THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3

☞ On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Sales at Auction this Day.

By J. B. Crozat, corner Chartres and Exchange Alley—Furniture.

IMPORTANT ENROLMENT ORDER.—An order will be found in another place, from the office of the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, providing for the arrest and punishment, on and after the 15th inst., of all persons who have not complied with the requirements of Enrolment Order No 1. A subscription, at No. 73 Perdido street, open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, has been established for the benefit of fugitives to persons already enrolled and those arriving in the city are required to report there for enrolment. All within the conscribable ages are notified that they must, when called upon, be able to show either certificates of enrolment or of exemption.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Banquet of Mr. Eddy*—The Streets of New York will be given for the fifth time at the St. Charles to night on the occasion of Mr. Eddy's benefit. No one who has witnessed the performances of this drama here can be unconscious of the distinguished measure in which Mr. Eddy's animated and judicious acting, in the character of Rolyer has contributed to its mented success and popularity; and it may be remarked that his relation to the performance of the play is analogous to that which he usually bears to representations on the same boards. Aby supported by Mr. Couplin, no play in which the two appear can well fail of a large proportion of happy results.

The entertaining piece of Rip Van Winkle will also form a part of the benefit performance to-night at the St. Charles.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett having arrived, the programme originally announced for the opening of his engagement is again put forth, and to-night he will appear as Claude, in the Lady of Lyons, supported by Miss Irving, as Pauline. A warm welcome awaits his return to the boards where formerly, a stranger and unaided, he won so many professional laurels and so much personal esteem.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The music of amusement-seekers are very prone to programme which contain something of everything, and the history of the Academy's variety combinations shows that they never weary of such entertainments, while all the somethings thus combined are invariably good in their way. The usual matinée will be given at the Academy on Saturday.

ACCIDENT ON THE OPELOUSAS RAILROAD, KILLING AND WOUNDING FIFTY TO SIXTY PERSONS.—We were informed last night that yesterday about 12 o'clock, the locomotive of the Opelousas train, coming to this city, ran off the track between Bayou des Allemands and Boue Station, causing a terrible collision of the rear cars with those in front, by which about 50 or 60 soldiers are supposed to have been killed and wounded. The soldiers are said to have occupied platform cars without seats, the most dangerous place in which no one was seriously injured.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASQUERADE BALL ON THE 4th.—The Pacific Steam Engine Company No 8 proposes a crowning festivity for the Firemen's Anniversary on the 4th, in the shape of a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball at the Masonic Hall in the evening. The fate of the asteroid and of projected comb cannot be decided. Buggins, managers indicate it to be under judicious auspices and pleasant results may be anticipated. Invitations may be had at the hall of the Company.

We are obliged to Purser Field, of the Guiding Star, and to Purser Hunnewell, of the Cromwell, for recent favors.

Arrival of the Guiding Star and the George Cromwell.

The steamship Guiding Star, Captain Knight, from New York the 22d inst., arrived at the bar Wednesday at 3 P. M., crossed the bar by log the next day at 11, crossing the first mount half past, and reached her wharf last night about 11. Her passage and other local details, but no important news. Cromwell expected via the river.

The George Cromwell, Capt. G. Nye, also from New York on the 22d February, and crossed the bar yesterday about noon, arriving at the landing about 12 last night.

The Cromwell on the night of the 23d is 60 miles southwest from Hatteras steady, exchanged signals with the Evening Star, bound for New York.

She was detained 14 hours off the bar by log.

She brings the mails and the following passengers:

Col. T. D. Hitchcock and wife, C. Bodwell, wife, Mrs. J. M. Gardner, Mrs. Hunter and child, Mrs. W. A. Blanchard, Mrs. W. B. Bisland and child, Mrs. Mary A. Cuthbert, Miss W. D. Clark, Master Master, Miss Sarah Cavanagh, Mrs. N. Dearing, Mrs. C. F. Hanson, C. Comm. R. F. Lee, U. S. N., James M. Swank, Lieut. Col. Gabriel J. Rains, C. S. A., Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Fessler, Major A. Ewing, A. F. Smith, A. Hall, S. B. Hamilton, F. H. Dupre, M. S. Mayo, M. Hart, James Keene, J. K. M. Deadrick.

