

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina...

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$1.00 per year...

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square four days, \$1.00...

All announcements of Birth, Marriage, Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements...

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion...

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, will be charged for as ordinary advertisements...

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "ill forbid," at the option of the publisher...

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charge transient rates for time actually published.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. Where a transient contract is made, it is the advertiser's duty to discontinue the time his advertisement is in the proprietor's hands, he being responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1891.

NOT WORSE, BUT BETTER.

There is a prevalent opinion that the age we live in is a very corrupt and wicked one, but that is an erroneous opinion. The world as a whole is better than it ever was.

When the men of 1776 declared that all men were born free and equal and founded this great Republic upon that idea they not only declared for the liberty of man, but they also initiated the era of mental and moral development, for they began the destruction of the caste which had prevailed more or less in all civilized countries up to that time and kept the masses under the heel of the so-called "blooded" aristocracy, with royalty at its head.

As a result of this American spirit which has gone abroad and has had more or less educating and elevating influence in every civilized country in the world, there is more freedom of thought and of action in the world now than there ever was, there is more of the spirit of fraternity between men, more sympathy for those in distress, and closer relations between the rich and the poor than there ever was.

Each age is apt to judge itself harshly and forget while doing so how it compares with the preceding age or ages. Men are prone to judge their contemporaries harshly without stopping to compare them with the men of the preceding age or ages. A story is told of a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, whose name has escaped us, who a half a century ago, or more, served one term in Congress, and when tendered a renomination peremptorily declined it, giving as a reason that he "had too much self-respect to sit for another term in such a notoriously corrupt body."

As the press, steam and electricity have done their work in the enlightenment of men, bringing them together in a more universal brotherhood, so they have brought the nations closer together and developed a more friendly spirit among them. Brute force is not the power it once was, and even powerful nations have some regard for the opinions of mankind. While there are still wars and always will be while the spirit of pugnacity and selfishness

finds a place in men, war is not now the business of nations as it once was, nor do they engage in it on such slight provocation. Now human life is more valued than in ages past and rulers feel more their responsibility to God and to man.

An opinion prevails that we live in a demoralized age because the cities of the world are growing larger and some of them have become immense hives of human beings where millions of mortals gather to engage in their various avocations. There is no country that hasn't its great cities, which, large as they are, are annually growing more populous. London counts her 4,000,000 of people, about one eighth the population of England, and nearly the population of Ireland, all crowded within ten or twelve miles square. Paris, with her 2,500,000, is France in epitome. New York, including Brooklyn and other suburbs, contains more people than were in the thirteen original States when the Republic was founded.

Of course in great cities like these, filled by promiscuous multitudes, as all cities are, there must be more or less wicked and lawless men and women, more or less crime and more or less poverty and wretchedness. But in these days of organized police, detectives, newspapers and telegraphs and cables, if there be a lawless outbreak, a great crime, or any special suffering to attract attention, within a day it is flashed over the wires and cables and published in the thousands of papers throughout the civilized world, when even fifty years ago these things would never be heard of outside of the country in which they happened, and perhaps not in all of that. The achievements of genius in harnessing steam and electricity have placed a great mirror before us in which we see reflected, and become witnesses of the doings of the world, and that is why so many have got the idea that the world is now so very wicked, without considering the great increase of population, or the rapidity with which news is dispatched around the globe. There is no more nor as much crime in the world as there was ages ago, in proportion to the population; but we learn of it quicker, that's all. The world is getting better, and will be better still a hundred years hence than it is to-day. Intellectually and in scientific achievement the men of this day are infants compared with what the men of the latter half of the next century will be. We need not envy the men who lived in the past but we may envy the mortals whose privilege it will be to live in the coming centuries.

MINOR MENTION.

A few weeks ago a report came from the West that there was a movement on foot in the Alliance to get the farmers to hold back the wheat crop of this year to run the price up, which report was afterwards contradicted. A similar report now comes from St. Paul, Minn., to the effect that that city has been made the headquarters of the United Farmers' Alliance, and that circulars are being sent out to the wheat growers of the country urging them to withhold their wheat for several weeks, and thus force the prices up. They think they can get enough of the farmers to do this to accomplish the object in view. Some are disposed to condemn this action, and characterize the movement as a "trust," and ask why should farmers condemn trusts when they form trusts themselves? But it is not a trust in the accepted meaning of that term. The trusts are moneyed corporations which buy up productive industries, and by combination drive competitors out of the market, thus securing a monopoly of the products upon which the trusts are formed. When there seems to be an overstocked market in manufactured goods of any kind the manufacturers agree to limit production, and withhold the stocks until the market recovers, and no one finds fault with this while the manufacturers do not show a disposition to demand extortionate prices. As business enterprises there must be concert of action among them to conduct their business successfully, and there is no reason why there should not be concert of action among the farmers in the planting and marketing of their crops, nor is there any reasonable objection to be made to it while they do not withhold crops to demand extortionate prices, which they are not disposed to do.

