NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

BY BULLITT BULLEN & MAGNE.
At No. 81 Chartres street.

THE PEOPLE SOVEREIGNTY AND PUBLIC JUSTICE CERTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ We request the indulgence of those of our subscribers in the *Third Municipality* who do not receive their papers regularly, as our carrier for that quarter of the city is laboring under indisposition. We have made every possible arrangement for supplying them, but should any fail to receive the Bee, they will oblige us by leaving their names and residence at the office.

THE DRAMA.

A stranger passing through the country, forms his opinion of the state of society from the character of its public amusements. In proportion as the national pastimes are of an elevated and ennobling nature do we esteem the people who sustain them manly and cultivated. Nor is this a bad method of arriving at the intellectual and moral condition of a people. In most instances the conductors of public recreations adapt them to the taste of the community—and as those tastes are depraved or pure, so will the character of the amusements be. But the public amusements do not only reflect the condition of the public taste, they also, in a great degree, mould it. Were it not for this consideration, however much we might deplore the cause, it would be impossible to eradicate the evil by applying the remedy to the effect. The drama, ranking in all civilized countries as the most improving and important of public amusements, is regarded as both the cause and effect of the state of the general taste. That it is a most powerful engine, in exalting or depressing the standard of morals, cannot be denied. Indeed, so vast an influence does it wield over the popular understanding, that in European countries it is used as a political lever, and censors are charged with the office of banishing from the boards all productions which have a tendency to bring the existing government into ridicule. It is in this connection that the drama is entitled to the serious consideration of every person who feels an interest in the preservation of morals and the improvement of manners.

In the United States, the creation of a censorship over the stage, cannot, and should not be allowed. But the intelligent portion of society might, by a determination to sustain the managers in restoring the legitimate and long banished drama, produce a revolution more salutary than could be effected by legislatorial censors. A time more propitious for such an experiment cannot be imagined than the present. Theatrical representations have been deteriorating from bad to worse for a series of years, until they have at length lost their distinctive character as intellectual amusements, and are now little else than gross and obscene exhibitions calculated to debauch the morals and deprave the hearts of the audience. For some time these innovations were paying and put money in the purse of the manager. They have now ceased to remunerate the proprietors. The objects of fashion for the moment, taking advantage of the public cravings have become so extortionate in their charges, that what would keep a whole company in a decent living for a week, has to be paid them for a night's exhibition. Some idea may be formed of the extreme cupidity of these favorites, from the fact that, one of them during a recent engagement at the St. Charles, was paid $8,000 whilst the establishment was brought in debt nearly 900 in paying her salary, and those of the stock company during the time. So oppressive is the tax paid to stars, that the managers throughout the country generally are ready to abandon the practice of engaging them to the detriment of the stock companies, and would do so if there was any prospect of their being sustained by the public in such a step. We have been informed that an admirable company of good and minorally respectable players who would give satisfaction to the audiences by presenting the best plays with powerful casts, could have been maintained out of the fund squandered by the American theatres upon these erratic sights alone, during the past season.

If the managers could rely upon the efficiency of their companies for support, they would procure the best materials for all the parts. They would not show up some colossal Richard battling with pigmy Richmonds, and waging a ridiculous war against Lilliputian hordes of dwarfed and miserable competitors. The performances would be in keeping in all their parts, and an emulation amongst the subordinate players would be created, which would have a tendency to retrieve the fallen estate of theatricals in general. A feeling of self-respect would be induced in the whole corps, and they would be improved in their individual characters and as a consequence, in their playing—The state of things would add greatly to the enjoyment of such entertainments, give dignity and elevation to the stage, and promote, at the same time, a purer and more rational taste.

