THE FOREIGN MAIL.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

From the London Echo.

It is not easy to account for the indifference with which Englishmen in general, and the commercial world of England in particular, regard the construction of the Panama Canal. Fifteen hundred men are hard at work with spade and shovel, laboring to join the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific, but all the English public know about it is gleaned from meagre paragraphs about once a month. As a matter of fact, the Canal will effect a revolution in the trade of the Pacific Ocean and of Queensland. The vessel taking cargo at ports and of Queensland. The vessel taking cargo at San Francisco for Liverpool has to steam round Cape Horn, a distance of 13,710 miles; but when the Isthmus is cut the distance will be 7,769 miles, a clear saving of 6,000 miles in distance and many weeks in time. From Valparaiso to Liverpool round Cape Horn is 10,167 miles. By the Panama Canal it will be 7,349; and the saving of distance from other Chilian and Peruvian ports to the Northward would, of course, be proportionately greater. The importance of these figures will be understood when it is remembered that more than half the shipments from Pacific ports go to British ports. The effect on trade with New-Zealand will also be considerable. From Auckland to Liverpool by Suez is 12,706 miles, and round Cape Horn 12,057 miles. By Panama it will be 11,549 miles.

Shortly stated, the Panama Canal will be the high road for British commerce with our Northwest American dependencies; with the Pacific ports of the States, through which we draw so largely on their agricultural produce; with Central America, whose rapidly-developing production of coffee, sugar and indigo is largely controlled by England; with Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili—countries that are waiting to pour their mineral richness into Europe; and with New-Zealand and other of our Australian colonies. These facts should help our readers to a more accurate idea of the commercial importance of this great engineering work.

NAMES AND TITLES RATHER MIXED.

From The Whitehall Review.

The "Lord Cobden" of the Paris "Temps" has been outdone by the "Lord Gladstone" of M. Barodet, a Radical Deputy from Lyons. But neither the "Temps" nor M. Barodet is half so funny as the "Rappel," which rebukes M. Paul de Cassagnac and the Count de Mun for having laughed at the Deputy's mistake. "Do these aristocrats suppose," asks the indignant "Rappel," "that Mr. Gladstone is a simple bourgeois, like M. Thiers or M. Guizot? Ought they not to know that he is a squire, and therefore a better gentleman than any newly created temporal peer? Moreover, by virtue of having been several times Premier, he bears the title of right honorable, and as such is on a par with marquesses, earls and barons."

"The Daily News," whose own spelling of foreign names is sometimes extremely comic, makes fun of M. Barodet, and of Frenchmen in general, with regard to their perfectly original conceptions of English titles. Among the illustrations it gives there are two that are worth reproducing. One is that of a character in a novel by Gaboriau, variously styled "Mr. Thomas Elgin," "the Honorable Elgin," "Sir Elgin," "Honorable Sir," and "Sir Tom." The other is a detective named Piedouche, who passes himself off as an American named "Sir Francis Disney, of Baltimore." The "Honorable Elgin" strikes us as being in no way inferior to the "Honorable Derby," to which we have already given our tribute of admiration.

SHE WOULD NOT, AND SHE DID NOT.

From The Whitehall Review.

"The Law and the Lady" had a set-to the other day at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. The lady brought an action against her landlord at the assizes, lost it, and was adjudged to pay the defendant's costs, which came to one hundred and sixty-four pounds. This she was either unable or unwilling to do, and when the hard-hearted myrmidons of the law came to distrain upon her furniture, she simply locked them out. They set a watch outside, and resolved to starve the inmates of the house into surrender. By day they watched, in company with crowds of sight-seers; by night they bivouacked by fires which they lit for the purpose. An attempt to gain an entrance by stratagem failed; and a gallant effort made by a friend to relieve the garrison by pitching loaves in at a back window failed also.

Meanwhile we are told that the lady and her friends sat at the window and amused themselves by watching the crowd, and by heaping coals of fire on the heads of their persecutors in the shape of rugs to sleep on and cans of hot tea for their refreshment. At last the garrison was starved out, and surrendered at discretion. The triumph of the law seemed complete. But when the besiegers entered and took possession, they found that all the furniture then in the house was not worth more than forty shillings!

ENGLISH OPINION OF THE TRAVELLED AMERICAN.

From The London World.

