

(Continued from the First Page.)

AUSTRIAN ARMY OF THE NORTH.

Its Organization, Strength, and Present Position. The following was the composition of the Austrian Army of the North previous to the battle of Sudowa, July 3:—

- Commander-in-Chief—Field-Marshal Louis von Benedek.
Adjutant-General—Major-General von Kriza.
Chief of Staff—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Mikulicz.
Chief of Field Operations—Major-General Krizanetz.
Intendant-General—Field-Marshal Lieutenant von Pokorny.
Civil Commissary—Chevalier von Kriessau.
First Corps—General of Cavalry, Count Clam-Gallas.
Second Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Tass.
Third Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Archduke Ernest.
Fourth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Fettes.
Fifth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant von Hammerling.
Sixth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Archduke Leopold.
Seventh Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Gabel.
Eighth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron Leopold.
Ninth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Tenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Eleventh Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Twelfth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Thirteenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Fourteenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Fifteenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Sixteenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Seventeenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Eighteenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Nineteenth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.
Twentieth Corps—Field-Marshal Lieutenant Baron von Edelsheim.

Attached to the northern army were two corps of the Federal contingent, commanded by Prince Charles of Bavaria, subject to the orders of Marshal Benedek.
Seventh Corps (Bavarians)—Prince Charles of Bavaria.
Eighth Corps (Composite)—Prince Alexander, of Wurttemberg.

Immediately after the battle of Sudowa, in consequence of a visit of Count Mendorf to the headquarters of the northern army, the following changes were made:—
Commander-in-Chief—Archduke Albert, vice Benedek, relieved.
Chief of Staff—Baron John, vice Baron Henikne, relieved.
The corps commanders, Count Clam-Gallas has been relieved, and is also to be tried by court martial.

The strength of the army since the battle is officially stated to be two hundred thousand men; its headquarters at Bruun, on the railroad between Prague and Vienna, ninety-four English miles from the latter city.
A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—
It seems that the Austrians are not so morally prostrate after the battle of Sudowa as was expected. We hear from Vienna that they still hope to conquer the Prussians if the negotiations for an armistice should fail, and that the Government is quite determined not to make any humiliating concessions. The Emperor has declared that he must be driven back as far as Belgrade before he will consent to make peace with the Prussians so long as they are on Austrian soil; and this feeling is shared by a very large and influential section of the population in the provinces of Austria and Bohemia. Nor is the confidence of the Austrians quite ungrounded, for they have still a very formidable force at their disposal. The Army of the North, diminished as it is, still consists of one hundred and thirty thousand men, including some splendid cavalry regiments which have not suffered at all. Then there are the troops now employed on garrison duty, which number 60,000 men, and the reserves, constituting 100,000 more. From Italy the following force will become available, now that Venice has been given up:—40,000 men and 300 guns from Verona, 25,000 men and 150 guns from Mantua, 20,000 men and 50 guns from Legnano, 10,000 men and 50 guns from Peschiera, 12,000 men and 100 guns from Venice, and 60,000 men and some hundreds of guns from the various small fortresses and entrenched camps in different parts of the country. Thus Austria has still at least 400,000 troops, well equipped, provided with strong reserves, and with an artillery twice as strong as is necessary for an army of that size."

Complete List of the New British Ministry. The following complete list of the new Ministry is given by the London Times:—

