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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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☞ The 5th page of Annual Advertisers is limited to Professional cards strictly within the line of three lines, and to extend to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 18, 1854.

THE NORTHERN MAILS come through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE JACKSON INSANE ASYLUM.

Through the intention of our Baton Rouge correspondent we have received the report of the board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum of Louisiana. The institution has been conducted creditably and in accommodation, unselfishness, and the capacity for the reception of patients it materially increased. During the five years that have elapsed since it was opened, 390 insane persons have been admitted.—Of this number 139 remained on the 1st January of the present year. Six or eight more would fill the asylum to its utmost capacity, and it is therefore recommended that the main building be completed according to the architectural design of the Board of Administrators, by which the institution will be enabled to accommodate 250 patients.

The act of 1852 authorizing the purchase of one hundred acres of land, was rendered inoperative by the proviso limiting the outlay to $1,000, as land in the immediate vicinity could not be obtained at less than twenty dollars per acre. The Board assumed the responsibility of disregarding the proviso and made the purchase. The land will be applied to farming and gardening purposes, and in a short time will produce abundance of vegetables for the Asylum, and save a large annual expenditure for fuel. A portion of the building fund has been applied to the support of the Asylum.—This was an act of absolute necessity.

There are in Louisiana at this time about 400 insane persons and idiots, but the report shows it undeniable to assemble more than 250 here in the bounds of the Asylum at present. The completion of this is indispensable to further operations, as otherwise the doors of the Asylum must be closed to the rightful demands of the unfortunate. The sum required by the Board for the current year is fifteen thousand dollars for the support of the Institution, and twenty thousand dollars for building purposes. The statement of receipts and expenditures shows that a balance of $1179 50, was in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st January 1854.

The report of the Physician states that 68 males and 54 females were in the asylum at the beginning of the present year. During the year past there were 27 deaths, 4 recoveries, 82 admissions. Of all the patients received into the asylum since its establishment, only thirty five have been pay patients. Of those now in the asylum only four are pay patients. Most of the inmates suffer from ill-health and require good, generous support to prolong their lives. The proportion of the various forms of insanity has been as follows: Mania 39, Dementia 19, Melancholy 19, Monomania 15, Epilepsy 12, Idiocy 10, Puerperal 6, with one or two cases each of Homicidal and Suicidal forms, Mania a potu and Hypochondriasis. Of the number remaining in the asylum, 16 are under twenty years of age, and 5 between 60 and 80. The largest proportion of patients (78) are of Irish birth, the next largest (67) are Louisianians, and the next (60) are Germans. France furnishes 28 and England 12. The parish of Orleans sends 187, East Feliciana 13, Jefferson 14, West Feliciana 12, St. Landry 10, St. Mary 4, St. Martin 8, Lafourche 7. Thirty one parishes are represented.

SONTAG'S FOURTH CONCERT.—Armory Hall was crowded last evening on the occasion of Mad. SONTAG'S last concert. Gloriously too, did this most perfect and talented songstress close the spacious hall with strains of richness and purest melody. There are no bounds to our admiration of the consummate sweetness, flexibility and purity of Mad. SONTAG'S voice; of her wonderous ease and brilliancy; of her faultless style, her perfect taste. Beyond all doubt she is the most accomplished vocalist ever heard in New Orleans. Mad. SONTAG stood upon the highest satisfaction. The full, rich band is all replete with musical inspiration. She is a genius of no ordinary character.

We trust this is not the last we shall have of the admirable troupe. Cannot SONTAG be persuaded into giving the *Orleanais* a few operatic representations? Her success would be unparalleled in the lyric drama.

VILLE GERBER'S CONCERT.—The debut of that gifted artist was greeted last evening by a discriminating and attentive audience, highly pleased, by their repressed and warm applause, their appreciation of his masterly performance. Mr. GERBER possesses talent of a decidedly high order. His style is irreproachable, his method formed in the best schools of art; his training complete, his bowing careful and nice rather than bold and showy, his phrasing well determined by marked sensibility, feeling and soul. He needs nothing but experience, courage and the ambition to excel, to render him a great violinist. He has a brilliant future before him.

JULLIEN'S CONCERT.—We regret to perceive by the announcement in our columns, that Miss JULLIEN and his troupe will be unable to reach New Orleans in time for the projected Concert this evening, and will be absent. The entertainment is necessarily postponed till Monday, the 20th inst.

