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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

To our friends in the North who are desirous of transmitting advertisements for publication in the *Bee*, we take pleasure in recommending the firm of S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 119 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston. These gentlemen will be found prompt and faithful in the performance of contracts.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE BLUNDERS IN THE CHARTER AGAIN.

The Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of Saturday has a article in reference to our exposure of the extraordinary omissions and blunders in the official publication of the new City Charter. The *Sugar Planter* states that it has taken the trouble to examine the original bill, as it was engrossed and passed the two Houses; and finds no such incongruities and inconsistencies as those mentioned in our notice, and which were found in the bill published by the State paper. The *Sugar Planter* says that the 19th section is clear and complete, and concludes as follows:

"Nor shall any ordinance or resolution which shall contemplate any specific work, or improvement, or the sale, disposition, or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public money, or levying of any tax, or assessment, or other resolutions shall, before being sent to the other Board, immediately after the adjournment of the Board by which the same shall have been passed, be published, with the ayes and noes, and with the names of members voting for and against the same; and no ordinance or resolution which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other in the same day, without the unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, or pestilence.

From all this it is clear that the City Charter must have passed the Legislature in a more complete and intelligible form than it assumes in the official copy. It is equally clear that the State Printer is entirely blameless in the premises, as that functionary fulfilled his duty by printing the act as it was transmitted to him by the Secretary of State. Then who is to blame for errors and mutilations which may render portions of our City Charter absolutely inoperative, as well as absurd and unintelligible? If the enrolling clerks failed to follow the original with minute attention, where were the Enrolling Committees, whose duty required them to supervise their work? We cannot undertake to fix the responsibility for this most wretched and bungling transaction; but the facts are undeniable. The original bill, we are assured, is marred by no such blunders as those pointed out; the Enrolled bill, as signed by the Governor, is a crude, amorphous and incomprehensible patchwork. The *Sugar Planter* asks which of these bills possesses the force of law? Unquestionably that which is clothed with full legislative and executive authority. The bill was inchoate until it received the signature of the Executive. His sanction was indispensable to its binding force as *law*. It could not have been *law* without it. Consequently we have to take the official act promulgated by the State paper, with all its imperfections on its head. Heaven help us through the difficulty!

One Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 22d, 1856.

The Senate to-day passed the Bounty Land bill, a copy of which I herewith send you.

The House was engaged yesterday and to-day upon the Deficiency bill, voting, in the House, on the amendments made in Committee of the Whole. The appropriation of $300,000 to carry on the aqueduct to supply this city with water from the Potomac river, to be lapped fifteen miles above where it is now, and the work on the aqueduct must be certainly be suspended.

The President, Cabinet and members of Congress had a "good time" in visiting the steam frigate *Merrimac* on Saturday; everything went off smoothly, and especially the Champaign, of which there was no lack.—Among the entertainments was a mock engagement at sea, with cannonades, repelling boarders, boarding, &c. &c. All of which is novel, exciting and highly entertaining.

The contest among the candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic side, increases in interest and activity. Pierce and Douglas are clearly damaging the prospects of "Old Buck," and it is thought that either will prefer the election of the other to that of the old white-haired of *Dunnerqy* taken from the head of *Rothsheim*. I do not, however, think that Pierce can insure the nomination of Douglas, and Douglas of Pierce; but of course each prefers himself first.

The game of the anti-Americans is to represent the Americans as extremely weak, so much so that Pillsmore will decline. But his activity is not the indication of decline, and his prospects are growing gradually, slowly, to be sure, but certainly brighter and brighter. The contest is deemed so close that here to get up any excitement whatever. It will be time enough for that months hence.

MABOUR ROUGE.

ECTAW, I sequel to the Forayers, or the Raid of the Dog-Days. This is a tale of the Revolution by that fertile annalist, Simms, and is one of the most exciting and interesting of the author's productions. It is published by Redfield, and on sale at B. M. Norman's, No. 14 Camp street.

Thanks to the officers of the *Belle Sheridan* for late Louisville papers.

