THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS.
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1861

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the BEE are authorised to receive subscriptions to our paper at the rate of Ten Cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

The Richmond papers have tolerably an accurate intelligence from the Federal army at Washington and on the line of the Potomac, to the effect that much discontent prevails, which is only prevented from increasing to insubordination by the unrelaxed vigilance and rigorous discipline exercised by McClellan. The papers are said to have little heart for the further prosecution of hostilities. Among themselves, and when relieved from the espionage of their officers, they speak of the war as being endless, and ask what is hoped to be accomplished, and how the South is to be subjugated, when nearly every engagement terminates in a reverse to Northern arms? They have the highest possible opinion of Southern military skill and courage, and entertain no hope of preserving the Union by force.

These statements may be possibly exaggerated. We suspect, however, that they are substantially true. It must be borne in mind that the rank and file of the Northern armies are composed of very different materials from the officers. Most of them were members of the Democratic party, with scarcely any feeling of sectional animosity towards the South, and strongly attached to the Union. At the outset of the difficulty with the United States these men were induced to enlist by assurances of the conservative character. They were told that this was a war for the maintenance of the Union, now jeopardied through the lawless and malicious ambition of a Southern oligarchy; that the majority of the people of the South were really lovers of the Union, but being under a reign of terror were compelled to conceal their real sentiments, and to parade secession principles; that such being the case, the presence of an imposing military force was all that would be required to evoke and sustain the Unionists of the South, and to put down forever the upstart clique which ruled that section with a rod of iron. Besides, they were fooled into the belief that the South would not fight, but would give way at the approach of the grand Union army.

Deluded by these plausible fabrications, tens of thousands (those too misguided citizens of the United States) volunteered to aid in bringing back the South into the Union. The war has lasted some six months, and the Lincoln soldiers must help seeing that the submission of the South has certainly not been within the bounds of possibility. They must perceive, too, that they have been duped and deceived by the Abolition leaders. Where is the evidence of the preponderance of Unionists in the South? Have not time and events clearly shown that Unionism is dead as a natural death? Whatever relic of it may have survived Secession has been smoothed and suffocated by the ignoble, infamous and savage conduct of the Yankees, who, whenever they obtain a foothold on Southern soil, plunder and outrage indiscriminately their Union friends and their Secession foes. It is impossible entirely to conceal from the more intelligent portion of the Federal army the shocks and disasters enforced by their troops in their efforts to overpower Southern resistance. Nor is it possible to blind their eyes that they cannot discern the utter and hopeless failure of the attempt to preserve the Union. Seeing then that the struggle has no longer the object for which it was begun, it is not strange that the better and more reasonable class of the Federal troops should feel disinclined to participate in a conflict seemingly waged for no other purpose than the gratification of an implacable hatred and an insatiable lust of vengeance. These were not the motives which called forth countless legions from the North and West. Nor is it likely that the sympathies of the people of the United States can be long retained in a war whose animating principle is so unutterably base.

It is not therefore without cause upon our credulity to believe that Secession still provides a large part of the army of the Potomac, that they care not to fight very earnestly for an object they know to be unreasonable, or to gratify the inter-wanton wickedness of a desperate faction. Battles are not particularly pleasant things at the best, and they are only reconciled to the minds of peaceful and humane people when fought for the maintenance of some mighty or precious prerogative, dear as life itself. The South is engaged in such a war, but the North is a barbarous aggressor, fighting for plunder and revenge. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that there are thousands of Northern men secretly unwilling to engage in a strife so disgraceful in its inception, and so dishonorable to those who forced it upon a reluctant South.

The Military Barbecue.—The directors of the city railroads announce their intention of appropriating the entire receipts of Tuesday on the Canal street city railroad and on the Bridge road from the Bacon bridge to the Half Way House, to the subject of the Military Barbecue. It is to be hoped that the Carrollton Railroad Company will imitate this praiseworthy and liberal example.

Should the weather prove inclement, notice will be given of the postponement of the affair.

Appointment.—We learn that President Davis has appointed Dr. G. F. Grall, of this city, to the charge of one of the army hospitals in Virginia. Dr. Grall was for two years professor of anatomy in the New Orleans School of Medicine, and is very favorably known in our community.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the friends of Louis Power, Constable of Fifth District of the Peace, announce him as a candidate for re-election.

