THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 33 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,487.

THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6.

The Southern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THOUGHTS ON THE TIMES.

Our Eastern exchanges continue almost exclusively occupied with the consideration of the financial pressure. Essays on the origin of the crisis are put forth by hosts of newspapers, each particular editor conceiving himself a Malthus, a Say, or a Ricardo, at the very least. It is curious to trace the influence of political bias on the views of many of the journals. Most of the old Whig editors arrive at the conclusion that the tariff of 1846 is the *interima cause* of the evil, and that the consequence of reduced duties must inevitably be to stimulate importation beyond healthy limits to create heavy European debts, strip us of the precious metals, and bring on periodical revulsions. The Democrat, on the other hand, traces the embarrassments of the times to over-speculating, the multiplicity of banks, the absence of stringent laws for their management, and the inordinate issue of an insecure paper currency. There is quite probably a certain proportion of truth in the opinions of both these classes. It is certain that all parts of the country suffer from the crisis, thus proving that some of its causes are of a general character, operating alike on all sections of the Union. It is equally certain that wherever business has been conducted cautiously, wherever credit has not been rashly extended, wherever the banks have been circumscribed within due bounds by a wise and constant system of supervision, the effects of the disaster have been less pernicious, as is demonstrated by the condition of commerce in the cotton-growing States, where there are few failures, and no bank suspensions.

Let the causes of the revulsion be, however, what they may, it is evident that its effects will, in many respects, be beneficial. One of them will be to bring down to a proper level the astonishingly inflated value of property of every kind—of real estate in large commercial cities; of public lands, especially in the West, where speculation has given them an enormously increased value; of provisions, of agricultural products, and of most of the necessaries of life. The natural laws of commerce will make commodities decline in value to meet the corresponding scarcity of money. But for those laws the poor man, who is among the earliest sufferers by a financial crisis, would be placed in a position of intolerable hardship. Labor, we all know, is the first to feel the pressure of the times. Wages are cut down the moment the golden stream begins to flow languidly, and are never raised until prosperity is completely re-established. Happily, Providence enables poverty to bear the burthen by virtue of those inviolable laws of trade which accommodate prices to the increased value of money. In other words, hard times cheapen the necessaries of life. Philosophically expressed, one should say that gold and silver being worth more, in consequence of their scarcity, are enabled to purchase more.

Periods like the present afford golden opportunities to the really shrewd and far-sighted capitalist. The effect of a severe monetary pressure is to depress stock of all kinds. The sensitiveness of the market, in a general panic, is by no means confined to doubtful stocks. The shock pervades the entire fabric with electrical velocity, and the intrinsically valuable and worthless quiver alike, and are depressed, though not to an equal extent. Panics are indiscriminating in their influence. Seven-eighths of the holders hasten to realize, willing to incur heavy loss rather than retain property of so uncertain and slippery a character. Now, amidst the accumulated chaos thus thrown pellmell upon the market, there is certain to be a moderate proportion of really sound and good stock, which, though falling far below its intrinsic value under the irrestrainable propensity of holders to sacrifice, and the universal distrust prevailing, is certain, in a short time, to resume its position, and to command the former price. While timid operators are deterred from touching paper securities of any kind in these ticklish times, the observant, keen-eyed and deep-thinking capitalist takes advantage of the state of the market, selects his stocks, purchases some but those which he knows to be absolutely good, and sure to rally, and thus effects splendid operations. We understand that this was the foundation of the colossal fortune amassed by Mr. PEABODY, the London banker. While the British operators in 1837 refused to touch American stocks, Mr. PEABODY invested all his means and a large share of his credit in such as his prudence, sagacity and information taught him to be most available; and in the course of a very few years realized enormous profits. Of course we should advise no man to attempt speculations of this sort, unless he commands the requisite knowledge, coolness, and singled boldness and caution. There are such men, however, and we may rely upon it that from Maine to Mississippi hundreds of sensible and acute capitalists are even now laying their plans, and making their investments in a species of property which is the most quickly parted with under the bite of a panic, and which, nevertheless, proves not unfrequently stable and remunerative.

SORGHO AND IMPHEE, the Chinese and African sugar-canes. A treatise upon their origin, varieties and culture; their value as a sugar crop; and the manufacture of sugar, syrup, alcohol, wines, beer, cider, vinegar, starch and dye-stuffs: with a paper by Leonard Wray, of Caffraria, and a description of his patented process for crystallizing the juice of the imphee. To which are added copious translations of valuable French pamphlets. By Henry S. Olcott. Fully illustrated with drawings of the best machinery.