In the New York evening papers of the 22d February the Guiding Star was advertised to leave on the 25th, and the Morning Star on the 27th. The latter steamer probably takes the place of the former. The next Star steamer on the schedule is the Evening Star, to sail on the 4th inst.

DIPLOMATIC.—The Paris *International* says: It is announced that M. de Sohta, Minister Plenipotentiary temporarily out of service, will be sent to Washington in place of M. de Chateaurenard, who appears indisposed to accept the post to which he was recently promoted.

M. Des Essarts, previously Consul General of France at Havana, is appointed Consul General at Beyrouth.

It is the general impression that Charleston was recently evacuated on account of the declining tank movement of General Sherman. There is reason to believe this is an error, supposing the New York *Herald's* map of the seat of war on the Atlantic border to be correct, and to conclude that it was Admiral Dahlgren's fleet which terrified the garrison into incontinental fugacity. Scaling the dimensions of his ships by the known distances of the coast in their vicinity, they were severally not less than ten miles long, and, including masts, five miles high.

THE ACTING UNITED STATES MINISTER AT PARIS SENDS HIS SERVANTS TO THE EMPEROR'S BOX AT THE OPERA.—The London *Index* vouches for the truth of the following:

"The following occurrence has created much amusement in Paris: The minister for one of trans-Atlantic powers—used we say which?—having lately died, the consul general has temporarily succeeded him as chargé d'affaires in Paris. The position was, perhaps, one of some delicacy. The emperor, with a kindly wish to be civil to the new representative of the state in question, sent him the key of the imperial box at the opera for a Sunday performance. Now the consul is not a musical man, and, what was more, he objects on principle to operas on Sunday. The key was, therefore, of no use to him personally; but he considered and he thought himself that New Year's day was soon enough; his servants, and particularly his coachman, would be looking for a treat. The idea was brilliant; the emperor's favor might be accepted, and the conscience conciliated, by one and the same action. Without more ado, he handed the key to his servants, and bade them go and amuse themselves. Imagine the feeling of the rest of the audience when they saw enthroned in imperial state Monsieur et Madame les Domestiques de la Maison de M. le Consul-General d'——. It would be scandalous to repeat the name, but, it cannot be denied, the idea was a smart one."

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that Gen. Beauregard, in private conversation, told one of the chief causes of the defeat at our army at Nashville was the "want of bayonets." The bayonet is something on which a soldier can rely with confidence, and which in turn infuses confidence in the soldier.

Some Particulars and Specimens Regarding the Gwin-Maximilian-Sorn Project.

A Havana letter of the 17th ult. thus cites the remarks of a paper of that city relative to Dr. Gwin, who had just left in an English steamer for Europe:

The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, denies the truth of the report that he had been made Duke of Sonora, but adds that he had been appointed Prefect of four leagues, or according to the new regime Department, by the Imperial Government of Mexico. It is likewise stated by the same paper, in a short editorial, that Sonora has not been given up to France, for that the Emperor Napoleon limited at such a thing. The only object is to obtain all the advantage apertaining from the mineral riches of that department, and it is likely that Mr. Gwin has been appointed its Prefect, from having much experience in that kind of surveyance, at the instigation of the Emperor of the French, who some months ago admitted the ex Senator to an interview with him. It is known to have concluded the *Diario de la Marina*, that Mr. Gwin's present voyage to France is closely connected with the subject.

The following is from the City of Mexico correspondence of the New York *Herald*, written the last of January:

The object of Dr. Gwin's visit to Sinaloa was to effect an arrangement with Maximilian for a colonization of Sonora with immigrants from the Southern States, their number not to be less than fifty thousand. This project met with no weight from the fact that the Emperor Napoleon had given it his sanction, in fact, it was a virtual step when of the French government for the acquisition—temporarily or in perpetuity, it is not known which—of the most valuable mineral lands of Mexico, by which, forcible expression and opulents, to reimburse France for the expenditure incurred in the Mexican intervention, and willing to relinquish her claims to the throne of France. Dr. Gwin will have only an official station in Sonora, such as that of a director or superintendent of mines with a view to the French interest.