The Tennessee mining trouble has been happily settled for the present, the miners having accepted the proposition of the Governor by which they agree to permit the convicts to work in the mines and not

to molest them, nor commit any violence within sixty days, within which time the Legislature will be called together to take action in the matter in dispute. If Gov. Buchanan had been less precipitate in ordering out the militia and had pursued the course at first which he did at last it would have been much more to his credit and would have saved the State much money uselessly expended. The miners have been under excellent control from the beginning, and while firm in the demand that the convicts shall not be employed in competition with them have shown no disposition to destroy the property of the offending companies or indulge in riotousness and thus they retained the sympathy of the public, which they had at first.

The Philadelphia Enquirer estimates the number of Americans who now annually visit Europe at 90,000, and the amount of money they spend at \$48,000,000. The total number for ten years is put at 713,146, making an average of 71,314, which, calculating by the same ratio of expense, would give us \$38,951,062 a year, or \$389,510,620 for the ten years from 1881 to and including 1890. This is a very low estimate, and probably does not begin to reach the mark, but it shows where a pretty big pile of American money goes every year. This would be all well enough if the money went for educational traveling, but a very large proportion of those who go do so because it is fashionable, and they are satisfied when they run across the water, take in the sights of some of the big cities and come back knowing about as little of Europe as they do of China. And not one in ten that goes has travelled enough in his own country to converse intelligently upon it with enquiring Europeans that they may meet. The man who can travel should see something of his own country before he goes abroad to advertise his ignorance.

It seems that the friends of Senator Sherman are making an effort to have a conference with the friends of his rival, Foraker, with a view to inducing him to retire from the Senatorial race and leave the field to Sherman. But Foraker is not built on the withdrawing plan, especially when there is such an enticing object in the political perspective as a seat in the U. S. Senate. He says that such a suggestion is simply preposterous, and that no man with any gumption in him would for a moment think of citing him before such a conclave. Sherman, who knows his man, emphatically declares that he didn't have anything to do with suggesting this conference, that he fully recognizes the right of Mr. Foraker to aspire to the Senate and get there if he can. He says he will not "scramble" for the votes of the members of the Legislature (he will, however, do considerable hustling in a quiet way), but if elected he is willing to sacrifice himself for six years more. In the meantime the Democrats will try to take care of the Legislature and relieve both Foraker and Sherman of the necessity of sacrificing themselves by electing a Democrat to the Senate.

STATE TOPICS.

The Charlotte News says that Mr. John Wadsworth, proprietor of the model farm near Charlotte, disputes the assertion that the finest field of corn in Mecklenburg county is in Matthew's township. He informs the agricultural editor of the News that he has fields of corn on his farm "so high and thick that lightning bugs are lightnin' in it all day long, thinking it is night." Wadsworth is excusable for indulging in a little exaggeration, but he has as a fact one of the best farms in the United States. We doubt whether for productiveness its superior can be found anywhere, and the remarkable thing about it is that that farm was not many years ago a worn out old field, considered almost worthless and bought by Mr. Wadsworth for a few dollars an acre. It has been brought to its present productive capacity by liberal manuring and level-headed management. It is not for sale, but if it was we do not think \$300 an acre would buy it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Blaine's physical condition is not conclusive. He's not half as sick as the party was last November and they pretend to have no end of hope and vitality yet.—Phil. Times, Ind.

Copying the attitude of Mr. Cullom's shoulder respecting the possibility of a Presidential nomination being hurled in its vicinity as a missile, Mr. Foraker gives out the news that he would not run away from the Ohio Senatorship if he should find it coming his way. Foraker's way is well known. Any ask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP"

or to the toga of high civic station is Foraker's way.—Phil. Record, Dem.

Dictator Quay evidently sees the necessity for getting out of the Republican National Executive Committee, but feels very loth to let go his grip upon the helm of power. Just where he would get the "great honor" that he ascribes to himself in case he can suddenly dodge out before any one can make any unpleasant remarks upon his personal character is not clear to the distant observer.—Savannah News, Dem.

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

A Delightful Place to Rusticate and Rejuvenate.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, July 20, 1891.

Editor Star.—A greeting from the border of the "Land of the Sky."

