The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rankin Comedy Troupe—"Caste" and "Lichens and Pritschen."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of the Lingards—"Which to Have Him" and "Marriage at Any Price."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

In our yesterday's issue we mentioned the opening of Moreau street in the Third District of New Orleans and the continuation of the City Railroad through the Levee Cotton Press yard, as evidences of an awakened spirit of improvement in that portion of the city which is undeniably as healthy, as attractive and as convenient for business as any other. One could not account for the sleepy and lethargic spirit of the denizens of the ancient faubourg, or for the leaden pall that seemed to rest over it, which offered such a contrast to the energy and go-ahead-ativeness of the inhabitants of the upper portion of the city. When extraordinary efforts to retain the trade of the Third District were called for, its inhabitants seemed to relax their energies and to suffer others to draw it away from them. The consequence was what might have been expected, and that portion of the city which once resounded with the noise attendant upon the movements of an active commerce, had of late years been almost as silent as the grave. This decay might have been checked had the proper spirit been shown by the property holders of the Third District, who have actually submitted dumbfoundingly to the discrimination which has been practiced against them in the expenditure of the city authorities for street and levee repairs. Why this indifference to their own interests? Is there any reason, good or bad, why the city authorities should have so long been suffered to practice this injustice towards the lower portion of their dominions?

Why have not parties interested in having necessary improvements streets and wharves besieged the City Hall demanding their rights, and as it were compelling the municipal authorities to concede them? In these times of fierce competition for trade it is necessary that we should always appear to assert those claims which we have a right to make. Modesty and dignity of conduct are not appreciated by persons now in power, and it is in this matter of sharing the public expenditures as it is in conducting a litigation—the vigilant are favored. Public officers now-a-days do not run after the people to confer benefits upon them. They expect and wait to be solicited.

The Third District wharves now need the immediate attention of City Surveyor Bell to prevent the transfer to up-town wharves of the fine English steamships which, since and perhaps before the war, have landed and taken on their cargoes there. These wharves have for some time been out of repair to such an extent as to cause the captains of these steamers to consider the advisability of moving farther up-town. The streets also need the immediate attention of Major Cockrem, especially in the neighborhood of the Levee Cotton Press, and the Third District people should insist upon their right in this matter, and not consent to be coaxed or put off by the members of the Legislature or parties in their interest. We suggest to Messrs. de Feriet, Denis, Culbertson, Lawrence, Lingham and others who have interests in that district to see that the City Administrators do their duty thereto. We have no personal knowledge of the present condition of the wharves there, but from what has come to our ears they must be in a wretched state.

Inhabitants of the old Third District, wake up from your sleep and take a part in the active movement which has been initiated in our midst with a view to a thorough reform in our State and city affairs.

Demand in tones not to be misunderstood that a fair and just proportion of the work done on streets and wharves, at public expense, be done in your portion of the city. We have little doubt that you will be heard and that your demands will be complied with. At all events give your City Administrators the opportunity to redeem the past and to do your full justice. Appoint a respectable deputation from among yourselves to wait upon them and give them your views upon these repairs and improvements have been made.

ROOFING TILES.—The attention of builders of houses and others is called to the advertisement in this issue, which offers to the public a supply of a superior article of fire proof roofing at moderate prices. Application to be made at the works, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Upper Line streets, or to Green & Elder, 21 Commercial Place.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the left bank of the Mississippi river, opposite the Cayame Stock Landing, the one undivided half of a steamboat and entire contents. See advertisement.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

If you want a good article of coal go to Coyle & Co., 138 Gravier street.

CHICAGO.

Items of Interest.

A Chicago letter says:

Of the loss of life nobody can speak now, for it is felt that anybody can ever speak with even approximate certainty. A fire which thus absorbs the dwellings of such a city, so vestige is left of them, would not little trouble in ascertaining the number of its human victims so that no human eye could recognize them. The vastness of the situation which could be so most truly worthy is the best proof how terrible it is that nobody can even tell the extent of the fire. It seems as if the heat which prevailed for hours over all this district region. And the rapidity with which the fire spread, and the story which everybody who escaped from it has to tell of how narrow his escape was show that many hundreds must have been exposed to it at its hottest. It is not likely, indeed, that a south part so many persons as by the frightful horror of the fires in the Wisconsin woods. But the mere fact of the best lives in a small matter to those personally unconcerned in it. Here perished all that remained in palpable shape of the many thousands of useful and busy lives spent and frugal, which had gone to make Chicago what it was. Its wealth, its lofty colonnaded towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a trace behind. "We are such stuff as dreams are made of."