On the arrival here, Dr. Gwin in connection with the Marquis of Montholon, French Minister at the Court, submitted these proposals to the government through the proper department, but up to this writing no one had an interview with Maximilian. He encountered obstacles from the very outset. His main argument was that, in case the United States should not succeed in suppressing the rebellion they would be tired of Europe with Southern sympathies, and that the Monroe doctrine would be dead to all intents.

We must, of course, await the developments of the immediate future before we indulge in any expectations which are its natural consequence. It is prudent, on the other hand, to refer to the opinion of Dr. Gwin, which is that the disposition of the reconstructed States two thirds Canadas, which, perhaps, have acquired a taste for other property, in any case different from that which dominated with that spirit of industry and adventure inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race, will be found to be contrary to the ambitious views of the Emperor. In the later years Europe has mixed herself a little too much in the affairs of America, might easily put on the shoulders of Napoleon III regarding the Monroe doctrine the cold wait. There is, however, no consideration which will not realize the object of Maximilian, who, although a descendant of the Hapsburgs, is a liberal and a constitutional independence. History is there to show them the danger of the excessive development of the military element in free countries.

Great Britain.

The seventh session of the present English Parliament was opened on Monday, February 6, the Right Honorable Lord Cranworth presiding. The following is

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

My Lords and Gentlemen. We are commanded by the Queen that her Majesty has received from the Emperor of Austria an account of the proceedings which have taken place at Salzburg between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, and the communications which have subsequently passed between her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria on the subject of the proceedings at that interview.

Another contract for steamship lines to Gulf ports has also been concluded. There is to be one from Vera Cruz to New Orleans, touching at Tampico and Matamoras; one from the same port to Havana, touching at Sisal, and another to Campeachy, touching at Tabasco and Carmen.

On the Pacific side the former steamship company has renewed permission to recommence business. Steamers will make one trip each month from San Francisco to La Paz, Guaymas and Mazatlan, and twice a month from Guaymas to Acapulco.

A Paris Journal on Reconciliation Between the North and the South.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Feb. 11.]

Rumors of peace negotiations between Washington and Richmond are nothing a certain degree foundation. We do not yet feel inclined as to the hopes of these negotiations, but there is every reason to believe that the American mind is inclined to peace, judging at least by the language of the journals. A grand landslide is manifested in both camps, but the sentiment which seems to dominate is a treaty irritated against Europe, and particularly against France. The North can better forgive it for the Mexican expedition, while the South complains of not having been recognized. The reconciliation of the Confederate journals not only exhibit a profound hatred, but also show symptoms of exasperation. We read in them the bitter reproaches of a defeat which those journals attribute in part to the abandonment of France, and in which the South already dreams of obtaining its revenge. We read in them the following: "Nothing is more natural than the hatred of the Northern people against France. Without the intervention of the latter power, the North would have subjugated the South, and the Monroe doctrine would be dead to all intents."

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Her Majesty deeply laments the calamity which has recently occasioned great loss of life and property at Calcutta and other places in India. Prompt assistance was rendered by the officers of the government, and generous contributions have been made in various parts of India to relieve the sufferings which have been the result.

Derby and Russell on the Relations of England and the United States.

In the debate on American affairs which arose at the recent opening of the British Parliament, the Earl of Derby leader of the opposition, said:

I am glad one of those who are disposed to think that her Majesty's Government have departed from that neutrality which they express themselves anxious to maintain. But I confess I am still most anxiously at the appearance of some symptoms which seem to show that that neutrality has not been accepted, by that party which is the most powerful and most favorable, with that good will and gratitude to which I think it was fairly entitled. I do not refer to articles in Federal newspapers, but the expressions of leading statesmen, for even speeches in Congress, nor to official dispatches, which under other circumstances might be regarded as expressions of hostility. I refer to two measures which I am told have received the sanction of the Senate—I mean the notice to terminate the treaty of Reciprocity with Canada, and, more important still, to the termination of the treaty by which the naval force on the lakes is restricted and regulated. Of these two measures it is impossible to say that they are both of them framed in a spirit of hostility to this country. One of them, when lays open questions of a most delicate and difficult character. The American people are themselves sacrificing great commercial advantages by abandoning the Reciprocity treaty, and only ground of their doing so is that Canada receives equal advantages. The result will be that the whole complicated question of the fisheries of North America, in which no doubt the United States are materially interested, will be again thrown open. My Lords, I am old enough to remember the serious complications and difficulties which were on the point of arising between this country and the United States in connection with these fisheries; and yet, with at the slightest reason or provocation, that question is now reopened, with all the risks and dangers of war with this country, then which no war could be more deplorable. It is not a little significant that at the time when the abrogation of this treaty was received upon another treaty notice lays open all those points of danger and difficulty connected with the lakes? For a long period these lakes have served as the means of a peaceful and profitable commerce between the countries lying on either side of them.