What would Washington have said to the rapid, restless, peregrinating Americans of both sexes who rush, like the perturbed spirits they are, from one end of Europe to the other, who pray that they may go to Paris when they die, who see as little of their own country as possible, and who, wherever one may meet with them, are the showiest, noisiest, most feverishly locomotive of mankind or womankind? It is the literal truth that Americans have had more to do with the social progress of Continental Europe than any other foreign agency. The vast hotels with their annexes and "dependances" scattered over the face of the earth dotted between the Scheldt and the Vistula, between the Baltic Sea and the Messina Straits, have largely been called into being by America and the Americans. Americans, more than any other members of the human race, have been instrumental in raising the tariff of prices for all the articles and luxuries of life. As in Paris, so in St. Petersburg; as in Vienna, so in Rome. That the sons and daughters of this land of Democratic promise are without the pride of patriotism we one would assert. But the sentiment as it animates them to-day is altogether different from that which Washington and his contemporaries knew. There is nothing now of that quiet, resolute, self-contained exaltation of spirit which drove America into war with England, and moulded in outline the fabric of a great State. American patriotism as we know it in the present year of grace is apt to degenerate into a vaunted superiority over others—a vanity and a conceit to a large extent personal in its character.

Yankees measure themselves against their neighbors in the manner that a man who intends to succeed measures himself against the rival who stands in his way. Americans pique themselves on their wealth, their finery, their capacity of display, their literary and artistic achievements, their culture, their knowledge of the English language. The polite and travelled American, as we meet with him in the best society of London or Paris, is a simpering dandy or an effete buck. He is a collector of artistic gems, of bric-a-brac, of pictures; he affects an inordinate love of Venice; he writes the dainty English of the new aesthetic school; he finds Thackeray and Dickens too full-flavored to suit his taste; and—as the weak-headed academic exquisite, heaves a sigh of disgust at the very idea of common-room port, and can drink only the lightest of Rhenish wine, largely tempered by Apollinaris—he protests feebly that the purity of his taste is such that he can only tolerate Mr. Henry James or Mr. W. D. Howells. His mincing manner reproduces the inanities and affectations of all the countries of which he has had experience. His twang is his own; his bearing and presence are a compromise between the Paris "muscadin" and the London masher. Yet, though he may devote his existence to wandering over the European world, he is seldom able to divest himself of an innate provincialism. There is no bore like the American bore. Imagine, if it is possible, a glorified edition of the talk of a general practitioner in an English country town, and you have a fair idea of the conversation of the typical American. The spread-eagleism which Dickens caricatures still survives in the nomadic Yankees whom one meets with in the caravanserais of the Continent; but it is not the distinguishing note of the Yankee a la mode. There was much that was offensive and insolent in the American with whom Martin Chuzzlewit was brought into contact; but there are some people who may be disposed to think that the bounce and bluster of Elijah Pogram are preferable to the smug self-complacency, the electro-plate gentility, and the ubiquitous intrusiveness of the American who blends in his manner the graces of the city exquisite with the affectations of the invertebrate aesthete who happily now survives only in the drawings of Du Maurier.

INEQUALITIES OF JUSTICE.

From Truth (London).

Mr. George Hall must be somewhat surprised to find himself a hero and a martyr. Twenty years ago, under circumstances of great provocation, he murdered his wife, and narrowly escaped hanging. He has just been liberated from Pentonville Prison, and was received last week at Birmingham by thousands of people, who welcomed him with every demonstration of delight. It would almost seem as if we were becoming infected with French views as to the punishment of unfaithful spouses.

Not long ago Mr. Justice Manisty, whose name I mention with awe, in dread of being branded as a "wretched scribbler," sentenced a man to three days' imprisonment for a precisely similar murder. Mr. Justice Manisty cannot possibly have been wrong, so, perhaps, after all, Mr. Hall is an ill-used man. Nevertheless, I cannot quite look upon a wife-murderer as a public benefactor, nor do I think it altogether prudent to welcome him as a hero, for laudable as it may be in a man to defend the honor of his home and hearth, mistakes may occasionally happen which cannot subsequently be remedied.

M. DE LESSEPS'S NEGLECTED EDUCATION.

From Truth's (London) Paris Letter.