The Tampa *Peninsula* extra of the 14th, as quoted by the Evening *Picayune*, has an account of a skirmish in the Big Cypress, on the 7th inst., between a portion of Major Arnold's command, numbering 106 men, and a large party of Indians. The latter attacked the troops twice from ambush, and were on both occasions driven back. The loss on our side was one killed, six or seven wounded.—The loss of the Indians is not known.

HAVANA.—Our dates from Havana are to the 25th inst. The papers are destitute of interest. Everything of the slightest novelty will be found in the latter of our attentive correspondent.

SUGAR-HOUSE BURNT.—The sugar-house of Edward Lapeyrie, in the parish of St. Martin, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Eight hhds. of sugar, nine bbls. of molasses, and the greater portion of his plantation implements were consumed with the building. The house and sugar were insured. This fire is believed to be the act of an incendiary.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.—In the Senate, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all letters addressed to him during the present year by Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, respecting the existing difficulties with the Indians, together with all the correspondence relating to the hostilities in Washington and Oregon not heretofore communicated.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the naturalization laws, with a recommendation that it should not pass.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the bill was made the special order for the 12th of May.

Mr. Pratt called up the bounty land bill, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when

Mr. Clay, of Alabama—the consideration of the Kansas bill having been resumed—replied to the speeches of Messrs. Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Harlan. He complimented the Executive for his course in the Kansas matters, and his firmness and consistency in maintaining the rights of the whole country—knowing no North, no South. The President had been abused and denounced by the Abolitionists and by the Southern Americans; but it was certainly gratifying to reflect that he had displeased the extremists on both sides, by occupying middle grounds and pursuing a cultured consistent with the rights of both north and south.

He showed, also, that so far from there being any truth in the charge of sectionalism of the naval squadron, the high and honorable stand the President—of the Democratic—Pierce—stood ready to the correspondence and complaint of the North.

Mr. C. continued his remarks until after three o'clock, when he announced that he would not publish him to finish which he had intended to say, and that he would hand the balance printed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported a bill for the construction of a steamship for the combination of Government and capital was rejected—nearly, maybe it.

The House at an early hour adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship *Granada* arrived yesterday, having left New York on the 12th and Havana on the 20th inst. On the 23d inst., at 4, P. M., saw a large Angleton ship ashore on Cape Blanco, near Cardenas. Men were at work on board, dismantling her. Learned at Havana that she was bound to New Orleans, had been ashore at Bahama, and paid salvage at Nassau; but her name could not be ascertained. The steamer *Philadelphia* arrived at Havana on the 22d, with the passengers from the *Cortes*. Left for Aspinwall on the 24th. The *Illinois* arrived at Havana on the evening of the 24th, with the passengers from the steamers *Golden Age* and *Uncle Sam*, having left at Aspinwall some four hundred passengers of the latter ship, on account of want of accommodation.

A serious riot occurred at Panama on the evening of the 15th, wherein a large number of passengers bound for and from California, (Americans,) were killed and wounded. All the express matter was destroyed, and a number lost all their baggage. The Panama railroad was torn up some distance, and the Company's books destroyed. This affair is more fully referred to in our extracts from the Panama papers.

Among the passengers on the *Granada* is Pascal M. Fabian, who reports the capture of the English mail for Costa Rica, in which despatches were found from Lord Clarendon, offering aid against WALKER. These despatches have been forwarded to Washington, in charge of a special messenger.

Our dates from California by this arrival are to the 5th inst. The news from the Golden State is not important.

The Indians still continue to commit murders and depredations on the whites in Oregon, and have been successful in several attacks upon the troops. On the 25th instant, they captured the steamer Mary on the Columbia river, killed a large number of the citizens at the Cascades, and were engaging with the forces in the Block House, after burning all the houses in the village. It appears there are only about 100 volunteers and regulars to contend with upwards of 800 Indians.

The mining news is not very favorable.—The extreme cold weather of the past winter has been unpropitious to mining operations. The *Mining Journal* says however:

Notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances above enumerated, it seems to be the general impression that the past winter has proved the conclusion is also warranted by the shipments of treasure, that the mines will yield fully as much the present year as they did the past, or the previous one.—True, our shipments are somewhat smaller than formerly, but we are accumulating more capital at home.