I can recollect the late American war, when there was a race in shipbuilding on these lakes, and the party which obtained a temporary superiority gained with it the complete control of the lakes. That was put an end to by an agreement which led to a state of perfect neutrality and now the American Government, withe the slightest provocation, proposes to break through the treaty, and talks of sending a force upon the lakes, which must make it necessary upon the country to make corresponding preparations in the face of immediate danger of hostilities. I don't ask her Majesty's Government to lay before us any information which they express themselves unable to communicate. But I do say this, that they will be deeply responsible if they are not fully awake to the position in which the country is placed by these two acts of the Government of the United States. If the preponderating force should be in the hands of the United States, it could only be used for the purpose of aggression. An attack on the part of Canada on the United States is a physical impossibility. The long frontier of Canada is peculiarly open to aggression, and, assailable as it is by land, unless there be a preponderating force upon those lakes, you must be prepared to place the provinces of Canada at the disposal of the United States. Under these circumstances, I view with the utmost satisfaction that one important step to which her Majesty's speech refers—the confederation of the Canadian provinces. I hope to see in that confederation a determination to constitute themselves a power strong enough, with the aid of this country, which, I am sure, will never be withheld from them, to support themselves against aggression, not to the disadvantage of the United States. If I saw in this confederation a desire to separate from the mother country, I should consider that a matter of so much more doubtful policy, but I see with satisfaction—perhaps, however, it is too soon to discuss results—that which have not yet been finally adopted, but I hope to see in the terms of the proposed confederation an earnest desire to retain the blessings of a connection with this country, an earnest feeling of loyalty, and a determined and deliberate preference for a monarchical form of government, and, as long as it can be maintained peaceably and fairly British loving can wish to see it maintained. I regret the agitation connected with it at present exists between this country and these states.

Earl Russell, in behalf of the Government, replied:

The noble Earl seems to imagine that the United States, without any reason whatever, but from mere hostility, as he called it, against this country, had denounced that useful convention which regulated the lakes. But the case was this: The Confederate Government, apparently determined, if possible, to involve this country in war, and finding their own resources not sufficient to carry on a successful war, sent persons into the lakes, which are a part of the Confederate territory, but which belong almost entirely to the United States or to the United Kingdom or Great Britain; they sent agents into those districts to equip ships that were to navigate the lakes with a view to make prizes of the American war and other ships belonging to the United States, and to set fire to the cities in those States. They were, indeed, so determined that the United States, considering the Canadian lakes the possession of a sovereign friendly to them, should be in danger, as they found that operations of war were to be carried on in those lakes. Well, they adopted a policy which, again I think, was not to be censured. They said that they would remain in those lakes with a naval armament—with nothing but unarmed ships—the Confederates were to be disarmed, and make war upon the Canadian lakes.

