[illegible] Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1862.

Auction Sales This Day.

By M. Barnett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at No. 88 Royal street, household furniture.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at No. 190 Dauphin street, the contents of five furnished rooms.

By R. B. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Magazine street, harness leather.

Population and Prosperity.

"In the multitude of people," says Solomon, "is the king's honor; but the want of people is the destruction of the prince." And the teachings of the wise of all ages, of experience, and of calm reflection, illustrate the force of the inspired declaration. Where has the highest prosperity existed, where has civilization attained its loftiest standard, where has superiority of race given its brightest manifestations, but where density of population was greatest? Let race be what it may, let civilization be what it may, is it not a truism to say that the nearer a man is to solitariness, the farther he is from being able to procure necessaries, and further still from being able to command comforts, while he is absolutely incapable of obtaining luxuries? Who requires to be assured that a mechanic employed in a civilized city has advantages which, of himself, no possible combination of race, knowledge, skill, industry, soil and climate could enable him to procure? Consider him setting about building, mining, cultivating, manufacturing, making up, studying, for his lodgment, his safety, his tools, his weapons, his food, his raiment, his instruction, his enjoyment, his amusement, as he has them now, and say what must be his fate. He must sink below the condition of the untutored savage, because he would be actually in that condition would perceive the utter impossibility of attaining his desires and requirements, and would feel his hard fate with all the keener poignancy. A man may, indeed, be content with but few, or even with none, of the advantages of civilized life, but that will not affect our proposition, for this involves the hypothesis that he desires them, and regards them as a positive good.

With a certain class of political economists it is a constant assertion that density of population, especially in cities, is attended with greatly increased misery and crime. The correctness of these views we believe it impossible to establish. It is generally urged, for instance, that one immediate effect is to reduce the price of labor, in consequence of the necessarily great competition for employment; but we must not ignore the fact that this competition is counterbalanced by that of capital for employment. This prevents monopolies and their oppressions, that, strikes and their evils. And it would seem certain that, thus, the very condition deplored by many—competition—is an element of vast and general benefit. If, in addition to these considerations, we recur to the advantages enjoyed by a mechanic in a city, as above urged, over the uncontrolled and uncompeting solitary, the conclusion would seem to be established beyond contradiction.

As to the alleged tendency of density of population to increase the extent or the atrocity of crime, all history shows the direct contrary, from the day when Cain slew his own and younger brother Abel, to our own day, when statistics, wherever kept, assure us of the gradual decrease of crime in all respects, just in proportion to the density of population as they assure us of the general advance in civilization in the same ratio.

Mere density of population, however, is certainly not sufficient to ensure prosperity or advancement in civilization. It must be combined with a desire in the people to improve their condition and an aptitude for improvement in their character. No one can imagine for a moment that any density of the New Zealand aborigines, the Red Men of this continent, or the Negro hordes of Africa, would lead them to such a prosperity or such a civilization as we contemplate. Before this is possible, there must be combined with it the conditions we have just named, and which are to be found only in race. Without these, no density of population could make men appreciate the nature and advantages of good government, of favorable conditions for cultivation, manufactures and commerce, and of the other indispensable elements and accompaniments of civilization.

Neither again will mere sparseness of population necessarily be a stay of the prosperity of a community. If the advantage of race alone be had, their progress will be increased in corresponding ratio; and if to this advantage be added that of previous advancement in civilization, still more energetic, and consequently still more successful, will be the efforts made for improvement in the general condition.

And the greater the degree of civilization attained, whether in dense or sparse populations, the greater will be the benefits derived. In the one case, with its teachings of enterprise, energy, and adaptability, it will enable men the more readily to change their crafts or occupations, where necessary; to apply steadily to them where advisable, to take advantage of the facilities which cannot but exist, of removing from place to place in search of other and more promising fields for the employment of their talents; and to make the best of these wherever they may be thrown. It will divest them of prejudices, caprice, and dependence, those sad and inevitable companions of ignorance. And on the other hand, it will inspire men with aims, desires, and hopes, unknown to man, just as he descends towards the indifference of savagism; and so will spur and quicken their efforts.

One of the bugbears of the density of population—the fear of such a density of population as may render it impossible to produce sufficient food for it—may be safely relegated to the regions of Dreamland. If we have pestilences, and wars, and famines, in our own day, to interfere with the probability of any such result, we may rest assured that they would not be wanting in those "latter days," and if they should be, it is nothing but vanity now to calculate on such remote if not impossible contingencies. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Where a people has not attained a degree of civilization, nor has the advantage of race, to which we have referred, there must be some compulsion, than, to secure its improvement. That of density of population alone, would not produce that effect; and the question arises, what will? We reply that nothing can do it but the compulsion of a ruling power—such a power as knows how, and has the will and authority to force common exertion for the common good. Take that power away, and improvement in the case supposed is an impossibility, besides which, the ruling power is deprived of the advantages it would derive while securing the desired improvement. Instances in illustration of these arguments are abundant, now, the world over, however little some may be inclined to recognize them.

It is true that many other conditions affect in a very material degree the bearing of the question; and not the least are those of climate, soil, and other natural advantages. Another important one is that of the extent to which the natural and acquired advantages of the ruling race are transferred in their political and social relations with the other. In a country sparsely populated by two such races, where nature supplies almost spontaneously enough to supply the merely animal wants of the lower one, nothing but the possession of untrammeled power in the other can ever secure "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," which Priestley proposed, Bentham urged, and the common sense of mankind declares, the "true standard for whatever is right or wrong, useful, useless, or mischievous in human conduct, whether in the field of morals or of politics." Should such a country be very densely populated, this result might be attained notwithstanding all other probably unfavorable conditions, for then must arise those competitions for labor and for the wages paid by capitalists, which we have urged to be so advantageous.

If we refer to the present condition of two of the British West India Islands, we shall find a striking exemplification of our argument. They have precisely the same two races in them; in respect to emancipation and the control of the mother country over colonial affairs, they have passed through as nearly as possible the same conditions, and with regard to natural advantages there is no essential difference between them. But Barbadoes has a density of population not surpassed, we believe, by that of any country in the world—818 to the square mile; not an inch of the land is unenclosed or unoccupied; not a fruit can be procured without payment for it; not a hut or garden can be held without rental or ownership; not a wild animal or river fish can be taken without an equivalent; no food can be procured without paying for it. Hence labor is compulsory and employment is sought for; the planters thrive, and the negroes are at the same time benefited and are enabled, by the advantages and enjoyments which labor procures for all, to seek by more vigorous efforts to attain a larger share of them than [illegible] they would never have dreamed under opposite circumstances. Besides this, there were in the days of slavery a class of whites in the island who, having no status as whites, no employment, consequently fell below the negro in position, [illegible] free competition with the [illegible] entirely supplant them in nearly all [illegible] their superiority of race, skill and knowledge, all of which were not sufficient formerly to ensure them employment to do that which the planters had slaves to do. In short, Barbadoes has, since emancipation, greatly advanced in prosperity. On the other hand, the condition of Jamaica in respect to population, climate, soil, is exactly the reverse of that of Barbadoes—the density of the first being about one-fifth that of this island—the negroes have, therefore, no compulsion urging them to work; and while the latter island has been advancing the other has been regularly declining.

The application of these facts and arguments we leave to the reader. They are not newly advanced, but they are pertinent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—The case of the Union Bank of Louisiana vs. the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, was brought up, Jacob Barker, Esq., for the plaintiffs, and Col. Field for the defendants. The petition set forth that the plaintiffs had a claim against the defendants for $130,000, and that the latter had offered to pay the same in Confederate Treasury notes, after they had ceased to be current, and the plaintiffs refused to accept that. Col. Field took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the case was one of a civil character. Mr. Barker filed a supplemental petition, in reply, urging that the Court had jurisdiction. The Judge decided that the Court had not jurisdiction; although, if the payment had actually been made in violation of the proclamation of the Commanding-General, it would have had. The case was, therefore, dismissed.