- CABINET.
First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.
Secretary of State for the Colonies—Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Lord Stanley.
Secretary for War—General Peel.
Secretary for India—Lord Cranborne.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir J. Pakington.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council—Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Malmesbury.
Chancellor of the Duchy—Earl of Devon.
Chief Commissioner of Works—Lord J. Mansfield.
President of Poor Law Board—Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
President of Board of Trade—Sir S. Northcote.
Postmaster-General—Duke of Devonport.
Junior Lord of the Treasury—Hon. G. Noel.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—Colonel Taylor, Mr. G. W. Hunt.
Under Secretaries—Home Department, Lord Belmore; Foreign Affairs, Mr. E. Ferguson; Colonies, Mr. Adair; War, Lord Longford; India, Sir J. Forsgoun.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty—Mr. Du Cane, Sir J. Hay, Admiral Dacres, Admiral G. H. Sey, Rear Admiral Milne.
Secretary to the Admiralty—Vacant.
Attorney-General—Sir H. Cairns.
Solicitor-General—Mr. Bovill.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Mr. S. Cave.
Judge Advocate-General—Mr. Mowbray.
Secretary of the Poor Law Board—Mr. E. Earle.
Vice-President of the Council—Mr. Coity.
IRELAND.
Lord Lieutenant—Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary—Lord Nass.
Lord Chancellor—Mr. Brewster.
Attorney-General—Mr. George.
Solicitor-General—Vacant.
SCOTLAND.
Lord Advocate—Mr. S. Gordon.
Solicitor-General—Mr. S. Gordon.
THE HOUSEHOLD.
Lord Chamberlain—Earl of Bradford.
Lord High Steward—Duke of Marlborough.
Vice-Chamberlain—Lord Claud Hamilton.
Comptroller—Lord Rosslyn.
Treasurer—Lord Broughley.
Master of the Horse—Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds—Lord Colville.

\* This office was offered to Lord Dalkeith, but not accepted.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. From the London Times (City Article), July 14. There has been a general absence of foreign news to-day, and in the stock markets the attention of the dealers has been almost exclusively occupied by the arrangements in connection with the half-monthly foreign and share settlements, which has been of unusual importance, owing to the extraordinary fluctuations in Italian securities during the fortnight. The English funds have been steady, with an occasional tendency to weakness on flat quotations from Paris.

The first transactions in consols for delivery were at yesterday's price, 87 1/2, and they returned to that point after having touched 87 1/2. For the 9th of August the final barains were at 87 1/2. The favorable prospects of the harvest, owing to the prevailing dryness, have had an influence on the price of wheat, which has advanced to 4s 6d. The price of Indian stock, 207 1/2; India five per cent, 103 1/2; exchequer bills, March, 88, discount at par; June, par to 6s premium.

THE DISCOUNT MARKET continues to be an abatement of the late severe pressure. Foreign stocks have been steady. Spanish Papers at 10; Mexican at 15 1/2, each showing a recovery of 1/2; Italian has been heavy, closing at 61 1/2, a fall of 2 per cent.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates upon Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Paris have shade lower, on other places the quotations were about the same as by last post. There were again no gold operations at the bank to-day.

Large arrivals of gold are expected in the course of the next fortnight from India and Australia. According to some anticipations the amount may be nearly a million sterling. The bulk of the Mexican dollars brought by the French mail from Mexico has been disposed of at 60 1/2 per cent, but the rate of exchange upon the price realized for the last arrival. There is still no demand for China, and the dollars are therefore sold to the refiners to be converted into bars and sent to the Continent. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 4 and 8 1/2 per cent, for advances and bills respectively.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND RAILWAYS.

Table with columns for security type and price. Includes entries for United States 5-20s, 1882, 6 per cent, and Erie Railroad, 6 1/2 per cent.

United States 5-20s, 1882, 6 per cent, 67 1/2 @ 68 1/2. Erie Railroad, 6 1/2 per cent, 71 @ 72.

THE MARKET YESTERDAY was quiet, and the tendency of prices was rather downward, especially for shirtings.

LIVERPOOL, July 14, Evening.—Cotton.—Sales to-day only 7000 bales, including 1000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with but little inquiry, and prices weak, and a decline of 1/2 per cent. Middling uplands are quoted about 13 1/2.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is steady. Corn is easier. THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE opened last evening, for a brief summer season, to a large audience. Mr. James Bruce Booth, the image of his father, was the "star" of the evening, and his reception was quite flattering. The play of The Three Guardsmen was splendidly placed upon the stage, and several of the scenes received the plaudits of the people as they were gracefully acted. Mr. Leonard R. Shewell received a perfect ovation from the audience, who recognized in him an old favorite; Mr. M. Methina-Scheller, Miss Gernon, and Mr. Tilton also shared in the general applause. The Three Guardsmen, which is the finest cast, will be continued during the week.