At least it might be expected that standing at this distance, one could twist the thrums and tatters of rumor with which all newspapers have been fed for weeks into some connection, and having got this third phantasmagoria into the "historical perspective," make a kind of picture of it. But it is impossible. The thing did not go on by rule, so that given the beginning and the end the middle can be supplied. No actor or sufferer in it can tell more than his personal adventure, nor can any one who was not in it begin to understand its peculiar horror. The most that can be done is to give scattered incidents as they come to light.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION INTO LOUISIANA.—The Paris *Sugar Bowl* says:

We learn from Mr. James Wood, the largest rice dealer in New Orleans, that the Chinese house of Fou Loy & Co., of that city and San Francisco, will soon send Mr. Too, one of the firm to China for 500 laborers for sugar plantations, to be hired to planters after their arrival here at $10 per month, in gold—the men to furnish their own food. Ten a nephew two months ago went to California and hired 1500 to go to Louisiana, but having a quarrel with them from a railroad company, he hired them to others. Mr. Wood predicts that in consequence of the strike in the mines of California, in relation to Chinese emigration to the United States, Louisiana will pick up a new and valuable accession of laborers, who, for prosperity will shortly be the lot of our State. Messrs. Fou Loy & Co. provided all the Chinese on several plantations, getting rice, boiled, per month for their board, at profit, filling the necessary purchasing, collecting monthly, and thus keep the laborers indebted. It has been Mr. Wood's great fortune to obtain their rice trade, which is constantly increasing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

10,000 Communists Discharged.

Prince Napoleon has Left Corsica.

Colliery Explosion near Newcastle.

HOME NEWS.

Arrest of Government Officials.

Decision of Supervising Inspectors.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

Opening of the North Louisiana Fair.

Appointments by the President.

Small-pox in Pittsburg, Pa.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 26.—At least ten thousand Communists have been discharged.

It is said Prince Napoleon has left Corsica.

London, Oct. 26.—The bark Bradleys, from London for Philadelphia, was run down by an unknown steamer. Several persons were lost.

London, Oct. 26.—A colliery explosion occurred today near Newcastle. There are 35 persons in the pit—scarcely a hope of their rescue entertained.

London, Oct. 26.—Baron Von Beust is preparing a note regarding the International Society addressed to all the Government of Europe. The Prussian Government will propose the Reichrath to law on the upon subjects. Jurists and special functionaries are charged with the duty of drafting the law.

Rome, Oct. 26.—The workingmen's society of Rome and Naples refuse to participate in the approaching workingmen's assembly, believing it severely. During his earlier studies he perceived that the logarithmic tables then in use—the book by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—was defective, and even unfaithful in many instances. The science of navigation was impeded, and the maps and charts of the different governments rendered unreliable in consequence. Mr. Babbage set himself to correct this by applying the unerring movements of mechanism to the preparation of logarithmic tables in place of the partial, tedious process of mind. He invited the different centres of machine labor, both in England and on the Continent of Europe, keeping his grand idea always in view. He inspected and compared wheels, levers and valves and studied their various functions. Returning to England from the Continent in 1830 he undertook to direct the construction of a "difference engine" for the government. He subsequently prepared his work on the "Economy of Manufactures," then a new subject. In 1832 a portion of the machine which he projected was put together and found to work admirably. His Tables of Logarithms of the natural numbers followed. He was elected to the chair of mathematical professorship in Cambridge, in 1828, a seat which was once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton. Mr. Babbage discharged its duties for eleven years. His leisure hours were devoted to the perfection of his machine. He received no remuneration for his services. In 1833 the construction of the machine was suspended, no explanation being given, and never resumed. Mr. Babbage was a member of the learned societies of London and Edinburg and contributed very largely to their transactions. He took a very despondent view of the condition of science in Great Britain. His Great Exhibition was published in the year 1851, making the list of his published works upwards almost eight. In 1864 he produced his "Passages from the Life of a Philosopher." Mr. Babbage was an English liberal of the most advanced views in politics. He sought the parliamentary representation of Finsbury in 1832, but was defeated at the election.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The following are the only important elections to be held in the United States prior to the advent of the national ex-72:

On Thursday, October 26, West Virginia will close the elections of the month by the election of delegates to the Constitutional convention of that State, which people voted upon in August to hold. On the same day the State will choose the members of its legislature, and county and township officers.

November 7.—Maryland, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.

November 7.—Massachusetts, election of Governor and Legislature.

November 7.—Minnesota, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.

November 7.—Mississippi, election of Legislature.

November 7.—New Jersey, election of Governor and Legislature.

November 7.—Illinois, election of Congressman at large.