Our thanks are due Mme. Rohl for tickets of invitation to the grand concert for the benefit of the Rifle Battalion at Camp Lewis, to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening next.

Finances of the Confederacy.—A late number of the Richmond Whig gives the following gratifying intelligence. It says "From one in a situation to be well informed, we learn that the financial condition of the Confederacy is far better than we had supposed. The whole expenditure of the Government, up to this day, does not exceed fifty millions. This does not include the expenditures by the States and voluntary contributions. We also hear that the authorities feel no fear of not being able to raise whatever sum may be necessary for the public cause. We are glad to hear this, and it will be reassuring to the country.

This announcement, say the Savannah Republican, will surprise everybody. The manner in which the States have come to the support of the Confederate Treasury in its time of need affords some evidence of the resources and moral power of our new Government. And yet no State has seriously embarrassed itself. All could do ten times as much as they have done without oppressing the people.

Just think of it, only fifty millions up to the present time, while the Lincoln Government is groaning under a burthen of eight millions per week! Let nations abroad contemplate this picture, and then say how long it will take the Lincoln tyranny to conquer and subjugate us.

The Philadelphia papers say that John Brown, Jr., son of the leader at Harper's Ferry, is successfully canvassing the region of Titusville, Pennsylvania, for picked riflemen. He travels in gray shirt and trowsers, with a large revolver and bowie-knife protruding from his pockets. He is a large, muscular man.

How They Hoist Rebels.—Colonel De Villiers, the Military Instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner in Western Virginia, and made his escape from Richmond several weeks ago by violating his parole of honor, has been made a Brigadier General in Lincoln's army.

The New York Express says the people of the North are in better spirits now, but "upon instinct rather than reason. The reason of events is against these better spirits, as Mississippi is blue and Kentucky, if possible, bluer."

The Memphis Appeal has the following:

From passengers aboard the Louis D'Or, which arrived from Columbus last night, we learn that on Tuesday evening the Bolivar troops, to the number of forty, were out near Merrill, scouting. They fell in with a considerable number of the enemy, and a skirmish ensued, in which numerous rounds were fired, it lasted about an hour and terminated in the withdrawal of the enemy. The loss of the Confederates was three horses killed, and — Smith, of Bolivar county, Mississippi, so seriously wounded in the arm by a musket shot that amputation became necessary, which was successfully performed after their return. The enemy had one man killed, and judging from the number of them that were supported on their horses as they whirled, a good many were wounded. Several of the enemy's horses were shot.

Toronto, October 12.—Is Col. Rankin's case the magistrates decided that he should be bound over to take his trial at the next assizes, which are next week.

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The New Orleans Bee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

THE EVANSPORT BATTERIES.

Thirty Federal Vessels Near Them.

ARRIVAL OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Richmond, October 19—Passengers who have arrived here from the batteries near Evansport state that there are thirty Federal war vessels above our batteries, and seven below them.

It is feared that some of them, taking advantage of foggy nights, have escaped up and down, but none of them have passed in daylight.

Eighty-five Federal prisoners have just arrived from Norfolk, captured on the Chickamacomac; also, six prisoners from Harper's Ferry.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Interesting from Virginia.

Richmond, October 18.—Amidst general expectation but little is known to relieve the public anxiety. Passengers from Manassas this afternoon report sharp skirmishing all along our lines. Our forces have retired from Fairfax Courthouse, and now occupy strong positions at Manassas, whether as winter quarters or to let the Federals have another Bull Run contest, a short time will determine.

Nothing of interest from the peninsular or other camps.

Richmond, October 18—There was heavy skirmishing on the Potomac yesterday near Harper's Ferry and Evansport, the particulars of which have only partially transpired.

Passengers by this afternoon's cars state that Ashby's cavalry engaged the enemy between Leesburg and Harper's Ferry, killing 60 men and taking 15 prisoners. The Confederate loss was 1 killed and 1 wounded.

