New Orleans Bee

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THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT No. 73 Chartres street,

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 23.

Auction Sales this Day.

By S. Guinault at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, a Dairy.

Notice to Our Readers.

As our Bee will be closed on next Sunday, Christmas day, the Bee will not appear on Monday morning. But we shall furnish subscribers with our Sunday edition, in which will be inserted all the advertisements marked for Monday. Those who may have intended to advertise on Monday morning, are, therefore, requested to send their advertisements on Saturday, in order that they may be inserted in the Sunday morning edition. The same course will be pursued on New Year, so that our subscribers will not lose a number and our employe's will have the benefit of the holiday.

S. H. Howe's European Circus.—The present location of this very popular establishment is exceedingly convenient for the residents of the lower part of the city, and those who have not yet visited it should do so at once, as it remains but three days more in Congo Square, and will then be removed up Poydras, to Tivoli Circle.

In the meantime two performances will be given daily, including two grand gala matinees, commencing to be given on Christmas day, Sunday 25th, at 12 and 7 o'clock; at which all the great equestrians and Crockett, the Idol King, will appear.

A grand procession will take place on Saturday downtown, and another will pass through the uptown streets on Monday, previous to the opening in Tivoli Circle on Monday, at noon.

The route of the procession on Saturday will be as follows: Down Camp street to Gravier, down Carondelet to Esplanade, up Esplanade to St. Claude; down St. Claude to Goodchildren, down Goodchildren to Elysian Fields, up Elysian Fields to Royal street, down Royal to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Front Levee, up Front Levee to St. Peter street; down St. Peter to Congo Square.

The last two performances on Congo Square will doubtless be largely attended, and visitors should be early on the ground to secure good seats.

☞ "Dot," at the Varieties, has met with immense success. It is beautifully produced and acted.

Musical and Classical Soiree.—We acknowledge the compliment of an invitation to assist at a Musical and Classical Soiree, to be given this evening at 8 o'clock at the Lyceum Hall, on Camp, and we extend a cordial welcome and free entrance and privilege to attend an undoubtedly so rare a treat as to prove at once elegant and charming.

The Grand Concert To Night.—As previously announced, the first of Madame Anna Bishop's two grand farewell concerts will be given this evening at the Opera House. She will be assisted, vocally and instrumentally, by Mr. Charles Lascelles, from the Royal Academy of Music, London; Prof. Charles Meyer will be her accompanist. The programme for the occasion comprises one of the most varied and rich and recherche combination of operatic excerpts, ballads, romances, etc. It is needless to say how much gratification it promises to lovers and connoisseurs of music of a select and high order.

Additional By Telegraph.

(Continuation of the New Orleans Dispatches.)

Discharge and Departure of the St. Alban's Raiders at Montreal.

INTERFERENCE FROM GEN. DIX IN CONNECTION THEREWITH—RAIDERS TO BE RECAPTURED AND CAPTURED ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Montreal, December 11 — The St Alban's raiders left the city almost immediately after being discharged. The authorities are taking steps to rearrest them.

Headquarters, New York City, December 11, 1864

General Order No. 9.

Information having been received at this Headquarters that the rebel emissaries who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans have been discharged from arrest; and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property.

All military commanders on the frontier are therefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the depredators, if possible, while in commission of their crimes, or if it be necessary, with a view of their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, and cooperate as hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured, they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be sent to those headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

The Major General Commanding the Department will not hesitate to exercise the authority he possesses under the rules of war recognized by all civilized nations in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territories and failing to [illegible] committing acts of depredation within our own. Such exercise, of authority having become indispensable to the protection of our cities and towns from incendiarism, your people from robbery and murder, it is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of the frontier districts will abstain from acts of retaliation on account of outrages by rebel marauders and that prompt measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By order of Major General Dix,

D. A. VAN BUREN,
Captain and A. A. G.

Effect of Gen. Dix's Order and the Anaconda on the Gold Market.