November 7.—New York, election of State officers and Legislature.

November 7.—Wisconsin, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.

November 7.—Nebraska, election of State officers, if new constitution shall have been adopted at the election September 19.

November 7.—Virginia, Legislative elections.

The opening of the European and North American Railroad will furnish continuous railroad communication from Halifax to San Francisco, with the exception of a gap of seventy-five miles between Amherst and Truro, which is expected to be finished in July, 1872. It is proposed in Europe to construct, or perfect by a union of lines already constructed, a continuous route of rail by which the journey may be accomplished from London to Bombay without change of cars; and it is estimated that the journey may be made in precisely five days, sixteen hours, and forty-six minutes, though in cases of unusual detention it may be necessary to add a quarter or half an hour to the time. The contemplated route is by way of Dover Straits, through France and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, by railway to Brindisi, and thence through Austria, Turkey, Persia, and Beloochistan to Kurrachee, and so on to Bombay. To complete an unbroken line of rail, it will be necessary to tunnel the Straits of Dover, a project which has for a long time received the attention of engineers, and which has been favorably reported on again and again by competent authorities.

Recent investigations have led to the belief on the part of some engineers that the tunnel could be opened to travel in two or three years, instead of requiring time or ten for the work, as was at first supposed; and a similar reduction has been made in the estimate of the cost, originally set at one million pounds sterling. Geologists say that the tunnel will be in a chalk formation through a thick chalk that can be moved out easily as Dutch cheese. The distance is about twenty-six miles. The Mont Cenis was fourteen years in process of construction, costing twenty-six millions. The Tunnel on Mount Cenis is not the Hoosac tunnel, but it will be a little better than a thoroughfare, and it is being hewed through a flinty granite rock, much Cenis excavation, and has been begun under way, though the work has not been steadily pushed on it. It is not improbable that a tunnel uniting England and France may yet be carried through; but the work will probably require more time and a greater expenditure of money than the latest estimates call for.

GERMAN COIN—A GOLD STANDARD TO BE ESTABLISHED.—The London *Spectator* says:

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* asserts positively, what has also been stated elsewhere, that Prince Bismarck has not only determined on a gold standard for Germany—which is, we believe, true—but that the gold standard is to be the same as our own. The Iron groschen piece, which is equivalent to eight shilling and is to be called a mark, is to be the basis of calculation. It is to be subdivided, of course, into ten silber groschen, as at present, and each silber groschen is to be subdivided again into ten pfennings, instead of as at present, twelve. Again, there is to be a gold piece of fifteen marks, and another of twenty marks, which last would be equivalent exactly to our pound. This would be all exceedingly convenient for English travellers in Germany, as the gold piece of twenty-mark piece would pass quite as at home in the silver and gold coinage, and also for German travellers, conquerors—in England. The sovereigns in the cellars of the Bank of England would be really most convenient, in case of our paying a great indemnity, for the German currency.

Get your coal at W. G. Coyle & Co., 138 Gravier street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointment of Public Teller.—Mr. F. O. Kornbeck of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has been appointed by the President of the Board of Trustees of the National Bank, to the position recently vacated by Mr. Fearing Tyler. Mr. Kornbeck is a young man of considerable experience in financial and business transactions, and we feel assured that his appointment will prove a most fortunate one for the interests of the Bank and the administration of the Holy Sacrament.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—President Episcopal Convention, in Canada, designed to prevent the alienation of church property by those not in accord with the doctrine and principle of the Protestant Episcopal Church, spoke.

The following regarding the prayer book was adopted: The insertion of unauthorized litanies, any change of punctuation or musical notation, or additional words, whatever, is unlawful. The Convention meets at New York three years hence, and adjourns *sine die* at ten o'clock to-night.

Lancaster, O., Oct. 26.—Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., is dead. The funeral will take place Saturday, when Gen. Sherman and other members of the family will be present.

Burlington, Vt., Oct. 26.—Israel Freeman, (colored), and Carbo, a Frenchman, quarrelled. Carbo, separating Freeman swore he would kill Carbo when he got sabre, and went across the room for a butcher knife. Carbo threw a hatchet at Freeman, which struck him on the head, completely splitting his skull.

New York, Oct. 26.—Arrived—Moro Castle.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Rentes 57.75.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.—Evening—Cotton closed weak; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d. Corn 32s 6d. Lard 48s 6d.

London, Oct. 26.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,350,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26.—Evening.—Cotton closed weak; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands 19¾c; Orleans 19¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat lower, sales 20,000 bushels; winter red and amber Western $1 56@1 57. Corn higher. 77½@78½c. Rice quiet, $3 75@5. Pork $19 75@19. Lard—Kettle rendered 9¾c. Turpentine 50c. Rosin dull and unchanged. Freights dull and lower.