Coal of superior quality has been found in San Diego county. In Southern California the cattle are dying by thousands in consequence of the drought.

A Good Day's Work.—Sixteen pounds of gold in lumps, was taken out, on Saturday last, says the *Placer Herald*, on a small ravine in the neighborhood of Auburn and Ophir, and only about one mile from the Auburn town, by a Chinaman. This lump, with some fine dust, made his day's work amount to some $3,300. The lucky John left the next morning for parts unknown. We have been able to learn but little news; but we do the retrograde until recently. There are many persons now arriving at this time there, and the indications for valuable quartz leads bids fair for a revival of its former glory. We are decidedly in favor of laws that shall turn out such lumps, and certainly the miners will not fail to appreciate it properly.

FROM PANAMA.

Dreadful Riot and Loss of Life.

The following narrative of the fatal disturbance which occurred at Panama on the 15th instant, is taken from the *Star and Herald*:

On Tuesday afternoon, the passengers for San Francisco, per steamer *Illinois*, from New York, arrived at Panama, but owing to the state of the tide they were fortunately not able to embark immediately, the steamer *Tobago* being unable to leave the wharf until between eight and nine o'clock.

As is usually the custom, the passengers availed themselves of the delay to procure refreshment, and all the hotels and eating houses in the neighborhood of the station were filled to excess, whilst the vendors of fruits, spirits, refreshments, &c., were all busily engaged in supplying the demands made upon them.

Everything went on quietly until about six o'clock, when, according to the most reliable accounts, a passenger, rather the worse for liquor, got into a difficulty with one of these peripatetic traders, drew his knife and stabbed him. The circumstance has been variously stated; some asserting that the negro drew his knife first, or otherwise provoked the quarrel. The contest was mutual under such circumstances, immediately sought safety in flight.

A man who fired the shot being seen shortly afterwards in the bar-room of the Ocean Hotel, an indiscriminate attack was made upon the party assembled there, tables were overturned, knives and machetes used, and gradually the affray became general.

All the negroes of the Chiequa Playa Prieta and the Arabal rushed to the scene, and the passengers retreated to the hotels and to the depot and store-houses of the Railroad Company.

In a few moments the Pacific House was attacked, broken open and pillaged; the store of Mr. Middleton shared a similar fate, and the Ocean Hotel was seriously damaged.

Mr. Theodore Sabla, the Secretary of Col. Ward, U. S. Consul, who was on the spot attending to the delivery of the mails, immediately rode up to town to inform the Consul, who, without loss of time, proceeded to the spot. In the meantime the Governor, with the police, had arrived, and as they took up a prominent position, shortly afterwards fired on them. Mr. Sabla was wounded in the thigh slightly, and a bullet perforated his coat. Don Pedro Obarlo was also wounded, a shot struck the Governor's hat, and Col. Ward's horse was seven times hit.

The depot in the meantime, or, about this time, was broken into by the natives, four or five persons were shot and as many wounded, and Mr. Center, of the Railroad Company, Mr. Gowrine and Mr. Knight, of the Panama Mail Steamship Company, had a narrow escape, the persons standing next to them having been shot dead. Mr. Dubois, a Frenchman, a long resident on the Isthmus, who was in the depot, was shot at the door, and Mr. Robert Marks, also an old resident here, employed as watchman for the Company, was shot by the defendant the entrance gate of the station, but not before, as it is said, he had killed two of his assailants.

Just that was going on, the few passengers in the railroad depot who were armed, having almost expended their ammunition, could only return a stray shot to the volleys poured in upon them by the police force, the national guard, (every man fighting for himself,) and the armed population of the suburbs and city. The work of plunder all the time went on. The Company's office was rifled, and all the books, papers and furniture were destroyed; trunks, carpet bags, express freight and packages were broken open, and their contents made away with; and the railroad cars in the station, and the telegraphic wires cut to prevent communication with Aspinwall.