Besides, the adoption of such a course by the managers would not deprive the public of the opportunity of seeing these favorites. It would only compel the stars to come down from above the clouds, and be rational in their demands upon the theatrical exchequer. They would have to play just as they do now, but they would not have the proprietors under their thumbs, and force them to pay for their performances at their own estimated value. There are two or three performers attached to the St. Charles and Camp-street theatres, who, if they were encouraged by the community would rank among the first actors upon the belauded stars. It was painful to see these persons standing like mutes upon the stage, whilst some transient visitor fanned before the pit as if in the fast agonies of hydrophobia. Young Cowell, with a little attention, would make just as good a comic actor as Finn, and there is no comparison between Mrs. Greene and Miss Clifton. But neither Mrs Greene nor young Cowell was regarded by the public because their services were not secured for five nights only on account of having numerous engagements at the north to fulfil, after that interval. Nine-tenths of the stars at last are but take ins; and were it not for the unfortunate defect in the enunciation of Mr. Barton, he alone would be worth the whole of them—Booth excepted. There are others of the companies deserving especial notice; but enough for the present.

CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Cincinnati Whig does no more than justice in republishing the acknowledgement of our entire willingness to abide the decision of the National Convention. We shall most cheerfully and cordially labor for the success of the nominee of that enlightened body, upon whomsoever its choice may fall. The whole question our absolute deference to the will of the convention, or imagine we shall entertain the smallest scruples in sustaining its preference, need only cast their eyes on the sentence immediately following the name of HENRY CLAY at the head of our columns. We advocate ardently, openly and boldly the selection of Mr. Clay as the most suitable candidate; but our support of this distinguished statesman is yet qualified by our ready acquiescence in the fiat of that assembly to whose wisdom and foresight the whigs of the whole country have, with rare exceptions, confided this momentous subject.

But we still distinctly declare that the press, in upholding any other whig candidate than Henry Clay will not be truly representing the people of the southern states; and however long and arduously we may toil for the elevation of General Harrison, it is our unreserved opinion, that all efforts to secure for him the popular vote in this section of the confederacy will prove fruitless. On this point the southern press has no potential voice. We cannot persuade the people into the support of any other man than Mr. Clay—political excitement does not run as high, nor is the current of party feeling as deep among the masses here in the south, as in the north and west. Whigs though they be, they have strong and immovable personal predilections, which in the event of the nomination of a candidate other than their choice, would undoubtedly operate to the disadvantage of the whig cause. Maintaining these views, and knowing that our belief is based upon reality, we have not only an undeniable right to advocate the selection of this candidate, who, we hold, will stand the strongest chance of carrying a very large number of electoral votes, that will in an opposite event, be withheld, thus jeoparding the success of the party, but we conceive that any other course would be a manifest and gross dereliction of duty. Should General Harrison be chosen by the convention, his prospects in the south would be gloomy enough; but we shall not hesitate on that account, in giving him the earnest and unflinching support we are pledged to extend to the candidate of the convention. We shall battle stoutly for him though it be at the head of a forlorn hope.

LOUISVILLE POSTMASTER.

Important and unpleasant rumors are in circulation respecting this public functionary. Mr. Casseatt, the postmaster, is charged with speculating largely upon the public funds for the purpose of applying them to his own use. The specification of this charge made by the clerks of the postoffice, accordingly to the Louisville Journal, is as follows: "The postoffice department has printed receipts, which, being vouchers for the money drawn for public services, are required to be signed by every person to whom money is paid. The clerks of the Louisville office, and some of the outside dealers with the concern, have been frequently requested to sign blank receipts, *which the postmaster afterwards filled with whatever amount he pleased*, and the department at Washington allowed whatever sums were mentioned in the receipts. The clerks had their suspicions roused, sent on to Washington, obtained copies of the vouchers transmitted in their names, and found that the receipts had been filled up with sums which they never received."

These statements attacking directly the honesty of the postmaster are made by the clerks themselves and the Journal calls on Mr. Campbell to disprove the allegations, if he can. A few days will, probably, enlighten us as to the mystery. Nothing in the way of imprudent abstractions of the revenue could surprise us now.

Since writing the above, we have been politely favored with a copy of the Journal of the 27th, in which Mr. Campbell has published a card, requesting the public to suspend their opinion upon the rumors referred to, until an investigation can be had on the whole of his accounts.

THE ETRURIA mail arrived yesterday at an early hour. The ships are unusually barren of interest.

There were 108 arrivals of vessels, mostly square-rigged at Boston, on the 20th April. Foreign of those were from New Orleans.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
New York, April 29th, 1839.

