THE DAILY BEE.
WARNING SAME (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2,

Auction sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at No 30 Exchange Alley, between Chartres and Royal streets, a lot of crockery, furniture, etc.

By E. Quesada, at 12 o'clock, at the sale-room, 67 Carondelet street, a lot of furniture, etc.

The steamship *Sonora*, Capt. Goodspeed, from Matamoros for this port, put into Brazos St. Jago on the morning of the 27th ult. and transferred her passengers to the *Alliance*.

Dramatic.

The pleasure of sincere praise is so rare as is refreshing to a conscientious and discriminating dramatic critic in these days. We rejoice to chronicle that an occasion for this gratification was afforded at the Varieties theatre on Monday night. The play, as a serious illustration of homely life, its situations, complications and struggles, is unquestionably the best of its kind which its author, Tom Taylor, has produced—perhaps the best of its kind produced by any author in the past quarter of a century.

So notable is the play by its structure, so distinct in characterization, so easy and natural the development of its plot, so appropriate and effective for the most part its language, that it is hard to conceive it appear on the stage stiff, crude, obscure and uninteresting to the hands of a cast possessing the least claim to the name of artists.

But what is obvious and simple is not always easy of discovery and reproduction by the generality of actors and actresses. Artificial rather than artistic, in their acting, they are apt to overlook natural beauty in searching for preternatural charms.

It is no small credit, therefore, to the cast which performed The Ticket-of-Leave Man at the Varieties that they generally caught the points of real excellence in the play and set them forth faithfully and to the best of their abilities.

Mr. Barton Hill was unusually happy as Robert Brierly, the unfortunate, flash tried and tempted Lancashire lad. Not only was the original self almost completely dropped, the second self as a melodramatic stage-agitator, sentimentalizer, and declaimer, was scarcely less concealed in the identification with a character considerably removed from his ordinary line of personation. In earnestness and pathos the Robert Brierly might justly claim comparison with that of Lawrence Barrett.

In Mrs. Allen's May Edwards there was an eloquent expression of true womanly and wifely worth, reflecting ten times more glory on her art than was reflected on it by the false lustre of her Camille and Marion. Pure, unsophisticated, devoted womanhood seems to need her rightful best, and for May Edwards, like her Desdemona, was a success.

In one of two passages Mr. Joseph Barrett's Dalby was explained—especially where he appears as the elderly London merchant Mr. Tait. His diagnosis was most perfect, his acting admirably "suited to the purpose."

In the real character of Dalton he was less felicitous. The Matter of Mr. Curtis was quite clever. Tilly Tidshaw was well conceived but was a little heavy now and then to overwhelm. Mr. Bikerdyke's reason was better.

Stallan played Green Jeames a degree too low for probability. Pudding is one of the passages was an outraged upon dramatic unity and stage propriety.

Mr. Barrett's Lucky was broken and funny enough for the part—by no means an important one—but why would she sing and spirit to the dress circle and gallery in when her true dramatic audience was on the stage? It is time for the poor trick to be exploded. An actor or actress is supposed to be totally unconscious of spectators other than the *dramatis personæ*, except as a prologue or an epilogue.

Mr. Campbell played the Lancaby landlord with Dickensian variety, and Miss Hoaly's Susan Willoughby exhibited her powers of delineation more favorably than they had before been displayed, and Mrs. Webster was quite at home as Mrs. Willoughby.

The Ticket-of-Leave Man will doubtless have a considerable run.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest from the North, via the River.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH, VIA THE NORTH.

The Exile St. Louis Boarded by Guerrillas—She Escapes with Casualties.

The Trip Down of the Forrest.

From Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia.

GEN. PRICE SAID TO BE DEFEATED IN MISSOURI.

Gold in New York on the 25th, 218, Cotton, 125.

[To the N. O. Bee.]
Memphis, November 1, 1864.