THE NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE will open on next Monday evening, with a fine stock company, for a short summer season. The spectacular extravaganza of the Sleeping Beauty, with some new local points, will be given. Miss Josie Orton, first soprano, and Mrs. C. M. Shewell, will be the heroine, assisted by Mr. Lennox and other old favorites. The Sleeping Beauty is to be followed by Aida, with Miss Orton as the lucky little Chinese girl.

FOURTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) WASHINGTON, July 24. Confirmation of Generals. The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed 67 brevet nominations for major-generals, 75 brevet brigadier-generals, and 200 brevet colonels for distinguished or meritorious military services.

Distribution of Seeds. Congress by a recently enacted law appropriated \$60,000 for the purchase of cereal, vegetable, and flower seeds. The purchase and distribution is confined to such seeds as are rare and uncommon, or such as can be made more profitable by frequent changes from one part of our own country to another. Also \$14,000 for the propagation and distribution of plants, cuttings, and shrubs, which are to be restricted to such as are adapted to general cultivation, and to promote the general interests of horticulture and agriculture throughout the United States.

Freemen in the Southwest. Gen. Sprague, commanding the Department of Mississippi and Arkansas, and Indian Territory, reports the issue of rations for the past three months to refugees as:—Number of refugees, 11,287; number of rations, 116,200; value, \$20,379.39.

For corresponding months in 1865: Number of refugees, 1490; number of rations, 25,041; value, \$3307.09.

Great distress and suffering still continue among the refugees. Most are widows and orphans, and are helpless, and Government rations must be issued to them, or they will perish. It was expected that when the wheat crop was harvested there would be enough to furnish bread for the people in the interior of the State, but most of the crop has been destroyed by rust, and probably not a third of a crop will be realized. The failure of the wheat crop is insignificant commercially, but these small patches of an acre or two are important to the poor. In many parts of the State of Arkansas, the testimony of blacks is excluded from the Courts, and County Clerks and Recorders refuse to receive and record marriage-certificates of colored people. Owing to frequent rains and overflows, plantation laborers were often required to work for days in mud and water, but free labor has stood the test, and there are bountiful crops of cotton and corn. There are 30 schools in the State, with an average attendance of 1584; but the indifference and prejudice of the white people hinder this work. An instance is cited of a colored soldier who did not know his letters when he enlisted one year ago, and knew nothing of printing, who set up and worked off a long order covering four pages in small type. The freedmen of Indian Territory are manifesting great anxiety for schools. In that part of Texas, near the Arkansas border, crime and lawlessness are almost unchecked. Freedmen are still held as slaves, and if they attempt to leave are shot down. Wante persons dare not go there to employ them. It produces an injurious effect on this State.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 24. Senate. The bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, recently recommended to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, was reported by Mr. Howard (Mich.), and on his motion its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the Army bill, recently passed by the House, and moved to amend by substituting for it, the bill lately passed by the Senate. He did this, he said, to get the subject before a committee of conference. As amended, the bill was passed and goes to the House.

The joint resolution in relation to bounties to colored soldiers was taken up and amended, and finally passed.

A bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Stockton and Copopolis Railroad in California was passed.

House of Representatives.

(Continued from Third Edition.) The vote was reconsidered, the committee discharged, and the joint resolution passed with amendments.

The act to authorize the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River Tidewater Canal Company to enter the District of Columbia, and extend its canal to the Anacostia river at any point above Jennings's bridge, came up regularly in order, and was passed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports, which were disposed of as follows:—

The Senate bill, to release Daniel Winslow and his representatives from all judgments on a contract entered into by him with the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for delivery at the Navy Yard at Charleston, passed.

The Senate bill in relation to the District Court of the United States of Louisiana and the Rhode Island District, requiring the courts to be held at Providence, commencing 15th of November, and 15th of May, annually, passed.

The House bill to alter the places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the Rhode Island District, requiring the courts to be held at Providence, commencing 15th of November, and 15th of May, annually, passed.