The money market is now easy, comparatively, the banks discount freely short mercantile paper, and in some instances that which has 4 to 6 months to run. The stock market is firm. The advanced prices quoted have been sustained with the exception of bank of the city and a few days since United States. It had fallen off 1-2 to 1 per cent, and yesterday was heavy at 11-4 to 1 1-2, but to day it has again rallied and is in demand 1 1-2. Vicksburgh sold this morning at the brokers board at 62 cash and closed at 63, thirty days.

For the last few days sugar have been much inquired for, and are firm at 6 1-2 to 6 cents. Molasses 5 cents. Cotton continues to sell readily at full 14 to 17 1-2 cents, with continued confidence on the part of sellers that at least present prices will be sustained.—The sale of Saturday, Monday and Tuesday (yesterday) were about 4,000 bales, the imports about 5,500 bales. Nothing doing in tobacco, the stock on hand small, and prices too high for shipping. Flour very dull, with strong impressions that it will be lower. Exchange on London 8 3-4. Business active.

The visit to Europe is becoming a fashionable haunts. The Great Western had an overflowing number of passengers. All the packets for England and France, it is said, up to the 15th of May have already had the greater part of their berths taken up, and they now anticipate a full freight of *fire stock*. The great encouragement thus given to packets, enables them to make the most sumptuous arrangements for the accommodation of their patrons; and the splendor with which these vessels are finished, is truly astonishing in addition to which, they are built of the most durable and firm materials, and in a style of mechanic architecture, that nothing can surpass. They are officered by some of the best and most careful navigators in the world. These great comforts and facilities introduce travel, and this increased and increasing travel encourages enterprize and improvement.

An amusing anecdote was related on change to day. I will give it to you. Mr. D. a little Frenchman of unoffending character, good personal merit, and unceasing perseverance, discovered some time since, a case of fraud upon the government amounting to thirteen thousand dollars. After a diligent enquiring he became satisfied that he would recover the money. He proceeded to Washington, and made an arrangement with secretary Woodbury, to undertake the collection of it, on condition that he should have one half. Mr. D. urged, strongly that his attorney should receive the cash; but the secretary, fearful that the district attorney would loose his fees, insisted upon it, that Mr Price should finger the cash. To this my French friend (for he is my friend, I respect him greatly) was compelled to assent. A few days before Mr. Price's sudden departure for Europe he collected the amount, but forgot to leave behind Mr. D's share. Thus the government has lost the thirteen thousand dollars and is bound in equity and honor, in pursuance of secretary Woodbury's arrangement to pay the French man 6,500 dollars more. He has called upon the secretary for his *per centage*, who refers him to congress to fulfil his contract.

AN EXAMINER.

☞ The NEW ERA is dead; it was the lecifer or Satan in New York that is, the noisy, rabid locofoco of the Evening Post emits its pernicious doctrine with more decency, and in better taste; it "roars as gently as a sucking dove." The party kept the New Era alive until after the election, to humbug the class of rabble readers among which it circulated. What will some of our locofoco presses now do, which have been in the habit of eking out their slender stock of radicalism by copious extracts from its well filled columns?

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—James Burden of the firm of Welsh & Buren, was thrown from a buggy on Sunday afternoon, which inflicted a wound upon his head from which he died yesterday.

CHURCHILL, who killed George Churchward in Mobile, a few weeks since, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and fined two hundred dollars.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

The citizens of New Orleans are indebted to the vigilance of captain Youemes, of the third municipality guard, for the detection and arrest of a gang of counterfeits, who have been for some times past pursuing their nefarious occupation, in a house in Port street between Levee and Victory streets. The Courier of last evening states, that moulds, lead, and other articles necessary to carry on their operations, were found in a room occupied by these felons. On repairing to an adjoining room, tenanted by a German, and after diligent search a small bag was discovered, secreted away, which contained about $30, in spurious money of the denomination of 50 and 25 cents, and whole and half dime pieces. The German was arrested, but was discharged by Mr. Recorder Cuvillier, there being no evidence of his connection with the rogues. Three of the gang of counterfeiters have been arrested, and their den broken up, in which a large quantity of materials for coining money and other stolen articles were discovered.