New York, Oct. 25—Richmond papers of the 22nd contain the following:

Early's defeat by Sheridan is acknowledged by the rebel press, as well as by Early himself. He admits that Sheridan took thirty pieces of artillery, but claims that the Union pursuit of him did not amount to much, as only cavalry were engaged in it.

Our infantry, he says, suffered more severely both too badly demoralized to follow.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the camp equipage captured in the morning was retaken by the enemy, and that all the captured artillery becoming mixed up in the street, with some of the guns, through the demoralization of the troops, was abandoned by night. The same paper says our army was in New Market, worn out with fatigue, perplexed and mortified with the result of the day's operations. "Only 1000 killed, wounded and a small number of men captured," is the estimate of rebel casualties by this veracious sheet.

An order issued by the Richmond war office conscripts one-fifth of the employés of the Ordnance Bureau, thus securing 1000 to the military forces. The order is considered a breach of faith, and shows great dissatisfaction, but it shows the straits the rebels are reduced to.

A recent demonstration of at least 1000 Yankee infantry from Suffolk towards Edenton, N. C., is mentioned by the Goldsboro *Journal*.

Longstreet is the only general who has 10th, taken command of the first sixty corps.

A number of boys, juniors and students in colleges in North Carolina, have offered their services to the rebel Government and have been received and placed in the trenches at Richmond.

The Augusta *Chronicle* says that General Blooms, who holds Atlanta, has contracted his lines materially, so much so, as to leave part of the city out in the cold! Iverson, the rebel Colonel in the vicinity, made a dash through this part without suffering any damage.

The Macon *Intelligencer* says that the rebels are making arrangements to enter Atlanta and securely hold it.

New York, October 25.—News from Missouri to the War Department is good. Price has been thoroughly whipped and is running away as fast as possible.

Secretary Stanton has dismissed twenty clerks of the Quartermaster's Department for sympathizing with the rebellion.

Gold closed in New York on the 25th at 218, and sold at 225. Stocks are better.

Morganza, November 1st.—The Memphis Packet Company's steamer Belle St. Louis on her last trip from Memphis, was boarded by guerrillas, last Thursday, while lying at Randolph, Tenn.

The Paymasters and 1st Engineer, Mr. Mabrido were killed.

The boat backed out with two of the guerrillas aboard.

The Forrest met with no accident on the trip, and saw no guerrillas.

Among our passengers on the down trip are the following named persons: Mrs. Major Gen. Canby, Mrs. Major Gen. Dana and family, for Vicksburg, Mrs. Major Gen. Hurlbut, Mrs. Capt. Cook, Mrs. Major Gen. Thompson, of the U. S. A., Capt. Wright, Capt. Jacob Lawrence, of steamer Lawrence, Capt. Church, Chas. Maurice, for New Orleans.

The steamer M. E. Forsyth, Capt. Burdsall, will arrive at New Orleans Wednesday morning, and will leave for Cairo Thursday afternoon.

LEARNING AND LONGEVITY.—An examination of the mortality of known University for the academic year just closed, suggest a few thoughts in regard to the comparative longevity of literary men. Of the eighteen alumni reported as having died during the year, the average age was above sixty-seven. A large portion of these were ministers men, lawyers, ministers and teachers. One only of the whole number died before the age of thirty; and he was the only one originally devoted to business life. But he inherited a consumptive constitution. Two were lawyers, whose average term of life was about seventy-six years. One has passed his one decior, and he lived through his threescore years and ten. Another, whose life was mainly devoted to teaching, passed his seventyseventh year. The number of ministers was only four, and their mean length of life was less than fifty years. In the particular the facts are abnormal, and not representative. This is not the case in view of the very small number of individuals. The average thing is either the number of ministers deceased during the year was considerably less; one of those four was a young man; for he [illegible] but by comparing a few years [illegible] from the catalogue in a few years [illegible] Christian

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1864 Vol. XVII—New Series, Vol. XXVII—Whole No. 13,274.

Office 73 Chartres street.