We have received from A. O. Moore, publisher, No. 140 Fulton street, New York, a copy of this interesting and instructive volume. The work will be sent by the publisher, postpaid, to any one transmitting the sum of one dollar. To all engaged in the culture, this book will prove of eminent utility.

MURDER OF A PRIEST.—The steamer *Berwick*, from the Lower Coast, confirms the rumor, which reached here on Sunday, as to a Catholic priest having been murdered at Pointe a la Hache, on Saturday night. No particulars, however, had been obtained of the affair, and no arrests had been made when the *Ceres* left there on Sunday morning.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News* states, as a fact within his own knowledge, that a mercantile house in Calcutta has actually sold a thousand Minié rifles to the natives, and that no attempt has been made by the local government to check the sale, which is still proceeding. This is certainly very extraordinary, as both the government and the merchants must know that every one of these rifles will be employed against the English. The *Spectator* says "the government might have prohibited the traffic, but was too busy gagging the press."

The New York *Herald* says: The sums collected up to yesterday morning in aid of the sufferers by the wreck of the steamer *Central America* amounted to $16,702. This is certainly very creditable, considering the tightness of the money market. The committee are actively engaged in inquiring into the circumstances of the applicants for assistance. Mrs. Sarah Magruder, wife of the Mayor of Washington City, has issued an appeal to her country women, proposing to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to provide as annuity of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for the widow and daughter of Commander Herndon. The ladies are invited to hold meetings, and transmit whatever sums may be collected to George W. Riggs, banker, Washington. Doubtless this appeal will be liberally responded to.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.—The trial of James P. Donnelly for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the Seaview House, on the 1st of August last, terminated at Freehold (N. J.) on Saturday night, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment. Donnelly bore up with unusual fortitude when the verdict was announced, but when removed to his cell he realized the horror of his situation to the fullest extent, and indulged in paroxysms of grief during the remainder of the night. The counsel for the prisoner took exceptions to the Judge's charge, and asked that judgment might not be pronounced until a writ of error should be applied for to the Chancellor of the State.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHY.—We are informed, says the *Journal of Commerce*, on good authority that President Buchanan, at a late interview with Lord Napier, took occasion to express his sympathy for England in her present trouble in India, and intimate that Queen's kindly sentiments have been duly conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen.

FIRE AT POTTSVILLE, PA.—Pottsville, Pa., Monday, Sept. 28, 1857.—The Schuylkill Co. Gallery of Science, Rogers, Brooke & Co. completely destroyed by fire.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FINANCIAL NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—A meeting of our merchants was held at noon to-day to justify the suspension of the Pennsylvania banks, and to ask the Governor to extend legislative aid to mitigate the pressure till their resumption.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Money is irregular, but there is a better feeling. Notes due to-day have generally been promptly met. The following failures are reported:—Ely, Brown & McQueened; Gage, Sloan & Dalton.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 3.—The Central Bank has been temporarily enjoined on application from the Bank Commissioners. Its assets are believed to be abundant.

BOSTON, October 3.—Unusually, the day passed better than was anticipated. Clark & Co., bankers, and S. Frothingham, dry goods merchant, failed. There were also several smaller failures. The business community was more cheerful at the close.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—We have no important failure to-day to report. No first-class paper has been protested. Business closed much more favorably than was anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—E. W. Clark & Bro., bankers, have failed.

KANSAS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Advices from Kansas state that about sixty Missourians are encamped on Sugar Creek, Linn county, Kansas, for the purpose of voting.

The Free State men have sent to Lawrence for arms to defend themselves and the polls.

FLORA TEMPLE AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

SPRINGFIELD, October 3.—A trot came off to-day between Flora Temple and Lancet, the former in harness and the latter under saddle. Flora won three straight heats. The last mile was made in 2:32.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Cotton dull. Flour active. Wheat declining. Mixed Corn 70 to 71c. Pork dull. Beef and Bacon heavy. Lard 12½ to 12¾c. Coffee quiet. Tallow 10½ to 11c. Sugar and Coffee dull.

At the close of business a more cheerful feeling prevailed.

The outrages in Carson Valley had led to the formation of a Vigilance Committee.