This butchery was kept up until 9 o'clock, by which time fourteen Americans were killed, twice as many wounded, whilst, as far as we can learn, only three natives were killed, and about a dozen wounded.

An attempt was made at various times to set fire to the station, and at last, the passengers, fearing they would be burned to death, made a sally from the depot, in which many were fearfully wounded by the knives and machetes of the natives, and the night being clear and bright, they, with difficulty, escaped into the bush from their pursuers.

The *Sun and Herald* gives the following list of the killed as far as known. Many of them, however, were not identified:

Robert Marks, from Pennsylvania, aged about 23, watchman of the Railroad Company, shot through the stomach.

Gerard Dubois, Frenchman, long resident of Panama.

—Stokes, a passenger per steamer *Cortes*, and one of General Walker's recruits.

Twelve others unknown.

Since then, Alexander Sweet, of Maine, died on the 17th. He had received three bullet wounds in the right hip, besides several severe punctured wounds in the face and breast.

Among the wounded we can only record the names of Nathan Preble, a descendant of the officer of that name, so well known in American naval history, now lying at the Mission Hospital mortally wounded from four large musket balls in his right arm, right shoulder and spine.

Patrick J. O'Donnell, a resident of New York for 16 years and a citizen of New York City, who has received more than thirty distinct wounds, some from bullets and some from knives, his scalp and skull cut through, so that the brain is visible, his hands cut to pieces, a bullet wound in the arm, another in the chest.

Tom, a freeman on board the *Tobago*, a bullet wound in the armpit, the ball lodging in the scapula, near the spine, having passed through the upper lobe of the left lung, besides others, whose Dr. Barker's care.

At the American Hotel lie Mr. A. Thomson, gun-shot wound in the chest, and Mr. John Bellwood, cut about the head and hands. Besides these, about fifty more are wounded, most of them of the Arabal Regiment.

The same paper contains an energetic protest by Col. Sevrin, Chief Engineer of the Railroad, addressed to Governor Fuenzas, in which he roundly charges that Sanctuary with something worse than inaction. Says Col. S.:

Finding that the disturbances was begun by the officers of the Railroad and Steamship Companies, who were ready, on requesting the interference of your Excellency, and the police,

Your Excellency, and the police refused to interfere, and it was only upon the ground, but it passed off, the mob, the police immediately complained falsely upon the Mail Steamship Company, and the passengers who had had to take up arms in self-defence, taking part of the fray.

Your Excellency must have known that the depot was used exclusively for the protection of the people composing that mob. You knew that their design was robbery and robbery, through the assistance of the police, an indiscriminate massacre of a number of defenseless strangers and helpless women and children, which would have disgraced the most savage country on earth, and which I was your duty and in your power to prevent.

Two days have passed since the commission of these outrages, and I have YET to learn whether your Excellency has taken any steps to arrest those who were engaged in them, or purpose say.

Therefore, in the name of the Panama Railroad Company, whose agent I am, I do hereby solemnly protest against the outrages committed by the mob, composed of citizens of Panama and its vicinity, on the evening of the 15th instant.

I protest against the massacre and pillage committed on the persons and effects of the passengers.

I protest against the attack and pillage committed by the mob and police on the buildings and property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And I protest against the conduct of your Excellency the Governor of the State of Panama in ordering the police to fire upon the railroad depot, with the passengers contained therein; in not taking measures to avert the riot, and in not affording protection to the lives and effects of the passengers, and the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And I do hereby give notice to your Excellency that this government will be held responsible for the murders and outrages committed on the evening of the 15th, on the persons of the passengers, and for the robberies and damages committed on their effects, and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

Very respectfully,

G. M. TOTTEN.

To this no answer was returned, but subsequently a communication was received from the Vice-Governor in reply to one from Col. Totten, asking for the protection of the passengers and treasure expected from California, in which assurances are given that such protection will be extended.

From the South Pacific.

Dates have been received at Panama from Valparaiso to the 15th March, from Lima to the 27th, and from Ecuador to the 31st.