The House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, making the counterfeiting of securities, stamps, &c., a felony, passed.

Missouri Politics.

SEDALIA (Mo.), July 23.—The Radical Convention which met here to-day for the nomination of a candidate for Congress was very enthusiastic. It is estimated that ten thousand people were present. Honorable Joseph W. McClurg was nominated for re-election by acclamation.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 90; Illinois Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 81; New York Central, 104; Reading, 109; Erie, 63; Western Union Telegraph, 65; United States Consols of 1881, 105; Company 5s, 112; 1862, 104; U. S. Treasury 7 1/2, 108 1/2; 6s, 100; Sterling Exchange quiet; Eight Bills 10 1/2, 97, 98, premium.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Flour quiet; new Southern Red, 10 1/2; old, 10 1/2; new, 10 1/2; old, 10 1/2; yellow quill, Provisions dull and heavy. Coffee firm; Rio, 16 1/2; gold, Sugar firm. Whisky dull; Penns, ivanis advanced to 82 1/2.

Phila. Stock Exchange Sales, July 24.

Reported by De Haven & Co., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS. \$250 U. S. 7 1/2 July 1881, 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2. \$250 U. S. 6 1/2 July 1881, 45 1/2 @ 45 1/2. \$250 U. S. 5 1/2 July 1881, 48 1/2 @ 48 1/2. \$250 U. S. 4 1/2 July 1881, 51 1/2 @ 51 1/2. \$250 U. S. 3 1/2 July 1881, 54 1/2 @ 54 1/2. \$250 U. S. 2 1/2 July 1881, 57 1/2 @ 57 1/2. \$250 U. S. 1 1/2 July 1881, 60 1/2 @ 60 1/2. \$250 U. S. 1/2 July 1881, 63 1/2 @ 63 1/2. \$250 U. S. 0 July 1881, 66 1/2 @ 66 1/2. \$250 U. S. -1/2 July 1881, 69 1/2 @ 69 1/2. \$250 U. S. -3/4 July 1881, 72 1/2 @ 72 1/2. \$250 U. S. -1 July 1881, 75 1/2 @ 75 1/2. \$250 U. S. -1 1/4 July 1881, 78 1/2 @ 78 1/2. \$250 U. S. -1 1/2 July 1881, 81 1/2 @ 81 1/2. \$250 U. S. -1 3/4 July 1881, 84 1/2 @ 84 1/2. \$250 U. S. -2 July 1881, 87 1/2 @ 87 1/2. \$250 U. S. -2 1/4 July 1881, 90 1/2 @ 90 1/2. \$250 U. S. -2 1/2 July 1881, 93 1/2 @ 93 1/2. \$250 U. S. -2 3/4 July 1881, 96 1/2 @ 96 1/2. \$250 U. S. -3 July 1881, 99 1/2 @ 99 1/2. \$250 U. S. -3 1/4 July 1881, 102 1/2 @ 102 1/2. \$250 U. S. -3 1/2 July 1881, 105 1/2 @ 105 1/2. \$250 U. S. -3 3/4 July 1881, 108 1/2 @ 108 1/2. \$250 U. S. -4 July 1881, 111 1/2 @ 111 1/2. \$250 U. S. -4 1/4 July 1881, 114 1/2 @ 114 1/2. \$250 U. S. -4 1/2 