His mother, a Spaniard, did not attach much importance to what is studied under compulsion, and his father, who was in the Consular service, was too much away from home to look after his sons. M. de Lesseps told me that when it was found by his mother that to enter the Foreign Office as an "eleve-consul" he should first have a Bachelor's degree, she was thrown into a state of consternation. She knew that he would not pass in Paris. But, remembering she had a friend in the Bishop of Arras, she applied to him to help to pull Ferdinand through. Monseigneur exerted his influence with University examiners there, and young Lesseps travelled to Arras in a diligence to be examined by them.

He would have obtained, he says, excellent results if examined in the topography of the Seine-et-Oise, which, in the holidays, he and his brother were in the habit of exploring, swimming all the rivers and wading through all the brooks that came in their way. But he did not know the four points of the compass, or many other things in which he was tested by an examiner who did not want to treat him severely. However, the Bishop's favor brought him through, and he is now President of the Geographical Society and a member of the Academy.

A SLAP FOR A SLAP—TO A PEERESS.

From Truth (London).

"Ladies'-maids has their feelings like other folk." A week or two ago one of our best-known Peeresses gave her maid a month's notice, accompanying the warning by a smack on the face. The maid said nothing at the time, but brooded over her wrongs. On the day that her month was up, after she had received her wages, and her boxes had been placed upon a cab, she went up-stairs, and began to "do" her mistress's hair. Having deftly fastened it to the back of the chair, she calmly proceeded to administer a series of slaps to the somewhat highly-colored cheeks which were ready to her hands. Then, with a low curtsey, she took herself off.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARCH 28, 1884.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	H'g'st.	Low'st	Final	Closing prices. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
Can Pacific	54	54	53¾	53¾	53¾	54¼	300
Can Southern	53	53¼	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	625
Central N J	87¼	87½	87	87	87	87¼	1,000
Cen Pacific	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	58⅜	58½	810
C & O 1st pref	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26	26⅞	100
C & O 2d pref	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼	16¾	100
Chi & Alton	137	137	137	137	135½	136½	5
Chic & N W	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117	117¾	1,100
do pref	141	141	141	141	141	141¼	100
C M & St P	87½	87⅝	87¼	87¼	87½	87¾	10,610
C St P M & O	31	31	31	31	30¾	31¼	100
do pref	93½	93½	93½	93½	93¼	93½	105
C Rur & Q	125	125	124¾	125	124⅞	125	300
C R I & Pac	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	122¼	100
Cleve & Pitts	140	140	140	140			200
Del L & W	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½	55,500
D & H Canal	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	535
D & Rio G	19	19	19	19	18⅝	19	300
Dub & S C	80	80	80	80	78	81	70
E R & W	17	17	17	17	16½	17½	100
Lake Shore	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾	3,210
Lous & Nash	48¾	48⅝	48	48	47¾	48	1,700
Manhattan	48	48	47	47	46½	47	300
Man Com	54	54	54	54	53½	54	200
Metropolitan	102	102	102	102	100½	102	200
Mich Cen	91	91	91	91	90½		218
M & St L	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	16	100
M K & T	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	4,525
Mo. Pacific	87¾	88	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	1,610
N Y Central	114⅞	114⅞	114¼	114¼	114¼	114⅝	16,500
N Y L E & W	21	21½	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	900
Do pref	58½	59	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	600
Northern Pac	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	1,320
North Pac pfd	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅝	48	48½	10
N Y L & W	91½	91½	91½	91½	90⅝	91	70
Oregon Trans	41	41	40⅞	40⅞	40	43	200
Ohio Central	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2¾	270
Ohio & Miss	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞	22⅞	200
O R & N	87	87	87	87	85½	87½	200
Oregon Trans	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21,000
P D & E	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	140
Phil & Read	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞	38,100
P Ft W & Chic	129	129	129	129			100
P Peor Co	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	285
Rens & Sar	144	144	144	144	143	147	20
Rich & Dan	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	125
St L & S F 1st pref	94	94	94	94	92½		5
St P & Duluth	30½	30½	30½	30½			15
Texas & Pac	20	20¼	20	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	2,500
Union Pac	75¾	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75¾	11,200
Wabash pref	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	300
United N J	193	193	193	193		97	100
Am T & Cable	60	60	60	60	57	60	100
Bank of Mont	126½	126½	126½	126½	126½	126⅝	745
W U Telegraph	72⅞	72⅞	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	13,975
U S Express	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	61	100
Pacific Mail	52	52⅝	51½	51½	51½	52	6,800
Spr Mt Coal	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	41	100
Col Coal	16	16	16	16	16	17	100
Sales for the day							269,173