The U. S. transport steamship *Alliance*, Capt. Lockwood, from Brazos St. Jago, 25th ult., arrived yesterday morning with the following passengers:

R Maxwell, 33d Mass., C Hibbert, Wilmington, A Black, Wilmington, Corp'l Geary, 7th Kansas, D McClintock, 2 Wells, F Ellery, 2 Wells, 2 Ashworth, R B Bagby, P Vaughn, 7 Bellerage, 2 Ambert, 2 Hallman and J Bonnet, 5 Patten, S Tilbury, A M Rees, H B Bill, L M Gaston, D O Beattie.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]
BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM THE NORTH VIA THE RIVER.

Operations on James River—Combat between Federal Reserves and Rebel Iron-Clads—The latter driven up the River.

Brilliant culmination of Sheridan's last Victory — 10,000 Killed, Wounded and Prisoners claimed—Sheridan on the eve of another Campaign.

Marganza, Nov. 1.—The *Tribune*'s correspondent of the army on the James, 27, says:—Before this hostilities on that land battalion, in charge of Capt. Ashley, 3d New York Artillery, opened on the rebel fleet at Jamestown, about a mile below Dea's Landing, with 20-and 30 pound shells, quickly sending their crowds ignominious to the protecting wing of Fort Darling and their other shore batteries.

The three iron-clad rams, however, stood the fire and returned compliments for an hour or more, until one of their smoke-stacks was nearly shot away, and one of our shells exploded in the after part of the Richmond, killing and wounding three seamen, when, howling, and a regular mad rushing, they one by one filed away out of a range to a place of security, leaving all earth work which the rebels have lately constructed on the west side of James river, to accompany the duel with Capt Ashby's battery, and another of our forts lower down the river. The rebel work sent 100 pounders in return for Capt. Ashby's 20 and 30-pounder shells, but observed three of the same calibre from our lower batteries, and finally discontinued the duel.

The result of the morning's work was to drive the whole rebel fleet up reaches of a mile from the point in the river where they had been recently stationed. One wooden gunboat was severely, and all but two clad ram considerably injured. Our casualties are summed up in the loss of a leg by Michael Lynch, Orderly to Capt. Ashby, from a fragment of a shell, which struck the gun which he was serving, and which he was mounted. Until this evening there has no firing at Dutch Gap since yesterday noon.

New York, October 27.—The *Commercial*'s Washington special says the details of Sheridan's brilliant victory in the Valley, on the 19th are now coming in.

A Harper's Ferry letter, dated October 24th, contains from official sources, therefore perfectly reliable, that 3,000 prisoners have already been captured. 1,500 arrived at Harper's Ferry Monday, and 300 more were left at Winchester. Our cavalry is still engaged in picking up rebel stragglers and deserters, who are glad to escape the rebel army after it has sustained so crushing a defeat. These prisoners candidly admit that Sheridan is the best General against whom they have ever fought, and that his dashing tactics are more than a match even for Gen. Early.

It is ascertained from rebel prisoners and deserters and other indisputable sources that the loss of the enemy will reach 10,000, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the guns taken were Blakely brass pieces, which were recently turned out from Richmond, and with which Early had been supplied only a few days before the battle. 12,000 small arms were picked up on the field and along the track of the flying enemy, exhibiting a state of demoralization and often witnessed among veteran troops, such as those with which Early was provided.

The rebels have five infantry divisions and two cavalry brigades in the engagement, and a large portion of them sustained the power of Lee's army.

Our wounded are being rapidly removed from Martinsburg to Winchester, and Gen Sheridan is putting his army in order for another advance when Gen. Grant shall give the signal. He is already being supplied with material for another campaign, and will not long remain passive.

The New York 115th Regiment—vote to as follows:

Lincoln, 285; McClellan, 9

The 155th New York voted, Union 181, Democrat, 77. Ballots were forwarded by mail.

A Richmond Comedian of Northern and Southern Cavalry Organizations.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 19.]