Harathy, melter and refiner in the mint at San Francisco, is a defaulter to the amount of $150,000.

The Central America Disaster.

THREE MORE RESCUED.

Their Arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The Bremen bark *Bremen* has arrived to-day with three persons of the *Central America*, rescued by the British brig *Mary* and transferred to the *Bremen*.

Their names are—

J. Tice, second engineer *Central America*; Alexander Grant, fireman do.; G. W. Dawson, passenger.

Among the passengers by the *Star of the West* we notice Congressmen Ervine and Scott and Governor Foote.

FURTHER FINANCIAL NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, October 5.—W. E. Cainer, banker, has suspended.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The failure of Clark, Dodge & Co. gave a severe shock to the Stock Exchange, and on Saturday a total depression ensued.

The banks report payments prompt.

CINCINNATI, October 5.—Dunleavy, Drake & Co., bankers, have failed.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

One Thousand Missourians Crossed Over.

ST. LOUIS, October 5.—Advices from Kansas state that 1,000 Missourians have crossed the border between Quindaro and Weston.—There are evidences of a concerted action all along the border.

FURTHER BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The *John Adams* and *Iberia* were at Panama.

The accounts from the mining districts are favorable.

The Indians have murdered Ebey, the Collector at Fort Townsend for pickings.

The *Sonora*, which connected with the *Central America*, had on board $1,595,000.

The San Francisco markets were quiet.—The importations were large.

GUATEMALA.

The cholera is raging in Guatemala. Judge Venable, U. S. Minister, had died of it.

PERU.

The city of Puera, in Peru, had suffered severely from an earthquake.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, October 5.—The Chancellor passed at 9, and the Scotland at 10 Saturday night; the *Fashion* at 6, the Powell at 6, and the Atlanta and Choctaw at 9 P. M., Sunday.

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The *America* arrived out on the 20th ult.

The *Vanderbilt* arrived out on the morning and the *Atlantic* on the evening of the 22d.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—The sales for three days amount to 15,000 bales.

The market is generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs closed dull, with a declining tendency.

Provisions closed dull.

Consols for money closed at 90½ to 90¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The news by the *Anglo Saxon* is generally unimportant.

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LATEST FROM INDIA.

NEW YORK, October 5.—By the *Anglo-Saxon* we have interesting intelligence from the seat of war.

Gen. Havelock had resumed his conquering march upon Lucknow.

The English War Department, with characteristic energy, were sending reinforcements of troops in small detachments, by the overland mail route to India.

LIVERPOOL COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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The Manchester market was unchanged. Railroad Securities had slightly appreciated.

Flour was steady, though some trade circulars report a slight decline of 6d.

Wheat had also suffered a decline of 3d. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 31s. to 33s. 6d. Red Western do. do. 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. White do. 8s. 6d. Corn—Mixed 35s. 6d. to 36s.; white 37s. to 38s.

The Beef market is heavy, and little doing. Pork was dull, with light transactions.—Bacon firm. Lard quiet.

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The Nana's banker, Calcutta had petitioned the Queen to seize upon all Central India.

Gen. Banks, commanding at the battle of Lucknow, had been killed.

The rice market was dull, and nothing doing in tallow. Ashes were steady at former rates, and also unchanged.

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LONDON, September 23.—The better qualities of wheat have somewhat declined.

Sugar has sustained an advance. Nothing doing in coffee.

Tea was firm, the quotations indicating a considerable advance on all qualities.

Tallow was firm. Linseed oil is quoted at 40s. Pig iron dull.

SPAIN.

It was believed that the political crisis in Spain had passed over, and there would be no Cabinet changes.

The cause of the recent troubles was the recent refusal of the Queen to remove Concha.

Four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gala, and forty lives lost.

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England refuses to give up the island of Penam to Turkey.

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At Bremen—*Isabel*.
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JUNE BANKS.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The statements of banks have been unfavorable showing.

OTTAWA, October 5.—The Bank of Central Canada has been closed, and a receiver appointed.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

NEW YORK, October 5.—The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived, with dates from Havana to the 30th ult.

Sugars was dull at Havana at the time of the sailing of the *Cahawba*.

The yellow fever reports showed the pestilence to be abating.