* 52½ seller 15 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s Coupon 1907	124¾	U S 4½s Coupon 1891	113¾
20,000		10,000	

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America	170	3,000	106
		1,000	107½
Atch J Co & W 1st	90	Mich Cent 7s	
5,000		5,000	128½
Cen Pac Gold Buds	114½	Mil L S & W 1st	
3,000	114	17,000	105¼
7,000	113½	10,000	105½
10,000	113½	Mexican Central 1st	
Ch St L & N O 7s	168	5,000	63¼
4,000	168	Miphis & Char 1st	
Ch St L & N O 1st	102	2,000	63¼
10,000	102	Tenn Lien	
Ches & Ohio Curcy	56	5,000	111½
3,000	56	Met Elevated 1st	
1,000	56	1,000	107½
10,000	55½	N Y W S & Bud 1st	
1,000	55⅞	20,000	56¼
1,000	55½	10,000	56⅛
C C C & Ind 1st	123¾	20,000	56¼
10,000	123¾	75,000	56½
Canada South'n 1st		95,000	56⅞
guaranteed	101⅞	13,000	56¾
1,000	101⅞	10,000	56⅝
Ch Rur & Q deb 5s	97¾	10,000	56¾
10,000	97¾	50,000	56¾
10,000	97⅞	N Y Lake E & W	
C B & Q 7s	130½	New 2d Consol	
3,000	130½	10,000	26 87½
Chic St Pl & M 1st	100	10,000	86 88
10,000	100	5,000	89
Col Hock V & T 1st	80¼	10,000	88¾
15,000	80¼	50,000	89¼
Chi St L & P 1st	93	20,000	89½
1,000	93	12,000	89½
Central Iowa 1st	107¼	N Y Sus & Wes 1st	
1,000	107¼	3,000	83¾
Del & Hud reg 7s	115	5,000	85⅞
1,000	115	5,000	85¾
E T V & G 1st	118	N Y Lac & W 1st	
6,000	118	1,000	129¾
H & St J 6s con	113	N Y Pen & S L 1st	
2,000	113	8,000	105⅞
H & St J 8s conv	103¾	14,000	106
1,000	103¾	North Pac 1st conv	
1,000	103½	8,000	107⅞
Kan Pac 1st con	97¾	1,000	101½
4,000	97⅞	10,000	101¼
Kan & Pac 1st con	77⅞	1,000	101⅞
8,000	77	N J Cent 1st 1890	
L Erie & W 1st M	93	3,000	114
5,000	93	4,000	114¼
Le'h & N G 1st 6s	96¼	N J Cent 1st con	
5,000	96¼	assented	
4,000	96	1,000	117
Mid of N J 1st	100	2,000	117
10,000	100	N J Cent deb 6s	
2,000	100	20,000	95
Mutual U Tel 6s	81	10,000	95
2,000	81	10,000	95
Mil & St Paul 1st	109	2,000	97½
South Min div	112	5,000	95¾
2,000	112	N Orleans & Pac 1st	
Mil & St P 1st	109	1,000	84¾
Wis & Min div	90	4,000	84¾
1,000	90	3,000	84¾
Mil & St P con	124⅞	2,000	84⅞
Mo K & Tex sec 6s	83½	10,000	84½
22,000	83½	Northw Ship F 5s	
Mo K & Tex con 7s	109	36,000	105
2,000	109¾	Nor'st S F deb 7s	
Mo Pac 1st consol	105¾	1,000	87½
5,000	105¾	Oregon & Trans 1st	
3,000	105¾	6,000	74
6,000	105¾	60,000	73¾
5,000	105¾	5,000	73⅞
5,000	105¾	5,000	74
10,000	105	5,000	73⅞
25,000	105	Oregon Imp Co 1st	
5,000	105¼	5,000	82
5,000	105⅛	2,000	82
Mich Southern S F		Oregon Short L 6s	
		1,000	85¾
		Penn Co's 4½ coup	
		8,000	72

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, March 28, 1884.