New York, Oct. 26—Evening.—Money closed easier, 5@6 on call loans. Sterling dull, 8¾@8¾. Gold 111¾. Governments steady.

New York, Oct. 26—6s, of 1881, 116¼; 5-20s, of 1862, 114½; 64s, 114½; 5s, 114½; new, 113¾; 65s, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾.

New York, Oct. 26.—Sugar easier, 9@9¼c for refining. Coffee firm and quiet, 18¾c. Molasses dull and unchanged.

Mobile, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 17½c; sales 1000; receipts 1000; exports coastwise 1466; sales 1300; stock 34,767 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 17½@17½c; net receipts 3076; sales 300; stock 30,000 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 26.—Cotton in fair demand and offerings light; middlings 17½c; net receipts 2466; sales 1000; stock 34,000 bales.

Galveston, Oct. 26.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 16½c; net receipts 988; exports coastwise 645; sales 100; stock 29,301 bales.

Wilmington, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17½c; net receipts 101; exports coastwise 128; stock 3117 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull and prices unchanged. Receipts 1026; exports 2192 bales.

Boston, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 19¾c. Net receipts 675; gross 880; sales 300; stock 4500 bales.

Norfolk, Oct. 26.—Cotton steady; middlings 17½c. Net receipts 1139; exports coastwise 1400; sales 380; stock 9681 bales.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm but quotably higher; middlings 18@18¼c. Net receipts 173; gross 681; exports coastwise 500; sales 250; stock 6000 bales.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Cotton nominally lower—middling 17½c. Flour held firmly, with good demand for low and medium grades; XX low extra, superfine wheat $4 00@5 25; double extra wheat $5 50@6 25.

Louisville, Oct. 26.—Tobacco rather firmer and more active; sales of 300 hogsheads. Bagging dull but unchanged. Cotton quiet and firmer; middling 18c. Flour firm and in good demand—family $6 50.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged in every respect, and on middling 17¾c. Flour—demand fair and market firm; family $6 50@6 75.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Oct. 26.—River stationary, 2 feet 7 inches on the falls. Weather clear. 8 inches in the chute. Raised a greater part of the day—clear to-night.

Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—The weather was unusually warm to-day. A heavy storm came up at 5 this evening with thunder and lightning, and has been raining ever since. River stationary—prospect of a rise more favorable.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Arrived—W. J. Lewis from Memphis; E. H. Durfee, Shannon and Capitol City from New Orleans.

Departed—Commonwealth for New Orleans; Harper for White River, and Emilie La Barge for Arkansas. Rivers rising slowly. Weather clear and cooler.

Vicksburg, Oct. 26.—Passed down—Wade Hampton, 9 a. m.; Natchez, 10 a. m. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

Memphis, Oct. 26.—Passed up—Legal Tender. Down—Utah and M. J. Wicks. River rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

Evansville, Oct. 26.—There was a heavy rain during last night; clear and cool today. River rises 3 inches in the past 24 hours.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—River 5 feet 10 inches on the channel and falling. Rained to-day; clear and cooler to-night.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 26—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.20. Wind northwest, light.

Arrived: British ship Elizabeth Tod, Scott, master, 97 days from Rangoon, with railroad iron, to E. J. Forstall & Sons; North German ship Constantia, Seltenborn, master, 16 days from Bremen, with a general cargo, to E. F. Stockmeyer & Co.

Sailed: Brig Carolina Gray.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, Oct. 26.—Wind northeast, light.

Arrived: Steamship Levaca, Cooksey, master, from Manchileola and Sta Marks, to E. A. Yorke & Co.

No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Liverpool, Oct. 26—Noon.—Cotton market steadier. Estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d.

London, Oct. 26—Afternoon.—Cotton market firmer. Estimated sales 12,000 bales, 2000 of which are for export and speculation. Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d.

London, Oct. 26—Noon.—Consols 92¾@92, 5-20s of 1862, 93¾.

Frankfort, Oct. 26.—Bonds 93¾.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Rentes 57 and 63.

Southport Pass, Oct. 26—Noon—Barometer 29.80. Wind E. S. E. light.

Arrived—Schooner C. B. Chenault, Moore, master, 39 days from Corpus Christi, with a general cargo, to Stock Meyer & Co.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Rev. Geo. Braun, editor of the *Methodist Herald*, and formerly President of the Union-town Pennsylvanian College, is dead, aged 74 years.