NORMAN'S UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that NORMAN, No. 14 Camp street, has received a fine assortment of the latest and most approved school books, and scientific works, globes, maps, stationery and the like. Give him a call.

CHOICE POULTRY AND PIGS.—We call attention to the announcement by Mr. JOHN E. HOLLAND, of a splendid variety of Shanghai, Brahma Pootra, Cochin China, Java and Bantam fowls of the choicest and purest breeds, and likewise of a few pairs of Suffolk and Middlesex Pigs. The establishment of Mr. HOLLAND is at the corner of Esplanade and Dorgenois streets.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mr. James S. Douglass, of the Parish of Caddo, had too teeth extracted a few days ago. The hemorrhage which ensued could not be arrested, and the patient was debilitated that he died in forty-eight hours.

SONGS.—Among the numerous attractive and commendable things contained in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as it is now being played at HAVLIN'S, there is none more notable and pleasing than the songs in which it is introduced. The "Carry me back to Old Virginny," and "Carry me back to Ole Virginny," and "Old Long," "Jordan am a hard road to trabbel," and numerous other popular melodies are sung during its representation, and always with the greatest applause. The drama will be repeated this evening, and will be followed by increased rare performances, in one of which the celebrated "Lelah Rook" appears.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

SOUTHERN MUSEUM.—The Singing Children constitute an additional attraction to this favorite of the public. A large variety of vocal pieces, showing the musical excellence and attainments of the distinguished ones they represent, are of especial interest, and there should be a full attendance of the friends assembled to their hearts' content by Prof. WARNER.

DAN RICE'S AMPHITHEATRE.—We know not the entertainment that is to be here to-night, but will venture upon the assertion that it is something both rich and rare, and which will amply justify a visit from the many strangers now thronging our city.

ST. CHARLES.—To-night Miss Julia Dean takes her benefit. "Damon and Pythias" is the play of the evening; to be succeeded by a musical *Fee de Vres*. The whole will conclude with the "Honey Moon."

BLACKIE'S.—The "Maid with the Milking Pail" will first be brought forward. She will be followed by the dramas of "Lost and Won;" after which the dance of El Jaleo de Xeres, by Miss Foulkrod. Last of the farce of "Deaf as a Post" closes the scene.

THEIRS IS NEW YORK.—A solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in St. Peter's church, Barclay street, on the 8th for the repose of the souls of the Roman Catholic dead who lost their lives at the time of the disaster to the steamship San Francisco. There were about two hundred persons present, many of whom were dressed in deep mourning for their departed friends, and seemed to feel much grief on the occasion.

The semi-annual report of the New York Chief of Police states that the number of arrests, for all offences, during the six months, was 22,236,—a large number, compared with the returns for the previous half year, which gave an aggregate of only 6979.

The "street preaching" excitement is subsiding and matters have assumed a quiet aspect. The apprehended on Sunday, in consequence of the interference of a number of persons, said to be Roman Catholics, with the meeting named Wade, who preached last Sunday, were discharged against "Resistance." It is reported at the Police office, that the Know Nothings recently resolved to "have meetings in the open air" again on Sunday, and the Police are making their arrangements accordingly.

The first annual report of the Six Points House of Industry has been received in this city. It states that the Treasurer received, from July 10 to December 31, inclusive, 6,230 dollars, amounting in all to 6,230,72 the whole of which has been paid to the different objects of the asylum, one hundred and forty-eight children, nineteen adults. The expenditures for the same period were 5,114, of which about 1,000 are salaries, and the remainder are rations.

☞ The U. S. mail steamship Queen City, Capt. McKinley, sailed from New York for Aspinwall, arrived at Norfolk, Va., on Friday evening, 10th, about eleven o'clock, and left the same evening. Her early sale of 600 berths on the steamship which her boats were above 50, left 150 to be taken at Norfolk. The Queen City will take about 500 passengers.

THREE WEEKS' PROVISIONS.—The steamer Isaac Newton, Capt. Hall, arrived at New York from Aspinwall on the 11th inst. She brought 1,000 passengers, and 3,000 packages of specie. The specie was all in the hands of the passengers, having been carried by them from the interior of the country. The Newton brought three weeks' provisions for the passengers, as there was a scarcity of provisions at Aspinwall. The Newton left Aspinwall on the 4th inst.