The coast with its many attractions, old ocean in its various moods—now flinging a salt kiss to every newcomer, and again shaking the white foam from its crested waves as if in its restless energy it would bid defiance to everything—the green carpet of Camp Fowle dotted with tents, and uniformed pickets pacing to and fro—soldiers passing in stately review, presumably for inspection of the Chief Executive of the State, but in reality that the thousands of bright eyed fair ones may see and admire—the sailing, dancing, and fishing—the inspiring martial music—all these would seem to be of such attractive power as to hold fast a Wilmingtonian, but when one has spent several consecutive summers amid these scenes, and especially if one has not health necessary to the enjoyment of this varied activity, there comes a longing for a change and rest—not that kind, however, that the fellow found who after a summer's outing, said "the waters got all his change and the hotel man the rest!"

So it came to pass that your correspondent went out in search of a resting place and folding her tent not so gently like the Arabs, but with usual bustle and stir incident to the packing of a woman's trunk, proceeded to Charlotte to reconnoitre and investigate the relative merits of the various resorts in the hill country. Sparkling Catawba was highly recommended and a sojourn here has proven it justly so. Here one can restore the roses to faded cheeks by drinking of its invigorating health-giving waters and breathing the pure bracing mountain air as, it comes wafted from the peaks of the Blue Ridge, only twenty miles distant.

This is an old and well known resort for both health and pleasure seekers, and thousands can bear testimony to the curative effects of the water and the pleasure afforded by a stay at this charming place. Situated seven miles from Hickory, at an elevation of one thousand feet above the sea-level, the surrounding scenery is beautiful. Rolling hills beautifully shaded, and carpeted with green, form the grounds whereon stand many cottages peeping out invitingly among the foliage of the hickory trees while the commodious hotel occupies a commanding position on one of the hill-tops, from which extends a broad walk to the Springs nestled in a basin where several hills converge. The waters are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and an analysis has shown also arsenic, magnesia, bromide and phosphorus.

The curative properties of the water were well known to the Indians, and an old iron dipper used at the Spring is said to have been left there by them.

The proprietors, Dr. E. O. Elliott and son, together with Dr. Elliott's accomplished wife and daughter, make every effort to insure the comfort and happiness of their guests. The cuisine is excellent in variety and preparation, and the service courteous and attentive.

Georgia, North and South Carolina are represented in the guests now assembled, and the days are whirled away with music, ten-pins, horseback riding, bathing—for there is an excellent swimming pool—and last, but not least—eating, drinking (Spring water) and sleeping.

It is a resort where there is quite variety enough to prevent monotony, and a pleasing absence of that effort at fashionable display which characterizes and renders irksome to many a stay at many other watering places.

For a nice, quiet, refined resting place, where healthy exercise, pleasant companionship, good food, and comfortable quarters are required, the Sparkling Catawba Springs exactly fills the bill. Come up, Wilmingtonians, and try it.

Advice to Mothers.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP"

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PERSONAL.

Senator Barbour, of Virginia, is trying to retire from active politics. Now that his ancient foe, Mahone, is out of the way the game has lost its interest for him.

M. Cabanel, the French portrait painter, says that Miss Maggie Mitchell, the daughter of the Oregon Senator, is the most beautiful woman ever seen in Paris.

Supt. Murray, of the New York police force, is very badly broken physically. He is suffering from shaking palsy, and has become a shadow of his former robust physique.

Whittier is quoted as saying the other day that there were times when it seemed to him that he must take up his pen and write, but that he felt that he had done enough and that his work was really complete.

The only man in the Muscovite Empire whose influence on the Czar counterbalances and sometimes over-rides that of the stern Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedoutsoff, is a Roman Catholic abbe, a mere village priest, named Zudmowski.

Col. John Hay, one of the joint authors of the famous Lincoln biography, has a trim figure, closely cropped gray whiskers and a mustache and elegant way of handling his glasses, which bespeaks the man of leisure. Col. Hay married a large fortune.

The King of Belgium has not succeeded in making his Congo investments pay very well, so badly indeed, that they have well nigh swallowed up his own fortune, if not also the vast property that he holds in trust for his sister, the ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico.

Mr. Stanley's contract with the American publishers of his book called for \$50,000 in royalty. It is now authoritatively stated that he has received from them the additional sum of \$44,000 and that Maj. Pond paid to him about \$90,000 as his portion of the proceeds of the lecture tour.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion, try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Wholesale and Retail Drug Store.

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Cedar Grove Restaurant.

THE ABOVE RESORT, LOCATED ON Greenville Sound.

is now open for the accommodation of the public.

Pigfish, Clams, Oysters, Crabs, &c., always on hand, and prepared in any style.

ICE COLD BEER.

NO LODGING ROOMS.

By 16 ft. A. V. HORRELL, Proprietor.

