New Orleans Bee.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 13,38

SUNDAY EDITION.....NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1865.

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1865.

The present 8 h of January makes the third conjunction within three weeks of a public holiday with the Sabbath. We presume the usual military honors of the anniversary will be postponed till Monday.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS IN ST. THERESE CHURCH.—*Collection for the Orphans.*—We learn that Solemn High Mass will be celebrated this morning at 10 o'clock in St. Therese Church, when the choir, under the direction of Mr. Theo. La Hache, will perform the Mass for Peace, with orchestra accompaniment, and a collection be taken up for the benefit of the orphans of the Female Orphan Asylum.

CHARITY CONCERT.—We are advised that a grand charity concert will be given on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th, at St. Alphonsus Hall, St. Andrew street, near Magazine Market, under the direction of Mr. Dub s, Chapel Master at the St. Louis Cathedral. Among the amateurs and artists engaged for the occasion are Mr. V. La Hache, Mr. Ch. Mayer, Mr. Pauze, violinist, (his first appearance in the city.) Mr. Brunner, and others, assisted by a full choir. The varied and well selected programme includes the Hymn of the Night, the poetry of Lamartine set to music by Neukomm.

DRAFT ORDERED IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GULF, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS.—An order of this date from Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, provides that a draft of one in seven based upon the enrollment directed in General Orders, No. 30, of 1864, will be made in the Departments of Arkansas, Mississippi, and the Gulf, on the 15th of February, proximo, unless the quotas to be assigned to the several Departments named shall previously have been filled by volunteer enlistments." Other provisions of the same order may be seen in its official text given elsewhere.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Morning Star, H. Wilson, Commander, sailed yesterday afternoon for New York direct, with a full cargo consisting of 1,923 bales cotton, $384,510 specie and other merchandize, together with the U. S Mails and the following passengers:

Mrs. Mr Peter Murray, W A J Fulton, G W Turner, Wm Bonsell, N Arnold, A Heyman, Jas Lowrie, John Kerr, G Andbert, Gustave Tonnelle, Lieut. J W Bratter, A Kaufman, J Shuser, J Isaacs, Wm Schoen, Wm Ferguld, C K Wadsworth & wife, Isidore Levy & boy, Capt. W Weir, Wm. and J. Jas. Lowrie, Capt. W Coggeshall, W W Gordon, Asst Surg. A A Arbuckle, U S A, Lieut. Col. Paul Thi E Morris, Liberty Jones Brooks, Wm Ryan, Mr. Robson, Lieut. Hoggett, Isaac Simmons, F S va, Jas Robertson, F Hebenius, Jos Trenbly, Capt. Sid Gordon, Capt. Wm Kinney, Asst Surgeon, John F Wood, Scott Brown, Wm H Smith, Geo Wood, Wm Hall, Jos Hall, Mr. Lowe, W E Mallard, R Lamont, Capt. Dupuis, Mad La Rose, D D Tompkins, C E Hall, Mr. Cook, 2 Miss Cook and Lieut. S Lucas, F Vance, Wife and 2 Children, Mr. Abbott, Wife and Child, Mr. Kortzig, Peyton, C Carey, 2 Misses Warner, Painter, 6 Soldiers, C Wilson, C Bassler, Wm Ayer.

Details of a Horrible Threefold Murder on a Sleeping Family Near Clarksville—No Clue to the Perpetrator.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 30th.]

He who would pen reflections upon the calamities which befall us, we all but fail to notice the remarkable fatality in consequence with which that visit us. The misfortunes resulting from purely accidental causes or from man's wickedness might be classified, and in the comparison it would be found that no singular regularity of order they tread rapidly upon each other's heels. But two days since we recorded the simultaneous death by drowning of three brothers—half the children of a family of this city and to-day we wire of the brutal murder of three persons, and the terrible wounding of three others, all of one family, an affair of horror which has terribly startled the usually quiet little community in which it occurred. Cherbrid, a little town of two or three hundred inhabitants, on the Little Miami Railroad, about thirty miles north-east of this city, was the scene of this heart rending affair. To the North of the village, at the distance of about a mile and standing on a by-road a quarter of a mile from the Lebanon Pike, is a neat and comfortable farm-house, a frame building of good size, in which, on Monday night last, the murderous scene occurred. The family of John M. Roosa occupied the house, together with Ad sged friend and fellow Comrade, familiarly known as "Old Jesse." The Roosa family was composed of the following persons: John M. Roosa and Sarah Roosa, wife of forget Miss Brandt, daughter of Eq. Brandt, and the four children, Alice, aged fourteen; Frances, aged ten; Nettie, aged eight; and Harry aged two years.

