NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Colonel Robert Scott, who has charge of the compilation of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, in his annual report to the Secretary of War says that of series 1, volume 10, and parts first and second of volume 11, have been published; the index to part three of volume 11 is undergoing final revision; the text of volumes 16 and 18 has been stereotyped; volume 19 is now in the hands of the Public Printer, and the manuscript of volumes 20 and 24 is ready for him. The expenditures on account of the work since October 14, 1883, have amounted to $24,231, and there was available on October 14, 1884, $55,485 for the continuation of the work.

Colonel Scott acknowledges valuable contributions to the Confederate records from Generals R. P. Bee and R. E. Colston, and Mrs. Susan P. Lee. Attention is invited to the fact that no proofs on has yet been made for completing the sets of the published records as distributed under the act of August 7, 1882, which went into effect after volumes 1 and 5 had been issued.

PUSHING STAR-ROUTE CASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Postmaster-General has referred one of the Star Route controversies to the Court of Claims for settlement. W. M. Griffith, a large mail contractor of Arkansas, demands pay for two quarters, amounting to $24,000. The Department, however, contends that the contractor has already been overpaid for fraudulent expedition upward of $60,000. The issues are much the same as those involved in all the Star Route cases, and the whole matter will now be passed on by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the Revised Statutes. All questions relating to the proposed Star Route civil suits some time ago were placed by the Attorney-General in immediate charge of Assistant Attorney Douglass, of the Department of Justice, who says that the cases are now being vigorously pushed in all directions.

THE IMPORTATION OF RAGS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The following is a copy of a circular issued to-day from the Customs division of the Treasury Department.

To Customs Officers:

Department Circular No. 145, dated August 30, 1884, is modified so as to limit it to infected ports only, and all Mediterranean ports are deemed infected ports within the meaning of this order, provided, however, that no old rags shall be landed at any port of the United States, except on a certificate of the United States consular officer at the point of departure, that such rags were not gathered or baled at or shipped from any infected place or any region contiguous thereto.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The new cruiser, the Atlanta, will be taken to New-York next week for her machinery. The Boston, it is expected, will be launched within two or three weeks. More than one-half of the work on the Chicago has been completed. The contract time in which the Chicago was to be completed will expire in January, but it will be extended as it is said that it was known that the time would be insufficient for the completion of the work when the contract was made.

Lieutenant E. H. Taunt has been ordered to report to Rear-Admiral English on the Lancaster for duty on his personal staff; Lieutenant E. W. Very will be detached from special duty at Paris, and granted leave of absence; Lieutenant George P. Colvocoresses having relinquished the remainder of his leave of absence, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

The Essex will sail on Saturday from Mozambique for the United States via Cape Town; the Powhatan sailed from Boston for New-York to-day.

During the absence of the Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Quartermaster-General, or the senior officer present on duty in the Quartermaster-General's office, by direction of the President, will take charge of the office of the Quartermaster-General and perform his duties.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Stephen G. Bond, United States Army, in special orders July 19, 1884, has been extended one month.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1884.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The work of setting stone on the roof of the Washington monument will be resumed on Monday. The completion of the monument by the date fixed will depend greatly on the weather. A proposition to place a time ball on top of the monument has been rejected because the commission does not feel authorized to change the original plans.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—At the Civil Service examinations to be held in Chicago on October 30, and St. Louis November 6, applicants for positions in the State Department and applicants for examination in modern European languages, will be examined. As Commissioner Gregory will be present at these examinations application may be made at the time by those who cannot send in their applications sooner.

REMOVING INDIANS.—A dispatch received at the Indian Bureau from the Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory, says that Lieutenant Chandler with the Tonkawa Indians, who have been removed from Texas, have arrived at the agency.

CARL SCHURZ AS A BRITISH AGENT.

WORKING IN FAVOR OF FREE-TRADE.

THE TARIFF PLANK WHICH HE TRIED TO INSERT IN THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—It is an open secret that the Democratic campaign has been run by and in the interest of British free-traders. I have just come into possession of a paper which convinces me that Carl Schurz is their agent, and showing not only that he tried to smuggle a free-trade plank into the Republican platform, but that he is the real author of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform. Mr. Schurz was at Chicago during the Republican Convention, and went to a Tennessee delegate—Mr. Samuel W. Hawkins—one of the Committee on Resolutions, to urge his views. He wrote down what he wanted, and Mr. Hawkins has just handed me the paper, in Schurz's own handwriting, as follows:

The revenue laws of the country should be so adjusted as to diminish the surplus revenue and to lighten the burdens of taxation, while at the same time fostering the industries of the country with due regard to the changed condition of the markets in which our agricultural products are sold, which condition demands reduction of the cost of production and transportation, and with due regard also to the interests of our manufacturing industries, which demand protection of the raw material.