It is reported that a large Federal fleet from Fortress Monroe is lying below Evansport, unable to pass the Confederate batteries on the Potomac, which is believed to be blockaded at last.

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He says further that it becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and that the Government will readily consent to the postponement of sale.

The Secretary then devotes the larger portion of his letter to the inquiry about extending material aid from the Government to the planters. He says that no power is granted to any department to lend money for the relief of any interest.

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2. Approving the plan of the marine battering ram invented by J. R. Butts, and recommending it to the Confederate States, and that a subscription be opened in the Convention to put it in operation.

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The Federals are making no advance movements.

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Nor will any goods or stores of any description be permitted to pass without the same written authority.

Senator Bingham, of Michigan, is dead.

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Mississippi City, October 19—The Florida and Massachusetts had an engagement at 11 o'clock this morning. After fighting about one hour, the Florida withdrew.

Latest Northern News.

[Supplied to the Northern Press.]

Washington, October 12.—During the day the rebels have advanced, in large force, in the direction of Prospect Hill, driving our pickets to that point. The division of McCall was soon formed in line of battle, with orders to advance, supported by cavalry and artillery. Several shots were fired by the rebel battery, but without injury. The divisions of McDowell, Foster and Smith were soon prepared for battle, but nothing further took place. McClellan was on the Virginia side the greater part of the day.

Unfounded statements of a character prejudicial to the public interest frequently appear in the telegraphic news of journals published at a distance from the capital. The inquiry is often made why this Government permits such dispatches to pass over the wires. It is, therefore, proper to say, by request, that these statements really go by mail, and not by telegraph, or are prepared at points where they appear.

Lieut. Bliss has just arrived here from the camp at Lewinsville. He reports that every thing was quiet at that post to-day.

It is understood that Secretary Cameron's journey to St. Louis has been undertaken for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion concerning the state of affairs in the Western department.

The rebel privateer Dixie is ascertained to have been a Maryland vessel, formerly a trader.

The Star complains that the over-estimate of the army of the Potomac has an injurious effect upon the people of the North, diminishing the number of enlistments. It says 50,000 more troops are wanted here immediately. Indiana has forty regiments in the field already.

A special to the Post says several citizens of Baltimore who were violent Secessionists one month ago, are now entreating the Department here for office.

New York, October 12.—The United States transport Cahawba is at anchor off Gravesend, taking on board the Third Rhode Island Regiment, which was encamped at Fort Hamilton.

The Roanoke, Empire City, Parkersburg, Leesburg and Harper's Ferry, killing 60 men and taking 15 prisoners. The Confederate loss was 1 killed and 1 wounded.

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Opinions of the English Press—The Great Cotton Crisis Commenced in England.

[From the London Times, September 19.]

The reports from Lancashire apprise us that the first mutterings of the long expected storm are already heard. Mills are working short time, manufacturers are reducing wages, and operatives are assembling in trouble and alarm to discuss the prospects before them. While once more discussing this monstrous question, we cannot omit to observe that since our last notice of this subject the continuance of the American supply has become less probable than ever. Every successive mail from America makes it more and more difficult to believe that either section of the Union can remain as before. The North will make acquaintance with those burdens of establishments and taxations which have so long tried the Governments of the Old World, and the South, even if it retains with its independence all its territorial privileges, will find that its monopoly of the European market has been rudely disturbed.

With all those contingencies looming darkly around us, it is at least a satisfaction to observe, both that the condition of the cotton manufacture is favorable to our present efforts, and that the opportunities of acquiring are thinking at the subject like sensible men. The first resource in such straits as the present is evidently to limit the rate of production, and this, we are told, can be done not only without any disadvantage to the trade, but with a positive gain. It is said that production has recently been carried too far, and that the stocks of manufactured goods are everywhere in excess of the demand. In this case it can certainly do no harm to slacken our pace and allow our products to recover their value. Short time in fact would be rather desirable, even if our supplies of material were in no jeopardy at all.