The stock of sugar on hand at Havana was 165,000 boxes.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

A slaver had been captured off to the Eastward of Cardenas. She proved to be the Americana ship Mazeppa, and was said to have had on board 1,500 slaves.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, October 5.—The Republic passed at 11 A. M., the Alleghany and R. W. Rose at 1 P. M., and the Lotta at 4 P. M.

THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

The Cunard steamer *Jura* arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on the 29th ult., having left Liverpool on the 17th, five days subsequent to the departure of the *Canada*. The telegraph transmits the annexed summary of her advices:

PARIS, TUESDAY NIGHT.—A dispatch from Berlin announces the arrival of the Emperor Alexander yesterday noon.

The cholera prevailed in Hamburg, and, out of two hundred and thirty-nine persons attacked, one hundred and thirty-six had died in eight days.

At Aralau more than two hundred persons had died.

The disease was also prevalent at Stockholm.

The Persian government, through Ferouk Khan, has engaged twenty French officers to proceed to Persia in the capacity of military instructors.

A dispatch from Jassay, received from Vienna yesterday, states that nine-tenths of the landed proprietors and clergy have taken part in the Moldavian elections, and that a majority voted in a sense favorable to the Union.

INDIA.—The Bombay portion of the Indian mail had arrived at Marseilles, and was expected to be delivered in London at about midday of Wednesday, the 16th.

Bombay advices are to Aug. 14, and the news from Delhi to July 29.

Sorties were repulsed on the 14th and 23d July, with great loss to the rebels. Five hundred men were killed and wounded on the side of the British.

From the 23d to the 29th there was no fighting.

The Neemuch mutineers had arrived at Delhi.

Brigadier Nicholson was expected at Delhi on the 15th of August, with reinforcements from the Punjaub.

Gen. Read had relinquished his command to Gen. Nicholson, on account of ill health.

Gen. Havelock occupied Bittoor on the 17th July, without resistance, and captured thirteen guns.

There are no authentic details, however, as yet.

Gen. Havelock was at Lucknow on the 30th July.

The three regiments that mutinied were dispersed by the 10th regiment.

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on the 14th of August.

Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on the 2d of August.

Halkir remains faithful.

From Bombay it is stated that the mutiny in the 27th regiment, at Kalpore, was suppressed by the residences of a concerted action all along the border.

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Planters' Notice.

Sugar and Molasses Warehouse.

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Having had many years' experience in the business, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their consignments.

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CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Corner of Gravier, New Orleans,
Are in receipt of a large assortment of
Men, Boy and Children's Clothing,
suited to all the trade, for cash and sellings.
—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS.
Large and complete assortment.
One Price the Motto!
And, in part, comprising the following styles:
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH FROCK COATS
BUSINESS SUITS to match
PLAID, LANCASTER AND CASSIMERE—All kinds
R. C. D. B., and half D. B. VESTS—All kinds
PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Colored—All qualities.
sep26

Patent or Challenge Shirts.

The merit is that they are made in the best possible manner, and are sold at less than the price of those of any other maker, and superior in form and fit to any.
BOY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the various styles made for men, suitable for the present season.
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS and UMBRELLAS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street,
Northeast corner of Gravier street.

S. RIES
GIVES DIRECTION OF
PIANO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, FLUTE,
AND IN DRAWING.
Also, in Ancient and Modern Languages.
RESIDENCE: 146 ST. ANN STREET,
New Orleans. sep24 1m

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
19 ..... Chartres Street. 19

We are receiving direct from Manufacturers,
BRUSSELLS, VELVET,
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
Venetian and other CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, of various patterns and colors, which we cut to suit rooms, halls, &c., &c.
Also—Rugs, Mats, Hearth-rugs, Worsted Work, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair cloths, Hearth rugs, &c. &c.
Cocoa and Chaires MATTING, &c.
All of which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
sep7 1m A. BROCABEAU & CO.

Notice.

EDWARD BARNETT, Notary Public has removed his office to the Royal street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. oct3 1m

PAUL MARCELIN,
JOSEPH ALBRECHT.
N. B. Planters wishing to renew their country balls will be paid, on shipping the cotton, the amount of Sacking & Rope. Also, Bagging for sale at the lowest market price for each barrel reserved in good order. sep30 3m

Notice to State Purchasers of the Third Sinking Fund Loan.

THE STATE TAX ASSESSMENT ROLL of the Third District of New Orleans will be open for the inspection of the public during thirty days, from the 5th of October, 1857, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Plaquemine, Iberville, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne and St. Mary's.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
oct3 Recorder of Third District.