	Yesterday.	Today.		Yesterday.	Today.
Water Power	2¾	2¾	N. Y. & N. Eng.	15	15
Boston Land	6¼	6¼	Old Colony	140½	142
A & Top. 1st 7s	122	122½	Rutland, pref.	21	21
A. & T. Ind dis 7s		115¾	Allouez M Co new	1.87½	1.87½
Eastern RR 6s	111¼	111½	Calumet & Hecla	234	235
A. & Ton. R.R.	78⅝	78⅝	Franklin	11	11
Boston & Albany	173¾	173¾	Pewabic new	1½	2
Boston & Maine	165	165	Quincy	44¾	44¾
Chic Bur & Quincy	125	125¼	Bridge		75
Cin San. & Clev.	14	14	Flint & P M pfd	102½	103
Eastern RR	39½	40	Osceola	16	16
Flint & Pere Marq	29½	29½	Huron	1¼	1½
Little R. & Fort.	18	18			

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN E. DAVIS & CO., 17 Wall st.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	131	131½	North'n Cent. RR.	61	61¾
United RR., N.J.	191¼	191½	Lehigh Nav	47¼	47½
Penna'va Railroad	54⅝	54¾	Buffalo, N Y, and		
Reading	36	36¼	Phila. con	7⅞	8
Reading, pref stock	101¼	101⅝	Buffalo, N. Y. and		
Lehigh Valley	69	70	Phila. pref	12	17
Catawissa, pref	59	60	Hestonville Ry	11	13
North Pac. com	22	22¼	Phila. and Erie	18	19
North'n Pac. pref	48¾	48¾			

FRIDAY, March 28—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was irregular and erratic, but it gave indications of an undertone of strength. As usual, the dealings principally were between traders and members of the board, and both profits and losses were limited to small fractions of 1 per cent. The temper of that trading, however, is expressed in the closing prices, which show more gains than losses. The business amounted only to 209,173 shares against 263,700 shares yesterday. The coal stocks attracted special attention: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fluctuated between 124¾ and 123⅞, and closed at 124½ against 124¼ yesterday, and Reading sold at 53½@52¾@53¾, against 53¼, yesterday's closing figure. Oregon and Transcontinental fluctuated between 21¼ and 21⅞, and closed at 21¾, against 21⅛ yesterday. St. Paul was the only active stock among the Northwestern grangers, and it fluctuated only ⅜ per cent, and finally ended at 87½—⅛ higher than yesterday. Union Pacific fluctuated ⅜ per cent, and records a final price that is the same as yesterday. Among the trunk lines Erie was the active stock, and it, after fluctuating ⅜ per cent, records a final advance of ⅝ per cent. A new feature in the market was that Central and Hudson loaned at 1 per cent for carrying, the price of the stock closed the same as yesterday, as also did Lake Shore—at 101⅜—despite the declaration of the usual dividend of 2 per cent for the quarter. The Southwestern list was unusually dull, and presented no features. Western Union was a specially weak spot; it declined from 72⅜ to 71¾, and closed at its lowest figures, and Pacific Mail, after 52@52⅝, sold at 51⅛@51⅞. The market was featureless all day, and so closed.

Government bonds were as quiet as usual, but were strong, with the bids for the 4½s ⅛ per cent higher. Annexed are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U.S. 4½s 1891, reg.	113⅞	114	U.S. cur. 6's 1896	131	....
U.S. 4½s 1891, cou.	113⅞	114	U.S. cur. 6's 1897	134	....
U.S. 4s 1907, reg.	124¾	125	U.S. cur. 6's 1898	137½	....
U.S. 4s 1907, cou.	124¾	125	U.S. cur. 6's 1899	140½	....
D.S. 3 per cents	101	.....	Dist. Col. 3-65s	110¾	....
U.S. cur. 6's	129	.....			

There were no transactions in State bonds; the quotations were firm. Of city bank stocks the only sales were five shares of America at 170.