At last every one seems to be aware that we have no efficient cavalry, properly so called, or rather, that what we have taken our mounted troops as "light cavalry," dragoons or mounted infantry, there is very much needed before they can become at all efficient. They want drill and discipline; they want arms both efficient and uniform; they want, and this is the most generally want of all, good officers. It would be against all theory to say that our mounted troops have done very considerable services as scouts, as partisan fighters and in harassing the soldiers' rear system. It would be still more unjust to affirm that there is any lack of personal gallantry either amongst officers or men, in truth, it is their clear superiority in native bravery to the wretched material that makes up the Yankee army, which has enabled them to overcome the very great disadvantages they labor under, and often to rout greatly superior forces of well mounted and superbly armed and equipped horsemen. But it will not be to scouts to the end of the war, by any means. The consequence need surprise nobody. When Turchin, of Union fame, was surprised, being rapidly and in line, and at last drew the sabre and came on at a gallop, it was a signal for our horsemen to abandon all, many of them the whole rebel fleet up reaches of a mile from the point in the river where they had been recently stationed. One wooden gunboat was severely, and all but two clad rams considerably injured. Our casualties are summed up in the loss of a leg by Michael Lynch, Orderly to Capt. Ashby, from a fragment of a shell, which struck the gun which he was serving, and which he was mounted. Until this evening there has no firing at Dutch Gap since yesterday noon.

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Another Draft Anticipated in the North.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes on the 20th October:

The theory is, that in all probability the campaigns against Richmond will be postponed until next May, that another draft for three hundred thousand men may be made after the election, which draft will be a real one, and all the men will be secured and incorporated in the regiments during the coming winter. With these, the disbandonment hope to carry all the import ant points of the South.

Previous to the foregoing, Gov. Seymour said in a speech at Philadelphia:

The man who were drafted this year under the call for three hundred thousand will have but one year to serve. The three years' men who were taken into the army in 1861 will go out of the service next year. Their terms begin to expire in the Spring. In three months, the army will be disbanded. The largest additions that have been made at any one time. As the Administration shrank from calling for more three years' men just before election, the places to be vacated by the one year men must be filled up by the draft in nine months, and thus it is reasonable to believe that the largest draft that has yet been made will be ordered at the beginning of the year 1865. I do not speak inquisitively, for the Administration has intimated to me that they expect another draft. The State of New York had furnished an excess of three years' men, and I asked that, in making up the quota of New York, one three years man should be counted as equal to three one years' men. They said they could not do that, as they needed men immediately, but they provided that a three years' man should count as one man in the draft, and no one man on the third draft, and thus the matter would be equalized. So it appears from this that we are to have at least two drafts more.

A SPANISH REVIEW.—The resuscitation of a dead scandal with reference to Lord Byron and the war of Greek independence has called forth an able dentel from Mr. Xenos, a Greek merchant in London. Mr. Xenos contradicts one by one the lying slanders of the spy of Prince Metternich, and confirms the belief which most Englishmen entertain, that Byron's share in the war was a pecuniary one, and the existence of a life which, though erring in many ways, was mainly guided by noble impulses. The allegation that he was poisoned by the Greeks is also contradicted, and absurdity of it is adduced of its falsity. It required the perverted ingenuity of an Austrian journalist to fill his columns with a slanderous attack on the character of a dead man to obtain political capital, but it says little for either his taste or feeling that he should have attempted to inspire with fresh life what has so long been known to be a libellous falsehood.

Sale of Old Coins in New York City.

We read in a New York paper of the 22d October:

Numismatists, if such a word is permitted, still vague, as might be read from an inspection of the eager faces that for the last few days have thronged Mr. Cooley's auction rooms, running up the prices of rare coins to a figure far above premium, but for one of 1799 to $32.50. Some of the coins sold on Wednesday and Thursday fetched very high prices, as may be seen by the following:

Cents—1793, $27; 1793, $22; 1795, $45; 1796, $7; 1799, $32.50; 1804, $26; 1822, $9; 1810, $12; 1811, $4.75.