Notice to State Tax Payers.

THE ROLLS for the collection of State taxes in the Second District will be at my office in Donaldsonville, for the space of thirty days, from the 1st October, 1857.

JOSEPH F. M. DUNCAN,
Sheriff and Collector.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Company,
New Orleans, October 1, 1857.

THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per cent. for the last six months, payable on demand to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives.

oct3 6t E. DUTEL, Secretary.

Bank of New Orleans,
New Orleans, 30th October, 1857.

THE election of Directors of this Bank (on the 1st day), Mr. MORTIMER BELLY was elected Cashier of this Bank, in the place of W. P. Grayson, Esq., resigned.

Mr. FRANK WILLIAMS was also elected Vice-President of the said Bank.

sep30 1m G. M. PITCHLADY, President.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company are requested to attend a meeting, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th October next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the company, No. 3 Carondelet street, for the purpose of changing the charter.

By order,
oct5 O. GAILLARD, President.

Bank of Commerce.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum required for the organization of the Bank having been subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid in, books of subscription for the remainder of the Stock are closed, and the Directors of the Bank are hereby notified to meet at the office of the Notary Public, No. 71 Royal street, under the Bank, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, M.

sep30 3t

TO LADIES.

LELIEVRE'S HOUSE,
Royal street, No. 216.

THE LADIES whose kind patronage has always been extended to the above house are respectfully informed that the season for the full establishment of goods for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS has arrived, and that they have just received a new and splendid assortment from Paris, and carefully selected for the season.

The goods ordered last spring are ready for delivery.

sep26 1m

Wanted,

IN a wholesale Dry Goods store, a competent old and experienced salesman, speaking English and French, to whom a liberal salary will be given. References required. Address Letter Box F, city P. O. sep26 1m

Notice.

THE Coffee-House known as the PLANTERS' EXCHANGE, on Old Levee, between Nos. 75 and 79, between St. Louis and Toulouse, having a good run of customers. Apply on the premises.

sep26 10t

Grates, Gaslights, Gasfixtures.

JUST received, from New York, Cincinnati and Louisville, a large and complete assortment of Grates, of every size and pattern. Competent workmen to any part of the city for setting the stoves. For sale, at very reduced rates.

