NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT, BULLEN & MAGNE.
No. 32, Chartres street.

TERMS IN CONFIDENCE AND PUBLIC MATTER CERTAIN

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB 15, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR,
With the consent of the Senate.

Charles Duffilot, sheriff of the parish of Plaquemines.

Thos. R. Scott, sheriff of the parish of Madison.

Reuben Hill, sheriff of the parish of Caldwell.

Frederick H. Farrar, district attorney for the ninth judicial district.

Felix Garcia and Francois Gardère, directors of the New-Orleans Dancing company.

The expression of our grateful acknowledgements is due to our whig friends in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky, who have, since the Bee has fallen into our hands, patronized us with a liberality as munificent as it was unexpected. Letters of warm sympathy and encouragement come pouring in to us from our sister states. Our subscription lists are returned to us well filled, and we are daily receiving substantial assurances that our labors have already met with even more success than in our most sanguine moments we could have anticipated. Within a single week we have added a considerable number of city names to our list, and have swelled our country subscription by an accession of nearly one hundred patrons. The only return in our power for these manifold testimonials of confidence and esteem, is the continued pledge that we shall toil unceasingly as well for the promotion of those great national interests we have determined to advocate, as for the advancement of every project of enterprise and philanthropy, that may contribute to increase the prosperity and develope the resources of the south and south-west. It may appear egotistical in us to recur to ourselves, but the circumstance must be our apology. We would rather be thought vain than *ungrateful*.

OFFICIAL CONNIVANCE AT FRAUD.

Were we to give the details of every case, in which the connivance of the secretary of the treasury at the robberies that have been committed upon the national coffers, is fully made out and established beyond question, the columns of the Bee would be filled with them for months to come. The great importance of making the people acquainted with the iniquities of their servants, as these banditti style themselves, must be our apology for presenting the following disgusting series of official letters for their perusal. There can be no excuse, extenuation or explanation offered, to mitigate the high crimes which a virtuous people should feel at the palpable, unblushing cases of connivance on the part of the secretary of the treasury at the perpetration of the most appalling thefts. It is utterly incomprehensible, that individuals, occupying the responsible stations of heads of departments in a government like ours, can be so lost to all sense of honesty or common decency. The dignity of office, should inspire a sort respect which would answer the place of positive virtue. Nothing short of Mr. Woodbury's own sign manual, could convince us of his collusion with the pickpockets who have squeezed the people's purse of its last farthing. But to the letters:

As far back as 1834, W. P. Harris, receiver of monies at Columbus, Miss., commenced making free with the public funds, for on the 6th of March of that year, the secretary of the treasury, (Mr. Taney,) addressed him a letter apprising him of the necessity of punctuality in his returns. Shortly after the transmission of this letter, Mr. Woodbury was appointed secretary, and finding Harris in arrears addressed him as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1835.

"SIR: I regret that there should be occasion for again calling your attention to the omission to render your monthly duplicate returns to this office, for the months of November and December, (those being in arrear,) and to remind you that punctuality in this respect is indispensable.

"I am, &c. LEVI WOODBURY,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. HARRIS, Esq.
"Receiver of public money, Columbus, Miss."

On the 17th of March Mr. Woodbury wrote again to Mr. Harris complaining of his negligence in not paying over the public money in his hands, which having no effect, the following tremendous explosion of official wrath burst forth from the secretary:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1835.

"SIR: Having, in a communication addressed to you on the 17th of March last, and on several prior occasions, urged upon you the indispensable necessity of a strict attention of making your monthly returns, and finding that no returns have been received from you since that for the month of November last, it becomes my unpleasant duty to say to you, that if those in arrear are not transmitted by return of mail, I shall be constrained to report your neglect for the action of the executive.

"I am, &c. LEVI WOODBURY,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

Be it remembered, that Harris was at the date of the foregoing letter a defaulter of more than a years standing. The secretary, instead of hurling him out of office, merely threatens him with having his case laid before the executive, a circumstance by the way, which was not regarded with any particular alarm by this feaster on the public bounty, for on the 28th of August he received the following note from Mr. Secretary Woodbury:

"SIR: Agreeably to the intimation given you in my letter of the 20th June, it has become my disagreeable duty to report your continued neglect to the president who has instructed me to say to you, that if the monthly returns required from you by the regulations of the treasury, which are in arrears, are not received at the department on or before the 10th of October next, you will then be dismissed from office. I am, &c.

