THE REVIVAL OF TRADE.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN SAY ABOUT THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Wholesale Dealers Busily Filling Orders from all Points of the Compass—Increased Call for Luxuries—Great Pressure on Freight Lines—The Skies Brightening Up.

The merchants of New York say that there is a marked change for the better in the state of trade. The wholesale dealers are crowded with business, and orders are reaching them, thick and fast, from everywhere in the West and South. "Business has not been so good," said a tradesman to the reporter, "within twelve years. We have been a long time in reaching 'hard pan,' and at last we are there. Merchants understand each other better, and I predict the speedy coming of the good time which we have waited for so long. For all kinds of dry goods, hats, boots and shoes, clothing, provisions, wines and liquors the demand is very great. Men who, day after day, within the past few years, uttered the words, 'Business is very dull,' have begun to say, 'We have pulled full of business.'"

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. are, "according to the books," doing a trade that is remarkable for its increase over that of last year. Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., Howard, Sanger & Co., and other dry goods establishments made similar reports.

"Business," said one of H. B. Claflin's salesmen, "is much better than last year." The warerooms are daily filled with buyers, and the salesmen have all they can well attend to. A superior class of goods is purchased, and orders are large. For the past six weeks Western and Southern buyers have been coming in. Within a fortnight the New England and Middle States' trade begins, and the immense New York city trade follows in October. Good times seem to prevail through the West, and buyers speak well. Many who laid in their winter stock of goods in July and August have already disposed of it, and are duplicating their orders.

Mr. James Woodward, of Messrs. Anderson, Starr & Co., 502 Broadway, the wholesale clothiers, said: "Our trade is exclusively with the South. We have a better class to deal with than hitherto. Buyers are freer, and there is a disposition on the part of all to do a cash business. Of course, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati are taking much business away from us. The travelling salesmen from those cities join with those from this city, and the merchants in the Southern and Western States buy all they want, as it were, at their very doors. Ten years ago travelling salesmen were unknown in the South, and it is only within the past twenty years that they have become known in the West. We must have distinct and separate stocks of goods for the West and the South. The latter section of the country is not in the condition of the West in the matter of credit. It is no praise for the South to say that her merchants are not mortgaged to the North. The South had no opportunity to mortgage herself; that is all there is about that. I believe that we are to have a good winter season. The outlook is all that we might wish for. It seems that business has taken a fresh start, and that everybody is to be benefited by it."

Mr. Robert C. Ogden of the firm of Messrs. Devlin & Co., the clothiers, said: "Customers are buying more readily than they did a year ago. The indications for this business season are excellent."

Mr. Marrall of Messrs. Acker, Merrall & Condit, the wholesale grocers and importers of liquors and cigars, said: "The dry goods men and clothiers are doing better than they were doing. When their goods have secured storeroom throughout the West and South, then we shall be called upon. Owing to the war in Europe there has been a slight increase in the price of flour, but all our other goods have been reduced in price. Teas, hams, butter, and other articles have very materially decreased in market value. The people have at length learned to economize, and we have, of course, reached a healthy basis. Business is unmistakably reviving. Hitherto there has been a very decided lack of confidence. Now men know who to trust. The reaction which has burst upon us is something that we most heartily welcome. Thousands of merchants are in a better condition than they were before. When we sell goods now we are satisfied that we shall get the money for them. All our fancy articles have been reduced in price. Sardines, for instance, are cheaper than they were before the war. We give our retail customers the same benefits that we give the trade. In fact, it is a fact, that here in New York we retail goods cheaper than they may be purchased anywhere in Europe. We have reduced the price of champagnes twenty-five per cent., and cigars are much less expensive than they were this time last year. But the Government duties (laughing) are the same."

Messrs. H. K. Thurber & Co. said that the Southern and Western trade is very good, and that it is in excess of that of last year. Within the past few weeks they have been overrun with orders. Mr. N. Van Bell of 88 Chambers street, who has for many years sold the finest brands of wines, brandies and whiskeys, said: "The buyers are freer, and trade is twenty-five per cent. better than it was last year. All over the country the crops are splendid, and persons everywhere buy with much satisfaction. They generally say that their business is rapidly increasing. From Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, South Carolina and others of the Southern States encouraging news concerning a revival in business activity comes to us. The most reliable thing is that we receive nearly all of our orders through the mail."