In the meantime the operatives have recognized the exigencies of the crisis by unanimous resolutions. They demur indeed to the alleged necessity for the reduction of wages, but at a large meeting of delegates at Manchester it was freely admitted that the present scarcity of cotton "afforded a well grounded reason" for curtailing the supply of labor for the time, and diminishing the rate of consumption. Such a view of the case speaks well for the good sense and sagacity of the men. We must face the impending trial as well as we can. The long expected crisis has now overtaken us. It is a serious matter, but not quite so bad as feared. We have two resources—one in economy of consumption, the other in the discovery of new supplies. Both, we trust, will stand us in good stead while we feel our way to such a position as will exempt us from any future return of the liability.

The unnatural check that has been given to our cotton supply, in consequence of the political events which have rendered the bountiful harvest nugatory, has indeed created a great danger of a great national calamity. This may be averted by the termination of the American civil war, and a consequent renewal of commercial relations with the continent; but the obstacle to this arrangement is the determination of the Northern States to impose their rule on an unwilling population. Regarding recent events in the calmest spirit, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the situation seems almost disastrous; and it is a question whether the Federal Government is not following a mistaken course in contending against that new political organization, the necessity of which is shown by the extraordinary difficulty of preventing its accomplishment.

Proceedings of the Federal Court in Louisville.

At a recent sitting of the Federal Grand Jury in the city of Louisville, John Cornwall and others were called as witnesses, when the following scene occurred:

Q—Do you know of any one in rebellion against the Federal Government?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—Jeff. Davis.

Q—Do you know of any one bearing arms against the Federal Government?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—Beauregard.

Q—Do you know of any one who has been carrying on the contraband trade with the Confederate States?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—Many of the Union men of Louisville—will give names, if desired.

The witness was told he could retire.

G. W. Small was then called.

Q—Do you know of any one in rebellion against the Federal Government?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—The Confederate States.

Q—Do you know any one bearing arms against the Federal Government?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—The whole people of the Confederate States—the most warlike on earth.

Q—Do you know of any one who has been carrying on the contraband trade with the Confederate States?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—Dr. W. H. Goddard.

Q—What evidence have you of the fact?

A—(Witness drew a paper from his pocket a paper, read:) "Received of G. W. Small five hundred dollars for obtaining a permit, and shipping a certain lot of machinery (describing) into the Confederate States."

Signed by Mr. Goddard.

Mr. G. was then indicted, arrested and put in jail. He was a prominent Union man of Louisville, and a partner in the well-known firm of A. G. Munn & Co.

J. M. Duncan was then called, and after answering the foregoing questions, was asked:

Q—Do you know any one who has been shipping pork or bacon to the South?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who is it?

A—Marshall, Duncan & Co., Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., and various others.

Q—When was it?

A—About a year ago.

Q—Do you know of any one who has contributed money to send persons to the Southern States?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Who did it?

A—Mr. Ballard.

Q—Who were the persons sent?

A—A poor woman and four small children.

Amid prevailing good humor the witness was told that he could retire, which he did, saying to himself, "if this be treason, make the most of it."

The above proceedings we furnish as given to us by gentlemen of reliability, who are cognizant of the fact.—Bowling Green Gazette.

The Enemy in Virginia Mountains.

The campaign in the Virginia mountains has been one of great discomfort and suffering to both armies. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times gives a terrible picture of the suffering in the Northern camp, particularly on the night of the 26th of September, when a terrible rain storm burst upon the army. Two regiments were exposed to it without any shelter. "The stoutest men fell, completely exhausted by the rains and blasting winds. Hundreds were struck down by the chills. The fort and all the reliable places of shelter were filled with the sick. The horses suffered fully as badly as the men.

"The weather grew colder during the night. A number of the stragglers were found unable to walk, and were brought into camp.

"I wished that the whole country could look down upon that scene last night and feel the piercing winds as they shivered the half-clothed, almost dying troops. Scores perish here, not by the bullets of the enemy, but by the mismanagement of the War Department, and—excuse the truth—the negligence of those at home.

"Only one death is known. Some ten or fifteen horses were found dead this morning, and others in a dying condition. The road down the mountain is badly cut by the torrents, and the telegraph is prostrated.

"The sick—and there are many of them—are immediately attended to.