There is the Democratic tariff plank. It is a British document on the face of it. We all know how England fights her battles. She is at war with the whole world. She has tried us a couple of times with armies and fleets, and now tries us with gold, just as she would Abyssinia or any wild country, and still she can find men to take her money, and a political party sufficiently foolish to do her dirty work. England taxes her subjects for the benefit of her aristocracy, who compose her Government. Our tariff taxes English traders for the benefit and protection of the American people, and to pay the expenses of our Government beside. Just now we are having, for us, a little streak of hard times, a too abundant crop, if such a thing is possible—at any rate, a decreased demand for our surplus wheat—and a momentary surplus of manufactured products. But the worst we can have is paradise compared to England. Still, it does for Democrats to groan over and howl about in a Presidential campaign, and England, knowing the gloomy character of the Democratic mind every four years, before election, is using that party in an attempt to stampede the American people from a policy which has made them the most powerful, prosperous, and progressive Nation the world has ever seen. To do this she employs Hessians, Tories, and gloomy-minded people, just as she did a hundred years ago. She raises a false cry about taxes, which we make her traders pay, instead of our own people; she tries to set the railroads, farm laborers, and farmers by the ears, by telling the farmer he must have cheaper labor and transportation, tickling the ear of unthinking people by the phrase, "while at the same time fostering the industries of the country with due regard to the changed condition of the markets in which our agricultural products are sold, which condition demands reduction of the cost of production and transportation."

This means, of course, the English market.

Not so. Whatever walking is to be done, let England do it. What fools we would be to break down a home market, which consumes ninety per cent of our productions, because of a temporary falling off in demand from countries which only consume ten per cent!

The second proposition, to make raw material free, is cunningly calculated to set the wool-grower, the lumberman, the miner, by the ears with the manufacturer, and thus split up and disrupt our tariff party. We are all in the same boat, and there is plenty of room, water and provisions, and no necessity for throwing anybody overboard, or resorting to cannibalism. But how is it with England? For forty years past her whole policy has been by money, manufacturing plant, commerce, military and naval force, corrupt intrigue, to destroy the industries of other countries while making herself a workshop to supply the world with manufactured product in exchange for breadstuffs, raw material and money. It is a good scheme, for her, while it works. But all she has made out of it she has sunk in increased plant of all kinds, and now the growing intelligence of all new countries of the world, led by the United States, has been learning the wisdom of developing agriculture and home markets together, and England is threatened with a universal breakdown in every industry within her borders. She started out to menace our farmers with competition by India in wheat raising, and as a result wheat is so cheap in England that English farmers are ruined by a loss of ten dollars per acre on their wheat crop. Nor is there compensating advantage to British manufacturers or commerce. On the contrary, the countries which have glutted the English wheat market do not buy her wares, and they have thus choked up English trade and commerce with America and brought things to a standstill. England is buried under manufactured surplus, idle commerce, and prostrated agriculture. If by the aid of corrupt intrigue or foolish political action she can stampede the American people into a course which will enable her to make a grand slaughter-market here, relieve her own trade, choke and break down ours, it is worth more to her than she has realized from any war she ever fought, and all at our expense. Our home market grows every day. Foreign demand for our breadstuffs will be increased hereafter by the very glut existing there, to the injury of foreign agriculturists, and if we all stand up like men of sense and courage, the fight is over for all time. Any foolish or cowardly course means years of hard times—financial, industrial, and agricultural disaster.

The Ohio election shows clearly that we shall win the fight, and such attempts as this of Carl Schurz to lead in a policy which would break us down will receive merited condemnation.

CHURCH HOWE.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT VOTING.

YOUR FATHER'S PAPERS SUFFICIENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: *The New-York Herald* has been our household paper for many years. It will be so no more. THE TRIBUNE has taken its place. Hence I come to you with the following questions: I came to this country, with my parents, when under four years of age. My father took out his papers at the end of five years. Does that make me an American citizen? Should my vote be challenged can I swear it in as such? I will feel as though I have not done my duty if I don't vote for Mr. Blaine, if I have that right. A REPUBLICAN.