On the night of Monday last, the whole family, with the exception of the latter, retired at 8 o'clock, as usual, and were soon sleeping dreamless sleep of the blissfully unknowing. Mrs Roosa occupied a bed with Frances and Harry in one room; Nettie and Alice slept together in an adjoining chamber while in the kitchen, on a pallet, slept the old man's cousins These rooms mentioned are all on the ground floor of the house, and open in rear of the two large front rooms. The mother had slept soundly for some time, when she was suddenly awakened by blows upon her head, at the hands of a man who s se she looked at him, through the blood which blinded her as it gushed from her ghastly wounds, struck her again and again, fourteen times upon the head, face and body, and reaching over the unmercifully, a smar blows upon the sleeping innocents at her side. Weakly struggling, the poor woman fell forward upon the floor and there came a conflict and death in the adjoining kitchen and hall leading thereto, as Cousins, aroused to the terrible danger, encountered the murderer, in his half somnolent condition, and received blow upon blow of the death-dealing hatchet upon his face and head His blood he spattered the wall of the little hall and trickled down upon the floor as he staggered back to the kitchen, and sinking into a chair died sitting there, erect in death.

The infant boy, Harry, was dead; the girl Frances was mortally wounded, and like her mother, writhed in agony in the bed, beside her dead brother. In the adjoining room, the child Nettie lay, weighing but unharmed. Her sister had left her side, to wander into the kitchen and die there, near Cousins, beneath the murderer's hatchet. Reserving for his fiendish work in the hall and kitchen, the monster in man's form and dress again sought the mother's chamber and closely scrutinized the mangled forms upon the bed and floor. Despite her agony the woman feigned death, and watched the murderer as he passed into the next room, sprang through the window (dropping the hatchet as he did so) and made his escape. She then called upon Cousins and Alice. Death did not permit a reply. Nettie came, however, with trembling step, and to obey her mother, sought her shoes in the kitchen that she might go to alarm the neighbors. Her shoes were soaked in blood.

Fearful of the darkness without, and of the man who had sought its protection, the child waited and watched there, surrounded by the dead, and the wounded living, until the first grey light of morning came. She then ran down to Mr. Scott's house, on the main road, and the horrible details were related with her. They found the corpse of Cousins erect in the chair. On the floor, near by, lay the dead body of Alice, with one of the limbs turned back from contact with the stove in which fire still remained. In Mrs. Roosa's room was the scene already noted. Of surnames and residence he who was the author of this diabolical affair and what was his object, there are scores.

The husband, John M. Roosa, had been a steady farmer, in very comfortable circumstances But he was frequently subjected to short fits of insanity, during the continuance of which he was considered a dangerous man, and about three weeks since he was taken to the Insane Asylum, near Dayton. Suspicion immediately fell upon him, but both mother and child Nettie say that it was not he, that it was a slim man with dark hair and sandy whiskers, while Roosa wears no whiskers. And a despatch sent to Dayton was answered with word that Roosa was safe in the asylum the day after the tragedy. Early yesterday morning two strangers, disclaimed against men, were arrested at Spring Valley, eighteen miles from Deerfield. There seems scarcely any ground for suspicion against them. In this connection we give, just as we hear them, a few of the thousand vague reports out. That Mrs. Roosa heard the men demand money of Alice, and that the child gave him $5; that he asked for more, and failing to get it killed her. That an examination of the body of the child Alice by physicians, revealed the fact that she had been violated. That the mother has stated that she knew the murderer, and that the "worst has not yet come." That no money or valuables whatever had been taken from the house. That previous to his incarceration Roosa had, in his insane attacks, wounded two men, by throwing a lamp at one and a stone pitcher at another; that he had had the hatchet, with which the murderous work was done, and which is identified by a broken corner, sharpened by a neighbor, and that he had stated he would kill his family. That the only conjured child, Nettie, had always been her father's favorite, etc.