New York, Oct. 26.—At the Republican mass meeting last night, Mr. Greeley, who presided, made a few remarks arguing harmony among Republicans.

Letters were read from Senators Conkling and Patterson, regretting their absence and expressing hope for the success of the Republican party in the State.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, in the course of his remarks, denounced the corruption of the city government, which, he said, if it could not be remedied by ballots, would have to be by bullets.

Judge Pierrepont, Marshal Sharpe and Charles Spalding addressed the meeting.

Philadelphia, Oct. 26.—C. T. Yerkes, the defaulting broker, has been held in $50,000 bail.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The petition to the Government from the women of Utah is in large part signed by the wives of polygamists, and not against it, as heretofore stated.

Mr. Pelser concludes a paragraph regarding the Savannah Cotton Press and Collector Bones as follows: Attorney General Akerman now demands his removal, in which he is supported by the entire Georgia Congressional delegation. Colb is given until the 1st of November to resign, when his successor will be appointed.

EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—A steamship has arrived at New York from Rio Janeiro, bringing intelligence of the final passage of a bill for the gradual extinction of slavery in the Empire of Brazil. The action thus reported was in the Senate, and was passed by the Senate by a overwhelming in favor of the measure, previously passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The bill provides that all children born of slaves shall be considered free, and continued system of bound slavery, every where on the American continent, for the amount of a fixed sum, which the Senate may be regarded as certain, the Emperor having been for a long time in favor of the measure. The Senate, in the building of Valladolid, to rest in the shadow of Chase's sphinx-like majesty. But weeks and months passed by, and lions and lions and history have illustrated the truth, we paraphrased, and now, when reviewing lionhunts and lionhunters and elections, the conclusion is patent, that questions which for a time separated members of our party should at least be pretermitted. The Louisville *Ledger*, which has never faltered in hostility to measures which would emasculate the party, says "that all who have liberty, and would transmit it to their children, should unite to can great, grand struggle against the frauds, corruptions and usurpations of the Radical Republication; unite upon a platform based upon a strict construction of the Constitution as framed by our fathers, with an honest pledge to enforce it and each amendment thereto as are made in accordance with it. Democrats everywhere can expect upon such platform, without any abandonment of faithfulness, while Conservative Republicans, and all who are opposed to Radicalism, are invited to unite with us, if such be our declaration of principles and our candidate be exponent of them."

Concerning the Louisville platform the *Courier-Journal* says that: "Essentially it should want to modify the other; and we had added to square up the old account and open up a new set of books which place the cardinal principle of our faith in the foreground and set aside those extraneous issues which have divided and vex us. The *Journal* approves the proposition of the ex-United States Senator Dixon to call a convention of all those who desire to unite, restoring the rights of the States, and chrystallizing into the Constitution law the rights of the States and rights construction of the accepted amendments."

Let's have, says the *Courier-Journal*, a platform of all that is good about Democrats and New Departurists. Add to the amendments one other and we are safe. We will give up the idea of holding a political convention, and leave the Democrats to do it if it is sought in the way you have waged. No Democrat likes to be called upon to be an apologist for the mistakes of his party, which he urges the party to take, is wise and best. Then let us agree and disagree about these issues involving expediency. Let us find a common ground to stand upon and stand upon it, shoulder to shoulder.

"Let us agree to make up, we are shoulder with it; our friends, on the other side, may they are satisfied with it. Let here Governor Dixon come along with a plain proclamation. Call yet not early on it and let the majorities who want to go on forever wandering around a circle and perpetually crashing each other, let them continue their idle and useless warfare. If so, hoist the standard! Here was a white flag to commence with. Hoist the blue, ye fall in.

"Shouting the happy land of Canaan."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1871.

We noticed a good healthy demand for Money to-day but the market was devoid of excitement and rates for loans ruled it low enough and for more than a fortnight previous. A few loans were obtained at very full rates for Indulgences, but the general range of rates was 5@6 per cent. The official rates of the market indicated no change from our quotations of yesterday. We quote Sterling, by unquotable, collectable at 108½@8 of cent. Sterling, and good and prime commercial bills at 109@109½ and 109½@110 respectively. Gold was quoted at 111¾@112 and closed at 111¾ bid. Sales were made at 112. Business was quite active in Gold, and the market ruled firm. Sales were made at 111¾@112 and closed at 111¾@112. We quote Gold Coin at 1¾@1¾ per cent. premium for buying and selling.

Gold opened at 111¾, fluctuated with New York, and closed at 111¾@112. Sales were made at 111¾, 111¾, 111¾, 111¾, 112, 111¾, 111¾, 111¾