The business in railroad bonds was not large, but it covered a great variety of issues and the general tone of prices was strong. Erie second consols recovered from 88⅝ to 89½. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 4s were up ¼ at 83½. Central of New-Jersey debenture 6s sold at 95@95⅞. West Shore and Buffalo first 5s sold between 56¼ and 56½ and ended unchanged at 56⅜. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consol 5s were firm at 77; Canada Southern first 5s were ¼ easier at 101⅛; St. Louis and Iron Mountain new 5s were up ¼ at 77; St. Paul firsts, Pacific and Western division 5s, were off ⅜ at 99; Northwestern debenture 5s were steady at 97½, and Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s sold at 97½@97⅝. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 6s were active up to 106. Midland of New-Jersey firsts were firm at 100, and New-York, Susquehanna and Western firsts rose ¾ to 85¾. Virginia Midland incomes were ½ higher at 72. Missouri Pacific consols developed an exceptional weakness at 105¾ down to 105. Manitoba consols were firm at 101⅞. Kansas Pacific consols advanced ½ to 98, and Oregon Short Line 6s were ¼ higher at 95¼. Texas and Pacific incomes rose ¼ to 52¾, and first's Rio Grande division were ¼ lower at 74⅜. Northern Pacific firsts rose ¼ to 101½ on small sales, and Oregon and Transcontinental firsts were off from 74 to 73¾@73⅞.

The business of the Sub-Treasury for the week ended to-night includes receipts of $10,216,773 and payments of $7,566,005, leaving the general balance at $131,472,335 against $128,791,567 March 21, showing an apparent gain of $2,680,768. But deducting from the receipts $2,379,000 and from the payments $1,467,000 for certain items of transfers which only affect the Sub-Treasury's account with the General Treasury, its true gain, as affecting the banks, is $1,768,768. To-day's operations covered: Receipts, $2,224,968; payments, $1,639,957; currency balance, $10,689,815; coin balance, $120,782,520.

The local money market remains unchanged, and call loans ruled at 1½@2 per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, $93,725,001; balances, $3,703,678.

The United States Treasury at Washington today received $353,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were $506,701 and the internal revenue receipts $338,156.

The engagements for export of gold by to-morrow's European steamers amount to about $800,000. The foreign exchanges are quiet and firm at quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills, $4 87¼ and $4 89¾ for long and short sterling respectively; 5.17 and 5.15¾ for francs; 95⅛ and 95¾ for reichmarks; 40⅛ and 40⅝ for guilders.

In London British consols were strong and advanced ⅛ to 102 3-16 for money and 1-16 to 102¼ for account. United States bonds were higher: 1-16 per cent for 4s at 126⅛, and ⅜ for 4½s at 115¾. Quotations for American railways were from ¼ to ⅜ easier. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents declined to 75.70, and sight exchange on London was down to 25.22½ francs to the £.

The following is the comparatively quarterly statement of the State banks of the city of New-York:

	LIABILITIES. Dec. 29.	Mar. 29, '83.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$14,411,100	$14,287,700	Dec.	12,400
Net Profits	7,46,600	7,47,300	In.	125,200
Circulation	1,700	9,000	Dec.	4,700
Due Banks	8,919,100	10,158,900	In.	1,158,800
Due Depositors	53,410,400	52,946,700	Dec.	463,800
Unpaid Dividends	49,000	39,300	Dec.	5,700
Totals	$84,157,900	$80,887,500	In.	$703,000
	RESOURCES.			
Loans and Discounts	$68,840,300	$70,188,200	In.	$1,293,100
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	1,031,800	1,277,000	In.	245,200
Real Estate, and Furniture and Fixtures	1,715,700	1,855,100	In.	139,400
Due from Banks	5,724,000	5,219,500	Dec.	505,500
Cash Items and Bank Notes	2,1,700	267,700	Dc.	24,000
Specie	7,527,500	6,716,600	In.	1,111,000
Legal Tenders	5,026,00	5,814,100	In.	704,700
Gov'ernt Securities	1,3,600	79,200	Dc.	64,400
Totals	$80,170,500	$80,887,500	In.	$708,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	1883.	1884.	
Third week in March	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois lines & S W div	$[illegible]	$204,00	Dec. $[illegible]
Iowa division	50,0 6	3,0,0	Dec. 1[illegible]
Total for week	$277,183	$[illegible]	Dec. $36,[illegible]
Jan. 1 to March 21	2,829,[illegible]	2,[illegible]0	Dec. 23[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lines East of Pittsburg and Erie.