Of course intense excitement over the affair prevails all through Warren county, and the adjoining country The Roosa family are well known and highly regarded, some of its members being wealthy and influential; and every effort will be made to bring the three times murderer to justice.

Order Regarding the Proceeds and Rents of Abandoned or Captured Property, Direc. Taxes, &c.

Headquarters Mil. Div. West Mississippi,
New Orleans, La., January 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

All officers or agents in the military service of the United States, within the limits of this command, who have received, disbursed, or held, any monies, received from the sales of seized, captured or abandoned property, or from rents, fines, taxes, assessments, permits, or from any other source whatever, except pay and allowances authorized by law, will be prepared to exhibit their books and papers to the Commission appointed by the Executive Order of December 19th, 1864, whenever called upon by the Commission.

By Order of Major General E. R. S. Canby.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lt. Colonel, Ass't Adjutant General.

Official:
GEO. L. WILSON,
2d Lt. 1st N. O. Vols. A. A. A. G.

The Legislature.

SATURDAY, January 7, 1865

The *Senate* was called to order at the usual hour.

The Committee on Auditing reported that it had audited bills to the amount of $687 37c. and recommended their payment. The report was adopted.

The Senate then took up the City Charter, at this a continuation of its second reading, the bill was adopted.

The bill to make the Auditors warrants receivable for taxes was read a first time.

The Senate then adjourned.

New Order Relative to Trade in Products of Insurrectionary Districts.

HEADQUARTERS, Military Division of the } West Mississippi, }

New Orleans, La., January 31, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

1. It has been brought to the notice of the Commanding General, that private boats, plying on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, have landed and engaged in unlawful trade with the enemy, at points not under the supervision of troops or gun boats, and without the permits and safe conducts required by existing regulations. In all such cases, military commanders are directed, and naval commanders are requested, to cause the boats to be seized, and, with the master, or other responsible officer, turned over to the nearest military authority, for trial under Paragraph 6, of the Executive Order of September 24th, 1864, and Paragraph 12, of General Orders, No. 80, series of 1863, from these Headquarters.

2. Under the 9th Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 13, 1861, no permits for the transportation of products of insurrectionary districts, or for supplies, under Article 38, of the Treasury Regulations of July 29th, 1861, can be given, unless the points from and to which the products or supplies are to be transported, are "within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States," as indicated by the published orders of the Commanding General of the department or district so occupied. All products and supplies found moving in violation of this law, will be seized, and turned over to the Purchasing Agents of the Treasury Department for the district in which they were found.

3. To prevent any misunderstanding or conflict of authority, under the preceding paragraph, it is announced, that the enforcement of the blockade on water devolves on the navy, and of non-intercourse on land upon the army, and the seizures and arrests therein directed will be made by military commanders, only when the boats are within the limits of their jurisdiction at military posts, or when engaged in operations in the field. In other cases the commander of the naval district will be notified and requested to cause the boats and parties to be seized, and sent in for trial.

4. In answer to applications for information, and complaints of exactions and other wrongs by speculators, it is announced, that persons, who own or control products of insurrectionary districts, are permitted to come within the lines for the purpose of disposing of their products, under the 5th Section of the Act of Congress, approved July 2d, 1864, and that a pass, in the form prescribed in General Order, No. 60, will insure their protection, unless forfeited by bad faith in procuring the pass, orby misconduct while within our lines.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Lt. Col., A. A. Gen.

Official: Geo. L. Wilson, 2d Lt. 1st N. O. Vols., A. A. A. Gen.

How the Queen's Speech is Written.

In the late speech by Mr. Osborne, member of the British Parliament, on the affairs of Ireland, he describes the manner in which the Queen's speech was composed:

"I dare say there may be some in this room who may innocently suppose that what is called the Queen's speech is actually the speech of the Queen. (A laugh.) Well, her Majesty has nothing to do with it, and has no more to do with a speech, which is called the Queen's speech, and which is neither the Queen's English nor the people's grammar (laughter) but Mayfair English, in fact, as little consulted for the opinions as Lindley Murray is for the rules of grammar. Those Queen's speeches are nothing more than the mere representations of the Queen's English, and containing the most monstrous periods of what is known as Cabinet Polish. (Laughter.) Those speeches are made, I may tell you, in this manner: One man puts forward one sentence, and another man another, and when they are all put together, it is then put to vote, and one sentence being has to put the conglomerate English together, and makes what he can out of it."