New York, 15.—The order of Gen. Dix yesterday caused gold to open at 236. About noon dispatches indicating the probability of the taking of Savannah were read and the price fell to 234 ¼. Market very unsettled."

Installation of Chief Justice Chase—General Military Sentiment Prevails in the U. S. Senate.

Washington, 15.—The new Chief Justice Chase took his seat in the U. S. Supreme Court to-day. In the Senate to-day a resolution was passed providing for enrollment of all State citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, residents in respective States, without respect to color, and also to submit such other provisions as may tend more effectually to organize the militia system of the U. S., and report by bill or otherwise.

Movement of Gen. Hatch to the Savannah Railroad.

New York, December 15th.—The *Herald's* Union Head correspondence of the 9th says the list of casualties in the battle of Honey Hill have been reduced to 746[illegible] is only a half mile from the Savannah and Charleston railroad. General Hatch went to the front from Boyd's on Wednesday morning by rapid and strategic movement from the right to left. We have succeeded in obtaining positions from which we can command two bridges and some miles of the Savannah railroad.

The war in Tennessee and Kentucky.

GEN. LYON ENTERS HOPKINSVILLE AND OCCUPIES SHUTTLER, DISCHARGING THE CONFEDERATE—GEN'S. STONEMAN AND BURBRIDGE TO FOLLOW BRECKENRIDGE.

Nashville, 13—situation unchanged. No advance has been made by federal troops yet.

Louisville, 13.—Rebel Gen. Lyon on entering Hopkinsville, Monday, commissioned every one he could find, robbed the stores, and burned what he could not carry away. Gen. McCook's advance had skirmished with Lyon's rear guard at Elkton. Gens. Stoneman and Burbridge had effected a junction at Russellville and will follow Breckenridge. The cavalry of Gen. Thomas army crossed a few days since, to north side of Cumberland river, and yesterday was reported to south side with exception of collected forces in pursue and route the rebel force on north side of river.

Cairo, December 16th.—Steamer Cortegen, from Paducah last evening, reports that the rebel General Lyon had occupied Hopkinville, and had planted batteries below the town completely blockading the river. Also, that he had burned the town of Princeton on his route.

☞ "Dot, or the Cricket on the Hearth," at the Varieties, is drawing large and delighted audiences.

The Legislature.

TUESDAY, December 27, 1864.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported adversely to the joint resolutions relative to a commission Agency in this State.

The Committee on Printing were instructed to publish in the official paper, three insertions, the acts reported by the Committee on Banks and Banking.

A joint resolution requesting the Governor to reprieve certain State prisoners was read a first time.

A bill relative to additional charges of pilotage passed its third reading.

The bills reported by the Committee on Banks and Banking were made the order of the day for Tuesday next, December 27th.

A bill relative to the office of Register of Conveyances, Parish of Orleans, right bank, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The joint resolution relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly passed with its amendments.

A joint resolution to amend the 4th section of the joint resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a board of examiners to examine the bill to revise the Civil Code, the Code of Practice and the Revised Statutes of the State, so as to conform with the present Constitution.

As also the bill relative to the practice of Medicine.

A bill to organize the Militia passed its third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

The following resolution was adopted:

A resolution allowing the Police full use of the House $5 per day, from the first day of the session.

A resolution that hereafter all Special Committees shall call upon Standing Committees for the necessary Clerks.

A resolution requiring the Special Committee on examining the books of the State Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts to report on Tuesday next.

The following was laid on the table.

A Joint Resolution allowing the President pro. tem. $8 per day while acting as such, the same to be paid out of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of the State.

A bill to incorporate the German Lutheran Church in Jefferson City passed with its title.

A bill to incorporate the Houma and Thibodeaux Rail Road Company was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on a bill relative to State Tax Collectors, 100 copies were ordered to be printed, and the bill made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Committee on Charitable Institutions made a report relative to the Charitable Hospital, and recommended the State to support the same by special taxation.