Rumored Arrest.—A rumor prevailed in Washington on Wednesday that the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, and Cave Johnson, late Postmaster General, had been ordered by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. From this report arose the rumor that the Grand Jury had found bills of indictment against them for frauds committed while in office. The rumor was without foundation, and the Grand Jury have not found bills against any one.

Mr. Wm. B. Lawrence, late Minister to China, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, vice Mr. Holt, resigned.

The Department of State has also appointed Mr. Wilson Shannon, late Minister to Mexico, Solicitor of the Department.

OUR RAPID POWER OF COMMUNICATION.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 15, 1854.

The disturbing qualities of the House have been very fully described in the last few days. The toxic mortgage bill was defeated after a very thorough discussion of two days. The younger members were the leaders in debate. Those who opposed the bill—nothing personal or unflattering is intended in the remark—were headed in Mr. Jordan's, which was learnedly delivered in French and evinced much merriment. Mr. Fusilier, the opposing wit of the House, has carried off the palm for beauty and elegance of diction in presenting his forcible views in favor of the bill. Col. Roberts, also, advocated the bill with more than his usual ability. Of the other side were Mr. Colton, a young and very promising man from St. Landry, who did not greatly lose the laurels of the bill; but presented, in the strongest manner, the views of his constituents, who, when they came to the consideration, will be a finest and able defender, and give promise of a high position as a debater. In fact there were so many speeches made, and that in a high compliment to any Legislative body, who discuss, elaborately, a question for hours.

This year Mr. Phillips' bill, considered as the best before the Legislature. Its defeat is to be used in the interest of reform in the future. The debate developed more prejudices than it made friends for the measure. Not withstanding the acknowledged evils resulting from the present system, it will require assemblage and certainly than it will satisfactorily bad to be acquired through an overt act; 4th, that the imposition of mortgages to secure rights was no better in point of morality, than the inventory, which every tutor, curator, &c., is bound to furnish and did with his discharge, provided a tax or duty was not levied or their mortgage should take effect, unless recorded, against minors and others of constitutional disabilities, for twelve months after the abilest men in the House, but without effect.

We can, therefore, expect no change now. Many bills were laboriously investigated by the judiciary committee, and reported back to the House as fully and ably discussed as any bill could be, and yet it was not even dignified with the adoption into the Senate.

Mr. Wailes has just made a powerful and eloquent speech on his resolution, declaring vacant the seats of Messrs. Hinton Coronna and Walshemier, of the city delegation, who, at the time of their election, were clerks in the Custom House. The members gathered around Mr. Wailes, and evinced a lively interest in the speech. Mr. Wailes' remarks received attention. He was complimented, on taking his seat, by a burst of applause. He maintained that the 26th article of the Constitution, which declares that no person holding any office of trust or profit under the General Government, *shall be eligible* to a seat in the Legislature, excluded those gentlemen from their seats.

The main question was—Is a Clerk in the Custom House an officer? On the 4th of March, W. and W. were not *eligible*, which term means "fit to be chosen." It does not relate to the taking a seat in the Legislature; it applies to the time of election by the people. Mr. Wailes cited instances to illustrate that a commission was only the evidence and not the test of office. A deputy sheriff held no commission, and yet he was an officer whose acts were legal and binding on the State and parties litigant. But a higher authority was in Mr. Wailes' hands.—He read decisions of Judge Story, Chancellor Brownson, stating that while he condemned the motives of the letter, as a Southern man, he believed the recognition of Clerks as officers, was sustained by law?

I am not prepared to call in question the decisions of the Treasury Department on this subject. It is of a nature that no other tribunal can decide it, and from it there is no appeal. All such matters have ever been referred by the several departments, and their decision is final. It then amounts to this—that the issue was raised between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of New York, and the party having supervision of the customs decided it *that a clerk was an officer* of Government. The reading of this letter and several high judicial authorities, on the question of the eligibility of non-commissioned officers, caused some little squirming in certain quarters. There is a party in the House, which, for the last few days, retain themselves in their seats on the higher law principle. This few, however, cannot destroy the effective appeal of Mr. Wailes to all the members to come to the vote. The bill is fearlessly determined to be just, on to grave a question, in which the sacredness of the constitution was involved.

Mr. Corcoran read a written reply to Mr. Wailes, entirely humorous in its character. A proposition, very similar to a dodge, got up by that 'artful dodger,' Tom Corcoran, was also made to defer the discussion to the 23d inst., on account of the absence of Mr. Nixon, who desired to be present in his own seat.

