The New-Orleans Bee.

NEW-ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1849. WHOLE No. 6055.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL. —— NEW-ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1849.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors. No. 63 CHARTRES STREET.

FOR GOVERNOR, ALEXANDER DECLOUET.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, DUNCAN F. KENNER.

For Comptroller of Public Accounts, LOUIS BORDELON.

For Congress, 1st District, P. JACKSON. 2d District, CHARLES M. CONRAD.

For State Senate.

For House of Representatives.

For Sheriff, JAMES P. FERRET.

For Assessor, ISAAC ALEXANDER SAURES.

For Coroner, THEODORE J. WILKINSON.

For Justices of the Peace and Constables.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]

Arrival of the Canada.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Turkey and Hungary.

ENGLAND GIVING PASSPORTS TO KOSSUTH.

SURRENDER OF PETER-WARDEIN

COMORN HOLDING OUT, &c.

COMMERCIAL ADVICES.

Yesterday evening we received the following important despatch, announcing the arrival of the *Canada*. The transmission of her advices, by Telegraph, has been singularly prompt and faithful.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4th, 1849.

The steamship Canada, arrived yesterday at Halifax, and we hasten to transmit to you a summary of her accounts.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept.—The Cotton market is in rather a unsettled state, though fair prices are asked and received.

Breadstuffs are firm at improved rates. Corn has advanced.

The Potato disease is increasing in Ireland.

The money market is in an easy condition.

COTTON.

The sales of Cotton for the week comprise twenty-eight thousand bales. Quotations have not materially altered since the departure of the *America*. It is believed that no further advance will take place, unless encouraging accounts for the trade should be received from India.

BREADSTUFFS.

Western Canal Flour is quoted at 19s. to 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore brands from 23s. to 24s. Corn from 24s. to 25s. U. S. red wheat command from 5s. 9d. to 5s. 6d., white wheat from 6s. 2d. to 7s. per 70 lbs. Yellow corn sells at from 26s. to 27s. white at 28s. per quarter.

PROVISIONS.

Beef remains steady. Pork has slightly improved. Hams and shoulders continue at former prices.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hungary.

The city of Peterwardein has surrendered. Comorn holds out steadily. Turkey refuses to give up the Hungarian refugees who have sought safety within her dominions.

The Russian Ambassador has given passports to Kossuth, Dembinski and other Hungarian officers. Russia demands their surrender, but the sublime Porte persists in refusing to with draw her protection from them.

Comorn is now invested by an army of 50,000 men. It is said that the place could be victualled for a year, and can certainly hold out during that period.

Bem is further rumoured that Bem has been taken prisoner by the Russians.

Holland.

The Dutch Ministry have all resigned.

Maryland Elections.

McLane Democrat were elected in the Baltimore district by a majority of about 250. The returns from the other districts indicate the election of Messrs. of Evans, Whigs. The Congressional delegation will probably be the same as in the last Congress, viz: Four Whigs and two Democrats.

New York Markets.

Business continues very quiet from the cotton growing region. That staple has reached [illegible]

A SIGN.

The Natchitoches *Chronicle*—the leading organ of Locofocoism in the northwestern part of the State—groans unmeasurably over the apathy and indifference of the Democracy to the coming election. The editor says that, with a hundred and fifty Democratic company in Natchitoches, the party there are unable to find even Fellows to represent them, and appeals most ingenuously to Locofocoism not to suffer the Whigs to work over the course. Just hear his woful strains.

[illegible] known that the gentlemen nominated at the late meeting for the House of Representatives have declined accepting the nomination. What motives influenced the determination, it has not our knowledge. The [illegible] not [illegible] the opinion, which ought to be done! Shall we yield the ground to the Whigs, and lick knowledge to the Democracy of other parts of the State, that the Democrats of Natchitoches have not in their ranks a gold enough material to form sh a full ticket for the Legislature, or are too indifferent to Democratic principles to make any exertion, to save themselves from an ignominious defeat?

Can it be possible that the Democrats of Natchitoches will do nothing to save their majority, and bring their full weight to bear in settling the great issues involved in the coming election?