MAJOR THOMSON WARD is a candidate for congress in the district lately represented by Mr. Morefo.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

The Natchez Courier of the 30th ult. contains the particulars of a deed of blood perpetrated in that city on the morning of the 29th. An individual named Tewksbury had a quarrel with his wife on the day previous, in which he received some severe contusions. Among those who interfered was a Mr. Ogg, between whom and Tewksbury blows were exchanged. On the 29th, Tewksbury met Ogg and levelling a pistol at him shot him in the breast. Ogg fell, and in a few moments expired. Coroner's verdict "*wilful murder*." Tewksbury was immediately taken into custody, and after a tedious judicial investigation, Justice McClure decided that he should not be admitted to bail. He accordingly, in close confinement, awaits his trial at the next term of the criminal court.

☞ We are indebted to capt. Carter, of the Diana "Eagle of the Waters," as she is happily termed by Prentice, for Louisville papers of a late date.

THE BUSINESS SEASON is rapidly closing, and by the termination of the present month, the tide of affairs will experience its usual summer stagnation. The strangers and sojourners whom commercial transactions, or the allurements of the gay and genial winter had attracted to our city, already begin their annual migration; in a few weeks none will be left amongst us, save the permanent residents of New Orleans, and those unluckywights, whose slender means not squalling their wishes, compel them to linger out the oppressive heats of the coming season, quaking with apprehension lest fever assail them, and snuffing the epidemic in every breeze. You may know these fever-stricken dwellers in our dangerous city, by their perevening enquiries of all to whom prolonged residence has given some pretensions to experience, whether the summer will be one of health or sickness, whether the physicians anticipate uninterrupted salubrity or raging pestilence, whether the signs and portents of the season are auspicious or unfavorable. We confess ourselves unable to reply categorically to such queries. From all that we learn, and all we have observed, we are induced to believe that there is no certain, unequivocal augury of health or sickness, in which implicit reliance may be placed. Yellow fever is a capricious and uncertain visiter; doubtless its advent depends upon certain atmospheric conditions, certain states of dryness or humidity, certain changes of the wind; but these phenomena do not occur with sufficient regularity, and are too impalpable and invisible in their nature, to lead the investigator to positive and satisfactory deductions. All we can do, therefore, is to hope for continued freedom from sickness, and to place our humble trust in the inscrutable will of an all seeing and beneficent providence.

CONNECTICUT.—The returns of elections from all but four towns have been received, and the result is that in the house of representatives 111 whigs, 4 conservatives and 90 loco-focos will be returned as elected though the seats of two of the locos at least will be contested. The towns of Windsor, Mansfield, and Coventry have dissolved their meetings and will not be represented.

MICHIGAN SENATOR.—From the Albany Argus we learn that the 16th April being assigned by the legislature for the election of a U. S. senator. The house adopted a resolution by a vote of 27 to 23, proposing the appointment of Alpheus Felch to that station.—In the senate a proposition to insert the name of Warner Wing was under consideration, when the whole subject was laid on the table by a vote of 8 to 7.

ZERAH COLBURN, the celebrated mathematician and calculator, died about two weeks since in the 35th year of his age. "He was born in Vermont, and at an early age, soon after his remarkable talent was discovered, he visited this city, and subsequently many parts of this country and Europe. He returned to this country and his native state, after an absence of 12 years. On attaining to mature years, it is understood that he lost his peculiar talent, yet was possessed of respectable abilities and acquirements. After returning to Vermont he became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and recently a professor in the literary institution at Norwich, in which situation he resumed until his death."

FROM PERU.

By the Benjamin Gaether, from Chagres, dates from Lima to January 24th have been received by the New York papers. General Santa Cruz was in pursuit of the Chilians, who were retiring northward along the Cordillera road. Occasional skirmishes took place between the advanced parties of the one and the rear of the other, resulting uniformly to the disadvantage of the Chilians. Letters from Lima to the 23d January, represent the Chilian army as in a situation almost hopeless; no other result was anticipated than their speedy capitulation or total dissolution.