Mat Horn was brought up on a charge of having wounded officer Moore on the 16th inst., while the latter was attempting to arrest Horn. It was again postponed, however. Col. Field, for the accused, contended that the officer ought to have satisfied the accused that he was so before taking him in his own house; and so the Court held. A witness who was very anxious to testify against the accused was not regarded as very reliable, and Col. Field made some caustic remarks in reference to them.

A warrant applied for against a man who had looked "sarcastic" at a policeman, was, as ought to have been expected, refused.

Mr. Andrews, ordered to redeem his shin plasters, as reported yesterday, applied for a delay of thirty days to enable him to raise the necessary funds. He was referred to the Provost Marshal.

Charles Beckwell and Pierre Duprenx, f. m. c., and Alfred and Marie, slaves of Mr Durell, were sent to the Parish Prison for six months, for having stolen property in their possession.

C Shaw, for getting drunk and disturbing the peace, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month.

P. Larche and N. Abrams were fined $25 for pugilistic indulgence in the public streets.

The Commissary of the Poydras Market appeared to answer the complaint of a woman who charged him with having deprived her of a stall which she occupied there. From the evidence, it was gathered that the accused had, as a matter of charity, allowed the complainant to have possession of the stall during hours when it was not otherwise engaged; that she found this profitable, but he not, and therefore found it advisable to rent it, as he had an opportunity, when he went to her and required her to vacate. She refused this, but offered to pay for it. As he had already rented it to another, he could not accept her offer. *Hinc illae lachrymae!* The Court ordered the Commissary to give her another stand.

Joaquim Pitrull was brought up on a charge of arson. His accuser certainly had had his house burnt down, and, as he alleged, without any insurance on it. The accused had been in his employ as gardener; they had had some wordy difficulty, in consequence of payment for services being made to the accused in shinplasters. A man in the employ of complainant had heard accused use vague threats against their employer. On the night of the fire, accused was seen on the fence in front of the house, and was seized. Complainant had been watching in consequence of the threats of accused, but did not see accused until some time after the fire had broken out. The wife of the accused came forth with marked willingness to testify against her husband; but on the objection of the counsel of accused she was not heard. An elderly woman appeared on behalf of the prosecution; but her testimony seemed altogether in his favor. She deposed that she lived in the same house as accused; that on the night of the fire she was sitting on her bed watching, in consequence of the threats of which she had been informed, when she saw it break out, called accused, and went with him to the fire. She had previously heard a slight noise, but, notwithstanding the suggestion was made, she could not liken it to that of any one's getting into accused's room through the window, nor did she hear anything like a person's walking in the room. The Court took the case under advisement.

The attention of the Court was occupied a wearisome time with a case which, as far as we could understand, is involved the simple question of the right and title of Joseph Seidenstricker and B. H. Weillmayer to demand payment from a number of persons for the privilege of cutting wood in certain swamps at the rear of the city. Their counsel put in in evidence a document purporting to show that they derived this right from Mr. P S. Wiltz. Mr. Seiler for the complainants, however, urged that Mr. Wiltz had no such right himself to delegate to others; and he applied for a postponement of the decision on the case. The counsel for the plaintiffs agreed to this; whereupon the Court remarked that the case has been left to rely on the evidence before him, he should have decided that the accused had a *prima facie right to the claims they had made.* Their counsel then intimated his willingness to take the decision at once, but the Judge decided it was too late for him to do that now, and postponed the further hearing of the case to next Wednesday noon.

D. Murphy, the watchman, whose case was reported some days since, was sent to the Parish Prison for one month, for being drunk on duty and ill-treating citizens.

Recaptured.—Tom Connors and Jim Brown, two more of the eleven fugitives from the Parish Prison, have been recaptured, and sent back to their quarters on Orleans street. We heard it reported that they were engaged in an attempt at robbery and murder, when they were captured by citizens and passed over to a cavalry company who happened to be passing, but we could not verify the rumors.

Arrests Yesterday.—John Rhine, in the First District, was arrested on the charge of stealing $150 from Jacob Walkman.

A number of other arrests were made in the First District, but none of them worth noticing unless it be to say that among them were some on the charge of being deserters from the U. S. Navy.

Presentation to Judge Bell.—The officers of the Provost Court yesterday presented Judge Bell with an elegant gold pen and pencil case, in testimony of their appreciation of the manner in which he has administered the duties imposed upon him.

Contraband Liquor.—Daniel, slave of J Moore, was arrested at Annunciation Square yesterday, by order of Capt. Lee, for passing liquor to soldiers through the lines of the encampment of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

Correction.—Judge Bell stated yesterday that the decision he had given in the case of Ramadans, on Thursday, had been misstated. He had been reported as deciding that scomed was liable for arrears of stall rent; while in fact the decision was, that he was not so liable.

Free Market.—The following distribution was made yesterday, 1718 families having been supplied: 218 bushels corn meal, 26 barrels rice, 11 barrels molasses, 1050 cabbages, 47 bushels peas.

Captured.—Robert Morris, who killed Johnson, as reported yesterday, was arrested in the Third District on Thursday night, and is now in the safe keeping of Capt. Gros.

Sequestration.—An order of General Butler has been issued sequestrating all the property of General Twiggs and his minor son, in this city.

Died of his Wounds.—Lieutenant De Kay, U. S. A., wounded at Grand Gulf on the 26th ult, died at 3½ A. M., yesterday.

Money Claimed.—The $230 found in the possession of the slave Alamar, belonging to Mrs Durell, as already noticed.

St. Paul's Battalion.—The *Picayune* publishes the following list of the killed and wounded in this battalion, at the battle of Chickahominy:

Lieut.-Col. Coppens and Capt. Coppens, seriously wounded.

Company A, Chasseurs a Pied—Killed—Capt. E. Macoin, Lieut. Bourges. Wounded—Lieut. Rene, Sergt. Pettipain; Privates Aug. Bush, F. Bourgeois, E Delaupaye, P. Garnel, L. McReady, E. Baguerie, W. Smyles, P. E. Willis and G. Boulet.

Company B, Catalonia Guerrillas—Killed—T. Shults, U. Smith, W. H. Barnes, A Harvey, A. M. Stone. Wounded—Capt. E. W. Spencer; Sergts. W. H. Gillespie and J. F. Napier, Corpl. Barlow; Privates E. Block, J. H. Brown, E. L. Brooks, M. Calhoun, N. Coleman, J. Donley, J. Gines, D. Hogan, E. H. Hardesty, F. Keyler, W. Lacas, R. S. McCoy, W. F. McCoy, P. Mulverhill, F. Mirie, C. Murnan, J. O'Hara, J. G. Pentecost, F. M. Rollins, S. E. Roberts, J. Shubes, T. Rawlings, killed in the battle of Williamsburg.

Company C, Crescent Blues—Killed—Privates J. Baker and R. Eager. Wounded—Capt. McG. Goodwyn, Lieut. de Lisle; Privates G. R. Cushing, T Doucre, P. K. Gauthier, C. Henry, C. Mengis, R. McHenry, D. McCarthy, J. Norris, J. H. Robertson, M. G. Wade and H. Zorn.

D. P. Gibson, Asst. Surg.

Another report says that out of the 200 of this battalion who went into the fight, all were killed and wounded but 76.

The Seizure of the Bermuda.—In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Mr. Mildmay asked what steps the Government intended to take in the case of the steamer Bermuda, which had been seized by a federal ship-of-war on her passage from one British colony to another.

Mr. Layard said Government had received information of the seizure, and the case had been referred to the law officers of the crown.

Gen. Toombs and His Cotton.