The defeat of the party in this stronghold of Democracy, will, perhaps, change the result in the whole State. Nor is that all—it may involve the loss of a Democratic member of Congress, and the gain of a Whig majority in the House of Representatives.

Immediately following this doleful article are the letters of Messrs. Bullard, Bartlett and Sprowl, the Locofoco nominees for the House, declining unconditionally the honors of a seat in the Legislature. Every one, we fear, will be disappointed—[illegible] Democrats to information on [illegible] of nominating a New Orleans [illegible] by hands for whatever a [illegible] Democrat. At the election on November [illegible] we learn that New Orleans [illegible] the Whig majority will be [illegible] Democrat. We, we must confess [illegible] *Sun-Bird*, and talk about [illegible] Democratic candidates, [illegible] intentions of reading our readers [illegible] to our county friends that they [illegible] Democrats contribute to New [illegible] Sun and support democratic [illegible] of the Day or candidates. We [illegible] more party better organized, in [illegible] more hard harmonious—[illegible] Locofocos, and whip the Locofocos, and whip [illegible] Locofocos, we shall be [illegible] of entertaining a [illegible] political contests in New-Orleans.

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NEW WEAR.—Our thanks are due J. B. SEEBE, 14 Camp street, for the July number of the American Journal of Medical Science—an invaluable work of the profession. Also, for No. 4 of David Copperfield.

NEWS.—The U. S. Storeship *Relief*, Lieut. Comdg. Totten, bound to New York, went to sea from Hampton Roads, on the 26th ult.

Georgia Elections.

A Telegraphic despatch from Columbus to the editor of the Mobile *Advertiser*, furnishes the annexed returns:

Muscogee county—Hill's majority 173; Whig Senator and Representatives elected.

Bibb—Towns' majority 92; Whig Senator and Democratic Representatives elected.

Chatham—Towns' majority 120; Democratic Senator and Representatives elected.

Monroe—Hill's majority 50; Whig Representatives elected.

Jones—Towns' majority 28; Democratic Representatives elected.

Pike—Towns' majority 177; Democratic Representatives elected.

Twiggs—Towns' majority 78; Democratic Representatives elected.

Harris—Hill's majority 307; Whig Representatives elected.

Whig loss, compared with 1847, about 400; Democratic net gain in the Legislature, 2.

From these returns we should infer that Gov. Towns, the present Locofoco Executive, is re-elected—though it is yet by no means certain, as upwards of 80 counties remain to be heard from. Georgia is probably the most vacillating and uncertain State in the Union. She voted for Harrison in 1840, for Polk in '44, and for Taylor in '48. She elected Crawford (Whig) Governor twice in succession, and has now probably treated Towns (Loco) exactly in the same way. The election *per se* is this year of little importance, as no members of Congress are chosen, and there is no U. S. Senator to be elected by the Legislature.

RATS—*National Rats and Sub-Treasury Rats*—We find the following excellent hit in the correspondence of the Mobile *Advertiser*, from Marietta, Georgia:

"By the way, as important facts in Natural History should always be recorded, allow me to jot down an incident which shows the progress of the animal creation in 'Young America' in these latter days. Among other articles which a friend of mine, a merchant in Augusta, had stored in his cellar, were several boxes of olive oil in Florence flasks. These are always packed standing upright, and are never corked, the mouth being stopped with a turf of cotton. Going down cellar one day rather more quietly than usual, my friend happened to cast his eyes in the direction of the olive oil, and saw a couple of large rats at work on one of the boxes, from which the cover had been partially removed. He waited a moment to watch their movements, when, to his astonishment, one of the rats took the tail of the other in his mouth, and directed it into the neck of a flask of oil, whereupon the first slid down, dipped his tail as far into the flask as it could reach, and immediately withdrew it, dripping with oil. The second rat then commenced licking the oily appendage with great apparent satisfaction, the tail was again plunged into the bottle, and the same process repeated. Whether they took turn about and divided the spoil like good sub-treasury rats, or whether the '*Democratic Democ*' rat did all the dipping, while his '*Obloco*' tail-up appropriated the proceeds, my informant did not discover. He did ascertain, however, that some half a dozen flasks had been nearly emptied in this singular manner."