The Old Couple.

I stands in a sunty meadow,
The in one a mossy hill is brown,
With its cumbrous old stone chimneys,
And the gray roof creeping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The lovers, a century old;
And the winds go waving through them,
And the sunbeams hover gold.

The cowslips spring in the marshes,
And the rose is bonn on the hill,
And here in the hale is peaches
The birds a feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them,
They sit in the sun alone;
And the old wives sew or fallow,
And she barks to the well-known tone.

That won her heart in her childhood,
That has sethed her quarrels sore,
And praised it more for the brightness,
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bride,
How, dressed in her robe of white,
Surrounded by her gay young lovers,
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek is fled,
And the sunshine she is golden,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlish dreams, once vanished,
Come back to her whiter time,
That her feeble pulses throbbed to,
With the thrill of spring time's prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown,
Since, dead in her bridal weeds,
She crossed the old door-stone.

Though dimmed her eyes bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love in her heart is as pilgrim
Has never grown dim nor old.

They sat in peace in the south lie,
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together—
He rose up their eyes with balm,
And their last breath floated upward,
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a Bridal pair they traversed
The unseen, mysterious road,
That leads to the beautiful city,
Whose builder and maker is God's.

Perhaps in that miracle country
They will give her last youth back,
And the flower of a vanished spring-time
Will bloom in the spirit's track.

One draught from the living waters
Shall call back its manhood's prime;
And eternal years shall measure
The love that outlived time.

But the shapes that they left behind them,
The withered and silver hair,
Made ready to go to the kisses
The angel had printed there.

We will hide away 'neath the willows,
When the day is low in the west,
Where the sun-rays are softest and dimmest,
Nor the winds disturb their rest.

And we'll suffer no rill-tale tombstone,
With its age and its date,
Over the "who are old no longer,"
In the Father's House in the skies.

The Commercial Future of Italy.

Alexander Dumas has recently written an article in relation to the commercial future of Italy, and it is exciting great attention in Europe. He supposes that the completion of the Mount Cenis railroad will make Tarentum in Italy, the great commercial center of the manufacturing countries of the West of Europe, and also of the rich regions east and south of the Mediterranean Sea, where there is an immense consumption of manufactured goods. This Mount Cenis railroad will connect Paris and Naples and Tarentum and it is supposed that the cost of transporting the products of Turkey and the East from Alexandria, Constantinople and Odessa to Paris by way of Tarentum, will not be more than half or one third as much as by way of Marseilles. If these predictions are reliable, the future of Italy is destined to be no less glorious than the past. The same causes too that will give importance to Tarentum and wealth to Italy, will build up Alexandria and make Egypt prosper. It may be that Tarentum and Alexandria are to be the gates through which the Indian trade, on the completion of the Suez canal, is to be poured into Europe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner was called to view the body of a dead person found in the river at the head of Ursulines street. Investigation showed that the head and one leg of the body had dropped off in the natural course of decay it was supposed; a laced shoe or brogan were on the remaining foot. There was nothing found to identify the body.

In the Charity Hospital died the colored man David who, on Friday, fell through the scuttle hatchway. The verdict was that he died of concussion of the brain, a result of the accident.

Small Cases.—W. T. Noblock yesterday was fined $15 for having in his last spree got entitled a police officer, who arrested him for his disorderly conduct.

A negro woman named Aurora is held for trial on the charge of having disturbed the peace—and being a witch.

Mrs. Coffee was placed under peace bond on the charge of having beaten Mrs. Riordan in her own house, and the policemen Logan and McManara were fined $15 for assaulting Mr. Kellen in the Fourth District.

Provost Court.—*Judge Lieber.*—Marie Stanislaus was brought up for insulting the American flag. Accused is a very intemperate and generally kept in some house of correction. In this case there appeared no prosecutor and accused was discharged.