On a suspension of the rules a bill to define the duties and fix the compensation of State Printer was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, when it will come up in its third reading.

On suspension of the rules the House took up at its third reading the bill to incorporate the Bayou Lafourche and Mississippi Land Improvement Company.

Pending a discussion on the bill the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Present Court—Judge Lieber.—Mich. Fitzgerald and Mr. Munie, were tried on the charge of having stolen 2 mules and some bridles and saddles, Government property, for which Col. Marks has an account. The evidence was to the effect that Fitzgerald admitted his readiness to pay $25 to have the matter settled after selling him it one Phillip had not asked at the Picayune Press for a horse to bring back the mules.

One of the mules ate, was found on the premises of Munie and all four had been there—Judge O'Sullivan introduced the wife of Munie, to show how the property came there.—The lady testified that one morning it was perceived that two men had jumped the fence, Phillip and Fitzgerald, who opened the gate and let in the mules.

When Munie found this at arising from bed, he threw out the mules. The woman went to her days work in another establishment to earn her wages and Munie went to inform about the trick played on him. One of the mules was returned to the premises for food and was found there with the bridles. The case was taken under advisement for judgement on Saturday next.

First District Court—Judge Heistand.—There was nothing done to-day of any interest to the public.

Recorder's Court—Jno. Bower and Aug. Crocker, charged with having disturbed the peace were fined $5 each.

M. Menard, on the prosecution of J. C. Laughlen charging him with an assault, was fined $25 and ordered to give peace bonds.

Jas. Lane was arrested treasurer of the United Working Guards, on that capacity received some time ago $266 from Capt. Orr. On being called upon accounts for the expenditures of $30 and refuses to account for the balance. The defence says he has no balance and can not prosecute. Recorder Vezmard sent the case before the Criminal Court.

Fire.—On Goodchildren street, between Esplanade and History streets, a fire broke out yesterday morning in a stable of M. E. Pesoldt, which was destroyed with a kitchen, belonging to the Polar Star Lodge. The property was insured. Negligence appears to have caused the fire.

☞ Go to the Varieties and see "Dot," if you wish to behold splendid scenery and fine acting.

Recognition of the Mexican Empire.

The *Monitor* (of Paris) thinks that Maximilian ought to be well satisfied with the general alacrity with which his Mexican Empire has been recognized by the nations of the Old World. The *Monitor* says:

Thus the new Mexican Empire has received recognition from France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, the Papal Government, Switzerland, Paris, Saxony, Greece, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtzsburg and all the other States of the Germanic Confederation.

The Germanic Confederation itself has also recognized the Mexican Empire in the sitting of the 24th November, the Federal Diet, at Frankfort officially received letters according to it Mr. Murphy as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor Maximilian.

Another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the same sovereign has already quit Mexico to present letters of mission destine itself charge to the Emperor of Brazil.

A Brevard Song.

The following spirited composition was presented to the *Home Journal* by John Lorimer Graham, Jr., Esq., and by him authenticated obtained as we obtained by Robert Bentley,

[illegible]

Examples of Distinguished Gallantry.

The *New York Times* thus discloses of the examples of distinguished gallantry involved in behalf of Mr. Stevens's gold and currency bills:

If we are to take the most "distinguished statesmen" for our models in all things, we shall make some very curious experiments. Amongst the devices to which they have resorted in order to "raise the wind," have been the clipping and defacing of coin, the issue of illimitable quantities of paper money, payable at the pleasure and convenience of the issuer; the confiscation of the property of this man or that person; the seizure of such goods as the Government might need in the name of the monopoly of particular articles, and the sale of the monopoly to other parties.