July 1881, 117 1/2 @ 117 1/2. \$250 U. S. -4 3/4 July 1881, 120 1/2 @ 120 1/2. \$250 U. S. -5 July 1881, 123 1/2 @ 123 1/2. \$250 U. S. -5 1/4 July 1881, 126 1/2 @ 126 1/2. \$250 U. S. -5 1/2 July 1881, 129 1/2 @ 129 1/2. \$250 U. S. -5 3/4 July 1881, 132 1/2 @ 132 1/2. \$250 U. S. -6 July 1881, 135 1/2 @ 135 1/2. \$250 U. S. -6 1/4 July 1881, 138 1/2 @ 138 1/2. \$250 U. S. -6 1/2 July 1881, 141 1/2 @ 141 1/2. \$250 U. S. -6 3/4 July 1881, 144 1/2 @ 144 1/2. \$250 U. S. -7 July 1881, 147 1/2 @ 147 1/2. \$250 U. S. -7 1/4 July 1881, 150 1/2 @ 150 1/2. \$250 U. S. -7 1/2 July 1881, 153 1/2 @ 153 1/2. \$250 U. S. -7 3/4 July 1881, 156 1/2 @ 156 1/2. \$250 U. S. -8 July 1881, 159 1/2 @ 159 1/2. \$250 U. S. -8 1/4 July 1881, 162 1/2 @ 162 1/2. \$250 U. S. -8 1/2 July 1881, 165 1/2 @ 165 1/2. \$250 U. S. -8 3/4 July 1881, 168 1/2 @ 168 1/2. \$250 U. S. -9 July 1881, 171 1/2 @ 171 1/2. \$250 U. S. -9 1/4 July 1881, 174 1/2 @ 174 1/2. \$250 U. S. -9 1/2 July 1881, 177 1/2 @ 177 1/2. \$250 U. S. -9 3/4 July 1881, 180 1/2 @ 180 1/2. \$250 U. S. -10 July 1881, 183 1/2 @ 183 1/2. \$250 U. S. -10 1/4 July 1881, 186 1/2 @ 186 1/2. \$250 U. S. -10 1/2 July 1881, 189 1/2 @ 189 1/2. \$250 U. S. -10 3/4 July 1881, 192 1/2 @ 192 1/2. \$250 U. S. -11 July 1881, 195 1/2 @ 195 1/2. \$250 U. S. -11 1/4 July 1881, 198 1/2 @ 198 1/2. \$250 U. S. -11 1/2 July 1881, 201 1/2 @ 201 1/2. \$250 U. S. -11 3/4 July 1881, 204 1/2 @ 204 1/2. \$250 U. S. -12 July 1881, 207 1/2 @ 207 1/2. \$250 U. S. -12 1/4 July 1881, 210 1/2 @ 210 1/2. \$250 U. S. -12 1/2 July 1881, 213 1/2 @ 213 1/2. \$250 U. S. -12 3/4 July 1881, 216 1/2 @ 216 1/2. \$250 U. S. -13 July 1881, 219 1/2 @ 219 1/2. \$250 U. S. -13 1/4 July 1881, 222 1/2 @ 222 1/2. \$250 U. S. -13 1/2 July 1881, 225 1/2 @ 225 1/2. \$250 U. S. -13 3/4 July 1881, 228 1/2 @ 228 1/2. \$250 U. S. -14 July 1881, 231 1/2 @ 231 1/2. \$250 U. S. -14 1/4 July 1881, 234 1/2 @ 234 1/2. \$250 U. S. -14 1/2 July 1881, 237 1/2 @ 237 1/2. \$250 U. S. -14 3/4 July 1881, 240 1/2 @ 240 1/2. \$250 U. S. -15 July 1881, 243 1/2 @ 243 1/2. \$250 U. S. -15 1/4 July 1881, 246 1/2 @ 246 1/2. \$250 U. S. -15 1/2 July 1881, 249 1/2 @ 249 1/2. \$250 U. S. -15 3/4 July 1881, 252 1/2 @ 252 1/2. \$250 U. S. -16 July 1881, 255 1/2 @ 255 1/2. \$250 U. S. -16 1/4 July 1881, 258 1/2 @ 258 1/2. \$250 U. S. -16 1/2 July 1881, 261 1/2 @ 261 1/2. \$250 U. S. -16 3/4 July 