Mr. Dan B. Hopkins of the Urbana Wine Company said that business with them is better than it has ever been before, and that they have begun to export wines. The hardness of the times gradually brought the people down to American wines, and many now prefer them to those manufactured abroad.

The manufacture of shoes and hats, the dealers say, has been increased nearly 100 per cent. over that of last year.

The freight agents of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northwestern, and other railroads are jubilant over a crush of business. The roads are taxed to their utmost capacity.

The Increase of Sabbath Breaking in New York.

From the Congregationalist.

The new-fangled preaching and writing about the Sabbath has achieved a marked success in these parts. The oldest inhabitant never saw so many shops of all sorts open on the Lord's Day in New York, and not all of them by any means are kept or patronized by Jews and Rationalists. Nor has there been a summer in which so many excursions have tempted the worn and weary workers to go to the multitudes of still more weary idlers at our seaside and river pleasure resorts.

It may not be the most devout use of a Sunday morning hour, and yet any thoughtful person will be profited by a single visit to one of the excursion steamers docks at the time of starting. Two fare takers, one with a policeman beside him, stand at the outer end of the gangway plank, and between them, for an hour or so, the throng presses on board. The crowd is not as largely as one might expect made up of dangerous classes. There are boots and rosettes which betray effect and pollute, but thousands of the ordinary excursionists are young men and women who work for a living; many have children in their arms or by their sides; some are elderly people; a few are evidently invalids; here and there one has the gait and bearing of an elder in some well-to-do church. But it is a motley crowd and large.

At least two of the most popular boats are authorized to carry from 2,500 to 3,000; but on a pleasant day the count would not seem to be over careful, and no one who can find standing room need tear being left behind. Flags of all nations flutter from every rope of the rigging, and full bands fill the air with the most stirring music of the day. When, as often happens, two steamers occupy opposite sides of a narrow pier, their bands playing different tunes, the effect is exhilarating. One of the largest and best patronized boats, run by theatrical people, the Plymouth Rock—which we regard as a grim irony?—carries along with its band a chime of bells, and on its Sunday excursions the devotions of dwellers near the North river are assisted by the familiar strains of "Greenville," "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "The Sweet By-and-by," &c., and the city limits are usually passed before the place is given to Offenbach melodies, or "Dandy Jim," "Old Uncle Ned," and other lyrics better adapted to the tastes of the multitude. Our Aquarium, which has been a well-conducted, entertaining, and instructive exhibition, has passed into German hands since the loss of some of its most valuable specimens by malicious poisoning, and is to be opened on Sundays. The struggle for the Lord's Day is not ended yet.

A New Jersey Woman's Suicide.

Mrs. Phebe DeBow, of Pompton, New Jersey, who took Paris green last Tuesday, with the intent of committing suicide, and whose life was saved by a stomach pump, died in Paterson on Thursday, and in the evening took enough to effect her purpose.

Nooning.

From the St. Louis Times.

Twelve has struck, and Patrick stands
Shading his eyes with sun-burnt hands,
Looking beneath the arch of trees,
Gently moved by the soft June breeze,
Looking for Nora—she's late enough,
With its bright cool smile, like a warm embrace,
He hears the clear song of a singing bird,
With a sense of beauty his heart is stirred.

Adown the lane bright Nora comes,
Like the happy bird, a song she hums;
Her blue eyes look into Patrick's eyes,
Send their merry glances to meet his,
She carries a pail in each dimpled hand,
Across her shoulder a towel is slung,
And the sleeting pail to Pat she brings
Like a meteor of love with its dancing gleams.

He hastens to meet her, and on the grass
Scented with clover he sits with his lass;
Out from her pocket her sewing she slips,
He snatches a welcome from dewy red lips.
What cares he for the wealth that rolls by
In the sumptuous carriage so lazily?
He has health and strength, he can work for his wife,
And Nora's bright smile is the joy of his life.

BOSTON'S ARISTOCRACY.

How the Richest Live—Incomes Ranging from $10,000 to $50,000 a Year.

From the San Francisco Call.