The Committee of Safety of Cuthbert, Ga., and Eufaula, Ala., in the neighborhood of which Gen. Robert Toombs owns a plantation, passed a resolution calling on him to withdraw all his hands from his cotton fields, and place them in charge of the [illegible] appointed to superintend the defense of the Chattahoochee river. The following was the General's reply, as published in the Columbus *Times*:

Richmond, June 11, 1862.

To Messrs. Geo. Hill, A. F. Newson and William Carter, Committee:

Your telegram has been received. I refuse a single hand. My property, as long as I live, shall never be subject to the orders of those cowardly miscreants, the Committee of Public Safety of Randolph county and Eufaula. You may rob me in my absence, but you cannot intimidate me.

Robert Toombs.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes the following communication, vindicating the course of Gen. Toombs:

To the Editor of the Whig: In your paper of yesterday you copy, from the Eufaula (Ala.) *Spirit of the South*, certain resolutions, impugning the patriotism of Gen. Toombs and others; and you express a hope that "it will fall under the eyes and receive the contradiction of the distinguished personages to whom they relate." Gen. Toombs is, and has been for nearly a year, in the tented field, carrying his life in his hands, separated from his family, neglecting his large private interests, refusing the highest civil places, that he might hold a subordinate position in the army, while they who assail him have staid at home, and, at their leisure and in their safety, found fault with his course.

Gen. Toombs, as I understand, has not planted an unusually large crop of cotton. Unlike most Southern planters, it has always been his habit to plant an unusually large crop of grain. His granaries are always full. He is never without a surplus of grain, and his corncrib, like his heart, is ever big and open to the wants of his fellow-men. He will make corn enough this year for himself and all the demands that the country can make available, considering the location of his plantation; beyond that, he pursues the wise policy of planting cotton, rather than to encumber the land with grain, which, if produced, would not bear the expense of sacks and transportation to market.

Whether Gen. Toombs will think it worth while to rely to these insidious attacks made against him, while he is absent at the post of duty, I know not; but I feel assured that if he cannot refer to his past life, and let that be a historical defense to all such assaults as that contained in the Eufaula *Spirit of the South*, and copied into your paper of yesterday, then it is vain to hope, in this revolution, to find a man whose sacrifices have been great enough to render innocuous the shafts of slander.

A Georgian.

Richmond, June 13, 1862.

How the Forger, Col. Cross, Forged Himself out of the Eastern Penitentiary—Remarkable Affair.

On Monday last, United States Marshal Millward, of this district, received a letter, purporting to come from Mr. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, enclosing a petition for the pardon of J. Buchanan Cross, the forger, who was serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. The letter set forth that Cross was wanted to be used on special business by the War Department; that he was to be sent South; and that his speedy pardon was very desirable. The Marshal was directed to obtain the signatures of District Attorney Coffey, Postmaster Walborn and Collector Thomas to the petition, and to take it to Harrisburg for the consideration of Governor Curtin. He was specially enjoined in the letter not to communicate on the subject with any of the local authorities, nor to intrust the business to a subordinate, but to bring Cross to Washington himself. Suspicion of the genuineness of the letter did not enter the mind of the Marshal. He had a knowledge of the hand-writing of the Assistant Secretary of War, which the letter appeared to be in, and the envelope and paper upon which it was written were the same as is used in the War Department, and the letter itself had come from Washington under the frank, as supposed, of Mr. Watson. Marshal Millward lost no time in obtaining the signatures of the District Attorney and Collector to the petition as directed and he would have applied for that of the Postmaster, but Mr. Walborn was not in the city. The same day he set out for Harrisburg with the letter and petition, which he laid before the Governor upon his arrival. He found that the Governor had received a letter similar to the one he had with him, purporting to be from the Assistant Secretary of War, and requesting, by order of Sec'y Stanton, the pardon of Cross, the forger. The hand writing of both letters was identical, and the petition was the same. Like the Marshal, the Governor did not entertain a doubt of the genuineness of the letters and petition, and he directed the pardon of Cross to be made out. The Marshal then telegraphed to Deputy Marshal Jenkins to meet him at the railroad depot on his return to the city, and to have a carriage for him, which he did. On his arrival, the Marshal and the Deputy rode to the Eastern Penitentiary, and the pardon of Cross was presented to the Warden, much to his surprise. Cross was soon brought from his cell to the Warden's room, where the bag was taken off his head, and he was confronted with the United States officials.

On the way up the Marshal had told the Deputy where he was going and what for, but had abstained from saying anything further. He had remarked, too, that he did not wish to be asked any questions on the subject. Cross knew officer Jenkins and spoke familiarly to him. The Marshal then drove the prisoner to his house, where he provided him with necessary clothing to make a decent appearance in, and they then started for the Baltimore depot, the Deputy accompanying them. On the way down the Marshal left them a moment to go to the post-office, when Cross inquired with much concern if the Deputy was going along, saying there was no necessity for it. He was particular to ask also, if he had been pardoned. When the train was near Chester, Cross was anxious to get out, as he said, for something to eat, but the Marshal refused. At Baltimore they partook of refreshments, but did not remain long. They arrived in Washington in the afternoon, and Cross was taken directly to the office of the Secretary of War. The Assistant Secretary was not there, and Mr. Stanton was summoned. The Marshal had telegraphed to the Secretary that he would have Cross at his office in the afternoon, and Mr. Stanton had not retired. Upon entering, the Marshal introduced the Deputy, and then informed the Secretary that he had brought Cross. Mr. Stanton manifested some surprise when the Marshal spoke of Cross, and asked an explanation. The Marshal replied, "I was directed, by a letter from Mr. Watson, to bring him here, and I understood it to be by your order." "Not by my order, I assure you," said Mr. Stanton.

The Marshal then handed the letter of the assistant, which the Secretary ran over with evident astonishment. "I know nothing about it," he said, "and what is more, it does not meet my approbation. I do not want to use such a man as Cross for any purpose." A messenger was then dispatched for Mr. Watson, who, upon coming in and examining the letter, pronounced it a forgery. During all this time Cross seemed to be the least concerned person in the room. After a short consultation between the Secretary of War and the Marshal, the Military Governor of Washington was sent for, and he had Cross taken to the guard-house for safe-keeping by a file of soldiers.

The next day Marshal Millward and Deputy Jenkins brought Cross to this city, and returned him to his old quarters, in the Penitentiary. On the way up, in conversation with the Deputy, he admitted that two of his friends were on the train in which they went to Baltimore, and intimated that but for his presence an escape would have been attempted. When returned to the Penitentiary, he denied the right of the Warden to detain him, and demanded in the most bold and confident manner his release, as he had done to Secretary Stanton, in the War office.

Cross was convicted in July, 1860, of the forgery of a check on the Consolidation Bank, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He is represented to be one of the most expert forgers living, and to have committed more forgeries than any other man. An attempt to effect his release from a New York prison, similar to that above described, was made several years ago. A letter, purporting to be written by the warden of the prison, and one by the physician of the institution, were sent to the Governor, and a pardon obtained. The forgery was discovered before Cross got off. It will be remembered that he made his escape in this city from one of the court officers, who took him to a public house near Second and Washington streets, and was locked by him in a room up stairs, while he ran out, got into a carriage and was driven away. He was afterwards captured in the upper part of the city. As the letter and the petition received by the Marshal are believed to have been written by Cross, it is difficult to conceive how the paper was conveyed to him, and from him out of the Penitentiary, to be sent to Washington for mailing to this city. As the paper and envelope were both from the War office, they must have been stolen. The difficulty of anything being conveyed to and from prisoners in the Penitentiary, grows out of the regulation which requires the presence of a keeper when a stranger is in the cell.