Amongst the means which they have employed for the encouragement of industry have been, the enforcement of regulations taxing the kind of materials and the kind of machinery the manufacturer can use; the number of men and boys he was to employ; the quantity and quality of ingredients to be used in his processes, and the very employe of the house and minutes to be devoted to each stage in it, and to carry out these regulations, they employed a whole army of spies and inspectors. The "great Gobbet" stood much of his greatness to the ingenuity displayed in the construction and execution of these odious acts.

For the promotion of religion and morality the "distinguished statesmen" of that ages have burned, hanged and murdered witches, Jews, Quakers, Roman and Indian, removed their property, or driven them into exile. In order to foster economy, they have fixed the cut of people's clothes, and the kind of material they were to put into them, and the length of time they were to wear them. In order to protect capital they have fixed the rate of wages, and in order to protect labor they have fixed the price of corn. And we have taken one step toward a community of goods, by pretending the right of every man to have work found for him by the Government.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

Northern Dates to the 16th.

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

GREAT BATTLE BEFORE SAVANNAH.

Heavy Losses on both Sides—The Intrenchments the Strong in bedcarried by Sherman's Weary Troops.

Report from Port Royal of the Capture of Savannah.

Sherman Communicating with Dahlgren—Official Letters, etc.

Gold—238.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Morganza, December 22, 1[illegible] P. M

The steamer Mollie Able passed down at 10 30 A. M., with Western dates of the 16th.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The following was received last night from Port Royal:

Port Royal Harbor, on Fortress Monroe.

To Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

I have just received communication from Sherman's army. He is a few miles from Savannah, and in the rebels. I shall bring all my available force into connection with the army. A dispatch is forwarded with this.

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral.

A bearer of dispatches from Dahlgren arrived here this morning with the following important dispatch for the Secretary of the Navy:

Flag Ship Philadelphia,
Port Royal, December 11, 1864

To Rear Old on Water, Secretary of the Navy:

It is my pleasure to apprise the Department that Sherman with his army is near Savannah, and I am in communication with him.

In view of his probable arrival I had stationed several steamers at different points, and had come down from the Wateree myself in order to be at hand. I had not to wait many hours. This morning, at 8 o'clock, the Dictator arrived, with Capt. Duncan and two officers, bearing the following letter from Gen. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,
Savannah Canal, Georgia.

To Commander U. S. N., Fonss, near Savannah:

SIR:We have met with perfect success thus far. The troops are in fine condition, and near by.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen.

Capt. Duncan states our forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside Savannah. He says Sherman's army is not in want of anything. Deserters are every day giving greater satisfaction to the country than that which I announced and I beg to congratulate the Government on its occurrence.

I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Department will commend Capt Duncan and his companions to the Honorable Secretary of War for some mark of approbation for their success in establishing communication between General Sherman and the fleet. It was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral.

The following extract from a letter from Gen. Sherman, written before he started upon his march, shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but accomplished the difficult work some ten or twelve days earlier than he expected:

Kingston, Ga., Dec. 3, 1864.

To Capt. Poussett, U. S. N., Steamer City:

In a few days I shall be off for salt water, and hope to meet my old friend, D. D. Porter, again. Will you be kind enough to write and tell him to look out for me about Christmas, from Hilton Head to Savannah.

W. T. SHERMAN.

The opinion prevailed on board of the steamer that since the left bower in some of the capture of Savannah.

Philadelphia, December 15.—The *Evening Telegraph* has the following:

Washington, December 15.—Another event from Sherman's army with dispatches of the President, reporting Savannah captured, on the 10th.

New York, Dec 16.—The *World's* Washington special has an account of the battle in front of Savannah on Saturday, the 10th, which he says came direct from loyal residents of Savannah. He says 20,000 of Sherman's men crossed the Ogeechee river below Bonnaventure, some twelve miles south of Savannah, and mined between that point and Tenfair.

The left wing extended so as to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—communications had been effected the preceding day with Foster, who was rapidly advancing on Grahamville—the rebels retreating from the strong position south of the single bridge whereon at finding themselves threatened both in front and rear by a superior force Sherman on the field, found himself confronted by a large force of regulars and militia entrenched. A battle began early in the day, and was continued with great fury on both sides.