1881, 264 1/2 @ 264 1/2. \$250 U. S. -17 July 1881, 267 1/2 @ 267 1/2. \$250 U. S. -17 1/4 July 1881, 270 1/2 @ 270 1/2. \$250 U. S. -17 1/2 July 1881, 273 1/2 @ 273 1/2. \$250 U. S. -17 3/4 July 1881, 276 1/2 @ 276 1/2. \$250 U. S. -18 July 1881, 279 1/2 @ 279 1/2. \$250 U. S. -18 1/4 July 1881, 282 1/2 @ 282 1/2. \$250 U. S. -18 1/2 July 1881, 285 1/2 @ 285 1/2. \$250 U. S. -18 3/4 July 1881, 288 1/2 @ 288 1/2. \$250 U. S. -19 July 1881, 291 1/2 @ 291 1/2. \$250 U. S. -19 1/4 July 1881, 294 1/2 @ 294 1/2. \$250 U. S. -19 1/2 July 1881, 297 1/2 @ 297 1/2. \$250 U. S. -19 3/4 July 1881, 300 1/2 @ 300 1/2. \$250 U. S. -20 July 1881, 303 1/2 @ 303 1/2. \$250 U. S. -20 1/4 July 1881, 306 1/2 @ 306 1/2. \$250 U. S. -20 1/2 July 1881, 309 1/2 @ 309 1/2. \$250 U. S. -20 3/4 July 1881, 312 1/2 @ 312 1/2. \$250 U. S. -21 July 1881, 315 1/2 @ 315 1/2. \$250 U. S. -21 1/4 July 1881, 318 1/2 @ 318 1/2. \$250 U. S. -21 1/2 July 1881, 321 1/2 @ 321 1/2. \$250 U. S. -21 3/4 July 1881, 324 1/2 @ 324 1/2. \$250 U. S. -22 July 1881, 327 1/2 @ 327 1/2. \$250 U. S. -22 1/4 July 1881, 330 1/2 @ 330 1/2. \$250 U. S. -22 1/2 July 1881, 333 1/2 @ 333 1/2. \$250 U. S. -22 3/4 July 1881, 336 1/2 @ 336 1/2. \$250 U. S. -23 July 1881, 339 1/2 @ 339 1/2. \$250 U. S. -23 1/4 July 1881, 342 1/2 @ 342 1/2. \$250 U. S. -23 1/2 July 1881, 345 1/2 @ 345 1/2. \$250 U. S. -23 3/4 July 1881, 348 1/2 @ 348 1/2. \$250 U. S. -24 July 1881, 351 1/2 @ 351 1/2. \$250 U. S. -24 1/4 July 1881, 354 1/2 @ 354 1/2. \$250 U. S. -24 1/2 July 1881, 357 1/2 @ 357 1/2. \$250 U. S. -24 3/4 July 1881, 360 1/2 @ 360 1/2. \$250 U. S. -25 July 1881, 363 1/2 @ 363 1/2. \$250 U. S. -25 1/4 July 1881, 366 1/2 @ 366 1/2. \$250 U. S. -25 1/2 July 1881, 369 1/2 @ 369 1/2. \$250 U. S. -25 3/4 July 1881, 372 1/2 @ 372 1/2. \$250 U. S. -26 July 1881, 375 1/2 @ 375 1/2. \$250 U. S. -26 1/4 July 1881, 378 1/2 @ 378 1/2. \$250 U. S. -26 1/2 July 1881, 381 1/2 @ 381 1/2. \$250 U. S. -26 3/4 July 1881, 384 1/2 @ 384 1/2. \$250 U. S. -27 July 1881, 387 1/2 @ 387 1/2. \$250 U. S. -27 1/4 July 1881, 390 1/2 @ 390 1/2. \$250 U. S. -27 1/2 July 1881, 393 1/2 @ 393 1/2. \$250 U. S. -27 3/4 July 1881, 396 1/2 @ 396 1/2. \$250 U. S. -28 July 1881, 399 1/2 @ 399 1/2. \$250 U. S. -28 1/4 July 1881, 402 1/2 @ 402 1/2. \$250 U. S. -28 1/2 July 1881, 405 1/2 @ 405 1/2. \$250 U. S. -28 3/4 July 1881, 408 1/2 @ 408 1/2. \$250 