A Hard Case.—"That which thou hast to do, do with all thy might," said a clergyman to his son one morning. "So I did, this morning," said Bill, with an enthusiastic glow in his eye. "Ah, what is it, my darling?" and his father ran his fingers through his offspring's curls. "Why I walloped Jack Edwards," said the youthful, "till he yelled like blazes—you should have heard him holler, dad." The father looked unhappy, while he explained that the precept did not apply to an act like that; and concluded mildly with, "You should not have done that, child." "Then he'd a walloped me." "Better," said the sire, "for you to have fled the wrath to come." "Yes, but" replied the hopeful, by way of a final clincher, "Jack can run twice as fast as I can." The father sighed, went to his study, took a pen and endeavored to compose himself.

Case of the Emilie St. Pierre.—The *Morning Post* understands that the demands for the restitution of the Emilie St. Pierre cannot be complied with, as the municipal law takes no cognizance of the act of the three men who recaptured her as an offence, or recognizes it as an injury suffered by the belligerents. Had an American cruiser fallen in with the ship, she might have seized her, but there is no municipal law which can warrant the English Government in giving her up, and it is therefore bound to refuse compliance with the request.

Davis H. Wheeler, Consul at Genoa, writes that fifteen or twenty vessels are on the point of clearing from that port for New Orleans.

Miscellaneous Items.

Bursting of a Confederate Torpedo—Destruction of Property.—A Fredericksburg (Va.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following account of the explosion of a torpedo at the former place on the 15th ult:

A heavy explosion yesterday forenoon caused considerable commotion throughout the entire city. I was myself in church at the time, and the building was very perceptibly shaken. Some soldiers in the Methodist church [illegible] left, thinking, perhaps, that their services would be needed elsewhere, when the [illegible] immediately commenced crying—a sort of [illegible] proceeding on the part of both, [illegible] church service not strange [illegible] though not laid down in the [illegible] circumstances of the case are briefly [illegible]

At the time our troops took possession of the city, two torpedoes were found in the vicinity of the depot, placed in position, with the evident intention of doing somebody harm. They were removed and placed in the magazine, a brick building, standing a little apart, a hundred yards or more from the depot, in which were found several muskets and a considerable quantity of ammunition of all kinds left by the retreating rebels. From some inexplicable cause one of the torpedoes exploded.

The effect was truly wonderful. The walls of the building were thrown outward, and even of the foundation not one brick was left in place upon another. Bricks, broken muskets and missiles of every description filled the air, but, strange to say, though many persons were in the immediate vicinity, no one was injured except the sentinel in charge, the mangled remains of whose body were found on one end of an adjoining shed which was not entirely demolished. A brick was thrown through a window of the hospital building, a hundred and fifty yards distant. A musket descending upon a neighboring building remained in nearly a perpendicular position, the bayonet stuck in the roof. Another descending in like manner upon the railroad track remained inverted, the bayonet penetrating the hard earth its entire length. Other missiles were brought back, which struck in a camp half a mile.

Even the floor of the building was entirely carried away, scarcely a splinter remaining. From the buildings in the immediate vicinity every pane of glass was shattered. There was no explosion except the torpedo, though the powder which was in the bags burned immediately afterwards with a tremendous flash. It is certain one of the torpedoes exploded, as fragments of it were found, while the other remained entire. It is surmised that the sentinel might have availed himself of this opportunity to examine these murderous devices, as he had before manifested considerable curiosity in regard to them. This, however, is mere conjecture. His name was Charles March, of the Twenty third New York volunteers.

Truth Stranger than Fiction.—A New York letter-writer relates this little incident:

"Truth is stranger than fiction." A romantic incident, illustrating the wisdom of this venerable saw, recently happened in this city. Some fourteen years ago, two Irishmen left the "ould sod" and came to America to seek their respective fortunes. After various mishaps and vicissitudes, they joined a volunteer regiment during the Mexican war. They fought side by side under Scott, but somehow or other they got separated, and each giving the other up for dead, returned North. One of them had lost his sight, and failing to obtain employment, took to selling candles through the streets. He carried his stock in a small case. While slowly feeling his way up Broadway, not long since, near the corner of Rector street, he suddenly came into collision with an individual passing in the opposite direction, who was carrying a basket of "ginger snaps," and who had on his hat a placard, with the inscription, "I am blind." These two men clinched and rolled into the gutter amidst a mass of candles, cakes, plums and "snaps." After regaining their feet, mutual recriminations followed. "Why didn't you look where you was going?" said one. "Why didn't you mind your step," said the other. "How could I when I am blind?" "What! are you blind? so am I." Explanations followed, and the result of the whole affair was, that the two blind men were the same who had been companions in their own country, in the United States, and in Mexico. Thus, after all their wanderings and adventures, they once more met in the singular manner above related. The second one had lost the use of his eyes by an explosion of a mine. It is proposed to raise a subscription for the benefit of the two friends.

A Contested Will—About $150,000 Involved.—A hearing was commenced on Tuesday before Judge Hoar of the Supreme Court, on a petition to set aside the will of the late Henry B. Smith of this city.

Mr Smith, who was never married, left an estate valued at about $150,000. His heirs at law were his sister, Mrs Lucinda S. Otis, and some six or eight nephews and nieces. By his will he gave to one of his nephews, Edmund B. Otis, a lawyer of this city, a store on India wharf, and real estate in New York, worth together somewhat less than his proportion of the estate, as heir at law.

He gave small sums to three other heirs at law. To Sarah Stuart Dunn, who had been housekeeper, first for his mother, and at her death for himself, for about forty years, he gave the "Bradstreet Estate," Nos. 15 and 17 State street, two stores at the corner of Broad and Milk street, house No. 190 Shawmut avenue, and an estate corner of Newland and Brookline streets.

To Harriet D. Reid, who had also lived many years in the family, he gave the buildings Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Devonshire street. He made Sarah Stuart Dunn the residuary legatee, and she with Edmund B. Otis and George R. Russell, are the executors of the estate.

The will is contested nominally by the sister of the deceased, Mrs Otis, but really by one of her sons. Some thirty or forty witnesses, including many of our leading citizens, have been summoned, and the hearing will last several days.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Novel Sporting Match.—The London *Times* has the following:

The Speaker of the House of Commons, backed by ten good and true Commoners, has challenged the Lord Chancellor and any ten of his Peers to meet him on Wimbledon common on Saturday, the 5th of next July, and then, rifle in hand, to decide the question of superiority in rifle shooting between the two Houses, and the Lord Chancellor has accepted the challenge.

The competitors are to be eleven Peers and eleven Commoners, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker having precedence as opponents. The distances are to be two hundred and five hundred yards, and each Peer and each Commoner is to have seven shots at each distance. As the Lord Chancellor has sometimes shown a disinclination to be tied down to regulations, any description of rifle is to be allowed, and the shooting may be in any attitude.

Adventures of a Sword.—Adams's Express Company have in their possession a sword, with which is connected a tale. It is a heavy Damascus blade, and was used in the fierce hand-to-hand conflict at Roanoke, by a rebel Colonel, with such effect that it was snapped in twain. Our rebel hero saved the pieces, and with the aid of a negro blacksmith, welded the fierce instrument together. After being released at Roanoke, it is presumed that he rejoined the Confederates again, for at the battle of Newbern the same sword was picked up on the battle-field, the glittering blade completely indented with notches, and covered with gore. We understand that this battle blade, which in appearance resembles the battle axe of one Goliah of old, is to be presented to the President of the company.—*Newbern Progress.*

Politics in Oregon.—The Democracy in the State of Oregon met by delegates from the several counties in Corvallis, Benton county, on the 15th of April last, and adjourned sine die on the 16th, after passing resolutions against the Administration and nominating the following ticket:

For Representative in Congress—Aaron K. Wait.

For Governor—John F. Miller, of Yamhill county.

For Secretary of State—George F. Young, of Josephine county.

For State Treasurer—Jerome B. Greer, of Marion county.

For State Printer—A. Noltner, of Lane county.