Half Cents—1796, $22.50; 1810, $11; 1811, $12.50; 1840, $10; 1843, $12.50; 1844, $12; 1845, $12.50; 1836, $15; 1837, $60; 1838, $13.50; 1850, $1.75.

All these were in a fine state of preservation.

A small medal of Jackson sold at $10, and one of Washington at $7.

The prices realized for some of the Colonial pieces are as follows:

New-England shilling, $17. Granby copper, $6.50, do., do., $7.25. Virginia penny, $7. Virginia shilling, $2.25. Continental currency, 1776 to 1779, $10. Annapolis three farce, $16. do. do. farce, $12.50; New York Doubloon, 1787, $7.50; Spanish Milled dollar, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, $17.50; New York cent, 1787, $73; Gold Eagle, 1797, $19. do. 1801, $10.50; Half-Eagle, 1795, $11. do. 1826, $25; do. 1837, $22. do. 1838, $10. Quarter Eagle, 1806, $35; one of 1821, $50; Half-Dollar of 1794 or 1795, $60; one of 1803, $60; one of 1815, $31.50; one of 1839, $38, Half-Dollar of 1838, one of 1833, $35; one of 1851, $30. Quarter-Dollar of 1838, $26.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

All Saints' Day—Although the firmament was threatening rain at dawn of day and really some light showers continued to moisten the soil, the ladies of the Queen of the South were true to their trust and heaven smiled on them generally. On this All Saints' day, the time honored custom in this city the cemeteries are visited not only by strangers seeking inscriptions, but now principally by citizens of the dead—whose kindred lie buried in the different graveyards. The custom in this city was introduced by the Catholic taglines and properly holds its place besides having given the name to the entire society regarding the celebration of this 1st of November. The "United States" "rebel war" should cause a perceptible difference in the celebration of the dates imposed for yesterday. However, we must bow unbidden to inevitable. Our countrymen are dead to the ladies, who true to the impulses to their sex, labored to the proper celebration of the day.

Arrests for the Month of October.—The following is a statement of the arrests made in the city during the month of October, viz:

First District—Males, 335; females, 161; colored, 74; soldiers, —; colored males, 16; colored females, 20. Total, 529.

Second District—Males, 167; females, 95; colored males, 69; colored females, 40. Total, 371.

Third District—Males, 191; females, 56; colored males, 91; colored females, 51. Total, 387.

Fourth District—Males, 109; females, 37; soldiers, —; colored males, 19; colored females, 9. Total, 180.

Fifth District—Males, 99; females, 17; soldiers, —; soldiers, —; colored males, 11; colored females, 11. Total, 147.

Recapitulation—Males, 702; females, 366; soldiers, 140; colored, 121; colored males, 151; colored females, 111. Total, 1491.

Previous Court—Judge G. M. Lieber.—The case of Dr. Wier, charged with having stolen two sacks of Corn, oats from the private stables of the veterinary surgeon Dr. Reuter was then released. The accused was ordered to bring two bail in the sum of $500 each. Some time ago the distinguished horse for the horse-doctor, which animal the veterinarian did not want on his premises. As it appeared that there was no injustice done to the government the case was dismissed.

Other cases were continued.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

CITY OFFICE.
Tuesday Evening, November 1, 1864.

The general market continued ostensibly dull to-day, but there was some enquiry for our leading staple, which resulted in sales of a little over 1,000 bales, besides the account of the advance at New York and part subsequently, the principal effect of the news being to stimulate the demand and make holders more indigent in their pretensions. There is very little coming to hand and no country operations worth noting. Receipts of Flour, 1,000 barrels to-day, 1,000 barrels by railroad, three being for export for any description of goods worthy of note. Dealers and receivers of grain, principally of Flour, are very anxious to receive, but operations are hardly making a move anywhere. Sales to-day were confined to the early forenoon, and were principally of small lots for the home trade, and the city dealers are awaiting the arrival of several head on the way from the West, now nearly due.