Other cases were continued or held over for judgment.

Miscellaneous.

The New York *Herald* has dubbed the oil millionaires "Petroleum." Way not call them Gasillas?

"Benevolence," said Sidney Smith, in a charity sermon, "is a sentiment common to human nature. A never sees B in distress without wishing C to relieve him." Rochefoucauld never said a more brilliant thing than this, nor more necessary.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

THE GEORGE CROMWELL.—It was the Cromwell, and not the Morning Star as stated previously, which was to leave New York for this city on the 31st ult. She comes direct, and, according to her ordinary time, will not be fully due for a day or two. The Morning Star was to sail on the 7th inst.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP CREOLE.—The steamship Creole, Capt Thompson, hence yesterday morning for New York, while proceeding down the river, and while about 60 miles from the city, broke her piston rod, bursted the cylinder and broke the cylinder head, causing her to return to the city for repairs. She arrived at her wharf at 2 o'clock this morning.

We learn that the mails and passengers of the Creole will be transferred to the Morning Star which is to leave this evening at 4, direct for New York.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The result of the benefit given at this Theatre last night to the Charity Hospital was quite gratifying, and highly creditable alike to management, artists and public who combined to make it a complete success in a dramatic as well as charitable point of view. As Pauline and Claude Mrs. Allen and Mr. Hill won new honors from their numerous friends and admirers.

Next Tuesday Mrs. Allen is to take a benefit in London Assurance.

The Streets of New York are still in rehearsal; also the Jewess of Madrid.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Miss Mary Provost enjoyed a very successful benefit in the character of Lucie d'Arville.

The same play will be repeated to-night, and early next week, we presume, we are to have at the St. Charles something gorgeously and strikingly spectacular in the shape of the Seven Sisters.

THE ACADEMY.—The last nights of the large versatile company, which has enjoyed so long a season of success at this place, are coming to a close. Neptune will succeed Momus, and the Ocean Circus will soon occupy the place of the Academy's present stage.

HOWE'S CIRCUS.—This establishment is to remain a week longer, commencing Monday, with additional artists and a new programme

The U. S. Government and the Mexican Empire.

The following occurs in the Parisian journal *La France*, of December 23d, what amount of light it throws on the policy of President Lincoln towards the Empire of Maximilian, is not very clear:

It is confidently asserted that the Government at Washington would not long delay to recognize the new Empire of Mexico, and Mr. Seward is said to have the intention to submit a proposition to this effect to Congress.

Lately four Liberal privateers, fitted out by the United States navy, and Mr Lincoln has highly approved the act.

This is believed to afford a new indication of the good disposition of the Washington Cabinet towards the new empire of Mexico.

Nature of the Defenses of Wilmington—Value of Sunken Obstructions as shown at Charleston, Mobile, Richmond and Wilmington.

A letter in the New York *World*, from its "own correspondent," Dinsi, at Baltimore, has the following in regard to the difficulties, natural and artificial, to be encountered in the Fort-ter-Butler expedition against Wilmington:

The present position was not unexpected, nor is the place unfortified or unprepared. The wonder in the rebel mind is, why the attack has not been made months before. Wilmington is in a position to be taken. It is like Charleston a place of the highest importance, and a vital point to the Confederacy. The loss of Wilmington would be a blow to the whole body.

Therefore it is that such vast preparations have been made for the defense of the place, and none of them more than the sinking of obstructions in the South coastist in its accessibility to friendly vessels from the sea. In making the arrangements for its defense Hoke's men, as long as three years ago, the main object in view was to make it, if possible, invulnerable against a naval attack. The land defenses of the place have not been neglected, and General Butler will find to his cost, if he attempts to attack them. But it is the forts, batteries and obstructions that line the Cape Fear river for a space of forty four miles, from the city to the mouth of the river, which constitute obstacles which may be beyond even Admiral Porter's power to overcome.