Unconstitutional Legislation.—That distinguished publicist and lawyer, Professor Joel Parker, of the Cambridge Law School, well known for his adhesion to the political principles of the present Federal Administration, has placed on record the following opinion for the advice of his political friends:

"To the Editor of the Boston *Journal*:—Dear Sir—Will you permit me to say that the sooner the Republican party cuts itself loose from all unconstitutional projects (whether they relate to emancipation by proclamation, conquering States and holding them as Territories, confiscation without trial, or any other measure not warranted by the Constitution), the sooner it will begin to provide for its own salvation.

Very truly, yours, Joel Parker.

Cambridge, May 5, 1862."

Arrival of United States Senators from Utah.—Mr. Hooper, formerly a member of Congress from Utah, and Mr. Cannon, both lately elected United States Senators from Utah, arrived in New York, on their way to Washington, to take their seats in the Senate Chamber. They state the present population of Utah to be over 100,000. A telegraph line connects directly with New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities, from Salt Lake City. New York papers are received in Salt Lake City fourteen days after their publication.

The Captured Fleet.—The collection of sailing craft of every description, taken by Uncle Sam since the commencement of the war, has increased to very respectable dimensions, and now is being enriched by several prizes of the first class. The following list of prizes is believed to be very nearly complete, excepting, of course, vessels of war, gunboats, &c., taken or sunk in the various conflicts:

Steamers	14	Schooners	110
Ships	9	Sloops	11
Barks	16		
Brigs	11	Total	161

St. Louis, June 6.—Judge Birch, who was arrested at Bolla a few days since for expressing disloyal sentiments, was released from arrest and paroled by the Provost Marshal yesterday, with the understanding, however, that he is to report himself whenever required. The Judge will immediately take his seat in the State Convention.

The French War Department has transmitted orders to Bordeaux to hasten the completion of the floating batteries at Palestro and Paixhan. The former vessel will probably be launched this month, and the latter in July.

Cairo, June 6.—There were three distinct shocks of an earthquake here to-day. They were also felt at several points north as far as Urbana. No damage was done as far as ascertained.

[illegible market report]

SUGAR—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

PORK—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

LARD—[illegible] in kegs at retailing rates at 16c.

FLOUR—[illegible] Choice Northern in retailing [illegible]

WHISKEY—Rectified and Louisiana Rum, mixed, is retailing at $1 [illegible] gallon.

CORN—The stock is extremely light, and the transactions are confined to retail sales at $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bushel.

BACON—There is a very limited retail business doing at 18c. for Clear Sides, and [illegible] for sugar cured Hams.

We have heard of no movement in any other regular branch of trade.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, June 21 1862.

Arrived during the past week 414 Texas Beeves and 221 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 462 Texas Beeves, 226 Veals and 1 Milch Cow. Stock remaining on sale is 3 Texas Beeves. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ ℔ net	$00 20
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ℔ ℔ net	00 18
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ ℔ net	00 15
Veal, 1st quality, ℔ head	20@25
Hogs, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	20 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	$100@120

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, June 28, 1862.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tamerlane, Holmes, for New York, Master
Bark Pleiades, Yates, for New York, Master
Schr Lovett Peacock, Lingo, for New York, Master
Schr Myroon, Hughes, for New York, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Georgia, Sherman, 20 days from New York, to master—1st dist, 50.
Schr Virginia Antoinette, (British) Shiss, from Havana, 1st inst, to master—Point.
Schr Christopher Columbus, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Mary Ames, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

STEAMBOATS.

Southerner, Whiting, from Plaquemine.
Time and Tide, Eckels, from Fort Jackson.

[illegible]

St Charles, Mowry, from the English Turn.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The St Charles, from the English Turn—Brought up brig Georgia.

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Nightingale, ——, from Key West, to U S Gov.
U S ship Wallace.
U S transport bark Pehrez, Sturges, from Philadelphia, to U S Gov't—651 tons ice to U S Gov't.
Bark Elf, from Philadelphia.
Bark Charles Keen.
Bark J H Davis.
Bark S B Hall.
Bark Intrinsic, (British) from Liverpool, via Havana.
Brig Mary Felicit (French).
Schr Allie, (British) ——, from Rio de Janeiro.
Schr Mary Patterson.
Schr Geo W Hyason, Beaston, from Ship Island.

EXPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per ship Tamerlane—1178 hhds sugar 90 bbls molasses 71 do rosin.
NEW YORK—Per bark Pleiades—977 hhds sugar 42 bbls do 188 do rosin 197 half bbls molasses.
NEW YORK—Per schr Lovett Peacock—16 bales cotton 9 bags do 287 hhds sugar 4 bbls do 173 bbls molasses 250 do rosin.
NEW YORK—Per schr Myroon—48 bales cotton 178 bbls rosin 554 hhds sugar 200 bbls molasses.
NEW YORK—Per schr Hare—5 bales cotton 4 8 hhds sugar 21 bbls do 115 bbls molasses 18 half do 50 80 bales moss 5 bbls syrup 22 mats coffee.

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per brig Georgia—Ass'd mdse.
HAVANA—Per schr Virginia Antoinette—1,000 sks salt to order.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

PLAQUEMINE—Per steamer Southerner—252 hhds sugar to P A Giraud & co—145 head calves to order.
COAST—Per schr Mary Ames—40 bales hay order.
COAST—Per schr Christopher Columbus—46 bbls molasses to order.
BARATARIA—Per two barges—216 hhds sugar to J M Hall.

DIED,

On Sunday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, GEORGE W. HARBY, aged 65 years, a native of Charleston, S. C., and for the last thirty-five years a resident of this city.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, New Orleans, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.

First Lieutenant George C. DeKay, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General T. Williams, U. S. Army, died this morning from the effects of wounds received at Grand Gulf, Miss., on the 26th of May, when engaged in the service of his country.

The army of the United States in this Department mourns over the loss of a young and gallant officer, endeared to them by the possession of every attribute of the chivalric soldier and the accomplished gentleman. Let the appropriate funeral honors be paid as a mark of respect to the memory of the gallantry and the virtues of the deceased.

By order of Acting Brigadier-General G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans.
G. Weitzel, Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Assistant Military Commandant.
F. Iseley, A. A. A. G. je28 3t

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.

THE legislative power of the City of New Orleans has heretofore been vested, by law, in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council of the city. This power is now suspended. The seats of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have all been vacated: one class of them by the expiration of their term of office, and the remainder by their neglect to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as required by General Order No. 41 of the Commanding General of this Department.

Believing that the inconvenience incident to a temporary suspension of legislative power will be slight compared with the evils which have heretofore been consequent on excessive and frequently corrupt legislation, these vacancies will not be filled until such time as there shall be a sufficient number of the citizens of New Orleans loyal to their country and their constitution to entitle them to resume the rights of self-government.

So much of the executive power of the city as has heretofore been vested in the Mayor will, for the present, be exercised by the Military Commandant of New Orleans.

A "Bureau of Finance" is hereby constituted, composed of a Board of three persons, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Board, to be appointed by the Military Commandant, with such clerks as may from time to time be found necessary, and may be appointed by the Chairman of the Board, subject to the approval of the Military Commandant. The duties of said Bureau shall be the same as those which—under the act approved March 20th, 1856, and under other laws constituting the charter of the city of New Orleans, and under the ordinances of said city now in force—have been attributed to the several Committees on Finance, Police, Fire, Judiciary, Claims, Education and Health, in the Board of Aldermen and in the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the Common Council of New Orleans. The office of said Bureau shall be in the City Hall.