R. WAUTIER & CO.,
No. 20 Camp street, Old Custom-House.

BLINDING—For the Premises: 12 bales Jute; 20 Cogent, Plaint, 1841; 10 bx. 10 qr. sacks Jute; 25 do. do. Defend.; 9 bx. 2 qr. sacks do.; 2 bx. 1 qr. sacks do. 1858; 20 sacks do. do. 1859; 30 sacks do. do. 1860; 30 sacks do. do. 1861; 30 sacks do. do. 1862; 30 sacks do. do. 1863; 30 sacks do. do. 1864; 30 sacks do. do. 1865; 30 sacks do. do. 1866; 30 sacks do. do. 1867; 30 sacks do. do. 1868; 30 sacks do. do. 1869; 30 sacks do. do. 1870; 30 sacks do. do. 1871; 30 sacks do. do. 1872; 30 sacks do. do. 1873; 30 sacks do. do. 1874; 30 sacks do. do. 1875; 30 sacks do. do. 1876; 30 sacks do. do. 1877; 30 sacks do. do. 1878; 30 sacks do. do. 1879; 30 sacks do. do. 1880; 30 sacks do. do. 1881; 30 sacks do. do. 1882; 30 sacks do. do. 1883; 30 sacks do. do. 1884; 30 sacks do. do. 1885; 30 sacks do. do. 1886; 30 sacks do. do. 1887; 30 sacks do. do. 1888; 30 sacks do. do. 1889; 30 sacks do. do. 1890; 30 sacks do. do. 1891; 30 sacks do. do. 1892; 30 sacks do. do. 1893; 30 sacks do. do. 1894; 30 sacks do. do. 1895; 30 sacks do. do. 1896; 30 sacks do. do. 1897; 30 sacks do. do. 1898; 30 sacks do. do. 1899; 30 sacks do. do. 1900; 30 sacks do. do. 1901; 30 sacks do. do. 1902; 30 sacks do. do. 1903; 30 sacks do. do. 1904; 30 sacks do. do. 1905; 30 sacks do. do. 1906; 30 sacks do. do. 1907; 30 sacks do. do. 1908; 30 sacks do. do. 1909; 30 sacks do. do. 1910; 30 sacks do. do. 1911; 30 sacks do. do. 1912; 30 sacks do. do. 1913; 30 sacks do. do. 1914; 30 sacks do. do. 1915; 30 sacks do. do. 1916; 30 sacks do. do. 1917; 30 sacks do. do. 1918; 30 sacks do. do. 1919; 30 sacks do. do. 1920; 30 sacks do. do. 1921; 30 sacks do. do. 1922; 30 sacks do. do. 1923; 30 sacks do. do. 1924; 30 sacks do. do. 1925; 30 sacks do. do. 1926; 30 sacks do. do. 1927; 30 sacks do. do. 1928; 30 sacks do. do. 1929; 30 sacks do. do. 1930; 30 sacks do. do. 1931; 30 sacks do. do. 1932; 30 sacks do. do. 1933; 30 sacks do. do. 1934; 30 sacks do. do. 1935; 30 sacks do. do. 1936; 30 sacks do. do. 1937; 30 sacks do. do. 1938; 30 sacks do. do. 1939; 30 sacks do. do. 1940; 30 sacks do. do. 1941; 30 sacks do. do. 1942; 30 sacks do. do. 1943; 30 sacks do. do. 1944; 30 sacks do. do. 1945; 30 sacks do. do. 1946; 30 sacks do. do. 1947; 30 sacks do. do. 1948; 30 sacks do. do. 1949; 30 sacks do. do. 1950; 30 sacks do. do. 1951; 30 sacks do. do. 1952; 30 sacks do. do. 1953; 30 sacks do. do. 1954; 30 sacks do. do. 1955; 30 sacks do. do. 1956; 30 sacks do. do. 1957; 30 sacks do. do. 1958; 30 sacks do. do. 1959; 30 sacks do. do. 1960; 30 sacks do. do. 1961; 30 sacks do. do. 1962; 30 sacks do. do. 1963; 30 sacks do. do. 1964; 30 sacks do. do. 1965; 30 sacks do. do. 1966; 30 sacks do. do. 1967; 30 sacks do. do. 1968; 30 sacks do. do. 1969; 30 sacks do. do. 1970; 30 sacks do. do. 1971; 30 sacks do. do. 1972; 30 sacks do. do. 1973; 30 sacks do. do. 1974; 30 sacks do. do. 1975; 30 sacks do. do. 1976; 30 sacks do. do. 1977; 30 sacks do. do. 1978; 30 sacks do. do. 1979; 30 sacks do. do. 1980; 30 sacks do. do. 1981; 30 sacks do. do. 1982; 30 sacks do. do. 1983; 30 sacks do. do. 1984; 30 sacks do. do. 1985; 30 sacks do. do. 1986; 30 sacks do. do. 1987; 30 sacks do. do. 1988; 30 sacks do. do. 1989; 30 sacks do. do. 1990; 30 sacks do. do. 1991; 30 sacks do. do. 1992; 30 sacks do. do. 1993; 30 sacks do. do. 1994; 30 sacks do. do. 1995; 30 sacks do. do. 1996; 30 sacks do. do. 1997; 30 sacks do. do. 1998; 30 sacks do. do. 1999; 30 sacks do. do. 2000; 30 sacks do. do. 2001; 30 sacks do. do. 2002; 30 sacks do. do. 2003; 30 sacks do. do. 2004; 30 sacks do. do. 2005; 30 sacks do. do. 2006; 30 sacks do. do. 2007; 30 sacks do. do. 2008; 30 sacks do. do. 2009; 30 sacks do. do. 2010; 30 sacks do. do. 2011; 30 sacks do. do. 2012; 30 sacks do. do. 2013; 30 sacks do. do. 2014; 30 sacks do. do. 2015; 30 sacks do. do. 2016; 30 sacks do. do. 2017; 30 sacks do. do. 2018; 30 sacks do. do. 2019; 30 sacks do. do. 2020; 30 sacks do. do. 2021; 30 sacks do. do. 2022; 30 sacks do. do. 2023; 30 sacks do. do. 2024; 30 sacks do. do. 2025; 30 sacks do. do. 2026; 30 sacks do. do. 2027; 30 sacks do. do. 2028; 30 sacks do. do. 2029; 30 sacks do. do.