Jersey City, Oct. 19, 1884.

[You are entitled to vote as a citizen on account of your father's naturalization while you were a minor. If you can obtain a copy of your father's naturalization certificate it may be useful in case your right to vote is challenged.—*Ed.*]

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: One of our men hears that some Democratic friend proposes to challenge his vote on the Presidential question, and wishes us to learn of you if he is entitled to vote. The facts are these: He is a Canadian by birth, has been in this country eighteen years, and is thirty years old. At his twenty-first birthday his father had been duly naturalized. ARCADE FILE WORKS.

Sing Sing, N. Y., October 20, 1884.

[He is entitled to vote by reason of his father's naturalization while he was a minor. To avoid trouble it would be well for him to obtain a duplicate of his father's naturalization certificate for use in case of challenge.—*Ed.*]

IT DEPENDS ON YOUR INTENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A man at this place last spring sold his household effects and took his family to Nebraska, intending, if he could procure desirable land there, to locate. He did not find things as expected, and returned here with his family after an absence of two months. Is he qualified to vote here? SECRETARY BLAINE AND LOGAN CLUB.

Suffern, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1884.

[The answer depends largely upon the voter's intent. The law is designed to fix a general rule, not to deprive a person of his vote, but to prevent his enjoying the right of suffrage in more places than one. If we made his home in Nebraska, intending to remain there permanently, he has lost his right to vote in New-York. If he left the State simply to try the experiment of living elsewhere, and intending to return if dissatisfied, he can probably vote at his former home in this State.—*Ed.*]

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Up to the 18th of last March I was a resident of Hudson County, New-Jersey, and had been for a number of years; but on or about that date I removed to Bergen County, in the same State, intending to stay in Bergen County a year or more. Now, can I claim residence in Hudson County (where my father still resides) and vote from there, or must I vote in Bergen County? By answering you will greatly oblige a first or new voter and a *New-York*, Oct. 21, 1884. TREE REPUBLICAN.

[If you moved with the intention of taking up a residence in Bergen County you must vote there. If you are unmarried and consider your home with your father, and your absence is only temporary, you may claim your voting residence in Hudson County.—*Ed.*]

A correspondent, who is twenty-four years old and unmarried, asks if he has a right to vote at his former home in Delaware County. He is now living in Dutchess County, while teaching school. If he considers his former home as still his permanent residence, to which he expects to return, and is only temporarily absent on business, he may vote in Delaware County, provided he does not exercise his right of a citizen as a resident of Dutchess County.

YOU CANNOT VOTE IF YOU MOVE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have lived several years in Fifty-third-st., between Madison and Fourth aves., and have registered at the usual place, expecting to vote there; since registering I have sold my house and shall move to Fifty-eighth-st. and Madison-ave., about October 30. Shall I lose my vote in consequence? C. A. W.

New-York, October 22, 1884.

[Yes, if you move before November 4. A residence of thirty days in the election district is required.—*Ed.*]