A "Bureau of Streets and Landings," consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be Chairman, is hereby constituted. The duties of said Bureau shall be those which, under the charters, laws and ordinances of the city of New Orleans, have appertained to the several Committees on Streets and Landings, Workhouse and Prisons, and Houses of Refuge, in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen. The office of said Bureau shall be in the City Hall, and the Chairman shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Military Commandant, the necessary clerks, whose compensation will be fixed by the Bureau, subject to the same approval.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Finance:

E. H. DURELL, Chairman.
D. S. DEWEES.
STODDART HOWELL.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Streets and Landings:

JULIEN NEVILLE, Chairman.
EDWARD AMES.
BENJAMIN CAMPBELL.

By order of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans.
Approved and ordered.
B. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding Department of the Gulf.
je28 3t

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, 28th day of June, 1862.

OFFICERS of the Navy who desire to unite with the Officers of the Army, in attending the funeral of Lieutenant GEORGE C. DEKAY, will meet at the St. James Hospital, Magazine street, at 5 o'clock, P. M., THIS DAY. A. G. BAYLES,
je28 First Lieut. and Aid-de-Camp, Chief Marshal.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 18.

ANY steamer, vessel or boat is permitted to come to New Orleans, bringing provisions, vegetables or fruit, and will be allowed to return in safety.

Passengers, other than the crew of such steamer, vessel or boat, must have passports.

By order of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant.
E. Iseley, A. A. A. G. je17 3t

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTM'T OF THE GULF, New Orleans, La., June 21, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 44.

Any vessel attempting to leave this port and take away any person of color, who did not come here on her, and has not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board, and will not allow any such to come on board.

By command of MAJOR-GEN. BUTLER.
R. S. Davis, Capt. and A. A. A. G. je24 6t

Provost Marshal's Office.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the Provost Marshal will be found at the office recently occupied by the City Attorney, City Hall, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., each day, for the transaction of business connected with the Police Department; and from 12 M. to 5 P. M. at the office of the Provost Marshal, No. 177 Canal street, for the performance of duties connected with that Department.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
je25 6t Provost Marshal and Ch of Police.

Provost Marshal's Office.

Notice is hereby given the keepers of Coffee-houses, Bar-rooms and all establishments where Liquors are sold, that if they do not procure Licenses by the 1st of July ensuing, they will be proceeded against according to law—their establishments closed and property confiscated.

The License Office will hereafter be found at the office of the Chief of Police, City Hall.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
je25 6t Provost Marshal and Chief of Police.

SHERRY WINE.
IN cases and [illegible] direct importation, for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, je17 tf 34 Gravier st

AUCTION SALES.

Sale on Account of Departure—A Likely Black Boy, aged 16 years—Rich Household Furniture, and a number of Articles suitable for Dentists.

BY M. BARNETT, JR. — E. M. Jacobs, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Blanchard, No. 88 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti streets—

A fine assortment of Household Furniture, comprising [illegible] Sideboard and Center Table, Sofa, Chairs, [illegible] Carpets, [illegible] Chamber Ornaments, [illegible] Vases, and a number of other articles suitable for Dentists.

Immediately after which will be offered the black Boy HENRY, aged 16 years, house servant, fully guaranteed against all the vices and maladies prescribed by law.

Terms—Cash on delivery. je28

Furniture—Furniture.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., will be sold, at auction, without reserve, on the premises, Dauphin street, between Orleans and St. Ann, No. 190—
The Contents of Five Furnished Rooms, consisting in part of Beds and Bedding; Armoirs, Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Looking-glasses, &c.
Terms cash, and furniture to be removed immediately after sale. je27

Dairy..........Dairy.
BY H. GUINAULT. E. M. Jacobs, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on MONDAY, June 30, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at McDonogh, right hand side of the river, below the Marine Hospital—
57 fine MILCH COWS—several of them on the eve of calving;
3 HORSES;
2 MARES, with Colt;
2 CARTS;
1 lot of HAY and CORN;
The good will and the utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. je26

Harness Leather.
BY R. B. SYKES, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at his auction store, No. 59 Magazine street—
24 rolls (204 sides) Harness Leather, a superior quality.
Terms cash. je23

Sale on Account of Departure.
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 1st July, 1862, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Love street, No. 456, between Frenchmen and Union streets—
A Lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Bedsteads, Armoirs, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, Toilets, Looking-glasses, Glassware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, one French Stove, &c., &c.
Also, One COW and CALF.
Terms cash. je26

Dairy! Dairy!!
BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 3d July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the corner of St. John the Baptist and Bartholomew streets—
22 Milch Cows.
2 Horses.
1 Milk Cart.
The Good-Will and the Utensils of the Dairy.
Terms cash. je23

Succession of Jacques Casimir Jules Vigne.
BY CHAS. E. FORSTALL, Auctioneer. Office, No. 90 Exchange Alley.
WILL be sold on SATURDAY, 5th of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, by virtue of an order from the Honorable the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated 6th of May, 1862—
The negro woman BETSY, aged about 31 years, blind of one eye, and without any other warrant than the title. Said slave is really, or pretends to be, in a bad state of health.
Terms cash.
Act of sale before A. Dreyfous, N. P.
je8 11 19 28 jy5

Assorted Cargo of Merchandise,
Now landing from brig Justice Story from Boston, and for sale at
No. 19 MAGAZINE, CORNER OF COMMON STREET.
Consisting in part as follows:
350 barrels Flour.
300 barrels Dried Apples.
50 barrels Pork.
50 barrels Beef.
20 tierces Hams and Shoulders.
SMOKED BEEF, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, TEA, in half chests and caddies; COFFEE, SOAPS, KEROSINE, WHALE and SPERM OILS, DATES, FIGS, LEMONS, PILOT BREAD, BOSTON CRACKERS, MACKEREL, in kits and half barrels; SCALED HERRINGS, SMOKED HALIBUT, WATER PAILS, BROOMS, PRESERVED MEATS, ALE, PORTER, TINWARE, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, STATIONERY, &c., &c.

Assorted Cargo of Merchandise for Sale.
JUST received, in store [illegible] from Philadelphia, consisting [illegible]
Lemons, Raisins,
Olive Oil,
Sardines,
Vinegar,
Porter, Cider, Brandies, Whisky, Gin,
Wines, Cordials, Bitters,
Sup. Crab Cider, Dried Apples.
—ALSO—
Leather, Shoe Findings,
Shoes, Boots, Hats, Summer Clothing,
Stationery, Hosiery, Paints, &c.
R. C. CLARK & CO., [illegible] LEVEE STREET, between Poydras and Natchez streets. je26 1m

CIGARITES.—[illegible] packages of the celebrated brand [illegible] received direct from the manufacturer, per steamer Cardenas, from Havana, for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, je27 3t 34 Gravier st

Boat Found.
ON the 20th inst., by fishermen, on Lake Pontchartrain, between the New Canal and Bayou St. John. The owner can have it on applying at the [illegible] Car Station, Bayou St. John Bridge. je27 2t

Notice.
MY WIFE MARIA MAUREL, having left my bed and board, I give notice to the public that I shall not pay any debts which she may incur.
JN. FAURE, [illegible] street, between Union and Bagatelle. je27 3t

Wanted.
A COLORED WOMAN to cook, wash and iron. Apply at 175 Common street, up stairs. je27 2t

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, 21st day of June, 1862.

THE price of Flour being this day twenty-four dollars ($24) per barrel, Bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on MONDAY, 23d instant, as follows, until further orders:

Twenty-four ounces of Bread for 20 cents.
Twelve ounces of Bread for 10 cents.
Six ounces of Bread for 5 cents.

Purchasers of Bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name of the baker and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid at any police station or with any Assistant Provost Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans. je23 6t

Bank of America, NEW ORLEANS, 18th June, 1862.
THIS Bank is drawing on Paris.
je19 tf AM. FORTIER, Cashier.

BRANDY—GIN—RUM—For sale by E. J. HART & CO., je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!
255 Carondelet Walk, New Orleans.
THE undersigned respectfully informs Builders and Bricklayers, and the public generally, that he has established an extensive SHELL LIME MANUFACTORY in the late ST. HELENA GARDEN, on Carondelet street, Old Basin, where he can offer superior Lime at the lowest market prices. Dealers in builders' articles will be allowed a fair discount.
je13 1m J. MAURICE GESSAC.