It is a matter which may become dangerous to the United States and Great Britain if they are obliged to put an end to or even suspend that expansion which has been one of its contributing to the peace of the two countries. But in the same time I cannot expect that the United States should ever grant that we should be unde against them on the lakes, and that they should have no means of defense. For my part, I think that the Confederate States of America are natural on their part, but I think that the attempt to make the Canadian soil the basis of operations, also of them, perhaps, of a character that may be better, General, but others more terrible—the robbery and murder which take place in Canada line—that in that attempt they do what is most subject, and has been done by the Confederate Government will be able, as they have proceeded in the Canadian Parliament, to preserve the neutrality of her Majesty as it has been hitherto preserved. At the same time, in the irritation that has been aroused, there has been a disposition with respect to two questions, to make it a party question between this country and the United States in this country. They have complained that we have allowed a belligerent power to fit out in the Confederate States. We have stated at the commencement of the contest, to stop at the immense territory possessed by the Confederates, and looking at the great extent of their war which they have carried on, what could her Majesty's Government do but allow the contraband of belligerents. I know of no instance where there has been so wide an interval before the tariff war was carried on by the Confederates, in which the belligerent character was not allowed by the neutral Power. There is another matter with regard to which there is a great deal of popular agitation, and every one would have been a well-directed time the day was come when the United States Government will make demands on her Majesty's Government. Your Lordships heard last year of the case of the Alabama, and how the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, former Consul General to Port au Prince, have succeeded to M. De Lesseps as the French Consulate General at Havana.

PLANTATION FAMILY AND FOOD PERMITS.—An order from Department Headquarters directs as follows:

On and after the date of the military approval on all permits for plantations, Family and Trade Stores supplies, together with No 1 or 2 Stores and goods for export, will be issued by the order of the Provost Marshal General, by a commissioned officer on duty at his office.

Capt. Otis B. nier, 4th Wisconsin Vet. Infantry, and A. A. D. C. at these Headquarters is hereby charged with this duty.

Supposed Plan of Gen. Lee's Spring Campaign.

[From the New York World, February 24.]

The confederate journals do not conceal the gloomy feeling but a great battle, or a series of great battles, can save it. It can no more succeed by a Fabian policy than Frederic the Great could a Soubise policy. Lee must fight or fall. He has seven years' war, with combined Europe in arms against him, or than the French Republic, or the Empire under Napoleon could have held 454 bbls Beef, 367 cwks Bacon, 75 bbls. Whisky, 19 070 sacks Corn and 900 bales Hay. The imports comprised 973 bales and 1475 boxes Cuba Sugar, and 1201 bbls. Molasses.

The exports for the week are confined to 127 bales Cotton, 126 bbls Sugar, 51 bbls. Molasses, 99 bales Hemp, 2109 Hides, 7063 bbls. Flour and 9000 sacks Corn.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 3, 1865.

Arrived yesterday 170 Beeves, 40 Hogs, 9 Milch Cows and 231 Veals. Amount of stock sold, 141 Beeves, 86 H. gs, 52 Sheep, 8 Milch Cows and 45 Veals. Stock remaining on sale, 29 Beeves, 200 Hogs, 383 Sheep, 92 Milch Cows and 348 Veals.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net	1@—	2@— 22
Western Beeves, 2d quality ₱ lb net	1@—	2@— 21
Western Beeves, 3d quality ...do	1@—	2@— 18
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	—@—	—@— —
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	—@—	—@— —
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	—@—	—@— 19
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₱ head	—@—	—@— 18
Hogs, ₱ lb gross	—@—	—@— 12½
Sheep, in lots, ₱ head	8@—	9@— 12½
Milch Cows, ₱ head	40@—	50@— 60
Veal, 1st quality, ₱ head	25@—	30@— 40
Veal, 2d quality, ₱ head	15@—	25@— 30
Breeding Calves, ₱ head	10@—	20@— 25

Incidents of the Morning Ship's Passage to New York—She Measures the Crew of the Merrimac, and Runs Short of Coal.

The steamship Morning Star on her last passage home fell in with the United States gunboat Marblehead, 2 Cape Florida in a sinking condition. Sunday by the gunboat was taken on board and transferred to the number of 140 men and landed them at Port Royal. She wanted thirty tons of coal in addition to the supply then on board to enable her to reach New York, which the commissioners at Port Royal refused her, although they had a large supply there. The Morning Star then went to Fort Monroe, where coal was promptly furnished to her by the naval authorities.

The Morning Star arrived in New York on the morning of the 22d.

FRENCH CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* announces that the Count Mejan, formerly Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Consul General to Peru and Prince, and that the Marquis of Forbin Janson, former Consul General to Port au Prince, has been ceded to M. De Lesseps as the French Consulate General at Havana.

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Notice to State Tax Payers.