Two classes of people revolve around the State House on Beacon Hill, the aristocracy and the African. Mount Vernon street forms a sort of line, running east and west, which separates the high-toned people from the low-toned, the aristocrat from the plebe—the colored plebe. Hundreds of respectable colored families reside on the north side of the hill sloping toward Cambridge street, while on the opposite side has been and is now the favorite place of residence of many of the oldest and most wealthy Boston families. These two classes see each other, however, only on election day, and then, in certain cases, acquaintance is made for political purposes. A few years ago a negro lawyer here defeated Speaker Jewell of the Massachusetts Legislature for a seat in that body. The negro population opened its wide mouth on this occasion and laughed heartily, while the sober aristocrats growled inwardly, and rued the day that the law gave the black man the right to vote. Owing to circumstances, the colored people in this section live on "Nigger Hill," while the aristocrats reside on "Beacon Hill"—a distinctive without a difference.

Mount Vernon street, between Beacon and Walnut, has, for half a century or more, been the favorite place of residence of many of the "Hub's first families." Among them may be mentioned Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, F. C. Loring, Esq., Frederick Gray, Esq., Joseph Jasigi, Esq., Edward Blanchard, Esq., and others, and all died past middle life. The property of most of the families who live on Beacon Hill has been inherited. Those who live on Beacon street are of the same kind of blooded stock as those who live on higher land. They never know what it was to want for the things of this life. Those who did not make their money in the East India trade got it by rare investments in mercantile life, real estate being the last bolt of this class of people. It costs these people all the way from $10,000 to $25,000 a year to live. Once in a while a family is found that spends $50,000 a year. Those who live in $100,000 houses on Commonwealth avenue spend no more money than those who live in the shadow of the State House. Nearly all the wealthiest men of Boston have two residences, summer and winter, the first one as being at Newport, R. I. Among the winter residents who pay taxes at Newport are Alexander Agassiz, on $26,000; Nathan Appleton, on $22,000; Thomas G. Appleton, on $28,000; Mrs. Richard Baker, Jr., on $86,000; Mrs. Gardner Brewer, on $156,000; Sidney Brooks, on $170,000; Daniel S. Curtis, on $30,000; Robert M. Cushing, on $196,000; Fred. S. G. D'Hauteville, on $80,000; and Quincy W. Shaw, on $53,000. Wealthy Boston lives at Newport about half the year; it is so nice to be in town during the cold blasts and snows, and so delicious to abandon one's self at Newport during the fogs and glorious sunsets. These sort of people are of little or no use to a large city. Their voice is never heard in matters of public improvement or other projects for adding to the material prosperity of the city. They always growl when called upon to pay their just share of the taxes, and dodge paying a portion of the bill when opportunity presents itself.

Lightning-Killed Cattle.

From the Meat and Provision Trade Review.

We copied from the *Daily News* of last week a most sensible letter from Mr. Attfield, Professor of Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society, in which the writer points out the shameful waste of "burying like dogs" three fine bullocks, which had not even been killed by lightning, but only by the immense disruption of air caused by a powerful flash passing near them. Now, the prejudice against eating lightning-killed beasts, like all other ignorant superstitions, dies very hard. In the country these animals are regarded as victims of the wrath of God, and so held a accursed. Might of course in reality their meat is as sound and pure, often better, than those which are killed by the pole axe. As a matter of fact, it was proposed a few years ago that bullocks and even sheep should be killed by a shock from a powerful battery—in other words, a small flash of lightning. But there were strong objections to this, the most formidable of all being that the public would not touch such meat if they knew how it had been killed, or, even without knowing it, suspected it. Besides, there were other and more practical reasons against it. Slaughtermen knew how to use a pole axe, and are not likely to kill each other with it. But we are afraid very different things would result if they were intrusted with the manipulation of a powerful battery capable of killing the strongest bull in the fraction of a second. As a mere matter of mercy, and as regards the condition of the condition of the meat killed by electricity, it is in every way to be preferred to the pole axe. We believe it would be universally adopted but for what we cannot help calling the superstition of ignorance against it. Many humanitarian societies in Bermondsey Market and watch the agonies of terror of the beasts as they stand in rows, with the cold sweat dropping from them, and their tremblings shaking the pens against the sides of which they cower, waiting their turn to be killed, and then let him answer—Would it not be more merciful for a man to pass and touch a wire to their noses, and so all over in a space of time so small that science has as yet failed to calculate it?

