against malcontents in Congress bringing up this question in such an insignificant matter as a Washington police bill.

In the further course of the debate Robeson, while stating that he would accord to every soldier who had served in the Confederate army his full right under the constitution, declared that when it come to a question of favor he wanted to discriminate in favor of the man who had fought for the preservation of the Union.

Incidentally he inquired of Cook, of Georgia, who had entered into the debate, whether, if he had been wounded in the Confederate army he would have applied to the United States Government for a pension.

Cook replied somewhat indignantly that he would not, and then proceeded to call attention to the fact that those members of Congress who had served in the Confederate army were never insulted by men who had fought against them. Insult always came from those whose want of courage had kept them in the rear and who had never seen a rebel. When this matter of the bloody shirt was removed from politics some people would have nothing to bank upon, certainly not on services rendered the country during the war.

Finally the provision in the original bill touching this question was stricken out. The substitute recommended by the committee was rejected and the bill passed, leaving the appointments to be made under the existing law. The discussion took a political turn and involved Robeson, Cox of New York, McLane, Miller, Curtin and Randall, of Pennsylvania, and others, and continued for over an hour amid great noise and confusion without the exhibition of any ill-feeling. The foremost part of it was confined to the discussion of the manner in which the Democratic party had acted during war and it was precipitated upon the House, when in reply to a sarcastic remark from the Republican side, McLane asserted that in every Northern State as many Democrats as Republicans marched under the Union flag.

"Oh!" exclaimed Miller, of Pennsylvania, whereupon McLane challenged him to assert that there were more Republicans than Democrats in the army from Pennsylvania.

Miller: "I do assert that without fear of contradiction, and I know that when they voted on the field they were Republicans ten to one. I know the fact that when the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Curtin) ran for Governor in 1863, as a Republican, the soldiers voted for him twenty to one."

Curtin, of Pennsylvania: "In 1863 the soldiers of Pennsylvonia in the field did not have the right to vote, and I did not get one vote from them."

This was followed by a random discussion on the political status of the Pennsylvania soldiers in which several gentlemen participated.

The vote on the passage of the bill was yeas 117; nayes 66, the negative vote being cast by Democrats.

The following bills were introduced and referred.

King, of Louisiana, appropriating $200,000 for the payment of the cost of surveys and expenses of Mississippi river commission. Also appropriating $301,500 for the payment of expenses of the national board of health. Adjourned.

Harris presented a protest of citizens of Tennessee against the passage of the bill to transfer what are are known as "war claims" to the Court of Claims. Referred.

The committee on public buildings reported favorably a bill for a public building at Lynchburg, Va.

Bills introduced as follows were referred:

By George, in accordance with a memorial from the Mississippi Legislature to refund and distribute among the cotton producing States for the support of common schools the proceeds of the cotton tax collected from these States and kept in the treasury.

By Cockrell, to appoint a special commissioner for the promotion of commercial intercourse with such countries of Central and South America as may be found to possess the most natural and available facilities for railway communication with each other and with the United States.

The Mississippi River improvement bill coming up as the regular order Hampton advocated the bill as reported—providing for an appropriation of $6,000,000 for deepening the channel and improving navigation upon the plans of the river commission.

Bayard spoke of the difficulties in the way of intelligent legislation in expenditures for improvements to navigation, these being in the nature of experiments.

Pendleton maintained the constitutional power of Congress to do all things enumerated in its instruction to the commission which were to permanently locate and deepen the river channel, to protect the river banks and prevent destructive floods, so as to improve and give safety to navigation and to facilitate commerce and the postal service. He did not believe Congress had the power to reclaim the lands of private citizens in the States or to repair injuries arising from natural causes over which it had no control.

Call enunciated similar views and Conger stated as the result of some investigation of official records that the total of appropriations for the benefit of the Mississippi and its tributaries largely exceeded that which had been given by the friends of the bill, his own estimate making it larger by nearly six millions. The bill then went over without action.

Morgan introduced a bill which proposes holding a convention of representatives of the South American States, at Washington during the present year with a view to the construction of a through line os railway along the slope of mountains from Central America to Chili. Adjourned.

COOPER CONFIRMED.