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, OCT. 23.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Open'g	High'st.	Low'st	Final.	Closing prices. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
Can Pacific	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¾	43¾	10
Can Southern	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	140
Central N J	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	42	42¼	5,905
Ches & Ohio	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	600
Chic & N W	124¾	124¾	122	122	122	124	34,020
Do pref	138	138	137	137	137	138	650
C B & Q	103	103	102	102	102	103	6,010
Do pref	140	140	140	140	140	140	110
C M & St P	27	27½	27	27½	27½	28	200
C St P M & O pf	85½	86	85½	86	85½	86½	450
C Burl & Q	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	118	305
C R I & Pac	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	111¼	100
Cleve & Pitts	139	139	139	139			200
Del L & W	142¼	143¾	142	143	143	143¼	39,308
D & Hudson	85	85	85	85	83½	84½	5
D & Rio G	9	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	9¾	500
E Tenn V & Ga	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	300
Ill Cent	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	119	300
I B & W	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14½	100
Lake Shore	64¾	65¼	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾	43,535
L E & W	11	11	11	11	11½	12½	300
Louis & Nash	26¼	26¼	26	26	26	26¼	300
Manhat Cons	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¾	319
Metropolitan	96	96	96	96	96		100
Mich. Central	55¾	55¾	55	55	54½	57	1,100
Mil & Nor	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	1,000
Mo Pacific	93¾	93½	92½	92½	92¾	92¾	8,400
Morris & Es	122½	122½	122½	122½	125	125	18
N Y Central	86½	86½	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	38,330
N Y C & W	13¾	13¾	13	13¼	13¼	13¾	620
N Y & N E	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	11	200
N Y & N H	180	180	180	180	178	180	50
N Y L & W	86½	86½	86	86	85½	86½	200
North Pac pf	42¾	42¾	41½	42¾	42¾	42¾	8,023
Ohio Central	2	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	200
Ohio & Miss	16	16	15¾	16	16	16¾	1,100
Oregon Trans	11¾	12¼	11¾	12	12	12¾	300
Phil & Read	22	22	21½	22	21½	22¾	2,400
P P Car Co	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	200
St L & S F pref	77	77¾	77	77¾	77¼	77¾	400
St P & Om	77	77¾	77	77¾	77¾	78	300
Texas & Pac	10¼	10¾	10¼	10½	10¾	10½	300
Union Pac	53¾	53¾	52	53¾	53¼	53¾	36,630
Am T & Cable	55	55	55	55	52	56	50
W U Telegraph	59¾	59¾	58¾	59½	59¼	59¾	52,801
Adams Express	132	132	132	132	130	136	50
Am Express	93	93	92½	92½	92	94	30
Us Express	54	54	54	54	53	55	60
Pacific Mail	52¾	53	52½	52¾	52¾	52¾	2,150
Total sales for the day							343,258

* 7¾ seller 60 days. ‡ 15 seller 15 days.
† 82¾ seller 60 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s Coupon 1907	120½	U S 4s registered	120½
12,750		5,000	
2,000	120¾		

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Fourth Nat'l Bank		N Y W S & Bufl 1st		Ch St L & N O 5s	
10	120	25,000	42¾	4,000	109
Manhattan Bank		23,000	42¾	Den & Rio Gd 1st	
10	150	50,000	42¾	9,000	74
Bur C R & N 1st		141,000	43	Erie 7s consol gold	
2,000	102	20,000	43½	1,000	116
C B & Q deb 5s		5,000	43¼	E T V & Ga 1st	
2,000	99¾	6,000	43¾	8,000	13
Canada Southern 1st		15,000	43¾	Kan Pac 6s	
Guaranteed		5,000	43½	Den div ass'nt'd	
5,000	97	55,000	43¾	5,000	108
Ch St L & N O 1st		registered		Met Elevated 2d	
5,000	121	4,000	42¼	1,000	95½
2,000	120½	N Y Lake E & W		Mo Pac 1st consol	
Ches & Ohio 1st		new 2d consol		2,000	107¾
Series B		5,000	53	4,000	91
1,000	79½	10,000	53¼	Mil L S & W 1st	
2,000	79¼	31,000	53¾	9,000	101¾
5,000	79	15,000	52	Mutual U Tel 6s	
1,000	79½	1,000	52¾	1,000	72½
10,000	79¾	5,000	53¼	N J C & St L 1st	
5,000	80	N Y Elevated 1st		2,000	95
Col Hock V & T 1st		29,000	118	N J Cent conv	
5,000	60	N Y & N E 1st 6s		Assented	
Den & R G Wn 1st		2,000	90	1,000	107¼
1,000	33	N Pac 1st coupon		Oregon & Trans 1st	
E T V & Ga 5s		10,000	101	2,000	63
1,000	51½	5,000	101¼	Rich & Allegheny	
Ft W Ch & Den 1st		12,000	101½	1st	
3,000	61	Ohio Cen 1st		5,000	50¼
Great West 2d		3,000	50	St P M & M 2d	
4,000	89	5,000	52½	1,000	108½
H & St J 6s conv		5,000	54	1,000	120.108
20,000	110¼	6,000	55	St L & San Fr 2d	
Intn'l & Gt N 1st		Roch & Pitts 1st		Class B	
1,000	110	2,000	107½	6,000	100
Internal coup 5s		St P Min & Man 1st		Class C	
1,000	77¾	consolidated 6s		7,000	100
1,000	77½	10,000	100	U Pacific S F	
La & Mo Riv 1st		Texas Pacific 1st		5,000	112½
5,000	119	R Grande div		Gal Har & San Ant	
2d		1,000	45¾	1st	
3,000	115	2,000	45¾	5,000	106½
Lake Shore rec 1st		8,000	46	L'v'le & Nashville	
26,000	122	Wab St L & Pac		G I M 6s	
Met Elevated 1st		Chicago div		4,000	88
15,000	106½	10,000	66½	Ohio Cent inc	
5,000	106¾	24,000	65½	10,000	5
Mil & St P 7s gold		2,000	65	Oregon Short L 5s	
1,000	121	Tennessee 6s		5,000	83½
5,000	125	6,000	39	South'n Pac of Mo	
Mo Pacific 1st Con		Atlantic & Pac		1st	
1,000	91¼	income		1,000	103¾
Mor & Ex 1st con		12,000	14¾		
5,000	133	Alby & Susq 2d			
N Y W S & Bufl 1st		6,000	102½		
20,000	42¾	5,000	102¾		