Three Coffins and One Corpse.

From the St. John News.

One of the pensioners of the Relief Society died last week, and the three female members of his family went to look for a coffin. The sisters-in-law of the deceased, Mr. Reynolds, the daughter to Dr. Daniel, and the aunt to Dr. Bayard, and each of these gentlemen gave an order for a coffin. As the orders were on three different undertakers, and no communication passed between the relief officials on the matter, the three coffins were sent to the chamber of mourning. The widow said that it was the first time since the fire that she had had more of any one thing than she wanted. But before either of them arrived a benevolent gentleman called to condole with the widow and see if she wanted anything. She dried her eyes after a time and remarked: "The old man was a dirty beast, as cross as a bear; but I'll have him wooded this afternoon, thank God, and then I'll be even with him." The first coffin to arrive was from Mr. Burke, who had interpreted the order for a plain coffin in so strictly literal a sense that the family were not altogether pleased. Soon after the remains had been placed in this and decently laid out coffin No. 2 arrived, not so plain as No. 1, and the widow expressed regret at having "wooded" him so hastily. Then Mr. Powers appeared on the scene with coffin No. 3. This had silver handles, a silver plate, silver-headed nails, and was altogether a nobby piece of mortuary furniture. The bereaved insisted on representing the remains to the elegant receptacle brought by Mr. Powers; but, after some professional pleasantries had passed between the undertakers, the makers of No. 2 and No. 3 took their goods and departed, leaving Mr. Burke in charge.

A Hydrophobia Case in Providence.

From the Providence Journal.

James Gould was 33 years old; was an engineer in the Elm street mill of this city; was employed by the same company during the past thirteen years, the first seven as a machinist the last six as an engineer. He was steady and industrious, and enjoyed the confidence of his employers. He was a good husband and a kind father; had been married nine years; leaves a wife and two children, both girls, one five, the other three and a half years old.

I learned from Mr. Blake, the superintendent of the mill, and Mr. Emerson, the machinist with whom he learned his trade, that the dog—a large Newfoundland—bit him slightly upon the thumb as he was going from his work to his home on Saturday, the school twenty months ago. The last fact is of interest to the medical profession, as some authors say "that no well-authenticated case of hydrophobia has occurred in any person two years after being bitten," while others say forty months.

He had felt no pain or solicitude up to last Thursday morning. During the night he was restless, and complained of pain in the shoulder, extending to the back of the neck and through the chest. He went to his work Friday morning, but was obliged to return home some time in the forenoon, where his symptoms grew worse and worse. Dr. W. W. Potter was summoned, who pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. Other physicians were called, but medical aid was of little use.

A post-mortem examination was made Monday afternoon. Nothing was found by which his death could be accounted for except by hydrophobia.

Stabbed by a Stranger.

John Donough, of Oliver and Oak streets, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of erysipelas following a slight stab wound inflicted by some person unknown on July 21. Donough was sitting on the stoop of the house adjoining his own at about 11 o'clock in the evening. An italian organ grinder set with him. A young man of about 18 years of age, whom Donough had never seen before, walked by, and, as he passed the stoop, reached out and cut Donough on the knee with a knife. The young man fled, nothing daunted, around the corner. Donough did not know why he had been assaulted.

A Sudden Cure.

From the St. Louis Times.

A melancholy woman lay
In sickness on her bed,
And in a dull and broken voice
To her sad husband said:

"Dear David, when my earthly term
Has turned to lifeless clay,
O wait an weep a little while,
Nor throw yo'rself away.

"I know a woman kind and true,
On whom you may depend,
Of your affairs to take charge
She is truly desirous."

"Yes, Hannah, I have waited long
To speak this to you,
For Araminta Jones and I
Have talked the matter over."

"Then you an' Araminta Jones
Have been too smart and sly;
I tell you, David Wilkinson,
I'm not a-goin' to die!"

Her dark eyes flashed, her strength returned;
She left her bed of pain
A week had scarcely passed away
When she was wed again.

THE RUSSIAN BAYONET.