The garrison of Savannah, 12,000 veterans, participating.

Toward noon a grand charge was made by the Union troops, which carried some of the works on the enemy's left and centre, thereby cutting off from the inlet and city. This was followed by an advance of the whole line, which rooted out the whole rebel formation in confusion, and they fell back to the immediate vicinity of the works in the rear of Savannah, and our troops pursued to Tolfair on the south, and a corresponding distance along the upper railroad.

Here our troops rested finding the enemy's works very strong, and our men from heavy marches and severe fighting, being worn out. The loss was severe on both sides, 2500 Union and between 3000 and 5000 rebels, among whom were fully 1500 prisoners, many officers of rank colors, small arms, wagons and caissons were taken.

Smith, Hardee and Cobb were in command of the rebels, whose loss at first was less than ours, owing to their protection, but at the close of the action they suffered tremendously.

It is believed 10,000 of the rebels at the head of the inlet, 6000 or 7000, would be captured.

The order of Gen. Dix, yesterday, caused gold to open firm at 236.

About noon dispatches indicating the probable taking of Savannah were received and the price fell to 234 ¼.

New York, December 15—Gold closed firm at evening board at 236. No quotations of cotton.

Late War News Via Mobile.

Nightly Dates of the 17th.

(From the Postpone Extra.)

We have received Mobile papers of the 17th (Saturday) from which we extract the following intelligence:

The Battle of Franklin.

Special to the Memphis Appeal.

Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Near Nashville, December 5, via Shelbyville and Mobile, December 10.—We pursued and overtook the enemy at Franklin, where he had put many men and thrown up one line of breastworks and had commenced two others.

The enemy evidently intending to hold permanently the line of Franklin and Murfreesboro.

We attacked him in position about 1 o'clock P. M., and successively carried their two chief lines.

At dark, we had reached and stood upon the outer edge of their interior and last line of works, where the fight continued until 9 o'clock.

We held our position during the night, repairing to renew the fight in the morning, but indistinguishably under the cover of the darkness about 12 o'clock, the enemy retreated, leaving his killed and wounded in the field.

Our loss was light, as our artillery on account of the presence of the enemy and cheerfully in the town.

We counted about one hundred pieces of artillery that fell into our hands, and many stragglers.

We have lost no unusually large proportion of officers.

Gens. Cleburne, Granbury, Adams, Strahl and Gist were killed.

Generals Brown, Quarles, Carter, and Scott were wounded.

We have captured about 1200 prisoners, and have picked up on the battle-field about 1000 stand of arms.

We have also captured a large number of colors.

We have also captured four pieces of artillery and one caisson.

Other trains are out of, which we hope soon to have in our possession.

About five thousand of the enemy are cut off at Murfreesboro.

The army is in fine health and excellent spirits, and confident of success.

The people are delighted and enthusiastic at our success.

BRIAN O HARA.

It will be seen Gen. John Adams, and not Gen. Wirt Adams, who was killed at Franklin Gen Wirt Adams is in Mississippi. Gen. John Adams was an old United States officer, and resided at Memphis. He leaves a wife and several children.

From Georgia.

We learn, says the Savannah News, of the 7th, that a fight occurred yesterday at the front, in which the enemy were defeated and severely punished. It is said that a strong force of infantry and cavalry attacked the command of Col. Fiser, which is stationed on the outposts, who has not more than a fourth the number of men opposed to him, but most handsomely repulsed the foe, who thought to run over him and his little squad of men. We have received no particulars, and are unable to state anything further.

It is evident that Sherman's men are weak, worn down, and in good condition to be easily whipped. It is also evident that he is badly reduced in straits, and his position becoming a very unpleasant one.

ON THE COAST.