THE NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture

AND

Mechanic Arts

will begin its third session on September 3rd, 1891, with increased facilities and equipments in every department.

The past successful year has given further evidence of its practical value, and its young men are already in demand for responsible positions. Total cost \$100.00 per year. Each County Superintendent of Education will examine applicants for admission. For catalogue, address

ALEX. C. HOLLADAY, President, Raleigh, N. C.

NEW MATTRESSES

Manufactured to Order.

OLD MATTRESSES

Renovated and Re-made

W. M. Cumming.

N. B.—MOSQUITO NETS FOR SALE.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as slugging diarrhoea, weak kidneys and black and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural diarrhoea without straining or griping, and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DRUNKENNESS

LIQUOR HABIT IS NOT ONE OF THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE

OF BAINES GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in coffee, tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of patient if necessary. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its use is guaranteed. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its use is guaranteed. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and its use is guaranteed.

FOR BARGAINS

IN TOBACCO, SNUFF, FLOUR, SOAP, CHEESE and many other articles, call on or order from

WOODY & CURRIE,

Fruit Jars.

THE OLD RELIABLE MASON'S FRUIT Jars, with porcelain lined Top.

For sale low at

GEO. A. PECK'S,

30 South Front St.

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, 16 MOUNT VERNON PLACE, EAST.

Mount Vernon Institute.

Mrs. J. L. B. FORTWELL and Mrs. ANNE CARROLL, Principals, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Boarding Pupils from ten to twenty. Students prepared for college.

July 8 & 9 D&W 3m

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 82 1/2 cents per gallon, with sales at quotations.

ROSIN—Market firm at \$1 90 per bbl for Strained and \$1 25 for Good Strained.

TAR—Firm at \$1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—Dull:

Ordinary 4 1/2 cts #10  
Good Ordinary 6 3-16 " "  
Low Middling 6 15-16 " "  
Middling 7 1/2 " "  
Good Middling 8 1/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton 31 bales  
Spirits Turpentine 244 cts  
Rosin 1,269 bbls  
Tar 213 bbls  
Crude Turpentine 21 bbls

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

For week ended July 24, 1891.

Cotton 31  
Spirits Turpentine 244  
Rosin 1,269  
Tar 213  
Crude Turpentine 21

EXPORTS.

For week ended July 24, 1891.

Cotton 31  
Spirits Turpentine 244  
Rosin 1,269  
Tar 213  
Crude Turpentine 21

STOCKS.

July 24, 1891.

Cotton 31  
Spirits Turpentine 244  
Rosin 1,269  
Tar 213  
Crude Turpentine 21

QUOTATIONS.

July 25, 1890.

Cotton 31  
Spirits Turpentine 244  
Rosin 1,269  
Tar 213  
Crude Turpentine 21

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Evening—Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Commercial bills 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Money easy at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 per cent. Government securities dull but firm; four per cent 117 1/2; four and a half per cent 100 1/2. State securities entirely neglected; North Carolina bonds, 124; four 99; Richmond and West Point Terminal 12 1/2; Western Union 7 1/2.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Evening—Cotton steady; middling 8c; low middling 7 1/2-16c; good ordinary 6 11-16c; net receipts at this port to-day—bales; gross receipts 1,195 bales; exports to Great Britain—bales; to France—bales; to the Continent—bales; forwarded 275 bales; sales 870 bales, all to spinners; stock 143,370 bales.

Weekly net receipts here 389 bales; gross 6,758 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,717 bales; to France 150 bales; to the Continent 1,725 bales; forwarded 1,949 bales; sales 1,193 bales, all to spinners.

Total to-day—net receipts at all ports 1,844 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,776 bales; to France—bales; to the Continent—bales; stock 245,430 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts 9,264 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,244 bales; to France 2,022 bales; to the Continent 2,497 bales.

Total since September 1st—net receipts 6,881,350 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,269,546 bales; to France 57,288 bales; to the Continent 1,843,925 bales; to the channel 15,856 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts—bales; gross receipts 1,195 bales. Futures closed firm; sales to-day of 98,100 bales at quotations: July 7.59 @ 7.61; August 7.60 @ 7.61; September 7.77 @ 7.78; October 7.90 @ 7.91; November 8.00 @ 8.01; December 8.10 @ 8.11; January 8.19 @ 8.20; February 8.29; March 8.38 @ 8.39; April 8.47 @ 8.48; May 8.57 @ 8.58; June 8.66 @ 8.67.

Southern flour dull. Wheat higher and fairly active, chiefly for export; No. 2 red 98 1/2 @ 99 1/2 in store and at elevator; ungraded red 97 1/2 @ 98 1/2; options closed unchanged to 1/2c up except July,