"The same vessel from Chagres brings dates however from Trujillo a few days later, and an unofficial account of the total defeat of Santa Cruz, at a place called Perian, near Huaraz, said to have happened on the 20th January. The account of this defeat is contained in Panama papers of the 3d ult. in shape of an extract of a letter from Gamara, to Lafuente, (two Peruvians attached to the Chilian army) dated Tungasuca 20th January, and in sundry official notes from one to another of the commandants on the Peruvian coast, all referring to a verbal account received by an officer just arrived, reporting himself as bound from the field of battle, to the Chilian admiral, with an official account of the victory.

An extract of a letter is also published from Lafuente, giving details of the battle, as having lasted five hours and resulting in the absolute total defeat of Santa Cruz, who is represented as having escaped with only some fifteen or twenty officers: the names of some officers of distinction, of the Chilians, are given as having been killed or wounded.

The news, although with these details, is considered highly improbable, even by the passengers who touched at Trujillo, and brought it on to Panama; as such false statements are very common in South America."

MOVEMENTS IN OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION AT THE EAST

In the beginning of 1840 several large and powerful steamships will be placed on the line between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston. As we have already stated, Samuel Cunard, esq of Nova Scotia, has entered into an arrangement with the government of Great Britain, to connect England more closely with North America by the aid of steam. His steamships are to carry the mail and are to receive fifty-five thousand pounds sterling annually for so doing. Since the particulars of this contract have been made public, large meetings have been held in Boston and Halifax. In the former city the meeting was very enthusiastic, and passed several important resolutions. A letter from Mr. Cunard of a highly interesting nature was read. He entered into the particulars of the agreement. He mentioned that the annual sum to be paid by the English government will nearly pay the expense, and with the aid of the Bostonians, will soon be enabled to have the steamers on the line. He is now engaged in building splendid vessels of 1100 tons and 450 horse power. They are to perform the passage in twelve days each, and form the important particulars in his letter, we should judge that every thing was going on smoothly. Thus we see, quietly and calmly, our neighboring cities moving in this business; we see that arrangements have been already entered into for the immediate construction of several large and powerful steamships, to ply between Liverpool and Boston regularly once a month, and our merchants still inactive—These eastern packets, in connection with the British Queen, Great Western, and Liverpool, will keep open the communication every two weeks. A large and splendid hotel is to be immediately built in Halifax for the accommodation of the passengers. Eight thousand pounds sterling have already been subscribed for its construction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ *Advantage of Poverty in Early Life.*—An English judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar replied,—"Sense! success by great talents, sound by high connections, some by a miracle, but a majority by commencing without a shilling.

☞ An Ohio paper says, that, if Dr. Duncan, at the next election, runs against a strong candidate, he will be "cut to the wind of a flag." The Doctor has been known to run against a *pool* and get the worst of it.—*Louisville Journal.*

HABITS OF THE BEDOUINS.—On the very summit of the mountain, apparently ensconced behind it as a wall, his body not more than half visible, a Bedouin was looking down upon us, and after a long, long and long kept his face turned that way, told me that here was the tent of his father. I talked with him about his kindred and his mountain home, not expecting, however, to discover anything of extraordinary interest or novelty. The amount of things I have seen in the same, inhabitants of the desert, despising the dwellers under a roof, wanderers and wild men from their birth, with their hands against every man, and every man's hand against them. "There is blood between us," says the Bedouin when he meets an old foeman of a tribe, by some individual of which an ancestor of his own was killed, perhaps a hundred years before. And then they draw their swords, and a new account of blood is opened, to be handed down to long, long after their children. "The aunt wants thy blood," says a Bedouin when he meets the strangely travelling through his wild domain. "The desert is ours, and every man who passes over it must pay us tribute." Those principal and distinguishing traits of the Bedouin character have long been known; but as I had now been with them long, and expected to see with them a month longer, to see them in their tents, and to be thrown among different tribes, claiming friendship from those who were enemies to each other, I was curious to know something of the lighter shades, the details of their lives, and their habits; and I listened with exceeding interest while the young Bedouin, with his eyes constantly fixed upon it, told me, that for more than four hundred years the tent of his father had been in the mountain. Wild as they are, settled robbers and plunderers as they are, they have was which are assured as our own; and the tent, and the garden, and the little pasture-ground are transmitted from father to son for centuries. I have probably forgotten more than half of our conversation; but I remember he told me that all the sons share equally, that the daughters took nothing; that the children lived together, that if any of the brothers got married, the property must be divided; that if any difficulty arose on the division, the man who worked the place for a share of the profits must divide it; and lastly, that the sisters must remain with the brothers until (the sisters) are married. I asked him, if the brothers did not choose to keep a sister with them, what became of her; but he did not understand me. I repeated the question, but he did not comprehend it, and looked to his companions for an explanation. And when, at last, the meaning of my question became apparent to his mind, he answered, with a look of wonder, "It is impossible—she is his own blood." I proposed the question again and again in various forms, suggesting the possibility that the brother's wife might, unlike the sister, and other very supposable cases; but it was so strange an idea, that to the last he did not comprehend it, and his answer was still the same—"It is impossible—she is his own blood."