The only news of to-day was 104 ship clubs sold at Pilot at $13.50 for the white and yellow Corn, in store, at $13.75 for bonded, while Round Corn at $12, @ ship, and at such as Darien obtained Western Mixed realized hard at $13 @ 75. Upper are plenty and dull, and are being shown at the reading at $1.60@1.80 @ barrel. Southern Potatoes sold on the landing at $2.25 @ barrel. By auction one dry Hides sold on account of the Government at 20@21 @ lb.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but very firm—it any thing stronger than yesterday. The Banks continued to close on New York sight @ ¼ cent, premium, but not a single transaction was effected, which indicates a continuation of our every depth on New York at ¼ and ¾ cent premium, the degree of premium, ten days at par, 1 cent premium, and twenty days at ¼ @ ½ cent. Gold-dealers closed on the U. S. Treasury at 218, which was the highest point reached to-day.

Foreign Exchange opened at 180 for Bank Sterling, at which there were some sales, but to-night the close the rate was reduced to 178. From second hands, however, it could be had at 175@176, and for Commercial Bills on unexceptionable grounds 170 sold at 168@. As the close there was little or nothing doing, but sales might have been effected at an advance. Nothing was reported to France. There are now quoted at 5.20 for Bankers and 5.25 for Commercial.

The stock market continued apparent. However, there were quite an improved tone, from the upward tendency of gold. Securities are entirely nominal, with holders generally firm in demanding and not disposed to make sales. Within a few days past the sales were effected to

We did not learn of a transaction of any account in Bank notes. Merchants are quoted at par @ ¼ premium from one to two per cent. Many of the notes of the Banks of this State are discounted at 1 @ 2 per cent, and those of Mississippi at 5 @ 6 per cent. Certificates of Deposit are quoted at par @ ¼ premium. Treasury notes, within the latter are the general medium of exchange for local trade, and are quoted for both Sight and Time at

(From the Mobile Register.)

Up to the 20th of August, from wounds received in front of Atlanta, Dan E Bisely, Lieut. Co. H, 20th Louisiana Regiment, aged 21 years. He was a native of Ohio, and for twelve years a resident of New Orleans, and formerly of the New Orleans Commercial Balloon.

Mobile and New Orleans papers please copy.

The above notice from the *Mississippian*, which will cause deep regret among the New Orleans friends whereever dispersed over the Confederacy, was handed us to-day by the deceased, who, though but in three places and carrying his arm in a sling, appear to be in excellent spirits, but declares that he could not submit to be away from the front. The match caused with very little on rein and bodily cause slightest in their pretensions.

WESTERN FRAUDULENT AND PROMISCUOUS.—The weather was cloudy and sultry to-day, and while the day was generally dull, there was a considerable business done in the line of Groceries, and several parties in the city are taking for the removal of the railroads, which seriously obstruct travel and business operations in several of the side streets. In a number of instances, it is said that merchants have been obliged to remove to other parts of the city on account of these obstructions.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, 22d October.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, November 1, 1864.

COTTON. The market opened this morning with a certain activity in the demand for spinning grades, and sales were effected to the extent of 1,000 bales, reporting at an advance at New York to 61 @ 61 for middling, and the same rate was obtained here, the sales of the day reaching 1,000 bales, as follows: 11 bales prime middling at 61@62; 18 low middling at 60@61; 8 at the same, and 11 good ordinary at 58@59; 1 bale of yellow tinged reported at 58; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 55; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 54; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 53; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 52; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 51; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 50; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 49; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 48; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 47; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 46; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 45; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 44; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 43; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 42; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 41; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 40; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 39; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 38; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 37; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 36; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 35; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 34; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 33; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 32; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 31; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 30; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 29; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 28; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 27; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 26; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 25; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 24; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 23; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 22; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 21; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 20; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 19; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 18; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 17; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 16; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 15; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 14; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 13; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 12; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 11; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 10; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 9; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 8; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 7; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 6; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 5; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 4; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 3; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 2; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 1; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at 0; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at —; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at —; 1 bale of white and 1 bale of yellow stained at —