HAVANA CIGARS.
GENUINE, and of direct importation, for sale by BORNIO & BROTHER, je17 tf 34 Gravier st

Rum and Alcohol,
For sale by T. LANAUX, je17 1m No. 15 Conti street.

Conti Street Baths.
THE price of Baths, at the establishment on Conti street, is TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, as formerly. je24 6t

Office Commissioner First Draining District, No. 20 City Hall, NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1862.

ALL owners of lands lying within the First Draining District, which is bounded by the river Mississippi in front, Julia street and the New Canal above, Lake Pontchartrain in the rear, and Bayou St. John, Canal Carondelet and St. Peter street below, are hereby notified that the first installment of the assessment for cost of draining said district is now due and payable at this office. All bills not paid by the 12th of July next will be subject to proceedings according to law.

my29 2m N. E. BAILY, President.

HOFFMAN & MARKS, (JAMES HOFFMAN, Auct'r,) 63 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,
HAVING opened a general Auction business, are ready to receive Goods on consignment, and will give their punctual attention to in and out-door sales. ap1 tf

MESS PORK.
300 BARRELS just received per steamer Trade Wind, for sale by KEEP & CAULFIELD, je26 3t 56 and 58 Poydras street.

SALT.
500 SACKS Coarse Liverpool, for sale by KEEP & CAULFIELD, je26 3t 56 and 58 Poydras street.

Wanted.
A GENTLEMAN wishes to rent a small Cottage House, (furnished if possible) in the Third District, near one of the city railroads. Address B., at this office. je28 3t

Exchange on New York
FOR SALE. Apply to MESSRS. D. DE GOICOURIA & CO., je24 1m 42 Carondelet street.

NOTICE.

The collection of the City Taxes for 1861 will be resumed on MONDAY, 23d inst., at the City Hall, in Current Funds.

ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer. je24 1m

CONCENTRATED LYE [illegible] and for sale to close consignment by QUERTROUZE BROS., [illegible] 14 St. Louis street

SOAP, SARDINES, SHOT, CIGARS, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., je6 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

NEW ORLEANS, 1st October, 1861.

Total amount of premiums received from 1st September, 1860, to 30th September, 1861		$191,395 71
To wit:		
On Fire Risks	$126,565 39	
On Marine Risks	55,895 55	
On River Risks	[illegible] 27	
		$191,395 71
Less—		
Premiums Unterminated	$22,699 75	
Returned Premiums	4,487 62	27,187 37
Earned premiums 30th September, 1861		$164,199 34
Losses paid during same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$44,839 11	
On Marine Risks	12,404 80	
On River Risks	12,834 99	
	$69,978 70	
Re-insurances	11,164 14	
Fifteen per cent. returned	8,497 50	
Expenses, Taxes, Rents, &c., less interest, &c.	31,847 30	116,299 64
		$47,799 80
Less amount reserved for unsettled claims and interest due original subscribers		12,428 40
Net profits 30th September, 1861		$35,370 40
Earned premiums		$164,199 34
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		22,718 73
Amount participating in profits		$141,481 61

The Company have the following assets—

Bills receivable for premiums	18,917 83
Due for premiums in course of collection	9,389 82
Loaned on pledge of Stocks and Bonds	25,800 00
Insurance Scrips	1,020 00
Confederate States Bonds	5250 00
Cash on hand	10,642 44
Subscription notes	209,72[illegible] 52
Total amount of assets	$290,148 60

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 11th day of October, 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the Parish aforesaid, personally appeared E. Ganucheau, President, and A. Picolet, Secretary, of the Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. PICOLET, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1861. ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant, the Board of Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the past thirteen months, ending 30th September, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th December next. Also, agreeably with the Charter, an interest at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, which will be paid in Cash on and after the 25th instant, to the original subscribers, on premiums paid and credited on their notes.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
AMADEO LANDRY, Vice-President.
A. Picolet, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Amadeo Landry,	Octave Voorhies,	W. G. Betterton,
W. A. Gordon,	Theodore Lanaux,	Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dolhonde,	C. J. Bell,	W. Cooper,
John Gandy,	E. Bordelois,	F. Hickman,
J. Lapene,	D. P. Logan,	F. Rotchford,
E. H. Harris,	O. Cavaroc,	Chas. J. Leeds,
J. N. Robert,	J. M. Wagner,	J. G. McEwen,
A. D. Grieff,	L. Boudousquié,	Valen. Hoermann,
Theodore Frois,	Chas. Roman,	Magin Puig,
J. S. Murison,	J. Zolly,	Wm. Crusat,
J. A. Bonnafon,	J. J. Herr,	W. B. Conner.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

THE following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

NEW ORLEANS, December 1, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$251,123 26
To wit:		
Premiums on Fire Risks	$180,332 40	
on Marine Risks	44,476 86	
on River Risks	26,[illegible] 12	
		$251,123 26
Less Premiums on Risks unterminated on Nov. 30, 1861	$44,65[illegible]	
For Returned Premiums	2,921 70	
		45,579 70
Net earned Premiums for the year ending 30th November, 1861		$205,543 56
Losses paid during same period, viz.		
On Fire Risks	$109,049 55	
On Marine Risks	7,091 77	
On River Risks	8,702 42	
	$125,893 74	
Reinsurances	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent returned	3,721 29	
	$137,[illegible]	
Expenses, rent, taxes, &c., less interest, &c.	[illegible] 47	
		$166,[illegible] 25
Net profits 30th November, 1861		$39,107 31
Net earned premiums		$205,543 56
Less amount premiums on which 15 per cent. have been returned		24,808 22
Amount participating in profits		$180,735 34

The Company has the following assets, viz:

Bills receivable for Premiums	$64,771 [illegible]
Due for Premiums in course of collection	38,619 [illegible]
Invested in mortgage security	29,050 [illegible]
Invested in Notes secured by pledge on Stocks	34,075 [illegible]
Invested in Bank Stocks	25,593 [illegible]
Invested in Confederate Bonds	53,000 [illegible]
Invested in Railroad Bonds	21,511
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies	7,810 [illegible]
Cash on hand	26,146 [illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$327,977 [illegible]

Office, No. 3 Carondelet street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered, that on this 14th day of December 1861, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Omer Gaillard, President, and A. Schreiber, Secretary, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

O. GAILLARD, President.
A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of December, 1861. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the second MONDAY in February next. Also to declare a dividend of twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 30th of November, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday in February next.

TRUSTEES.
Geo W. West, Vice-President.

Omer Gaillard,	A. F. Haas,
Jas. A. White,	Ml. Musson,
Douglas West,	Martin Gordon, Jr.,
B. Jamison,	Hume Augustin,
Ar. Miltenberger,	Casaire Olivier,
I. Lalen,	A. Bebe. d15 tf

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of their charter, viz:

Amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$419,805 47
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		13,920 00
Total amount of premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$433,725 47
Viz—For premiums on Fire Risks	$220,976 54	
For premiums on River Risks	174,240 48	
For premiums on Marine Risks	38,508 45	
		$433,725 47
Less premiums on risks not terminated on 31st Dec., 1861	$55,828 00	
Return premiums	984 47	
		$56,812 47
Net earned premiums for year ending 31st December, 1861		$376,913 00
Losses during the same period, viz:		
On Fire Risks	$43,851 31	
On River Risks	93,245 20	
On Marine Risks	30,722 38	
	$177,818 89	
Re-insurances, expenses, interest on scrip issued, etc., less interest, discount, etc.	18,555 46	
		$153,263 43
Net earned profits for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$223,649 57

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks, City, Mortgage and Confederate States Bonds	$774,947 00
Loaned on pledge of Bank Stocks and City Bonds	237,700 00
Invested in Real Estate, (office 76 Camp street)	42,695 80
Bills receivable at short time, for premiums earned	109,726 85
Due for Premiums in course of collection	10,646 [illegible]
Cash on hand	218,192 24
Total amount of assets	$1,394,306 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 11th January, 1862, before me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Alexander Brother, President, and James H. Wheeler, Secretary, of the Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. BROTHER, President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 11th of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX per cent. in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of February next. Also, to declare a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 31st December, 1861, of which certificates will be issued on and after the 10th of March next.