What an English Correspondent Saw on the Loftcha Battle Ground.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The following extract from a letter printed by the *Times* this morning from its correspondent at Loftcha deserves general attention. It should be borne in mind that its writer admits to being under great obligations to Prince Mercatinsky, and is obviously Russian in his sympathies. He is therefore the better witness to the facts which he records:

Leaving the redoubt, I rode along the ridge where the Turks had retreated. The ground was strewn with Turks, with here and there a dead Russian. I saw several Muslim bodies bared on the breast, in which were three or four bayonet stabs. They had been shot first and then bayoneted. Some of them had their brains blown out. Consequently the bayonet wounds were entirely superfluous. I had expected this all along the western line, where the Russian soldiers knew of the inhuman treatment of their wounded comrades in front of Plevna.

We have here unassailable testimony to the Russian treatment of the wounded and captured. What this correspondent saw was simply the result of a massacre of disabled and overpowered Turkish soldiers. We wonder whether, when the next of these "breaches of the Geneva Convention" occurs on the other side, the Turks will also find some thoughtful advocate to say that it is "what he expected," as the Turkish soldiers "knew of the inhuman treatment of their wounded comrades" at Loftcha. But in the Russian case, at any rate, the excuse is superfluous. The Russian troops are only doing in Bulgaria what they have done in the Crimea; and what provocation had they there? what inhuman conduct on the part of their enemy to avenge? Surely it is time for their sympathizers to admit what is so abundantly evident—that this is the ordinary Russian mode of fighting, the mode natural to a barbarous race, such as, under their veneer of civilization, the Russians still are.

Detective Connolly Exonerated.

Detective Martin Connolly of Jersey City has been restored to duty. The charges of bribery against him were found not to be true. What he did was in obedience to his superior officer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.—The speculation at the Stock Exchange developed a shade better prices before the first board, but subsequently reflected a weak tone and declining tendency. Lake Shore was the chief feature of the morning transactions, while Western Union, by its decline from 78⅞ to 77⅞, seller 3, absorbed the attention of operators during the final hour of trade. Michigan Central was exceptionally strong throughout the day, and advanced from 59¾ to 60½, with late sales at 60¼. Lake Shore also advanced from 63¼ to 64¼, but afterward reacted to 63½, after which it rallied again to 63⅞. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, after being alternately weak and strong up to midday, rose to 51¾, as against 50⅝ at the opening of business. St. Paul ranged at 34¼@35¼@34⅞@35¼@34¾; the preferred at 70@70⅞@69⅞@70¼@70⅞@70⅞; Northwestern, 35¼@35⅞@36@35¼@36@35¾, under the rule; the preferred, 62¼@62¾@62⅞@62⅞, seller 30@62¾; and New York Central, 101⅛@101¾@102⅛@101½@101⅞@101⅝. There was quite an active business in St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, which advanced from 4¾ to 5¾; the preferred rising from 26 to 26⅞; but the remainder of the list did not attract special attention, nor were there any rumors of sufficient importance to influence the general speculation, which reflected simply a brokers' market.

The following represents the opening, highest, and lowest sales, regular way, of the principal stocks during the past week, together with the number of shares dealt in:

	No. of Shares.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
Albany and Susq.	100	70	70	70
Atlantic and Pac. Tel.	10	20¾	20¾	20¾
Chicago and N. W.	68,300	35	36¼	34⅞
Chicago and N. W. pf.	52,500	63	64	62⅞
Chi. R. I. and Pacific.	16,015	104½	105¼	103⅞
Chi. Bur. and Quincy.	775	103	103	103
Col., Chi. and Ind. Cen.	3,125	4	4	3
Cle., Col., Cin. and I.	11,800	34¼	41	34¼
Cleveland and Pittsbg.	900	82	82¼	82
Chicago and Alton.	125	85¼	86	84½
Del., Lack. and West.	154,595	50¾	53	50¾
Del. and Hudson.	12,152	50	50¾	47⅞
Dubuque and Sioux.	300	51½	52	51½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	150	84	84	84
Erie.	23,293	11	12	10½
Harlem.	900	141¾	142	141¾
Han. and St. Joseph.	4,300	14	14	12½
Han. and St. Jo. pfd.	3,985	30¾	31¼	29⅞
Illinois Central.	1,600	70	70¼	69¾
Lake Shore.	187,923	63¼	64¼	63¼
Mich. Central.	93,350	59¾	61¼	59
Morris and Essex.	6,317	77	78	76
Mobile and Ohio.	102,500	34	36¼	33¼
Mil. and St. Paul pfd.	45,790	69¾	71¼	69¾
New York Central.	50,923	102	102	101¼
New Jersey Central.	1,738	18	18	17¾
N. Y. L. E. and Hartford.	—	153	153	153
Ohio and Miss.	24,000	7¼	7¼	6¾
Ohio and Miss. pref.	800	12¼	12¼	12¼
N. Y. and N. H.	7,525	24	24	23½
Panama.	150	112	112	112
Pitts. and Fort Wayne.	170	98¾	98¾	98¾
Pacific Mail.	4,400	19¾	20½	19¾
Quicksilver pf.	3,500	33	33¼	32¾
St. Louis and Iron Mtn.	200	7	7	6¾
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	12,228	4¼	5¼	4¼
St. L., K. C. and N. pfd.	14,000	26¼	26¾	25¾
Wabash.	7,600	13¾	13¾	13¾
Union Pacific.	2,140	67	67¼	67¼
Western Union Tel.	67,100	78¼	78¼	77¼
Gold.	—	103¼	103¼	102¾
Total for the week.	963,985			