The secretary had meanwhile been advised, as he himself asserts, "on the most respectable authority, that Harris was trading in uncurrent notes, with money in his hands, and consequently, not only knew that he was a defaulter, but was apprised of the very manner in which the public funds were being scattered to the winds. The 10th of October the last day of grace arrived. The president's pledge that the receiver should be dismissed had been given, and proofs "the most respectable" of illegal trading with the public money had been added to Mr. Woodbury's previous knowledge of his defalcation. On the 10th OF OCTOBER HARRIS DID NOT PAY UP, NOR WAS HE DISMISSED. After several inefficient supplicatory epistles to arouse Harris to a sense of the GREAT PAIN it would occasion the president and the secretary, if he continued to play the rogue, an extension was allowed of the time in which to pay over, and he was given till the 12th of November to increase his store of stolen goods. The 12th of November came, BUT NO APPEARANCE—AND NO DISMISSAL!! Letter after letter was sent from the department, but no money was transmitted from the receiver's office. He could not be coaxed into an adjustment of the balances in his hands, and another tremendous explosion of wrath was levelled at him. Read:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 28, 1836.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. enclosing your return for the month of November, is received. Again it becomes my unpleasant duty to complain of your neglect in this respect, and to inform you that it is necessary to transmit the required monthly statements, for a whole quarter after they are due, cannot be permitted in any public officer, and especially after having been heretofore so often reminded of the consequences of such neglect. On the return of the mail, therefore, if the usual statements for the other months in arrear are not received, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of again submitting the subject to the president for his immediate action.

"I am &c. LEVI WOODBURY,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. HARRIS, Esq. *Columbus, Miss.*

On the return of the mail the receiver gave no satisfactory account of his neglect to comply with the regulations of the department, notwithstanding he had been "SO OFTEN REMINDED OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH NEGLECT."

He was still retained in office. No customary or villainy on the part of Harris could arouse the secretary to a sense of the responsibility of his stewardship, but he permitted this open, undisguised robbery to go on, until the robber, after having got as much as he wanted, resigned his office. But to the proof.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1836

"SIR,—Your letter of the 23d ult. accompanied by your re urns for the month of April, is received. Seeing the balance of public moneys in your hands amounted to $128,864 70 at the end of that month, I have to request that you will explain why it was that the whole of the public moneys in your hands on the last of the previous month was not deposited instead of a part, in conformity to the explicit and frequent instructions on that point. It is painful to be obliged to ask you so often for explanations. I am, &c.

"LEVI WOODBURY,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

The threats of the secretary to expose the delinquent to the vengeance of the executive, and his supplications on account of the sorrow with which such cancellation filled his own breast, were alike treated with scorn. And well they might be. Executive wrath is, in these days, exhausted upon honest citizens for a difference of political opinions, and there is none left to be wasted upon such orthodox democrats as Harris and the "followers in his footsteps." We close our exercises for the present with the following:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 21, 1836.

"SIR,—Your letter of 27th ult., addressed to the president, has been referred to this office. Your duties as receiver will, of course, have ceased or been suspended after the 31st ultimo, the time when you proposed *your resignation should take effect*; immediate steps, it is hoped, will be taken to adjust your accounts, and pay over the balance. Soon as the president returns, a further communication will be made to you.

"I am, &c. LEVI WOODBURY,
"Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. HARRIS, Esq. *Columbus, Miss.*

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1836.

"SIR,—I have received your letter of the 1st instant, by the mail of this morning, and regret to inform you that, as long ago as August last, steps were taken by the solicitor of the treasury to attempt to secure the balance due from you. I am, &c.