THE FALCON.—This steamer, which left Chagres, is below, and will be in port this morning. Her mail for the North will be transferred to the steamer *Ohio*, now on her way for New York.

Grand Whig Rally.

There will be a Great Meeting of the Whigs to-morrow evening on Congo Square, at the foot of Orleans street. The various Ward Clubs and their associations intend coming out in their strength. We shall probably have such a gathering there as we had in 1848, when the old 5th Ward was startled from its slumbers by the joyous shouts of our friends.

YUCATAN.—The bark *Mary Parker*, Capt. Ariel, arrived yesterday from Campeachy, bringing intelligence to the 24th ult. The news is confirmatory of the accounts previously received. The Indians are divided among themselves and the Yucatecos hope to recover them to submission. Some of the papers to enable charge the British with furnishing arms and ammunition to the Indians, from their colony of Belize. We imagine this accusation is based upon the fact that the British have sold muskets and powder to the Indians.

THE BUTLER AFFAIR.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* gossips as follows

With respect to the case of the Butlers, it is currently supposed by the higher circles here in Philadelphia, that both the parties will again seem sweet as honeyed, and have compromised matters, as they did our knowledge. The [illegible] Butler, is said, well enough to be able to [illegible] to the Court. Shall we yield the field to the Whigs, and lick knowledge to the Democracy of other parts of the State, that the Democrats of Northampton have not in their ranks a gold enough material to form sh a full ticket for the Legislature, or are too indifferent to Democratic principles to make any exertion, to save themselves from an ignominious defeat?

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"Whatever may have been the value of the services rendered by the officers and crew of the Iris, and however clear their claims to compensation might have been, yet we cannot see that Commander Carpender was authorized 'to take the law into his own hands,' and detain the Eugenie until that claim was satisfied."

Fortunately, on this point, we have the authority of Judge Mason. That gentleman, in a letter to Commander Carpender, stated:

"*Your course in the matter is approved by the Department.*"

But the letter is short, and we give it entire:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1848.

"SIR: Your communication of the 16th inst., respecting the French barque "Eugenie," with its enclosures, has been received, and will be placed on file.

"Your course in the matter is approved by the Department.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. Y. MASON.

"Commander E. W. CARPENDER,
U. S. Steamer 'Iris,' expected at Norfolk."

It is thus that the *Union*, in its unprincipled opposition to the Administration, condemns its own friends!

ROUND ISLANDERS.—The miserable creatures who have been for some time past congregated on Round Island, have been turned loose, and are begging to *honor* us with their presence.

Yesterday morning a dozen or so were brought before the Mayor. It appeared in evidence that, on the night before, at a late hour, they were found by Lieut. Galle, of the Night Watch, in the market-house, having taken lodgings there for the night, in violation of the ordinances of the city," though every care was made and provided." They were consequently aroused from their slumbers and invited by the officer to accompany him to a place where lodgings were already provided for them. They did so, and were lodged in the guard-house. On appearing before the Mayor, they stated that they were just from Round Island; that they came here to get work on the railroad, but as the contractors had not yet arrived, they were unable to get employment; that they were turned loose without a cent of money, and had no means for procuring a night's lodging or getting a mouthful of bread; that this destitution was their excuse for taking lodgings in the market-house; that they intended no harm to anybody, and would go to work on the railroad as soon as they could be permitted to do so. Upon these representations the Mayor—knowing that one of the contractors was daily expected here, and that he was in want of hands—discharged the poor creatures, with the admonition, that they would be closely watched by the police, and that if guilty of any improprieties of conduct, they would be arrested and dealt with as vagrants.

They are a most miserable looking set of customers—half-starved, ragged and dirty—and their forlorn and destitute condition is calculated to excite no other emotion than pity and commiseration. We trust they will find honest employment, and go to work like honest men, to make an honest living in an honest way.

From their appearance, we imagine it will be a long time before they are inveigled into another Round Island Expedition.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

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NATIVE AND FOREIGN POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The *Journal of Commerce* has some striking observations on the proportion existing between the native and naturalized vote of the city of New York. We quote the following:

In 1845, the number of foreigners in the city of New York was 128,495, or a fraction more than one-third of the whole population, which was 374,213, including 12,913 colored. The whole number of voters was 63,927. Of the 128,495 foreigners, 60,916 were aliens; i. e. as we understand it foreigners not naturalized.