The North Corolina Senators Withdraw Their Opposition and he Goes Through.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The entire time of the executive session of the Senate to-day, forty-five minutes, was devoted to the further consideration of the nomination of T. N. Cooper to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of North Carolina. Owing to the fact that the Republican Senators permitted the passage of Vance's resolution on Friday last calling for an investigation of the affairs of the collector of that district, the North Carolina Senators to-day did not offer persistent opposition to Cooper's confirmation. When the nomination was previously considered, a majority voted in favor of rejection, but a motion to reconsider the vote was admitted. To-day after debate the motion to re-consider the vote by which Cooper was rejected was adopted, and the previous action laid on the table. A vote was then taken upon the motion that the nomination be confirmed. This motion was adopted, 22 ayes against 18 nays The Republicans voted in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative, with the exception of the North Corolina Senators and several others who refrained from voting.

Blaine Before the Peru Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. Blaine appeared before the foreign affairs committee to-day, and desired to make a statement in reply to Shipherd, and produced letters from Senator Blair, ex-Senators Eaton and Cragin and others to support his denial of Shipherd's statements that he told Blaine of the offer of $250,000 to Hurlbut.

Big Fall in Whiskey.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 24.—A New Haven, Ky., special says a portion of Atherton & Co's distillery warehouse fell last night, with 2,000 barrels of whiskey. The extent of the loss cannot be ascertained. Five thousand packages have been gotten out without damage.

A Fatal Tornado in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The names of the white people killed by the tornado at Monticello yesterday, are H. Wethersby, chancery clerk, Allen Sharp, Mrs. Cannon and baby, and Rev. S. W. Dale. Out of a population of about 150 very few escaped without some injury. Between 15 and 20 were seriously injured, some it is thought fatally.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

APRIL 24, 1882.

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON—Spirits Turpentine firm, at 49½c. Rosin steady, $1.85 for strained; $1.90 for good strained. Tar firm, at $18.90. Crude Turpentine steady, at $2.00 for hard; $3.50 for yellow dip; $3.50 for virgin (new). Corn—unchanged; prime white $1.01; mixed 92.

BALTIMORE—NOON—Flour steady and dull; Howard street and Western super $3 75@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.50; City Mills, super $3.50@$4.75; extra $5.00@$7.80; Rio brands $7 37@$1.50. Wheat—Southern lower; Western opened higher, but declined and closed steady; Southern red $1.40@$1.45; amber $1.50@$1.55; No. 1 Maryland $1.54 bid; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.42½ asked. Corn—Southern easier; Western dull and easier; Southern white 82; Southern yellow 87@88.

BALTIMORE—NIGHT—Oats, lower and quiet; Southern 56@60; Western white 58@60; mixed 55@56; Pennsylvania 56@60. Provisions firm; mess pork $18.50@$19.50. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8⅝@11½. Bacon—shoulders 9½; clear rib sides 12½; hams 13¾. Lard—refined 12¾. Coffee—quiet; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 8½@9½. Sugar quiet; A soft 10. Whiskey—firm, at $1.22½@$1.23. Freights dull.

NEW YORK.—Southern flour, quiet and steady; common to fair extra $5.70@$6.90, good to choice extra $6.95@$8.50. Wheat—opened easier and closed firm; No. 2 Spring $1.43½; ungraded red $1.18@$1.49; No. 2 red, April $1.47@$1.47¼; May $1.47@$1.47⅝. Corn—opened 1@2c lower; ungraded 84@89; No. 2, 91; No. 3, April 87. Oats—higher; No. 8, 55. Hops—dull; Yearlings 21@22. Coffee—unchanged; Rio cargoes 8½@10½; Job lots 8½@11½. Sugar—dull and nominal; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7⅝; Refined quiet and steady; Standard A 9⅜@9½. Molasses—held strongly and demand moderate. Rice—firm. Rosin—strong, at $2 47½@$2 52½. Turpentine—stronger and more active, at 54½@55. Wool—dull and drooping; Domestic fleece 38@48; Texas 14@29. Pork—more active and steady, at old $17 25@$17.50; new $18.25. Middies—short clear 10¾@10⅞. Lard opened 5c lower, at $11.30@$11.32½; refined quoted at $11.40. Freights to Liverpool market dull. Cotton, per steam 3-32d@⅛d. Wheat, per steam ⅛d.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 828; gross ——; sales 320; stock 27,076; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NORFOLK—Quiet; middling 11¾c; net receipts 1,165; gross ——; stock 22,082; exports coastwise 709; sales 367; exports to Great Britain 10,169; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts ——; gross 1,499; sales ——; stock 27,744; exports coastwise 961; spinners ——; exports to Great Britain 2,566; to continent ——.