"Day before yesterday, the Twelfth Indiana and Sixth Ohio marched towards Lee's camp for the purpose of making a reconnoissance, but after they had left, the storm I have described set in, and as the Sixth Ohio were without overcoats, and many with ragged breeches, I fear they have suffered severely."

A New Feature of the War.—We are credibly informed that an examination of the trunks, &c., of the Indiana regiment, recently captured at Chicamacomac, brought a large number of counterfeit notes on the bank of Camden, S. C., to light.

These were printed from genuine plates, and are of the denomination of 5's, 10's and 20's. Some are signed (forged of course) and others are not.

This revelation of villany develops a new feature of the war, which there is much reason to believe was designed to be general. Most, if not all, of our bank notes have heretofore been printed at the North, and the plates are yet in their possession. From these plates numerous notes are to be printed and falsely signed, and are to be circulated among our people wherever the Vandals can get a foothold.

If this is not the height and depth of villany, we are at a loss to conjecture what is, and if it does not fully develop the character of our foe to be that of a degraded and vicious people ready for the commission of the lowest and darkest deeds of vice, we do not know what is necessary to do so.

Let such a people be watched. Let us keep them off our shore, and let them be compelled to practice their deeds of villany upon us. Let us rejoice that we are independent of them, and let us see that this independence is maintained.—Norfolk Day Book.

Gen. Gilham's Command.—Says the Richmond Enquirer:

We state upon good authority that Col. Gilham is fortified at the Ford, north of Greenbrier bridge, about fifteen miles from General H. R. Jackson's position. Colonel Gilham's force consists of his own regiment, the North Carolina Sixth, Colonel Lee; Major Munford's Irish battalion; the remnant of Colonel Bramley's Georgia regiment, and the right section of Marye's battery, two guns.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Our Military Organization.—Although Major-General Lovell will have command of the department here, Brigadier-General Ruggles, who recently arrived from Pensacola, will have immediate command of our military, and his is the task of forming a complete and well organized army for the defense of our city and the coast out of the rough material ready at hand. Our people may well be curious to know the antecedents of this officer, in whose hands their lives and fortunes are to so great an extent intrusted, and we publish the following outline of his military career:

Gen. Ruggles is a graduate of West Point, and was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the Fifth United States Infantry in 1836. He commanded and led his company with great distinction at Fale Alto and La Palma, was made captain in June, 1846, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. In August 1847, it was Gen. Ruggles, then captain, who led the celebrated charge on the retreating column of the enemy from San Antonio, cutting the enemy's column in two, and driving him to Churubusco. He was also among the skirmishers at Molino del Rey, where he won additional laurels, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chapultepec. General Ruggles is the direct descendant of the distinguished Gen. Timothy Ruggles, who was President of the first Convention of the Colonies and who commanded a regiment at the battle of Lake George. He married Miss Hoe, of Virginia, the great granddaughter of George Mason, who first drew up the declaration of rights of that State. Gen. Ruggles was among the first officers of the U. S. Army to resign, and to offer his services to the State of Virginia. He was commissioned by that State as a Brigadier-General. He made the first organization of troops and establishment of batteries in that State at the department of Fredericksburg, which he commanded at the battle of Aquia Creek; the first repulse of the enemy he was also in command of the field at the battle of Mathias Point during the heavy cannonade by the enemy's ships on the 26th of June last, and on the 27th, when Capt. Ward, of the U. S. Navy, was killed, who had landed with sixty men from the gunboat Freeborn. He has also now a pension in Fort Lafayette, Edward S. Ruggles, only 17 years of age, who had returned from California and rendered important service to the C. S. Government, and also another son in the C. S. Navy, a midshipman.

Many reforms and new regulations may be expected, both among the troops in active State service and those designated as Volunteer State Troops, for although Gen. Ruggles has no actual command over any men but those mustered into the Confederate service, the State Government will, of course, act in harmony with his wishes and views on all military subjects. We would not be surprised to see an examining board instituted for the purpose of testing the qualifications of officers and ascertaining their fitness for command. An order may soon be issued for all unattached companies to form into regiments, or they may be organized into regiments by general orders.