I asked him who governed them; he stretched himself up and answered in one word, "God." I asked him if they paid tribute to the pacha; and his answer was, "No, we take tribute from him." I asked him, "We plunder his caravans." Desirous to understand my exact position with the sheik of Akaba, under their promise of protection, I asked him if they were governed by their sheik; to which he answered, "No, we govern him." The sheik was their representative, their mouthpiece with the pacha and other tribes, and had a personal influence, but no more than any other member of the tribe. I asked him if the sheik had promised a stranger to conduct him through its territory, whether the tribe would not consider themselves bound by this promise. He said no, they would take the sheik apart, ask what he was going to do with the stranger, how much he was going to get, and if they were satisfied, would let him pass; but advise they would send him back, but they would respect the promise of the sheik so far as not to do him any personal injury. In case of any quarrel or difference between any member of a tribe, they had no law or tribunal to adjust it, but if one of them was wounded—and he spoke as if this was the regular consequence of a quarrel—upon his recovery he made out his account, charging a per diem price for the loss of its services, and the other must pay it. But what if he will not? "He sure," was the reply, given in the same tone with which he had before pronounced it impossible for the brother to withhold protection and shelter from his sister. If he does not he will be visited with the contempt of his tribe, and very soon he or one of his near relatives will be killed. They have a law which is as powerful in its operations as any that we have; and it is a strange and uninteresting feature in their social compact, that what we call public opinion should be as powerful among them, as among civilized people, and that even the wild and lawless Bedouin, a man who may fight, and kill with impunity, cannot live under the contempt of his tribe.

Stevens' Incidents of Travel.

SALES AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.

By Joseph A. Beard, on Canal street, between Magazine and the Levee—groceries.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

DAILY REPORT.

THE BUSINESS SEASON is rapidly closing, and by the termination of the present month, the tide of affairs will experience its usual summer stagnation. The amount of business transacted was probably higher during the preceding days at the week. Western produce maintains the place have noted during the week, and holders are generally firm in their rates.

The cotton market was rather quiet yesterday. We understand that some sales exchanged hands at a slight decline from previous quotations. Further particulars of the present state of the market will be given in our report for to-morrow.

FLOUR—The sales yesterday were light. We were informed of a sale being made at $7, and also sales at $6 75; which latter price comprises the principal transactions of the day.

PORK—We have no change to note in prices, sales being only effected at $13 50 @ 13 for mess, mess 0, $14 @ 14 50, cargo, $13 @ 13 50.

LARD and BACON—The supply of lard in market after small and prices firm, with a fair demand at 10 @ 11 for prime, 7 @ 8 for shoulders, 7 @ 7 for sides, 10 @ 10 for ham.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 4 @ 4 25 for rectified.

CORN—We hear of no sales yesterday by the lot. Holders are generally firm in their demands, at 65 @ 68.

SUGAR and MOLASSES—Prime sugar in small lots, are in demand, and taken freely at 6 @ 6 1-2. Inferior qualities after dull. Molasses very scarce, and prices firm at 32 @ 35 for the lower. The arrivals are quite light, and the article is readily taken at the price.

EXPORTS.

Ohio—Per steamboat Ohio, Lee, 36 bbls pork, 25 bbls mess beef, 25 bbls prime beef, 50 bbls lard, 50 bbls pork, 50 bbls prime pork, 50 bbls mess pork, 50 bbls prime pork, 50 bbls mess pork, 50 bbls prime pork, 50 bbls mess