The increase of our population from 1840 to 1845, was 55,291. A proportionate increase since taking the population of 1845 (371,223) as a new basis would give us at present about 425,000; of whom 150,000 or 160,000 may be foreigners, and the rest natives. As nearly half the foreign population in 1845 were aliens, it may be presumed (taking into view the immense influx of foreigners since, and the fact that no foreigner can be naturalized until he has been in the country at least five years) that half of the present foreign inhabitants are aliens. On the other hand, it should be noted that a larger proportion of foreigners than of natives are adults, and consequently that other things being equal, a larger proportion of them would be voters. If the proportion of voters among foreigners, aliens included, were as great as among the natives, the number of foreign voters in the city in 1845 would have been over 20,000, and would now be about 25,000. But in point of fact, we are inclined to think it is now about one-quarter of the whole.

It may be that we have not made a sufficient allowance (not in the increase of voters but of population) on account of the extraordinary influx of immigrants within a few years past; but our view of the matter is that comparatively few of them take up their residence here, while the vast majority pour into the West, or seek a home in other cities and villages, or among the farmers of this and the neighboring States.

As to the proportion of Irish, Germans, &c., composing the foreign population of this city, an approximation to the truth may be obtained by referring to the statistics of the last census, (1845) when, of the 128,495 foreigners, 96,584 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 24,416 of Germany, 3,710 of France, 508 of Mexico and South America States, and the remaining 3,277 of other European countries than those above mentioned. Of the immigration since 1845 a much larger proportion than before consists of Germans, but still the Irish predominate. Next year a new census will be taken, which will give us the information sought for exactly.

New Inventions.

A London letter of 31st August, published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, has the following items:

A very valuable invention has been made in Belgium. It is destined to effect a great reform in the manufacture of linen cloths as the steam loom has made in that of woolens. It is nothing less than a steam loom for linen fabrics. All the ingenuity and perseverance of manufacturers have been vested to invent a machine of this kind; but the fabrics have been uniformly so poor that the machines have been thrown aside, and manual labor again resorted to. The difficulty has been removed by the scientific skill of a Belgian engineer. A model of his machine, with specimens of his fabrics, has been exhibited at the fair at Ghent. The cloth is the rival in firmness and smoothness the best of those made by hand. It, on further trial, is shall be found practicable on a large scale, a revolution will doubtless be effected in the linen industry of Belgium, which will have a powerful influence on the political condition of the country, one half of the population of Flanders living, in one way or another, on the profits of that industry.

A late improvement in the market will certainly ameliorate greatly the art of war. This has been made in Prussia, and the secret is strictly guarded by the Government. Nobody is permitted to examine the work in the manufactories, and the soldiers are forbidden to show their muskets. But these precautions are useless; the improvement will be certainly known and adopted by other countries. Captain Stone of the American army, now in London, is believed to be in possession of the secret. The United States offered to receive Mexico for that rock guns; she was soon be able, I hope, to secure percussion ones. From what I have seen of the new gun, as well as from what I have heard, I can say a few words to satisfy in part the curiosity of our officers and gun-makers. The muzzle-loading lock and is loaded at the stock and at the breech.

The bullet is long and cone shaped, modeled at the big end. The barrel is rifled, but, like the grooves are perfectly straight and not twisted as in the American guns. The bullet is so quench thrown a much greater distance, instead of the force of the powder being wasted in giving a useless rotary motion. The common charge is one half of that used in the percussion gun, and is said to carry the ball up to fourteen hundred yards. This is effected by an ingenious contrivance. The part of the cartridge near the ball is filled with an explosive substance similar to that in a percussion cap. This is made to explode by the contact of a piece of steel about the length of an eighteen-penny nail, which passes from the outside of the barrel through the cartridge. The gun is called the "manifier." It can be discharged by a common soldier eight times in a minute, and need not be taken from the shoulder to do so.