From Valparaiso, we find the most interesting item of importance is the account of a fearful Norther which raged in the harbor during the week prior to the sailing of the steamer. The shipping fortunately escaped serious damage; three small vessels were driven on shore, and several others received more or less injury. The fine iron mole of Cousseno and Garland was swept away, causing a loss of some $700,000.

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are again in a state of war, expeditions from the former province having invaded the latter. The invaders were expelled with the almost total loss of their officers and commanders.

Peru continues in a very unsatisfactory state. Assassinations and robberies are rife throughout the land. The yellow fever was raging at Callao and Lima.

From Bolivia, we have nothing important.

Ecuador appears to be in anything but a flourishing condition. Commercial enterprise, neither the energy nor desire to encourage improvements, even when undertaken by private individuals.

Later from San Juan del Sur.

The Panama *Star* says: The pilot boat *Joseph Hazett*, Captain Clapp, from San Juan del Sur April 2d, arrived here this morning, (19th) with Mr. John Pretz, Mr. Gardner, Jr., and two other passengers. We have been able to learn but little news; the Gen. Walker is still in Rivas, and that he intends advancing on Honduras.

The Costa Rican army had not advanced beyond their frontier since the battle of Santa Rosa. The place was perfectly healthy, and everything quiet in San Juan del Sur.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 24, 1856.

The news of the peace recently concluded has produced here a general feeling of joy, for everybody attributes the actual dull state of our market to nothing else but to the present war in the East. The news came to me if reached us yesterday morning per *Isabel*, via Charleston, and wherever in the streets one merchant meets another, you could hear of the accustomed "*Buenos dias*," "*La Paz es declarada!*" The French Consul, Count de Reddumoulon, immediately directed invitations to all the Consuls, the most notable and fashionable in this city to a splendid party he is about to give in the apartments of his hotel on Saturday night. The four readers must know, that besides an annual salary of 25,000 francs, the French Consul makes a large business exporting tobacco from here to France, which enables him to maintain his rank among the Spanish Grandees here. An event that occurred a few days ago between the Italian Hussars, Cuirassiers of Cuba and two English officers of the navy, forms a nice "*pendant*" to the encounter with the American ladies, and does not tend to augment the friendly feelings generally prevalent here towards the officers of the *Powerful*. The Italian officers were Count Cuis, Mr. A. Bilmeyer, and principal of the house of L. A. Gogel & Co., residing here at Havana for nearly four years, and being a bachelor, is accustomed to take regularly his dinner at Monsieur Bernard's restaurant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., where he has his own table particularly reserved for himself. At about 5 o'clock two English officers entered and sat down at the said table, ordering dinner. The waiter then suggested that the table being subscribed for, they might take any one of the other tables. But John Bull insisted upon keeping his stand, and the waiter withdrew. A few moments afterwards Mr. Bilmeyer entered, and asked the waiter: "*Que a donne ma table a ces Messieurs?*" "Pardon, monsieur, mais remontrances ces Messieurs officiers l'ont prise." "Quels Messieurs officiers? Des Espagnols?" "Non, Monsieur, mais des Anglais." "Ah, des Anglais! Mais comment pouvait-je aussi demander? Des Anglais, cela ne m'importe point du tout! Car si Kronstadt eut aussi facile à prendre que cette misérable table, les Anglais l'auraient prise deja certainement deux ans d'avance." Naturally there was a row. The Italians were with the crowd of guests, and a little shame on the side of the valiant conquerors.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the new Spanish Bank was opened under the management of Don Manuel Arizmedi. There is no doubt this enterprise will succeed, the only bank, that is of Mr. Ferrer, a German merchant, has long hitherto had, having made the most brilliant business in a comparatively very short lapse of time. On Sunday last, the 13th, the 4th anniversary of Mr. Godard took place in his immense balloon "America." The aeronaut, accompanied by five passengers, rose at 6½ o'clock from the Campo del Marte at the beginning of a fine rain, that changed suddenly into a heavy thunder-storm and carried the balloon with such violence towards the clouds, that almost immediately it disappeared and was seen no more. The storm on high was still heavier, and the balloon running with a rapidity of two leagues per minute. Mr. Godard cut his balloon in several pieces for the purpose of liberating the gas, as the rain pressed too heavy to enable it to escape by the ordinary opening. Then the balloon descended rapidly and reached *terra firma* again at Guanabacoa in 45 minutes.