Mr. Wailes said he had selected a day to suit the parties and had given notice to Mr. NIXON that the subject would be discussed to day, but he had, without any personal or party feeling, done what he conceived and felt to be his imperative duty, in presenting the resolutions, and now that he had expressed his views he would offer no objection to fixing any day that might be selected. Accordingly the postponement was made.

The House has passed a bill to increase the salary of the Clerk of the First District Court, from $4,000 to $5,000. There has been an effort to reduce to this amount every salary in the city. Judiciary Committees are indisposed to grant it.

Emancipation of slaves went through with a rush in the House, to day, by a vote of seventy-six. There was one or two meritorious cases whose friends had to submit to the "whole swing." Yesterday, a full Senate would have rejected nearly all of them. The late session's sole emancipation has grown into a shocking evil. There was no objection to a matter liberating his slave if he will pay him out of the State. The retention of this free colored population among us, is daily making individual status more uncertain, and we should hope never again to witness another litigation on this subject. There is a universal rejoicing at the decision in the Pandelly case. J. S. H.

February, 16, 1854.

The Senate has had no quorum to-day.

In the House the session commenced yesterday, on the bill to authorize persons injured by the Recorder's office to sue the State, was referred with great advice. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee. Only local members were disposed of, and the House adjourned without a quorum. There will probably be no quorum in either House before Monday.

J. S. H.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 10th, private bills were considered, after which the Nebraska bill was taken up, and Mr. Smith concluded a speech against the passage of the bill. He spoke deeply against slavery agitation in every shape and form.

In the HOUSE, after an ineffectual attempt to introduce a new deficiency bill, the private calendar was taken and the remainder of the sitting was occupied in its consideration.

THRILLING AND MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—A correspondent of the Lexington (Va.) *Gazette* gives the particulars of a fearful occurrence on James River, at Balcony Falls, on Saturday, the 21st of January:

The canal boat Clinton, Capt. Wood, with about fifty persons on board, principally negro hands, on their way to the Dismal Swamp, attempted to proceed up the river to Buchanan.—Just after passing the North River bridge the tow line broke, and the boat drifted down the stream. The river being very much swollen, the boat could not be reached with poles, and consequently the hands were completely at the mercy of the current. About a hundred yards above the mountain dam, five persons jumped off and attempted to swim ashore, but three of the number were drowned—Mr. Pates, of Fredericksburg, and two negroes.

By the skilful management of the Captain, who held the tiller, the boat passed the dam in safety, and rapidly approached the White Rock, the Little and Great Balcony Falls, and the Tobacco Hills, placed, says the writer we have before referred to, the boat was left on the rock in the middle of the river, with the water raging around them. The boat hurried by, and, escaping several dangers, hung lightly on a rock near the Tobacco Hills.

Persons on shore now undertook to rescue the five persons on the rock in the White Rock. A batteau was dragged some distance, and launched in the river, the water still rising, and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane through the gap of the mountains. Frank Fudge, one experienced boatman, and Messrs. Matthews and McCallagan and two negroes embarked in the batteau, and at great personal risk succeeded in bringing the party safely to shore.

By this time the water had risen enough to flood the dam, which was again passable. The batteau was launched into the river, and the wind blowing a small island before. On her passage she picked up the negro man and boy and the woman with child, who were left on the rock, and who had been exposed to the storm all night with cold, imploring the boatmen to take them off. They were conveyed to the island, and proceeded on toward the object for which they were intended.

The remains then arose whether the men on the rock could be taken off. The people here at Fudge's and Matthews' urged the attempt, and two more of the party volunteered their services. Just as they were about to start, the wind and current changed, and the boat was carried down the river. The men on the rock were completely exhausted, and could not be seen. They had given up hope, and were preparing to meet their fate. At last it arrived and was seen to drift down to the rock, and the men were immediately taken off there. All night, almost, they had been exposed to the storm, and were nearly dead with cold and freezing weather. During the night a fall of snow commenced, and the boat, with the rescued men, proceeded on its way. Next morning, contrary to the expectations of all, the men were found to be alive, and in a few days were able to resume their journey.

While in a truthful narrative, which we think we recollect to have seen in the Lexington paper, we have no reason to doubt, we must say that we have never seen the like.