"LEVI WOODBURY.
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The most revolting part of the correspondence is the sympathy between the peculator and the treasury department, which it makes evident. During the two years and a half that Harris was permitted to plunder the revenue without let or hindrance, he seems to have sustained the most amicable relations with his superiors. Mr. Woodbury is full of grief at the idea of suggesting to him the impropriety of doing his duty. And after he had *ostensibly subpœned* with nearly *one hundred thousand dollars* of the people's money, the secretary says, HE IS SORRY TO INFORM HIM THAT STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO SECURE THE BALANCE DUE FROM HIM. Why Mr. Woodbury should be sorry that steps were taken to recover stolen money, is a riddle that may be solved soon.

LA BAYADERE—AUGUSTA.

On Wednesday evening Auber's Opera of the Maid of Cashmere was revived at the St. Charles in a style of splendor and with a profusion of arrangement which we do not often witness. Every one is familiar with the magic of this enchanting opera—perhaps the most popular—if we except Bellini's Somnambula—ever presented to an American public. It is so prolific in melody, so rich in what may be termed the gems of music, so sparkling, light, airy and fascinating, to the lay passages that linger in the ear and cling in the memory, that its exhibition to a county audience is a thing almost unknown. Fortunately for those theatres that can not abundantly supplied with vocal talent, the chief charm of the opera lies in instrumental passages—hence if the dancing be well executed, and the orchestra mar not the music, its success becomes unequivocal. We are content, therefore, to pardon the terrible deficiencies manifested in the execution of some of the morceaux by Mr. Page and Miss Debar. We can forgive the awkward gaucherie, occasional forgetfulness, deviations from correct taste, and frequent falseness of the fine, and the slurring of difficult passages, and imperfect intonation of the second, in consideration of the admirable manner in which the orchestra performed their important part, the general precision and strength of the chorus, and above all, the winning grace, wielding elegance and captivating tenderness of Augusta. We may, therefore, in spite of defects, declare with safety, that the Bayadere has never been performed in New Orleans, with half the effect which attended its representation on Wednesday. Individual vocal talent is alone needed to give it satisfaction. Certainly it might in one respect be improved—viz: by the substitution of Mr. Plumer for Mr. Page. The first of these gentlemen has a better voice, is more skilled in music, and more habituated to the grand opera than Mr. Page, and all who recollect his beautiful execution of the part of Elvira in the Somnambula last winter, will admit that he can, if he will, sing the music of the unknown with most felicitous effect. But enough of censure. We willingly turn to those parts in the opera, worthy of the most unqualified commendation.

We have seen the three best Bayaderes in America, viz: Celeste, Lecompte and Augusta. All are excellent—all have strong claims to admiration, but if called upon to decide on the respective merits of each, and to give a preference to one, we should, with some hesitation, acknowledge Mad'lle Augusta as THE Bayadere, and even while we pronounce this verdict, we are perhaps unconsciously doing violence to our taste. The triumphs of Celeste have not yet faded from our remembrance, and her personation of the maid of Cashmere, though differing from that of both her rivals, is a most exquisite and consummate performance. But Augusta is so uniformly graceful, she combines the utmost flexibility with the intricacies of the dance, with such subdued and touching modesty—she is so wholly the lady, while completely the actress, she is so faithful in the portraiture of passion, so unerring in the expression of conflicting emotion, so just, nice and delicate in her perceptions of love, grief, jealousy and rapture, that in awarding her the highest eulogy, we do not depart from the limits of sound criticism, and impartial judgment. Madame Lecompte drew down plaudits by her admirable power and command of limb, and the ease with which she executed the most complex combinations of motion. Celeste—we speak of her, as we last saw her, more than two years since—attracted admiration both by her agility in the dance, her bold impassioned personation of the character, and her beautiful by play. Augusta charms by following nature with feminine delicacy and tact. She relies less on her facility in threading the mazes of motion, than on an exhaustless store of attitudes and expressions that counterfeit with wonderful grace and beauty, the alternate influence of varied feelings. Strictly speaking, she does not *dance* as much as either of her predecessors, but she *acts more, and in some respects better* than either. When she does dance, as in the trial scene, she realizes "the many twinkling feet" of the poet,—her step is firm, yet light and elegant, and some of her positions the very impersonation of grace. Celeste and Lecompte seemed to us to assume too much of a queenly dignity in their conceptions. Augusta, on the contrary, is a simple Bayadere, with a heart full of slumbering passion, which is elicited for the first time, and her acting is in exact accordance with this idea. We cannot now pursue the parallel further, and we must terminate by assuring the public that however tastes may differ in regard to the superiority of either of these gifted *artistes*, all will admit that the Bayadere of Augusta is a most charming performance, that cannot fail to be appreciated and admired by the lovers of music and the ballet.