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1884.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day
Water Power	2	2	Flint & Pere Marq		15
Boston Land	5	5	L. S. & M. S.	18	
A. & Top. 1st pf.	118½	120	N. Y. & N. Eng.	10¾	10¾
A. & T. L'd G't 7s	117	117	Old Colony	143	143
Eastern R. R. 5s	111	111½	Calumet & Hecla	125	125½
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	99		Franklin	6	
R. C. 3s. J. & C.			Pewabic (new)		1½
B.		116½	Quincy	29	29
A. & Top. R. R.	67½	67½	Mex. Cent. com.	7¾	7¾
Boston & Albany	167	167	Mex. Cent. bond		
Boston & Maine	165	164	scrip	69¾	68
Chic. Bur. & Q'cy	118	117¾	Mex. Cent. 1st mtg		
Chicago & Alton	142	142	bonds	32	32¾
Eastern R. R.	38½	39			

UNITED STATES BONDS.

U. S. 4½s 1891, reg	112¾	113	U. S. cur. 6s 1896	127	.....
U. S. 4½s 1891, coup	112¾	113	U. S. cur. 6s 1897	131	.....
U. S. 4s 1907, reg	120¾	120¾	U. S. cur. 6s 1898	132	.....
U. S. 4s 1907, coup	120¾	120¾	U. S. cur. 6s 1899	134	.....
U. S. 3 per cents	100¾	.....	Dist. Col. 3-65s	109¾	110½
U. S. cur 6s 1895	126	.....			

In State bonds Tennessee 6s sold at 39, a decline of 1½ per cent. Of city bank stocks Fourth National sold at 120 and Manhattan at 150.

The dealings in railway bonds developed nothing specially new. The business generally was small with a weak tone. West Shore and Buffalo first 5s again were active and rose from 42½ to 43⅝@43¾, and Erie second consols were ½ higher at 53¾. Chesapeake and Ohio first series B also after 79 at 80 were up ½ per cent. Ohio Central firsts rose 5 per cent to 55. Missouri Pacific consols declined from 92 to 90⅞@91. New-York and New England first 6s sold at 90@91. Wabash first. Chicago division sold at 66½@65@65½. Denver and Rio Grande firsts were off 1 per cent at 74. Oregon Short Line 6s were up 1 per cent at 83½ and Northern Pacific firsts were ½ higher at 103¾. Oregon and Transcontinental firsts were down ½ at 68, and Texas and Pacific first, Rio Grande division, were off ¼ at 45¾@46.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance $78,429 made up by gains of $32,167 currency and $46,262 coin. The day's operation covered: Receipts, $1,342,361; payments, $1,263,912; currency balance, $10,112,179; coin balance, $128,963,819.

The record of the local money market is a repetition of the same old story: easy at 2@1 per cent for call loans, with the last business at the lowest named rate.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, $89,911,889; balances, $4,828,913.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received $518,000 in National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were $787,967, and the internal revenue receipts were $327,326.

There is nothing new in the report of the foreign exchanges. Importers of merchandise still postpone their remittances, and hence a dull market with steady quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills $4 81 and $4 84 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.23¾ and 5.21¾ for francs; 94⅝ and 95 for reichmarks; 39⅝ and 40 for guilders.