There are about 10,000 Volunteer State Troops in this city, which would form eighteen full regiments, or eight new regiments could be organized in addition to those already formed. The initiative has already been taken among some of the companies, and prominent among the rumors we hear of a new battalion to be formed by the Louisiana State Guards, 4, 8 and C, the Louisiana Guards and Crescent 8 Co. An Irish Brigade, of three battalions and fifteen companies, is spoken of; and we understand that the Fire Brigade is to organize two full regiments, the one of companies above Canal street and the other of companies below.

The thirteen companies of artillery commissioned and the four or five sharpshooter companies, may either be formed into two regiments or attached by battalions to brigades. We learn that the general officers have received the officially recognized thanks of the Legislature, and are now in the field, ready for active service.

Circling the knife, he bid it in the leg of his left boot and staggered on toward the New Basin, where he was arrested by officer Molloy, who received information of the affair from a little boy named James Chittenden, who had seen the tragic occurrence, and followed the parties for the purpose of rescuing his sister. Godfrey struggled violently, but was brought to the lockup and placed in a cell. As soon as the boy was turned upon him, he fell senseless to the floor, dead drunk, and lay in that condition for hours.

Lieutenant Sophus Sofus, who was soon on the spot, handed up several witnesses who had seen the deed committed. He had the body of McGlun brought to the police station, where Dr. Berthelot, City Physician, made the post-mortem examination yesterday morning, finding the carotid artery severed. McGlun leaves a wife and two children, and Godfrey has one wife and six children. The latter is an old soldier, having fought under VanDorn, in Texas, although only about thirty-two years of age. McGlun was about twenty eight years of age. Both were natives of Ireland.

Serious Charge.—A man by the name of Joseph Johnson of Georgia was arrested on Poydras street Saturday evening, at six o'clock, by officer McMahon, on the charge of being an Abolitionist. Mr. John C. Simpson, of No. 203 Rampart street, accuses him of uttering incendiary language.

A Gang of Robbers.—Night before last three notorious thieves, named Peter Ford, Thomas Walker and Barney Flynn, started on a thieving expedition and managed to do a pretty good business. About nine o'clock they knocked a man down on Girod street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas, dragged him into a vacant lot and robbed him of $28. About one o'clock in the morning they entered the beer saloon corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, getting $40 from the till, and about five o'clock yesterday morning they broke into the grocery store corner of Magazine and St. Joseph streets, going up stairs and stealing $6 from two pockets, and then rumbling with seven hens from down stairs. Last evening Lieut. Sophus arrested Flynn, and the others will soon be caught if they do not leave the city.

Morse.

For sale, one pair fine long-tailed Carriage Horses, sorrel and a bay, at Lehorde's Livery Stables, corner St. Louis and Bourbon streets.

Adopted also for Cavalry Horses. oct21 6t

Wines, brandies, cordials, preserves, &c.

[illegible] Malaga wine;
25 casks choice wine, superior, Margaux Medoc;
25 do do ordinary, St. Julien Medoc;
40 barrels do do wine, Haut Sauterne;
400 cases choice wine, St. Julien Medoc;
150 do do cap-rior, various marks;
300 do white wine, Haut Sauterne;
50 do do Haut Barsac;
41 quarter pipes brandy, fine champagne cognac, St. Sirlos, 1828;
20 octaves brandy, fine champagne cognac, St. Sirlos, 1828;
100 octaves brandy, 4th proof, Rochelle, Vignerons Union;
[illegible] pipes Holland gin, choice brands;
41 quarter pipes Jamaica port;
50 do Madeira, Imbrahim white wine;
50 do old Madeira wine;
100 cases schnapps, Udolpho Wolf, pint bottles;
50 do menadelic oil Cora;
50 do old Jamaica rum;
176 qr. casks, antique of rum punch, rotulo, Holly Hock;
250 baskets champagne, Piper Heidsieck, Mouton, Chandon, Lefourcelier Pilts;
700 cases champ. pints, E. Ferand Lonoulet, C. P. Sergent;
50 do Hochheimer, Leoco tra;
50 do Malaga in jules and in brandy, and brandy cherries;
[illegible] half boxes green peas, Parie;
[illegible] do asparagus, Paris;
[illegible] do mushrooms in oil;
[illegible] do truffles;
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