	1883.	1884.	1884.
Month of February—			
Gross earnings	$3,[illegible],50	$3,7[illegible],15	$3,420,733
Operating expenses	[illegible]2,7,129	2,3[illegible],521	2,0[illegible],134
Net earning	$1,0[illegible],621	$1,326,094	$1,124,[illegible]9
Deduct losses—after payment of first charges of leased lines west of Pittsburg	121,907	164,776	150,051
Net to Penn. Railroad	$[illegible],314	$1,171,918	$974,528
January 1 to February 29.			
Gross earnings	$6,[illegible],671	$7,641,572	$7,000,956
Operating expenses	4,5 6,184	4,[illegible]8,0	4,770,241
Net earnings	$2,15[illegible],887	$2,607,752	$2,230,715
Deduct losses of western lines	111,566	.....	256,607
Add profits of western lines	.....	10,205	.....
Net to Penn. Railroad for two months	$2,042,221	$2,817,957	$2,034,108

Imports of dry goods at New-York:

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Entered at the port	$3,4[illegible]2,857	$2,[illegible]6,265	$2,165,084
Thrown on market	3,201,070	2,730,497	2,18[illegible],481
Sales			
Entered at the port	40,[illegible]4,186	40,434,402	36,938,830
Thrown on market	41,201,221	40,[illegible],045	36,942,224

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1884.

Name.	Actual Sales. Open Hig.	Low.	Final	Shares Sold.
Alice	2.0	2.40	2.40	200
Bonanza King	10.5	10.25	10.00	125
Breece	.23	.23	.23	1,100
Comstock	.85	.85	.82	600
Con Virginia	.10	.10	.10	200
Durango	.04	.05	.04	2,000
Hale and Anderson	1.65	1.65	1.60	1,300
Horn Silver	7.62	7.62	7.2	16
Iron Silver	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.30	625
Lacrosse	.13	.14	.13	.14	2,000
Little Pittsburg	.35	.40	.35	.40	1,000
Little Chief	.50	.50	.50	.50	300
Hollowback	.22	.22	.18	.19	1,000
Red Elephant	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,300
Sierra Nevada	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Sonora Con	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Standard Con	2.40	2.65	2.40	2.45	1,600
Superior Tunnel	.13	.14	.13	.14	2,000
Union Con	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	100
Total sales for the day					17,145

* Buyer 60 days at .52.

CLOSING PRICES OF PACIFIC STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28, 1884.

	Yesterday.	Today.		Yesterday.	Today.
Alta	1.50	1.50	Hale & Norcross	1.37½	1.25
Best & Belcher	2.62½	2.50	Mexican	1.62½	1.62½
Bodie Con	7.37½	7.50	Navajo	2.62½	2.50
Challenge	1.25	1.25	Ophir	1.50	1.50
Con Pacific	.40	.45	Potosi	.75	.75
Con. Virginia	.10	.10	Savage	.80	.80
Crown Point	1.25	1.37½	Sierra Nevada	2.50	2.50
Eureka Con	4.37½	4.00	Union Con	1.62½	1.50
Gould & Curry	1.25	1.25	Yellow Jacket	2.00	2.00

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 28, 1884.

The following sale was made at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

By A. H. Muller & Son.

14 story brownstone dwelling, with lot, No 708 Madison ave, s w cor of 63d st, lot 20x70; Clarissa E Brown ..... $44,[illegible]

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

119th-st, n s, 36 ft e of 4th-ave, 18x75.7; A F Watson, trustee, to Adeline O Kelly	$8,000
53d-st, n s, 391.8 w of 2d-ave, 16.8x100.5; Julia Simpson and another to G A A Krebbel	9,700
81st-st, s s, 306.6 w of Ave A, 25x102.2; J H Borgstede and wife to J H Litzan	3,000
123d-st, s s, 240 ft e of 4th-ave, 75x100.11; Ed Oppenheimer and wife to J J Murphy	17,500
147th-st, s s, 236 ft e of 10th-ave, 25x103.1; J E Roosevelt and wife to Wm Leonard	10,000
5th-ave, e s, 25.2 s of 77th-st, 50x100; C E Loew to Goetz	115,000
Essex-st, w s, 74.8 n of Division-st, 20x86.6; Wm Wettig and wife to Moses Zolich	11,125
113th-st, n s, 180 ft eof 3d-ave, 20x100.11; Jonas Weil et al to Henry Chipler	8,000
Gouverneur-st, w s, 49.2 s of Henry-st, 29.2x64.4; John