Horrible Affair.—A most horrible affair occurred in Cincinnati on the 10th inst. Two negroes, by the name of Jackson and Gordon, were arrested for the murder of a white man named Hall. They were taken to the Police Office, and while there, Jackson drew a knife and stabbed Gordon in the breast, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. Jackson was then taken to the Station House, and while there, he drew a knife and stabbed himself in the breast, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

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By the skilful management of the Captain, who held the tiller, the boat passed the dam in safety, and rapidly approached the White Rock, the Little and Great Balcony Falls, and the Tobacco Hills. The writer we have before referred to, says, formerly inside the boldest heart could under favorable circumstances. As it passed within a foot of the White Rock, the Captain and four or five persons jumped out, and were left on the rock in the middle of the river, with the water raging around them. The boat hurried by, and, escaping several dangers, hung lightly on a rock near the Tobacco Hills.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Daily Orleanais Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cleared Steamer Asia arrived with dates from Liverpool to the 2d inst., and the latest from Paris to the 31st ult. The London Times of the 1st inst. has the following leading article:

Liverpool Argus.—The Isle des Tigres shows that the people of France are not behind those of the United States in English Government Stock. The whole of the Russian loan of 16,000,000 sterling, which the Czar's Finance Minister, Count Cancrine, has just raised in Paris, is to be expended in the purchase of English Government Stock.

The Times had lately another of its spasmodic fits about the Russian war, and declared that the Czar was about to withdraw his troops from the Principalities, and to make peace with the Allies.

Peter Schmerl Cancrine, of diplomacenic memory, died last evening in Vienna. Metternich was accused and refused to give $500 valid evidence for his opposite guess.

DRUMMOND'S, 160 Camp, Gravier.—All who wish to procure good Pennies or Bird-Shooters to shoot them, are referred to the above establishment.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE by Order of the Parish Court.—Sale of Plantation and Negroes, on account of minority of the heirs of the late Jean Baptiste Lacoste, to take place THIS DAY, 18th Feb. 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by A. Cox's auction room No. 59 Carondelet street, corner of Gravier street.

☞ The particular attention of Richmond Country Planters is called to the extensive sale of Foreign and American Dry Goods, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Hennessy & Co., at their salesrooms, No. 61 Magazine street.

SOMETHING OF IMPORTANCE

is every day taken, and Stranger visiting New Orleans—We have received a large supply of that most valuable and justly celebrated preparation,

MORTIMORE'S BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

The delighted Creditor, so benefitted in the breath, and so extraordinarily wonderful in restoring the invalid, from shocking dreary diseases to which the human family is subject, and we feel of no future, in any other preparation to make.

Sold by the proprietor, 57 Camp street, and by every druggist in our city. Price $1 per bottle.

TO DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.—Having made extensive arrangements for the manufacture of the above compound medicine, we are enabled to supply the trade on the most favorable terms, and solicit their orders.

MORTIMORE & CO.

Sole Proprietors, 57 Camp street.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1853..... hhds. 32,720
Received since..... " 1,480
Received previously..... " 5,497 } 5,778

Exported last week..... " 2,230
Exported previously..... " 10,626 } 12,856

Stock on hand and unshipped..... 26,342

The Tobacco market has been quite inactive again during the past week, but the quotations do not exhibit any change. Sales of 400 hhds. Kentucky manufacturing leaf, 6½ @ 7½ c. Sales of 200 hhds. Virginia leaf, 7½ @ 8½ c. There appear to have occurred no sales of Virginia manufacturing leaf. Receipts from Kentucky, 1,000 hhds.; from Virginia, 200 hhds.; Exports to Liverpool, 1,000 hhds.; Coastwise, 1,230 hhds.; Stock on hand, 26,342 hhds.

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for Sugar during the past week, and although business was partially interrupted by the rain, the transactions were quite extensive. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Louisiana, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Cuba, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Porto Rico, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Havana, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Manilla, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Brazil, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Java, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Sandwich Islands, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Mauritius, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Bourbon, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Martinique, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Guadeloupe, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Trinidad, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Barbados, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Jamaica, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Haiti, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Dominica, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Grenada, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Vincent, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Lucia, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Tobago, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Curaçao, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Aruba, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Bonaire, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Saba, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Eustatius, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Martin, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Barthelemy, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Croix, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. Thomas, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. St. John, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Tortola, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Virgin Gorda, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Anegada, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Jost Van Dyke, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Water Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Buck Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Green Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Hog Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Long Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Round Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Square Island, 3½ @ 4½ c. Sales of 1,000 hhds. Triangle Island