U. S. -29 July 1881, 411 1/2 @ 411 1/2. \$250 U. S. -29 1/4 July 1881, 414 1/2 @ 414 1/2. \$250 U. S. -29 1/2 July 1881, 417 1/2 @ 417 1/2. \$250 U. S. -29 3/4 July 1881, 420 1/2 @ 420 1/2. \$250 U. S. -30 July 1881, 423 1/2 @ 423 1/2. \$250 U. S. -30 1/4 July 1881, 426 1/2 @ 426 1/2. \$250 U. S. -30 1/2 July 1881, 429 1/2 @ 429 1/2. \$250 U. S. -30 3/4 July 1881, 432 1/2 @ 432 1/2. \$250 U. S. -31 July 1881, 435 1/2 @ 435 1/2. \$250 U. S. -31 1/4 July 1881, 438 1/2 @ 438 1/2. \$250 U. S. -31 1/2 July 1881, 441 1/2 @ 441 1/2. \$250 U. S. -31 3/4 July 1881, 444 1/2 @ 444 1/2. \$250 U. S. -32 July 1881, 447 1/2 @ 447 1/2. \$250 U. S. -32 1/4 July 1881, 450 1/2 @ 450 1/2. \$250 U. S. -32 1/2 July 1881, 453 1/2 @ 453 1/2. \$250 U. S. -32 3/4 July 1881, 456 1/2 @ 456 1/2. \$250 U. S. -33 July 1881, 459 1/2 @ 459 1/2. \$250 U. S. -33 1/4 July 1881, 462 1/2 @ 462 1/2. \$250 U. S. -33 1/2 July 1881, 465 1/2 @ 465 1/2. \$250 U. S. -33 3/4 July 1881, 468 1/2 @ 468 1/2. \$250 U. S. -34 July 1881, 471 1/2 @ 471 1/2. \$250 U. S. -34 1/4 July 1881, 474 1/2 @ 474 1/2. \$250 U. S. -34 1/2 July 1881, 477 1/2 @ 477 1/2. \$250 U. S. -34 3/4 July 1881, 480 1/2 @ 480 1/2. \$250 U. S. -35 July 1881, 483 1/2 @ 483 1/2. \$250 U. S. -35 1/4 July 1881, 486 1/2 @ 486 1/2. \$250 U. S. -35 1/2 July 1881, 489 1/2 @ 489 1/2. \$250 U. S. -35 3/4 July 1881, 492 1/2 @ 492 1/2. \$250 U. S. -36 July 1881, 495 1/2 @ 495 1/2. \$250 U. S. -36 1/4 July 1881, 498 1/2 @ 498 1/2. \$250 U. S. -36 1/2 July 1881, 501 1/2 @ 501 1/2. \$250 U. S. -36 3/4 July 1881, 504 1/2 @ 504 1/2. \$250 U. S. -37 July 1881, 507 1/2 @ 507 1/2. \$250 U. S. -37 1/4 July 1881, 510 1/2 @ 510 1/2. \$250 U. S. -37 1/2 July 1881, 513 1/2 @ 513 1/2. \$250 U. S. -37 3/4 July 1881, 516 1/2 @ 516 1/2. \$250 U. S. -38 July 1881, 519 1/2 @ 519 1/2. \$250 U. S. -38 1/4 July 1881, 522 1/2 @ 522 1/2. \$250 U. S. -38 1/2 July 1881, 525 1/2 @ 525 1/2. \$250 U. S. -38 3/4 July 1881, 528 1/2 @ 528 1/2. \$250 U. S. -39 July 1881, 531 1/2 @ 531 1/2. \$250 U. S. -39 1/4 July 1881, 534 1/2 @ 534 1/2. \$250 U. S. -39 1/2 July 1881, 537 1/2 @ 537 1/2. \$250 U. S. -39 3/4 July 1881, 540 1/2 @ 540 1/2. \$250 U. S. -40 July 1881, 543 1/2 @ 543 1/2. \$250 U. S. -40 1/4 July 1881, 546 1/2 @ 546 1/2. \$250 U. S. -40 1/2 July 1881, 549 1/2 @ 549 1/2. \$250 U. S. -40 3/4 July 1881, 552 1/2 @ 552 1/2. \$250 U. S. -41 July 1881, 555 1/2 @ 5