Mr. Godard and his companions returned to town the next morning at 5 o'clock. The net proceeds of the day amounted to $1,040. Next Sunday Mr. Godard makes another ascension, and then leaves for Matanzas.

To-day Mr. Julien and Miss Adelina Patti give here their last concert, to leave for New Orleans by next steamer. Mr. Paul Julien is a virtuoso on the violin; he has Paris, a girl of about 12 years, an Italian of striking beauty, has a voice clear and metallic like a bell; Mr. C. Gockel, a pianist of first rank, Mr. B., a barytone as we find them in every where.

Our Tacon theatre company leaves us for Mexico this week, and we are awaiting other artists from Spain. The theatre of Tacon in Villanueva has been rented by the owner of the Tacon, who will close it, in order to have no competitor. Great indignation amongst the public is created by the increase of the prices from $1 to $1 40. We are expecting Gabriel Ravel's troupe, which is certain to succeed.

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Died, last evening, Mr. LUCA SERVOICH, aged 50 years, a native of Ragusa, and member of this Association.

The members of said Association are requested to meet this afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, at the President's house, corner St. Ann and Bourbon streets, for the purpose of assisting at his funeral.

By order of the President,

JOZE T. ARANTES,

New Orleans, April 29th, 1856. Secretary.

BRANDY—22 qr pipes J B Godard, 1½ Godard & Co, and Pons (cognac); 16 do A Lagrange & Co; 30 do Castillon, 1813 and 1820; 10 qr and 25 eighth do Henry Baron & Co; Fine Champagne; 16 qr do A Sarrazac Pils; 12 qr and 18 eighth do Raynal & Jeanne; 25 qr do A Bouyer & Co; 8 qr and 12 eighth do Chs Rivieres & Co; 8 half, 18 qr and 30 eighth do G V Bernard & Co. For sale by

AUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
24 Old Levee st

CLARET—24 cases Claret, St. Estephe; 40 half do White Wine, Sauternes; 432 boxes; 12 bottles, Cot, St. Julien, Lady brand; 261 do 12 do Claret, Bontecrot, Leoville and Haut Brion; 128 do 24 half do Claret; do do. Landing ex ship Mary Bradford, from Bordeaux.

V. & E. MARNIAN, 30 St. Louis st

LANDING ex ship Mary Bradford, from Bordeaux, 12 qr pipes A Barrancoed's brandy, 4th proof, and for sale by

AUG. ROCHEREAU & CO,
17 and 19 St. Louis st

HAVANA CIGARS—A large and well assorted stock of the best brands of Havana cigars, fully guaranteed to be of direct importation, in consignment and for sale by

CABALLERO & HACALIRO, 26 Old Levee,
between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

☞ The best brands, equally guaranteed, are to be found also at the retail establishment of the above mentioned house, corner of Customhouse and Bagatelle streets.

COGNAC—15 quarter pipes cognac, Goldbanking, 1805; 5 eighth do, do, do; 30 hogsh do, do, 1830, landing ex ship Mary Bradford, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

V. & E. MARNIAN,
30 St. Louis street

WINE—19 casks claret, 10 half do do; 50 do Margaux, 1834; 4 do white wine, Grayes; 30 boxes, 12 bottles, Margaux, claret, 1834; 20 do, do, Leoville, do, 1833; 20 do, half do, do, do; 20 do, 24 glass jars, dried plums; 10 do, 12 do do; 15 eighth pipes old cognac; 5 quarter do do, landing ex ship Mary Bradford, from Bordeaux.

V. & E. MARNIAN,
30 St. Louis street.

COGNAC—50 half casks, fine colored Cognac; 4 half do, do, superior Cognac; 50 kegs, fine Cognac; 50 kegs, fine Cognac; 50 kegs, fine