It would, nevertheless, be unjust to conclude, without a word or two of the *corps de ballet* in general, and of Miss Kerr in particular, who supported the Bayadere with great efficiency. With Miss Kerr we have every reason to be pleased. She is evidently well accustomed to her rôle, and dances not only with perfect freedom from constraint, but with ease and elegance. The *corps de ballet* was quite full, and had been drilled and disciplined with care, so as to exhibit no infinitely less awkwardness than usual.

The Bayadere is repeated to night, and if gorgeous scenery, excellent dancing and exquisite music can be considered attractive enough, it will assuredly draw an overwhelming house.

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The senate was entirely occupied with motions, acts to be presented, and a few bills of little importance.

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Mr. Lewis then stated that he had not intended trespassing upon the time of the house by addressing them upon the subject in question: but from the remarks that had already been made against the report, he felt called upon by duty to his constituents, the country, and himself, to enter into the subject, and lay before the house the reasons and facts that had influenced him in giving a the voice in favor of the report. And that hereafter he would address the house at length on the subject, but at present he would move for adjournment, which was carried.

The Globe, in a long tirade against Mr. Clay, accuses him of originating every one of his great measures on the eve of a great presidential election, and with reference to himself being a candidate for the chief magistracy. Will the editor tell us what great measure Mr. Van Buren has originated under these or any other circumstances? *Ibid. U. S. Gazette.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE BENEFITS WHICH WOULD RESULT FROM A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LOUISIANA.

Addressed to the Legislature

NO. I.

GENTLEMEN:—In his inaugural message, governor Roman very properly recommends a geological survey of this state. Those are his own words, which I adopt as a sort of text for the subsequent remarks.—In several states of the Union, geological surveys have been ordered, and have been productive of advantageous results. The geology of Louisiana has never been explored, and offers a much more ample field than is supposed by those who are unacquainted with the riches and resources of the country. Researches into the formation of our soil, and the character of the materials of which it is composed, must be highly interesting to agriculture, and would undoubtedly, open to us many branches of industry.

A complete geological survey of Louisiana should comprise a thorough investigation into the nature, composition and defects of all the predominant varieties of soil, and the modes of ameliorating those which are unproductive or defective in composition—the comparative positions of all inland clay beds, of the shell banks, and of the several varieties of vegetable mould, should be well ascertained, and their various uses as manures indicated;—all the varieties of fountain, well, lake, river, and stagnant water should be subjected to careful chemical analysis;—descriptions of sandstone, limestone, marble, tuin, and other concrete building materials should be sought for by experienced geologists, their qualities and uses ascertained by analysis and trial, and the topographical distribution laid down on maps. A knowledge of this sort would perhaps save millions to the state presently, by making known our resources for the prosecution of internal improvement. Beds of mineral ores, with which extensive regions in the state abound, should be sought out and their value ascertained. The Louisiana coal beds should be thoroughly explored. The importance of effecting this object alone, would far more than warrant the expense of prosecuting a full geological survey. The composition of sands and clays should be investigated, in reference to making the different kinds of brick. The relative elevation of lakes, swamps and rivers should be ascertained, with a view to practical inundation, or to effect the drainage of land. Those indigenous vegetable productions should be brought to light, which promise utility by cultivation. Moreover, as we are all deeply interested in science for the benefits and enjoyments of civilized life, the subjects which all these matters have to general science should not be lost sight of. Hence the natural history of all animal, vegetable and mineral forms and formations indigenous or imbedded within our limits, should be developed, as fully as practicable. And that this knowledge might be brought to the people, it should be a part of the plan of the survey to form cabinets of natural history, in the state library, in all the colleges and all the principal academies within the state. This would be making a knowledge of many of the most important results of the survey, accessible to every one.