The governors of the Bank of England at their regular weekly meeting to-day made no change in the bank's minimum rate of discount, and it remains at 3 per cent. During the week the bank lost 292¼,000 bullion, but the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities was raised from 35¼ to 36 1-16, against 43 15-16 per cent at this date last year. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows gains of 3,350,000 francs gold and 2,650,000 francs silver. At the London Stock Exchange, British consols were weaker, and declined ⅛ per cent to 100 13-16 and 100 15-16 respectively for money and account. United States 4 per cents were up ⅛ at 124, and the 4½ per cents were steady at 115⅞. The quotations for all the American railways were lower after the fashion of yesterday's home markets. When a stock like Illinois Central drops 2 per cent no further evidence is required that the London market for Americans is as dependent upon New-York as is a "bucket shop" upon the quotations received from the Stock Exchange. Bar silver was weak with a decline of 1-16d. to 50⅝d. per ounce.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—12:30 p. m.—Consols, 100 13-16 for money and 101 for the account. United States Four Per Cent Bonds, 124; Atlantic and Great Western First Mortgage Trustees' Certificates, 32½; do. Second Mortgage, 7½; New-Jersey Central First Mortgage Bonds, 75; Erie, 35⅝; do. Second Consols, 54½; New-York Central, 99⅝; Illinois Central, 121; Pennsylvania, 52½; Reading, 11½; Mexican Ordinary, 34⅝; Canadian Pacific, 45½; St. Paul Common, 75⅝.

Paris advices quote Three Per Cent Rentes at 78 francs 20 centimes for the account.

5 p. m.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £117,000.

MINES AND MINING.

SALES AT THE NEW-YORK MINING EXCHANGE

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1884.

Name.	Actual Sales. Opening.	High est.	Low est.	Final	Shares Sold.
Albion	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Cen Arizona	.20	.20	.20	.20	800
Chrysolite	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	100
Colorado Central	.50	.50	.50	.50	100
Con Virginia	.11	.14	.14	.14	500
Cumskin	.27	.27	.27	.27	100
Eureka Con	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	200
Horn Silver	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1,020
Mexican	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	400
Navajo	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	200
Ophir	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	300
Robinson Con	.26	.26	.26	.26	1,500
Sierra Nevada	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	400
Silver King	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	100
Standard Con	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.35	400
Total sales for the day					5,750

* Buyer 60 at 3.00. ‡ Buyer 60 at .27.
† Seller 10 days. § Seller 10 days.
‡ Buyer 30 days. ‖ Seller 30 days.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

Dulness held reign over the grain markets to-day, and the general decline in prices failed to stimulate activity. On corn the direct bearish influence was the colder weather, which helps prepare the new crop for market, and the curtailment of the speculative demand natural as a sequence to the extreme extent to which the September deal was carried. As influences affecting wheat, were dull and easy foreign markets, an insignificant purchase for export, and large receipts. The grain on passage to Great Britain and the continent, as reported to-day, showed 16,960,000 bushels of wheat, an increase of 1,240,000 bushels from the previous week, and 1,120,000 bushels of corn, a decrease of 80,000 bushels. Compared with the same week last year there is a decrease of 2,440,000 bushels of wheat and of 920,000 bushels of corn.

The markets declined with trivial fluctuations and ended weak at the lowest prices of the day. Wheat closed ⅞ cents lower for November and December at 84½ and 86¼ cents respectively, January fell 1 cent to 88⅜ and February 1⅛ to 90 cents. The November options on corn sold down to 52⅝@52¾, a final loss of 1¾ cents; December is down ½ to 50⅝, January ⅝ to 47⅜ and February ⅜ to 48⅛ cents. On quiet dealings oats were off ⅛ at 31¾ for November and ¼ at 32⅜ cents for December. Virtual stagnation renders the movement of provisions without interest or significance.

At the four principal seaboard ports the arrivals of grain were: Wheat, 528,086; corn, 64,926; oats, 101,559; total grain, 694,171 bushels; flour, 24,909 barrels. The receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis were: Wheat, 299,739; corn, 164,177; oats, 182,441; total grain, 652,357 bushels; flour 28,091 barrels.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23.