The best soldier cannot discharge the gun in quick succession more than twenty times in a minute, and in battle an officer cannot count more than one discharge in that time. Another advantage of the Prussian gun is that the distance to which it carries enables a force to fire some twenty-five or thirty times before an enemy, armed with the percussion musket, can get within shooting distance. The efficacy of the Prussian infantry thus doubled. The Prussian army might be reduced to half its present numbers, to the great delight of everybody except the monarch and his immediate advisers.

☞ Three members from Ohio, of the last Congress, have died since the adjournment of that body on the 4th of March last—viz: Rudolphus Dickinson of the VIth, or Sandusky District; Daniel Duncan of the XIth, or Licking District; and John D. Cumming of the XVIth or Tuscarawas District.

ACCUMULATION.—The *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

"An illustration of what a little money will become in time, if put on interest, and properly taken care of, is afforded by an incident related to us yesterday by an old gentleman. He stated that about 50 years ago a bequest of $10,000 was left to an idiot on Long Island. He was then in his infancy, and is consequently now but little over 50. Soon after his father's decease, three respectable inhabitants of this city, all of whom are yet living, were appointed trustees for the care of the bequest, with the authority to appropriate $500 annually for the maintenance, which was accordingly done. This took place but a small accumulation, but lately the income has been rapid, and the principal now amounts to over $100,000. Should the party live 20 years longer, as is not improbable, he will die worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Pretty good for a fool."

RHENISH WINES.—We confess to a partiality for Rhenish Wine, and such of our readers as are similarly affected, will find the delicious beverage in most excellent perfection, at Mr. A. Eichmann's Depot, in Oil ans and Toulouse sts. It is a satisfaction for purchasers to know that they obtain a genuine article, and we feel no hesitation in recommending Mr. Eichhorn's importations, which are the produce of his own vintage, to connoisseurs and epicures.

City Intelligence.

LARCENY.—A complaint was made yesterday before Recorder Genoe, that a gold chain and key had been stolen from the premises of F. Shaler, at the corner of St. Peter and Royal-line street. The police has obtained a clue to the theft.

STEALING BEEF.—John Sennon, Sam'l Holbrook, Wm. Blanding and Patrick Crevon, were arrested yesterday in Conti street, charged with stealing beef. They will be brought up before the Recorder this morning.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Wednesday evening last, the slave Carolina, belonging to Mr. Jas. Ritchie, in Bayou Fields street, was violently assaulted by a man named Clem Hopkins, who boat her so severely that her life is in some danger. Mr. Ritchie, having apprized Recorder Shumaker of the facts, Hopkins was forthwith arrested, and is now locked up awaiting an examination. The Recorder refused to grant bail for the present.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—A man named John Thompson, was charged yesterday, before Recorder Genoe, with having stolen from the premises of M. Clarken, at the corner of Barracks and Levee sts., the sum of $91, and three silver watches. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

STABBING.—On the 29th September, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a man by the name of Tittle, entered the premises of J. B. Trumpe, on the Levee, near French street, and without any provocation made an assault with a large knife on the tenant, cutting him severely on the head and face. Mr. Trampe having been kept at home from the effect of the wounds, was only yesterday enabled to make his complaint before Recorder Beauregard. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Tittle.

COMMITTED.—Thomas Oldham, charged with assaulting and beating his wife, was committed yesterday by Recorder Baldwin, for trial before the First District Court.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Martha, a slave belonging to Dr. Gustine, was arrested yesterday morning in the Second Municipality, on the charge of having knowingly received stolen property, belonging to G. Boyce.

☞ RECORDER BALDWIN'S COURT.—Several cases of vagrancy, and assault and battery, were disposed of yesterday morning. The particulars are void of interest.

A PRESENT OF MEXICAN ARMOR.—Mr. Buchanan has presented to the National Institute at Washington, a coat of mail, consisting of breast, back and helmet. They were captured in one of the battles of the Mexican war. The helmet bears evidence of several severe sabre cuts, and a blow as from a musket. The weight of the three articles is 26 pounds; also, the coat of a Mexican lancer, taken at the storming of Monterey.

THE COTTON CROP.—It is now reduced to a moral certainty, says the Natchitoches *Chronicle*, that not a third of an ordinary cotton crop will be gathered this year in the Parishes of Natchitoches and Sabine.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1849.