The total number of shares dealt in to-day was 136,945, of which Lake Shore represented 26,107; Western Union, 23,700; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 12,110; St. Paul, 12,900; do. preferred, 5,200; Michigan Central, 8,800; Northwestern, 6,550; do. preferred, 2,600; New York Central, 5,150; Ohios, 2,000; St. Louis, K. C. and N., 7,228; do. preferred, 2,300; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,000; do. preferred, 1,000; Erie, Book Bond, 1,225; Illinois Central, 650; Morris and Essex, 600; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 400; Quicksilver, 200; do. preferred, 600; Kansas Pacific, 400; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 610; C., C. and I. C., 300; Alton and Terre Haute preferred, 600; C., B. and Quincy, 206; C., C. and I., 200; New Jersey Southern, 200; Wabash, 200; Union Pacific, 100, and Harlem, 66.

In the gold market the business was light. Opening at 103, the price advanced to 103¼, with the bulk of the transactions at the higher figures.

The following were the quotations:

10:00 A. M. ..103 | 10:29 A. M. ..103 | 11:00 P. M. ..103¼
10:26 A. M. ..103 | 11:00 A. M. ..103 | 3:00 P. M. ..103

In loans the rates paid for the use of gold were 1-64, 1-32 per cent. and flat, and for carrying 1¼ and 1 per cent.

The total earnings at the Gold Department of the Stock Exchange were $1,115,000 gold balances, $1,117,000; and currency balances, $1,208,000. The sales-clearances of the week having been small, amounting to only $102,571,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $43,000 in coin interest on the 5 per cents, and the receipts for the week have amounted to $1,322,000 in coin, having redeemed $222,000 in called bonds, which during the week aggregated $1,322,000, receiving during the same period from customs $1,320,000.

The day's business at the United States Sub-Treasury was: Gold receipts, $1,233,061.62; gold payments, $236,225.32; gold balance, $66,520,735.05; currency receipts, $336,007.97; currency payments, $749,936.48; currency balance, $14,472,523.18. Customs, $235,000.

The internal revenue receipts at Washington to-day were $463,000, and the customs receipts $420,000. The Treasury also received $750,000 in National bank notes for redemption, which makes a total of $3,360,000 for the week. The Treasury now holds $67,770,000 of bonds to secure the national bank circulation, also $15,200,000 for the public deposits. The outstanding bank circulation amounts to $345,930,000 currency notes and $1,400,000 gold notes. The fractional currency now outstanding aggregates Currency $14,500,000, and coin, $10,935,000, less $9,700,000 coin certificates. The exports of specie for the week footed up $221,911, and since Jan. 1, 1877, to date, aggregate $46,777,848, against $42,000,000 and $62,503,317 in 1876. The exports of domestic produce—currency valuation—for the week ending Tuesday last amounted to $7,000,000, and since Jan. 1, $198,000,000, against $186,667,424 same time last year, and $182,500,000 in 1875. The imports of dry goods, gold valuation, including general merchandise, for the week ending to-day amounted to $6,400,000, and since Jan. 1, $224,000,000, against $215,182,340 same time last year, and $202,140,957 in 1875.