A small volume of business in oil certificates to-day represented the dying out largely of the recent speculative excitement. It is said that some heavy "short" interests in the market have been privately closed out. The news from the oil regions was not important, and the yield of the big "gushers" that startled the trade has diminished greatly. Prices fluctuated within narrow limits, but after a strong tone in the morning supported prices around 72⅛@73⅞ cents. The afternoon dealings witnessed a recession to 71⅞ cents. The market closed steady, however, on a slight reaction.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as follows:

	N. Y. Pet.	Cons. Ex.
Opening	73	72½
Highest	73⅞	73⅞
Lowest	72	71⅞
Final	72⅝	72½
Sales, barrels	3,046,000	5,643,000
Clearances, yesterday	6,058,000	12,975,000

The dealings in stocks at the New-York Petroleum and Stock Board were 16,230 shares.

The oil clearances for yesterday were 8,792,000 barrels in Oil City, and 7,182,000 in Bradford.

BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 23.—Crude Oil—United and Tidewater runs Wednesday, 68,582 bbls.; total shipments, 98,735 bbls.; charters, 18,809 bbls.; clearances, 7,182,000 bbls. National Transit certificates dull and slightly weaker. The market opened panicky at 71½ and closed weak at 72⅛; highest price, 73⅞; lowest price, 71⅞.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per North River, Vessels and Railroads.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1884.

Asnes, pkgs.	9	Grease, pkgs	36	Cutmeats, pks	2,327
B W Flour		Grass seed,		Lard, tcs	1,060
pkgs	502	bags	1,483	Lead, bocs	78
Beans, bbls.	207	Hides, No.	3	Butter, pkgs	3,914
Cotton, bales	4,694	Hops, bales	1,060	Cheese, pkgs	16,536
D fruit, pks.	1,145	Leather, sls	9,820	D Hogs No.	404
Eggs, pkgs.	2,836	Spirits Turp,		Rice, pkgs	111
Flour, bbls.	22,750	bbls	56	Starch, pkgs	800
Meal, bbls	137	Rosin, bbls	620	Stearine, pks	298
C Meal, bars	205	Oilcake, pks.	1,768	Tallow, pkgs	77
Wheat, bush	474,250	Oil lard, bbs.	110	Tea, pkgs	579
Corn, bush	41,750	Oil lub., bbs.	50	Tobacco, hds	104
Oats, bush	34,200	Oleo stock,		Tobacco, pks	229
Rye, bush	2,350	pkgs	230	Whiskey, bbs	361
Malt, bush	4,750	Peanuts, bgs	27	Wool, bales	35
Barley, bush	10,445	Pork, pkgs	155		
Oatmeal, bbs.	300	Beef, pkgs	100		

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

NEW-YORK, October 23, 1884.

COFFEE—Spot Rio dull and weak. Fair, 10c. Options more active at a decline of 10 to 15 points. Sales, 34,500 bags, closing as follows: January, 8.10@8.15; February, 8.20@8.25; March, 8.25@8.30; April, 8.30@8.35; October, 8.5@8.0; November, 8.05@8.10; December, 8.05@8.0 bid and asked. Mild grades quiet and weak. Sales, 210 bags Maracaibo at 13¾; Costa Rica, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Spot Cotton dull and weak but without quotable change. Sales, 487 bales (0 last evening) all for home consumption. Delivered on contracts, 200 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day, 44,145 bales, against 33,958 bales this day last week, and 35,345 last year. Since September 1, 1,091,810 bales, against 1,093,626 same period last year.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas
Ordinary	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Strict Ordinary	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16
Good Ordinary	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	9¼	9¼	9¼
Low Middling	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Strict Low Middling	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Middling	9⅞	10⅛	10⅛
Good Middling	10 1-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Good Middling	10 1-16	10½	10½
Middling Fair	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Fair	11¼	11⅝	11⅝

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	7¼	Low Middling	8¾
Strict Good Ordinary	7 13-16	Middling	9⅝

Futures were a little more active, closing 3 to 5 points lower.

Month.	To-day's closing.	Yesterday.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.
October	9.70@9.74	9.75	9.75	9.75
November	9.71@9.74	9.77	9.75	9.75
December	9.71@9.74	9.78	9.74	9.74
January	9.83@	9.87	9.83	9.83
February	9.96@ 9.96	10.00	9.95	9.95
March	10.09@ 0.10	10.13	10.09	10.09
April	10.21@10.24	10.26	10.23	10.23
May	10.36@10.37	10.41	10.36	10.36
June	10.50@10.51	10.55	10