The Cotton market is without change, and the sales to-day comprise 600 bales, at a range of 9¾ to 10¼ for Low Middling to Good Middling qualities.

In Sugar and Molasses, the business is quite limited, and prices are the same.

The Flour market is dull at old prices. There is but little Corn in market, and small lots are selling to consumers, at 54@55c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged, and transactions generally limited.

Sales of Whiskey at 24@25c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are dull, but the rates remain unaltered.

Freights are the same.

Declouet Guards.

☞ We are requested to state that the regular meeting of the DECLOUET GUARDS will be held on Thursday Evenings, at their room, corner of Spain and Levee streets. o3-tf

Declouet and Kenner Club.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

☞ The members of the Executive Committee of the Declouet and Kenner Club of the Fifth Representative District, are hereby notified to meet THIS EVENING, at 5½ o'clock, at the Orleans Coffee House. By order:

EMILE REYNES, Secretary.

o5

FILLMORE RANGERS.

Rally! Rally! Rally!

☞ The Fillmore Rangers will meet at their Club Room, in the Commercial Exchange, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, on THIS EVENING, October 5th, 1849 at 7½ o'clock.

Punctual attendance is requested.

By order.

LOUIS SERE, W. M. EMERSON, J. DEWEVEL, } Secretaries.

o5

☞ The DECLOUET AND KENNER RANGERS, of the Sixth Representative District, (6th and 7th Wards), will hold their regular meetings, at their Club Room, at Frank Gough's Coffee House, corner of Hospital and Old Levee, every SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

W. E. MURPHY, Chairman.

OTTAN DUFRESNE, } Secretaries.
CHAS. BOUCANE, }

Declouet & Kenner Club—5th Representative District.

WHIG RATIFICATION MASS MEETING.

☞ A mass meeting of the Whigs of the 5th Representative District will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., on Congo Square. The Fillmore Rangers, Kenner Rangers, Declouet Guards, Declouet Rangers, Mistletoe Rangers, Kenner Rangers Guards, and all other Whig Clubs, as well as all the Whigs are respectfully invited to attend. Distinguished orators will address the meeting. By order,

EMILE REYNES Sec'y.

Central Whig Executive Committee of the State of Louisiana.

Meeting of September 25th, 1849.

☞ Resolved, that this Committee recommend to the Whigs of the City, to hold an election in the different Representative Districts, on subjects exactly as active as practicable, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Whig Convention, on the 22d inst.

A true copy,

VICTOR SERE, CHS. M. WATERMAN, } Secr'ys

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

DECLOUET RANGERS.

MUNICIPALITY NO. THREE.

☞ Attention, Rangers! you are hereby notified to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Club Room, Levee street, between Flood and St. Ferdinand streets.

JOHN LAIDLAW, F. X. FAROT, A. SAUCIER, } Secretaries.

Foreign and Domestic Goods.

IRISH Linens, Linen Sheetings, Plaids and Stripes, Linen, Linen Hardkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Table Diaper, Printed Lawns, Gingham, Satin Stripes, Satin de Chines, Satin de Lines, Satin Jacconets, Swiss Muslins, Cambrics, Swiss Embroidery, Brown Thread Laces, Quilts, Linen Sheetings, Brown Linen Canvas, Linen Sail Duck, Linen Drilling, Blue Drilling, Linen Shirting, Brown Thread Gloves, Black Silk Gloves, Black Silk Handkerchiefs, Black Silk Lace, Black Gros Grain Silk, Black Silk Velvet, Black Satin, Black Satin Ribbons, Black Silk Fringe, Black Silk Gimp, Black Silk Braid, Black Silk Bonnets, Black Silk Hats, Black Silk Cravats, Black Silk Vests, Black Silk Pantaloons, Black Silk Stockings, Black Silk Mitts, Black Silk Gloves, Black Silk Shawls, Black Silk Mantillas, Black Silk Dresses, Black Silk Cloaks, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black Silk Parasols, Black Silk Fans, Black Silk Purses, Black Silk Bags, Black Silk Pocket Books, Black Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Silk Neckties, Black Silk Sashes, Black Silk