Foreign exchange ruled quiet but steady at $4.83½, and $4.87 for time and demand drafts.

The money market was less active, but loanable funds on call on pledge of approved stock collateral continued $5@7 per cent., with final negotiations at 7. Prime commercial paper ranged at 8@7.

The weekly exhibit of the associated banks was again unmanageable because reflecting a loss of $2,225,900 in the total reserve, against a reduction of $1,956,900 in the item of deposits. The net reserve of the banks was, therefore, $1,766,225 less than one week ago, and they consequently found themselves $1,475,225 within the limit of 25 per cent. required by law. The loans were expanded $181,400, and the circulation increased $10,000.

Government bonds were a shade firmer, in sympathy with the better tone of gold. The principal transactions were in coupons of 1881, at 110¼ and 110½; registered 1867s, 10⅞; and the 4½ per cents.

The following are the P. M. closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. cur. 6s.	121	122	U. S. 10.40s, r.	107½	107¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, r.	109½	109¾	U. S. 10.40s, c.	108	109
U. S. 6s, 1881, c.	110¼	110½	U. S. 5s, '81, r.	107¼	107½
U. S. 6s, '65, u. r.	105¼	105½	U. S. 5s, '81, c.	107½	107¾
U. S. 6s, '65, c.	105¼	105½	U. S. 4½s, '91, r.	105¼	105½
U. S. 6s, 67, r.	107¼	107½	U. S. 4½s, '91, c.	105¾	106¼
U. S. 6s, 67, c.	107¼	107½	U. S. 4s, 1907, r.	104¼	104½
U. S. 6s, '68, r.	109¼	—	U. S. 4s, 1907, c.	104¼	104¾
U. S. 6s, '68, c.	109¼	—	Cent. Pac. g. b.	105¼	105¾

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks to-day were:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna.	—	—	—	70	72
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	—	—	—	20	20¾
Chicago & N.W.	35¼	36	35¼	35¾	35¾
Chic. & N.western pfd.	62½	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62¾
Chic., R. I. and Pacific.	104	104	103¾	104	104
Chic., Bur. and Quincy.	103	103¼	103	103¼	103¼
Col., Chi. and Ind. Cen.	4	4	3¾	3¾	4
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	38¾	38¾	38	37	37¾
Clev. and Pittsburgh.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¾
Chicago and Alton.	—	—	—	84	85
Chicago and Alton pfd.	—	—	—	102	—
Consolidation Coal.	—	—	—	25	—
Canton.	—	—	—	52½	53
Del., Lack. and West.	50¾	51¼	50¾	51¼	51½
Del. and Hudson Canal.	47¾	48¼	47¼	48¼	48½
Adams Express.	—	—	—	57	58
American Express.	—	—	—	51½	52
United States Express.	—	—	—	48	49
Wells, Farzo & Co. Ex.	—	—	—	83½	84½
Erie.	10¾	11	10¾	11	11¼
Harlem.	—	—	—	141½	142½
Han. and St. Jos.	13¾	13¾	12½	12	13
Han. and St. Jos. pfd.	30	30	29½	29	29¾
Illinois Central.	70	70	69¾	69¾	70
Lake Shore.	64¼	64½	63¾	63¾	63¾
Michigan Central.	59¾	60½	59¾	60	60¼
Morris and Essex.	77	77	76	76	77
Mil. and St. Paul.	34¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	34¾
Mil. and St. Paul pfd.	70	70¾	69¾	70	70¾
New York Central.	101⅞	102⅛	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
New Jersey Central.	—	—	—	17	18
N. Y., N. H. and Hartfd.	—	—	—	152	153½
Ohio and Miss.	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
Ohio and Miss. pfd.	12	12	12	12	12¼
Pacific Mail.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20	20¼
Panama.	—	—	—	111	112
Pitts. and Fort Wayne.	—	—	—	98	—
Rensselaer and Saratoga.	—	—	—	100	102
Quicksilver.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
Quicksilver preferred.	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¼	35¼
St. Louis and Iron Mtn.	6¾	6¾	6¾	—	7
St. Louis, K. C. & N.	4¾	4¾	4¾	5¼	5¾
St. Louis, K. C. & N. pfd.	26	26¼	26	26	26¼
Wabash.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13	13¼
Union Pacific.	67	67	67	67	67¼
Western Union Tel.	78¼	78¼	77¼	77¼	78

Wanted---Males.