The readers of the *World* will not have failed to notice that there has been a difference in the result of all the naval attacks which have been made or attempted to make, between attacks made on places the approaches to which were impeded by obstructions, and attacks made on places where no obstructions (or only those of a trifling character,) barred the approaches. In the latter class were Hampton Roads, and the coast of North Carolina, by some of the former Charleston, Mobile and Richmond. No man who has any reputation for intelligence and veracity will deny that our failures in the latter three of these places are due to the fact that we cannot be reached by our naval forces, on account of obstructions sunk in their approaches.

In the case of Charleston, the city has been shelled for more than five hundred continuous days, at long range, and two well appointed armies have sought to capture it by attacks made from the land side. In the case of Richmond, the General-in-Chief of all the armies, with the whole force of the nation at his back, has tried in vain for eight months to take it. In the case of Mobile, even after the capture of the forts which were supposed to be the keys of the place, it was found that the capture of the city itself was impracticable, and the land forces, destined to cooperate in the reduction of the place were ordered away. The history of these three places—one very brief, the other two very tedious and practiced—be studied carefully and candidly, and it will be found that every important fact of the fleets, in each instance, could have been brought within close range, every one of the three cities must inevitably have fallen long ago. The only reason why the fleets have been unable to reach those cities, or to get within close range of them, has been the fact of the existence of obstructions sunk in the water.

The general nature of these obstructions, in each of these three instances, has been the same, and in each case they have defied all our efforts, and all the appliances that could be brought to bear for their removal. What reader of the *World* does not remember the sorrow of one of her slaves, whom she imagined was regarded with some favor by her husband in her highness' rage against the unfortunate girl she ordered one of her eunuchs to cut her head off, which was done at a stroke of his cimetar.

Then she determined to extend her revenge to her husband, and coolly directed that the girl's head should be placed under a cover on the pasha's dinner table. It is the custom in Turkey for the male heads of families to dine apart from their women. On the day in question the sultana seated herself on the divan—a long sofa extending across the room—previous to her husband's entering the dining-room. On top the sultana seated herself on the divan—a long sofa extending across the room—previous to her husband's entering the dining-room. On his arrival, as is customary, he went up to his imperial spouse and rendered her the usual homage. She requested him to proceed with his dinner. When seated he called on the servants present to remove the cover which is thrown over the tray which forms the top of the table; to his surprise they hesitated and shrunk back.

The Sultana then called to him to remove it himself, upbraiding the servants for their insolence. The unhappy Pasha, obeying his wife's directions, threw off the cover, and then before him lay the gory head of the murdered girl. He reeled and fell back a corpse. Previous to taking off the cover he had drank some sherbet, and whether his was poisoned, as some imagine, or that the shock produced apoplexy, has not been ascertained, as no *post mortem* examination has been held. It will, of course, be thought that the imperial murderess was at once seized and placed to the hands of justice. On the contrary, Djemile Sultana, a princess of the imperial family, daughter of Sultan Abdul Medjid, and niece of the reigning Sultan, but, up to the present moment, remained in her house unmolested, and the only notice taken of the matter has been that her imperial uncle is very angry with her.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 7, 1865.

The general market has exhibited but little movement to-day. Operations in sugar and Molasses were restricted by tight sellers and there was very little done in Western Produce, while the demand for our leading staple was checked by further receipts as well as by the high premium on Gold. Exchange ruled much less animation than yesterday. Specie, however, was held with increased firmness and at the close Gold was quoted at 2 per dis. or dollar, against 2 per cent. discount, and Silver was offered in the American half dollars are quoted at 5 per dis and Mexican dollars at the outside buying rate of Gold. The Morning Star takes out $10,000 in gold and gold dust to-day, and the Cromwell $50,000 in gold and silver. To-morrow, this ship did not sail until 4 P. M.; She had a full freight, and a fair number of passengers.

Foreign exchange was even more buoyant than yesterday. The sales of Sterling included a private bill at 215 and a bank bill for $1,800 at 215. In France we noticed sale of a private bill for 15,000 f. at 5.25 Sterling is quoted at 214@215 for bankers' bills on London, 5.24@5.25 for Bank, and France at 5.22½@5.20 for the former and 5.2½@5.20 for the latter.