Having glanced thus briefly and generally at the subject, I shall hereafter point out more specifically the benefits which would result to the state government and to the community generally, from the skillful accomplishment of a geological survey. I shall also take into consideration the means and probable expense of effecting it. Very respectfully, R

A STATE LIBRARY.

To speak of the utility, benefits, and even necessity of a public state library, is certainly superfluous, and would be a waste of words. Its evidences to the eye of taste, the doctor or divine. But without a library can not create itself: something must and ought to be done, besides wishing, thinking and talking about it. Action is the thing! without this, every thing else is vain.

Who then can best promote the objects and interests of such an institution in a community like this? is it the merchant, the lawyer or doctor. No—who then? It is the legislature of the state in general assembly. If they do not do it, every thing else is necessarily to it, and will not take—where individual interests occupy every man in preference to general good or public institutions—give an individual a manial interest in a public institution and it will go ahead—be it literature—law, or physic—and without it, will go the reverse.

A library is a neutral ground and ought to be placed, in the first instance, independent of individual contribution—by the state or public authorities: without this, it will degenerate to a mere commercial shop—to be patronized so long as people find it to their interest or advantage to do so.

Civilization and a refined taste for literature, the arts, &c., require certainly, and we can boast of some progress in science) that Louisiana should have a library—and one that may do credit to its wealth and taste.

Now is the time: the 'accepted time,' to be up and doing—lay by the all engrossing subjects of internal improvements and of money—money making companies, &c., for two days only: and to a moral certainty, you may make ample provision, in that short space of time, to establish forever, and to the honor and credit of the state of Louisiana, an extensive and respectable public state library.

DIODORUS.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The following just tribute to a notable example of mercantile integrity is from the New York Evening Post, and its being from such a source is somewhat remarkable, when it is remembered that the business and pastime of that journal has been to decry the character of the trading community.—*Nat. Gazette.*

"Several years since, a merchant of this city became, in consequence of unforeseen circumstances, embarrassed in business, and failed for a considerable amount. As his character for integrity was never questioned, his creditors submitted without complaint to the loss, which they regarded as an ordinary commercial casualty. To the merchant, however, the matter appeared in a more serious light. The obligation of insolvently those who had trusted him was never for a moment absent from his thoughts. Yet in the vigor of life, skill of in business, and had been drilled and disciplined with care, so as to exhibit by infinitely less awkwardness than usual.

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Mr. Conrad also introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of more area for the use of the penitentiary.

At the adjournment yesterday, the report of the committee on elections upon the contested election of J. P. Preston was under consideration in the house, and Mr. C. M. Conrad had the floor. When the order of the day was called, Mr. Conrad resumed his remarks, in which he refuted the interpretations that have heretofore been put upon the constitution by the courts and the legislature, showing that by such interpretations, the payment of a tax to the state was the proper qualification for voters. Mr. Conrad continued his remarks for more than an hour and a half, in which he portrayed in a forcible style, the arguments and facts deducible on the position he had assumed.

Mr. Lewis then stated that he had not intended trespassing upon the time of the house by addressing them upon the subject in question: but from the remarks that had already been made against the report, he felt called upon by duty to his constituents, the country, and himself, to enter into the subject, and lay before the house the reasons and facts that had influenced him in giving a the voice in favor of the report. And that hereafter he would address the house at length on the subject, but at present he would move for adjournment, which was carried.

The Globe, in a long tirade against Mr. Clay, accuses him of originating every one of his great measures on the eve of a great presidential election, and with reference to himself being a candidate for the chief magistracy. Will the editor tell us what great measure Mr. Van Buren has originated under these or any other circumstances? *Ibid. U. S. Gazette.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig E. Ireton, Simpson, Liverpool — 2 bales cotton
Brig Olympian, Gray, Havre — 2 do
Brig Mexican, Mooney, Vera Cruz — Sundries
Barque Rosary, Edwards, Rio — 2 do
Brig Mercantile, Mitchell, New York — 6 do
Barque Hannah, (Br.) Leonard, Martinique — 2 do
Brig Ayuntamiento, Dupuy, Havana — 2 do
Brig Audubon, Labadi, Matanzas — 2 do
Brig Ann Jones, Webster, & Jago de Cuba — 2 do
Brig Ann Maria, Newcomb, Matanzas — 2 do
Brigantine, Keith, Charleston — 2 do
Sch Rio Bravo, Hamilton, Tampa Bay — 6 do
Steamboat Vandalia, Davis, St Louis — Sundries

ARRIVED.