BOSTON—Quiet; middling 12⅜c; low middling 12c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 617; gross 705; sales ——; stock 9,845; exports to Great Britain ——; to France ——.

WILMINGTON—Quiet; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11 5-16c; good ordinary 10 7-16c; receipts 30; gross ——; sales ——; stock 4,947; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 12⅜c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 447; gross 742; sales ——; stock 16,796; exports Great Britain 1,173; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Quiet; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅛c; net receipts 192; gross ——; sales 700; stock 29,886; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to France ——; to continent ——.

NEW ORLEANS—Steady; middling 12c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 1,969; gross 2,458; sales 2,500; stock 164,376; exports to Great Britain ——; to France ——; coastwise ——; to continent ——; to channel ——.

MOBILE—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts 1,253; gross ——; sales 300; stock 28,230; exports coast 686; France ——; to Great Britain 2,537; to continent ——.

MEMPHIS—Steady; middling 12c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 11c net receipts 657; gross 658; shipments 4,877; sales 200; stock 40,170.

AUGUSTA—Dull; middling 11½c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 32; shipments ——; sales 133.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 12c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11¼c. net receipts 577; gross 577; sales 400; stock 14,301; exports coastwise 1,426; to Great Britain ——; to continent 1,150; to France ——; to channel ——.

NEW YORK—Quiet; sales 804; middling uplands 12¼c; middling orleans 12½c; consolidated net receipts 6,876; exports to Great Britain 20,398; to France ——; to continent 2,544; to channel ——.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Moderate inquiry freely supplied; middling uplands 6 11-16d; middling orleans 6⅞d; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 2,000; receipts 11,500 all American. Uplands low middling clause: April delivery 6 41-64d; April and May 6 41-64d; May and June 6 41-64d; June and July 6 45-64d; July and August 6 49-64d; August and September 6 54-64d; September and October 6 46-64d; October and November ——. Futures dull.

LIVERPOOL—5 P. M.—Sales of American cotton 8,000 bales. Uplands low middling clause: April delivery ——d; April and May ——d; May and June 6 40-64d; June and July ——d; July and August ——d; August and September ——d; September and October ——. Futures closed dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 318; gross 1,589. Futures closed dull; sales 71,000 bales.

April	12.20@.21
May	12.21@.22
June	12.36@.00
July	12.49@.50
August	12.63@.64
September	12.21@.22
October	11.61@.62
November	11.40@.42
December	11.41@.43
January	11.54@.56
February	
March	

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK

Exchange	4.86½
Governments—unchanged	
New 5's	1.01⅞
Four and a half per cents	1.16⅝
Four per cents	1 21¾
Money	3@2½
State bonds—fairly active, stronger.	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$86,060
" " —Currency	3 816

STOCKS—11 A. M.—The stock market opened irregular, but in the main ⅛@¾ per cent lower than Saturday's closing prices, the latter for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. In early dealings the market sold up ⅛@1 per cent, the latter for the Alton & Terre Haute preferred, while the New Jersey Central made a sharp advance of 1¾, to 67¼. After this there was a decline of ⅛@1½ per cent, in which the New Jersey Central, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Oregon Navigation and the Alton & Terre Haute preferred were prominent. At 11 o'clock the market again advanced ⅛@1⅛ per cent, the New Jersey Central, the Louisville & Nashville, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Lake Shore being conspicuous therein.

STOCKS—Irregular and generally strong:

Alabama—Class A. 2 to 5	82⅛
Alabama—Class A. small	82⅛
Alabama—Class B. 5's	1.02½
Alabama Class C. 4's	84⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	1.31½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	1.40
Erie	34⅜
East Tennessee	11
Georgia	1.85
Illinois Central	1.36½
Lake Shore	1.04⅞
Louisville and Nashville	74½
Memphis and Charleston	50
Nashville and Chattanooga	61
New York Central	1.40
Pittsburg	1.37
Richmond and Allegheny	20
Richmond and Danville	1.21
Rock Island	1.27¾
South Carolina Brown Consols	1.02
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	28¾
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd	52¼
Western Union	82½

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, April 24, 1882.

The market yesterday closed firm at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11¾
Strictly middling	11⅝
Middling	11½
Strict low middling	11¼
Low middling	11
Tinges	10@10½
Storm cotton	7@9½

Sales yesterday 119 bales.