WANTED—At 129 6th av., a sober and industrious young man as partner and to act as salesman in a wholesale manufacturing business; large profits, no capital required; $500 to $600. Call in person from 9 to 2 o'clock. R. EVENS.

WANTED—A good tin and sheet iron worker; only first class mechanics need apply; none but a first class workman need apply at 1 HENRY W. PROCTOR'S, 20 South st.

WANTED—Messenger, 16 years of age, boys from 14 to 17 years of age, who have been used to working on sewing machines; steady employment to the right boys. Apply on Monday morning between 7 and 9.

WANTED—A paper hangings machine printer; one who understands his business thoroughly; none apply but such. Address JAMES BIRDS, 1 MAIDEN LANE.

WANTED—In a stationery store, a boy to run errands, one possessed with the business; none otherwise need apply. Address S., box 139, Sun office.

WANTED—An experienced clothing salesman to go West. Apply to FOX, MENDEL & BRO., 37 Franklin st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—Ornamental engravers on silverware. Apply to WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., Broadway and 4th st.

WANTED—A young man with $300 to join adver. and general real estate business. Inquire at 101 8th st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A young man that understands varnishing and polishing. Apply to B. S. SMITH & CO., 548 West 23d st.

WANTED—A German canvasser to sell a new article to tailors. Send address to O. R., box 151, Sun office.

WANTED—Good practical tinners. New York Elevator Works, 244 and 246 Pearl st.

WHITE METAL worker who can cast and turn. Apply room 20, 20 Nassau st.

WANTED—A good watch case maker at 208 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A first-class japanner to do small work. Apply to 234 West 27th st.

Situations Wanted.

A SEAMSTRESS who understands plain dressmaking wishes to obtain sewing in private families by the week. She can furnish her own sewing machine. Please address SEAMSTRESS, box 113, Sun office.

A. THE BIGGEST THING that ever struck America.—Men's pants, 99c., $1, $1.25; heavy wool suits, $8, $10, $12. CAMERON, 172 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG lady desires a situation as flower bracher and feather curler. Is also a first class feather curler. Address A. station D, Post Office.

A YOUNG girl, 20 years old, wants to learn the notion goods, or stationery business. Address INDIA B., box 178, Sun office.

A LADY wants a position as general maid or housekeeper; willing to be in service of the family. Address 321 East 26th st.

RULER.—A young man having seven years' experience at job printing desires a situation. Good reference furnished. Call on or address W. M. R., 150 West 14th st., city.

TO printers.—A young man, 5 years' experience at book and job printing, desires a situation at $9 per week. Address T., box 132, Sun office.

WANTED—By a respectable American widow, who is competent, an infant to bring up on the bottle, or would take it from its birth; terms reasonable. For further particulars address Mrs. E. B. F., Sun up-town office, 1,238 Broadway.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by a person who thoroughly understands the management of hands; also, the manufacture of ladies' hair, lace, sets, and swss goods, ties, bows, and jewelries; gets up styles. Address MME., box 117, Sun office.

WANTED—A situation for general house work in a private family; best city reference. Address 247 East 77th st., for two days.

79 GREENWICH AV., rear house, 1st floor—Lady's and gent's clothes cleaned, 40 cents per dozen; also going out by the day to wash and clean house.

85 6TH AV.—Mrs. McGRATH, an experienced nurse, wants a few engagements. Best reference.

Steamboats and Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 4, 1877, leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, the West and south, 9 A. M., with Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the south, "Limited Express," composed of Palace Cars only, 9 A. M., except Saturday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 and 9:30 A. M.
For Long Branch, Freehold, and Intermediate points, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains leave Jersey City for Newark, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 A. M., 12:30 P. M., daily; 10:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:40, 3:50, and 10:20 P. M. From Newark, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:35, 6:30, 8:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:15, and 10:24 P. M. Sunday, 5:00, 6:30, 10:45, 11:30 A. M., 6:30 and 10:24 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. A Card, st. Baggage checked from residences by Baggage Express Company. Through Tickets to all points in the Jersey City Ferry House.
FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA,
PENNSYL