Ship Rose Matilda, Hooton, from the N B Pass—towed in and reported—returned to the city with ship Nestor, for Liverpool. Ashore and hauled off. Left 18 inst at sublight, reports ship Merchant and Concordia still on the bar—nothing new at the office or river.

Ship Rose Pacific, Morris, from the N B Pass—towed in and ship Statesman, schrs Henry Clay and Hasley—reported to the agent with ship Mazeppa, barque Hortensia and brig Pizarro. Left on the 12th inst at 9 A M—nothing in sight in the offing—ships Nestor and Concordia on the bar; brigs Lancer, Zenobia and a fleet of vessels in the river, some of which have been previously noticed.

Ship Rose Eagle, Baxter, from the N B Pass—towed in and ship Statesman—brought up packet ships Orozimbo and Corinthian. Left on the 7th inst at 11 P M, nothing in sight in the offing at noon—ship Merchant at N West Pass will get in the bar, and is therefore inside; nothing new in the river since the hauling off of the ships.

Brig Commercial, Harding, 19 days from Boston—to J A Mitchell—mdse range.

Brig Nestor, Moses, 30 days from New York—to A Quintero—mdse.

Ship Orozimbo, Lyon, 12 days from New York—to A Quintero—mdse.

Ship Marco, Nickel, 25 days from New York—to master—ass mdse.

Brig Statesman, Baxter, 28 days from Boston—to order. Barque Statesman, Dyer, 22 days from New York bound to New Orleans, put into Pensacola.

Barque Alsace, Leerar, 22 days from Boston—to receivers—ass cargo.

Brig Berlin, Campbell, 30 days from Boston—to B B Abell.

Schr. Columbia, Sloy, from Apalachicola—in ballast—to master.

Steamboat 291 to Douglass, Riley, from Rodney.

Steamboat New York, Bragg, from Red River.

Steamboat Detroit, Laurent, from Bayou Sara.

Steamboat Wheeling, Ford, from Pittsburgh.

Steamboat Rodney, Wyckoff, from Donaldsonville.

Havana—Per brig A Ital Medici—1084 hhds flour, 17 kegs lard, 20 do butter, 6 casks hams, 30 do earthenware, 3 do soap, 10 do tobacco, 4 bxs candles, 2 do cheese, 2 do sundries.

St Jago de Cuba—Per brig Lewis Jones—622 hhds flour.

Vera Cruz—Per schr Tyler—300 hhds pork, 150 do lard, 200 do flour, 50 do whiskey, 20 do brandy, 100 do gin, 50 do wine, 50 do vinegar, 20 do cheese, 20 do soap, 20 do tobacco, 25 do hams, 2 do sundries.

Charleston—Per schr Druid—15 hhds sugar, 80 hhds molasses.

Tampa Bay—Per schr Mount Nebo—Sutter's stores and provisions.

St Louis—Per steamboat Vandalia—165 crates queen's ware, 1 cake wax.

Louisville—Per steamboat Statesman—300 tons paving stone. Per brig Pegitos—220 bundles.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Per steamboat Bayou Rouge from Bayou Sara—156 bales cotton, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 25 hhds molasses, 25 do sugar, 10 do tallow, 20 M White & co; 20 M Hyde & co; 20 M Beauchet & co; 20 M Lemay, Watt & co; 20 A Richards & co; 19 Peterson, Accard & co; 20 Thompson, Bullard & Lanfear; 20 Hyde & Dufour; 20 Thompson, Bullard & Lanfear; 20 Fuller, Gardner & co; 8 Cabarrus & Hockey; 2 Bell & Hall; 2 Wells & Sons; 2 Sanders & Wells; 2 Bell & Hall; 2 Bell