SECOND DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

THE office of the undersigned will be opened daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. for the collection of all money due the State for taxes of the year 1864 and for the collection of licenses for the year 1865, which is to be paid without delay. The extension granted delinquents for the payment of taxes of 1861, '62 and '63 expires on the 31st of March 1865.

Office No. 8 St. Peter street, Fontaine's building.

V. DEROCHIE,
State Tax Collector, Second District.

feb7 3m

SUGAR MILL.

WANTED to purchase immediately, a horizon to SUGAR MILL, eighteen to twenty-four inches and in good order.

Apply at No 87 Conti street, up stairs. feb7 3t

Havana Segars.

48 000 HAVANA SEGARS, of different sizes of the brands Regalia, Principe Alfonso and Lealtad Empredentes, Española. Entirely A. F. Larrabee from Havana.

For sale by

BORNIO & BROTHER,
77 Gravier street.

mh1 7d

Liquidation.

Hardware! Hardware!

A very large and well assorted stock of HARDWARE, for sale on account of liquidation by

L. B. POYDRAS,
68 Old Levee street, New Orleans.

feb28 1m

Cash Advances.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on approved Merchandise consigned to my friends, Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., New York.

WM. J. REID,
48, Commercial street.

mh2

ENGINEER.

A GOOD ENGINEER who is competent to manage a passenger and freight boat on the Red River, and who can bring good references as to character and capacity, can find employment by applying at the office of the Consolidated Line of Packets, on the Levee, near Carondelet street.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, March 2, 1865.

The commercial week closed to-day with little doing in other branches of trade, but an unusually active movement in our leading staple, the sales of which number 15 000 bales for the day, and upwards of 25 000 for the week. The demand appears to have been mostly for the North and predicated on orders received by the goods which have just come to hand; but there was also some demand for Liverpool. Prices were stiffer, perhaps to better than yesterday. Comparing them with last Thursday quotations we find that they rule about the same for Low Middling, but rather easier for the lower and stiffer for the higher grades. Some Strict Low Middling sold for its extra staple—approximating Sea Island—at 76c. The demand was also stimulated by an increased supply of freight room, no less than three steamers—the Quitidee Star, Cromwell and Morning Star, being up for next week. The last is nearly full at 45@50c. The heavy business in Cotton is expected to increase the supply in Domestic Exchange of which, in fact, there were some indications to-day.

We notice that the new Secretary Assistant Treasurer is prepared to pay in coin the interest due on all United States Coupon Bonds bearing interest payable in coin, and to surrender the interest on the Treasury Notes of February 15th. He will also redeem the two year five per cent. interest bearing Treasury Notes as they become due.

The specie market opened firmer yesterday's figures but subsequently exhibited increased buoyancy and at the close trood was quoted at 194@200 against 190@ 200 on Saturday. We heard of no sales of Silver, which is not selling. We heard of no sales of Sterling Exchange, but a small amount of American bank notes sold at 1½@¾ discount. Gold bankers' bills were quoted at 1½@¾ discount, which is low compared with Gold, there being a premium on Gold for immediate demand. Mercantile dollars are quoted at 80.

Foreign Exchange was in moderate request at about previous rates. In notes The sales of Sterling Exchange were about $400 at 60 days' sight, and a bank draft at 2½ discount. Some of the Banks declined to make a sale at what they would draw. Commercial bills were nominal at 60 days' sight, and 60 days' sight were quoted from Bank at 2½@3 discount. Sales of Francs were reported at 5.30@5.25 per dollar. Sterling exchange is now more plentiful than for some time past, and prices are easier. Drafts on New York are quoted at par. Francs are quoted at 5.30@5.25 per dollar. Sterling exchange is now more plentiful than for some time past, and prices are easier. Drafts on New York are quoted at par. Francs are quoted at 5.30@5.25 per dollar.

Gold coupons were active from Bank at 2½@3 premium. Sales of Treasury notes were reported at 99½@100. Sales of Sterling Exchange were reported at 60 days' sight, and 60 days' sight were quoted from Bank at 2½@3 premium. Sales of Francs were reported at 5.30@5.25 per dollar. Sterling exchange is now more plentiful than for some time past, and prices are easier. Drafts on New York are quoted at par. Francs are quoted at 5.30@5.25 per dollar.

Bank notes