Day before yesterday the enemy made an attempt to take the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but were repulsed and beaten back. They were reinforced and renewed the attack yesterday morning, and fighting continued nearly all day, and had not ceased last night at Dark. Our forces had been driven back every on-sault, and the enemy had made no progress whatever. It is no doubt a determined effort on the part of Foster to open a way for Sherman to escape. Let him rip away.—*Savannah News, 5th.*

TO THE MEN AND BOYS OF MIDDLE AND SOUTH ALABAMA.

Executive Department of Alabama,
December 12, 1864.

Mobile is threatened with attack, both by land and water. A large force of the enemy is approaching Mobile through Mississippi, and are now within a short distance of the city.

My information leads me to believe that an attempt will be made to pass our fortifications in the harbor of Mobile. This attack must be met and defeated. All the forces under my command have been ordered to proper places to aid in repelling this effort of the foe. We need more men.

I appeal to you to go at once to Mobile. Transportation and arms will be furnished. I shall be there to command you, and to share with you whatever fate may be yours. Every consideration of patriotism and [illegible] prompt you to immediate rally to defend your State. Come in companies, squads or singly.

One more effort and our enemy will be ours. Our cause is redeemed.—Georgia now will have Mississippi to arouse! shall Alabama be laggard in this race of honor and glory? I will not believe it. Your fellow-citizen,

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, December 22, 1864.

The commercial news of to-day with an unusual degree of excitement in our Cotton market caused by a repeated advance of ½c per pound at the close of the session, and the transactions of the day were quite large for holiday time, a good deal of speculation was made doubt participancy towards the close, of it seems to many of these figures, yet, being more than 1 private intelligence, they have assured the holders of cotton that the rise is not yet at an end, and in which it bears was disposed of at the time. Few or none of the purchases of the business were reported, and the manner in so completely unsettled as to defy a question for the prices paid are said to be [illegible] Gold was quiet and steady at 236 to 238. The unexpected movement could fail to materially increase the supply of Domestic Exchange and quotations remain as on New York. The market was also nearly closed by the several days of rejoicing, holidays, and by the 1st of January, when it will be reopened for business. In addition to this, the sales included 1,000 bales of cotton, 500 bales of which were sold at 1 cent per pound, and 500 bales at ½c per pound. The sales of cotton were as follows:

Middling	1,000	1 cent
Middling	500	½c
Middling	500	½c

The market closed firm at the above quotations.

The following is a statement of the receipts and exports of cotton at this port since September 1st, 1864:

Receipts	1,000
Exports	1,000

The Gold market was dull and drooping in the early part of the day and subsequently could have been bought at a decline, being quoted at the close at 236@ 236, against 238@238 the last evening. Nothing transpired in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 234@235, and Mexican dollars at 230.

The only transaction reported in the Stock market was 5 shares Gas Light, price not reported, but understood to be at a reduction from the sale yesterday, which was at 64@ 65. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They are held at 85@ 90 for Consolidated, and 80@ 85 for Bell Road. The share of insurance stock includes mixed lot of new Orleans at 3@ 4 premium. Mechanics are wanted at advanced prices; soldiers not over 60s.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Bank notes.—Gold Bank of this City buys and sells at 30@ par. Bank of Louisiana are quoted at 5@10, Merchants' at 4@, and Crescent City at 70. These figures are for lots of some magnitude. It does not follow for five dollars and under which transactions. The Banks of New Orleans continue to redeem in twenty dollars and smaller bills only. City Treasury Notes and given old State bonds, matured coupons, in exchange for its larger bills, at par. Our attention are particularly called to payment of [illegible] bonds, which matured on the 1st of July, 1864, and will cease City Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and received for both State and City taxes.

At the annual election for Directors of the Bank of America the following gentlemen were elected with no opposition. Messrs. Charles Caravo, (the present President,) W. B. Reynolds, Chas. J. Lewis, A. S. Chesapeake, J. Vinour, Jr., M. Fell, D. Fabre, A. Chaland, J. J. Fernandez, J. A. Belgnonet, Alfred Tillard, F. W. Wilson and M. Judice. Messrs Wilson and Judice are new members.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, December 22, 1864.