After the large business in Domestic Exchange yesterday and on the day before—covering for the two days sales of over $1,000,000—there was a dullness, as is usually the case after the departure of the regular New York steamer, but still we noticed a moderate amount demand on both the banks and dealers exhibited very little disposition to realize. Quotations remain the same as for two days' sales: on New York at 2½ and 2½% per cent. discount, ten days' at 4% and 2½—the former an extreme rate—and $@3% per cent. discount for Sight. We also noticed sales of $50,000 Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness at 3 cent discount.

Nothing was reported in Stock. We notice that the Gas Light Co. has been authorized, declared a dividend of 4 per cent, or $8 on the share, for the past twelve months, payable on and after the 20th inst. The last account still stands to the credit of the Co. Bank of Louisiana has also declared an out of Insurance Scrip was offered at 90@95, but there were no few Millers among the limited Company offered that many of the whose of cotton withdrawn from the Confederate States to-day, 1,800 bales at 38@40. Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated with coupons due in December and June were held at 56 and those due in January and July at 57, holders generally asking 58@60 for the former and 59@60 for the latter. The Railroad issues are nominal at 65@.

The Bank note market continued quiet. Merchants' Bank notes are quoted at 34@35 for par funds, and Citizens' Bank at 50@55, Bank of Louisiana at 50@55, and Crescent City at 60@65. These figures are for interior some negotiable, (Banks pay less for the traffic amounts than for large ones.) Notes of the Bank of Louisiana are offered and no issues holders are anxious to part. The Bank of New Orleans refuses to redeem its twenty dollars and smaller bills, being the only bank in the city that does so. Gold, unstamped coupons off, in exchange for its larger notes, at par. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes, which command a premium of 2 per cent. Gold and 1½ per cent. Silver, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, January 7, 1865.

COTTON.—The demand was light to-day, and the movement was limited by the high pretensions of holders, the sales were confined to about 700 bales in all, at prices ranging from middling and fair upwards as follows: 1 bale wet and dry at 64c., 2 bales Fair at 63c., 1 bale Fair at 62c., 1 bale Fair at 61c., 1 bale Low Fair at 60c., 1 bale Strict Good Ordinary at 59c., 2 bales Good Ordinary at 58c., 1 bale Ordinary at 57c., 1 bale Low Ordinary at 56c., 1 bale Middling at 55c., 1 bale Middling at 54c., 1 bale Middling at 53c., 1 bale Middling at 52c., 1 bale Middling at 51c., 1 bale Middling at 50c., 1 bale Middling at 49c., 1 bale Middling at 48c., 1 bale Middling at 47c., 1 bale Middling at 46c., 1 bale Middling at 45c., 1 bale Middling at 44c., 1 bale Middling at 43c., 1 bale Middling at 42c., 1 bale Middling at 41c., 1 bale Middling at 40c., 1 bale Middling at 39c., 1 bale Middling at 38c., 1 bale Middling at 37c., 1 bale Middling at 36c., 1 bale Middling at 35c., 1 bale Middling at 34c., 1 bale Middling at 33c., 1 bale Middling at 32c., 1 bale Middling at 31c., 1 bale Middling at 30c., 1 bale Middling at 29c., 1 bale Middling at 28c., 1 bale Middling at 27c., 1 bale Middling at 26c., 1 bale Middling at 25c., 1 bale Middling at 24c., 1 bale Middling at 23c., 1 bale Middling at 22c., 1 bale Middling at 21c., 1 bale Middling at 20c., 1 bale Middling at 19c., 1 bale Middling at 18c., 1 bale Middling at 17c., 1 bale Middling at 16c., 1 bale Middling at 15c., 1 bale Middling at 14c., 1 bale Middling at 13c., 1 bale Middling at 12c., 1 bale Middling at 11c., 1 bale Middling at 10c., 1 bale Middling at 9c., 1 bale Middling at 8c., 1 bale Middling at 7c., 1 bale Middling at 6c., 1 bale Middling at 5c., 1 bale Middling at 4c., 1 bale Middling at 3c., 1 bale Middling at 2c., 1 bale Middling at 1c., 1 bale Middling at 0c., 1 bale Middling at 1c., 1 bale Middling at 2c., 1 bale Middling at 3c., 1 bale Middling at 4c., 1 bale Middling at 5c., 1 bale Middling at 6c., 1 bale 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