COTTON.—Cotton was more lively the market continues at a steady tone and to extremely pressed than yesterday, and the sales were quite large for holiday time, and the receipts of dispatches reporting that on the 16th Cotton was advanced at New York to 64 @ 65, the latter rate for the amount of choice grades. Gold and sterling exchange were also higher, and during the week, gave losses from 15 to 30 per cent, and closed quite at 1 per cent above, showing a tendency to [illegible] Cotton is now worth more than ever before, and the [illegible] Middling at 60 @ 61 Low Middling at 58 @ 59, and Middling at 60 @ 61. In addition to this, the sales included 1,000 bales of cotton, 500 bales of which were sold at 1 cent per pound, and 500 bales at ½c per pound. The sales of cotton were as follows:

Middling	1,000	1 cent
Middling	500	½c
Middling	500	½c

The market closed firm at the above quotations.

The following is a statement of the receipts and exports of cotton at this port since September 1st, 1864:

Receipts	1,000
Exports	1,000

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per sch. Kate Wickham—[illegible] bales cotton and 200 hogsheads molasses.

PENSACOLA—Per sch. Emma Amelia—20 bales cotton, 10 bales rice, 10 bbls spirits turpentine, 10 bbls tar, 15 bbls pitch and 10 bbls rosin.

MATAMORAS—Per sch. J Douglass—65 bbls potatoes, 3 bbls onions, 1 bbl apples, 1 bbl lemons, 1 bbl cranberries, 1 bbl cider, 1 bbl vinegar, 1 bbl pickles, 1 case boots and shoes, 1 bbl whiskey, 1 bbl alcohol, 1 bbl brandy, 1 bbl wine, 1 bbl gin, 1 bbl ale, 1 bbl porter, 1 case assorted dry goods, 1 case assorted groceries, 1 case assorted hardware, 1 case assorted drugs, 1 case assorted boots and shoes, 1 case assorted clothing, 1 case assorted millinery, 1 case assorted jewelry, 1 case assorted stationery, 1 case assorted tobacco and cigars, 1 case assorted perfumery, 1 case assorted fancy goods, 1 case assorted toys, 1 case assorted musical instruments, 1 case assorted sporting goods, 1 case assorted miscellaneous goods, 1 case assorted medicines, 1 case assorted paints and oils, 1 case assorted glassware, 1 case assorted crockery, 1 case assorted furniture, 1 case assorted carpets, 1 case assorted curtains, 1 case assorted bedding, 1 case assorted kitchen utensils, 1 case assorted tools, 1 case assorted agricultural implements, 1 case assorted saddlery, 1 case assorted harness, 1 case assorted leather, 1 case assorted rubber goods, 1 case assorted gutta percha goods, 1 case assorted ivory goods, 1 case assorted bone goods, 1 case assorted horn goods, 1 case assorted wood goods, 1 case assorted metal goods, 1 case assorted iron goods, 1 case assorted steel goods, 1 case assorted brass goods, 1 case assorted copper goods, 1 case assorted tin goods, 1 case assorted lead goods, 1 case assorted zinc goods, 1 case assorted silver goods, 1 case assorted gold goods, 1 case assorted platinum goods, 1 case assorted diamonds, 1 case assorted precious stones, 1 case assorted pearls, 1 case assorted coral, 1 case assorted amber, 1 case assorted ivory, 1 case assorted bone, 1 case assorted horn, 1 case assorted wood, 1 case assorted metal, 1 case assorted iron, 1 case assorted steel, 1 case assorted brass, 1 case assorted copper, 1 case assorted tin, 1 case assorted lead, 1 case assorted zinc, 1 case assorted silver, 1 case assorted gold, 1 case assorted platinum