The Trustees, after reserving ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS of profits, have further resolved to redeem and pay in cash the certificates of profits of the issue of the year 1857, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th February next. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and interest thereon to cease from the 31st December, 1861.

The Company continues to insure against the perils of the Sea, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium. Office, No. 76 Camp street.

ALEXANDER BROTHER, President.
JOHN S. SHAW, Vice-President.
JAMES H. WHEELER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John S. Shaw,	S. L. Levy,	W. B. Lanier,
Jno. A. Stevenson,	A. H. May,	Philip A. Shaw,
Edward Nalle,	E. H. Moore,	J. Villarrubia, Jr.,
Elijah Peale,	John Hall,	Alex. T. Dyas,
J. P. Harrison,	[illegible],	Wm. H. Avery,
Joseph Henry,	[illegible],	[illegible],
L. C. Jurey,	Edward Hobart,	[illegible],
[illegible],	[illegible],	[illegible],
Alfred Moulton,	John Round,	[illegible],
[illegible],	[illegible],	Perry Nugent,
[illegible],	J. G. Brown,	Geo. W. Ward.

New Orleans, January 13, 1862.

SUNDRIES.
JUST ARRIVED and in store, for sale at the lowest prices by the undersigned:
50 barrels Flour;
50 barrels Pilot Bread;
50 sacks Coffee;
50 barrels Lard;
100 half barrels Lard;
100 kegs Lard;
300 sacks Salt;
300 barrels Dried Apples;
[illegible]
Also, an assortment of different other articles.
FREDERIC AVEN, 58 and 61 Old Levee street. je18 1m

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IN conformity with the requirements of their charter the Company publish the following statement:

Amount of premiums received from 1st March, 1861, to 28th February, 1862		$3[illegible]
Amount of Unearned Premiums March 1, 1861		[illegible]
		$4[illegible]
Viz—Premiums on Fire Risks	$270,195 96	
Premiums on Marine Risks	104,[illegible]	
Premiums on River Risks	53,239 86	
Less Premiums Unterminated	$1[illegible] 00	
Less Return Premiums	11,970 41	
Earned Premiums for year ending 28th February, 1862		[illegible]
Losses paid during same period viz:		
Fire Losses	$81,037 44	
Marine Losses	110,205 [illegible]	
River Losses	18,136 [illegible]	
Reinsurance and expenses, less interest, discount, &c.	8,568 42	
Net earned profits for year ending February 28, 1862		$11[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets:

Invested in mortgage on real estate worth double the amount loaned thereon	$1[illegible]
Invested in bank stock, cost	[illegible]
Invested in city and other bonds	89,850 00
Loaned on pledge of stocks	113,[illegible]
Insurance scrip, &c.	80,316 [illegible]
Bills receivable, at short time, for premiums	150,984 [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	41,[illegible]
Cash on hand	151,892 [illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared CHARLES BRIGGS, President, and J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of March, 1862, before me. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice Peace for the Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits on and after the second Monday in May next, and have further declared a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending Feb. 28, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
A. CARRIERE, Vice President.
H. P. Jarvier, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

A. Carriere,	John Thorne,
R. Brugier,	John Fox,
Mason Pilcher,	C. Fassy,
G. A. Fosdick,	W. A. Violett,
Richard Nixon,	A. Carre,
Thomas Byrne,	A. R. Montgomery,
R. Nugent,	N. H. Bensend,
E. H. Fourcy,	H. A. Watrous,
J. L. Macauley,	Wm. Frerer,
J. S. Wallis,	J. Cramer,
A. Lecourt,	Wm. Lorence,
C. Lafitte,	Leon Querouze,
Wm. Urquhart,	A. F. Noultre,
Henry Rodewald,	A. J. Roarty,
Wm. C. Watts,	G. W. Dunbar,
J. Avet,	Albert Cammack.

R. O. Ozinsky.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Corner of St. Charles and Canal sts.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending 30th April, 1862—		
Premiums on Fire Risks		[illegible]
River Risks		[illegible]
Marine Risks		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Less return Premiums		[illegible]
Unearned Premiums April [illegible]		[illegible]
Net Premiums		[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year, viz:		
Fire Losses	$40,9[illegible]	
River Losses	2,46[illegible]	
Marine Losses	13,694	
Total Losses	$57,[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Fifteen per cent. return	[illegible]	
Expenses and interest on scrip—less discount and interest account	[illegible]	
Gross Profits		[illegible]
Reserved for intermediate Risks		[illegible]
Net Profits		[illegible]

The Assets of the Company are:

Capital Stock Notes	$150,156 [illegible]
Loans secured by Mortgage	28,500 [illegible]
Loans secured by pledge of Bank Stocks	[illegible]
Bills Receivable or Premiums at short time	55,374 [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	[illegible]
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of May, 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally came and appeared A. CHIAPELLA, President, and W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day, May 14th, 1862. [Signed] ARTHUR SAUCIER, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved that out of the profits of the Company for the year ending 30th April, 1862, a dividend of twenty five per cent. be declared to the insured, for which certificates of profit will be issued on and after the second Monday (11th day) of August next, and twenty-five per cent. to the stockholders on the capital paid in, payable according to the 18th section of the charter of the Company, on and after the first day of July next.

A. CHIAPELLA, President.
W. G. CRAWFORD, Secretary pro tem.

The certificates of profits for the year 1856 issued by this Company, being due and payable in full, as well as the interest on all certificates of profits issued up to 30th of April last, holders are invited to call at the office of the Company to receive and receipt for the same.

DIRECTORS.
John J. Adams, firm of Adams & Co.
J. H. Ettner, firm of Ettner & Co.
F. R. Peters, firm of Peters & Adkins.
J. Goldstein, firm of G. Talamon, Deson & Co.
M. J. Zuntz, firm of Rhorer & Zuntz.
Ed. Newman.
Victor Maignan.
A. Chiapella.
L. F. Généres, firm of Abat, Généres & Co.
John Dolhonde, firm of Martin, Gobert & Co.
R. W. Ogden, firm of [illegible] & Ogden.
Paul Lobit, firm of Lobit, Charpantier & Co.
Fred Durrive, firm of E. Durrive & Co.
Carl Kohn.
Jos. Deynoodt.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS,

For the Year ending December 31, 1861.

Amount of premiums received for the year ending December 31, 1861		$4[illegible]
Amount of unterminated risks 31st December, 1860		1[illegible]
Total amount of premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1861		$5[illegible]
Viz—For Fire premiums	$358,031 55	
Marine premiums	18,746 17	
River premiums	95,580 64	
		$5[illegible]
Less unterminated premiums December 31, 1861	$93,544 00	
Less return premiums	8,183 61	
		$101,7[illegible]
Net earned premiums December 31, 1861		$43[illegible]
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On fire risks	$139,075 68	
On marine risks	43,189 [illegible]	
On river risks	50,[illegible]	
	$232,566 [illegible]	
Deduct discount, interest and profit and loss, for savings—less expenses, reinsurances &c.	$3,211 52	
		$196,1[illegible]
Net earned profits for the year ending December 31, 1861		$239,[illegible]

The Company have the following assets, viz:

Invested in Bank Stocks and Gas Co.	$85,870 [illegible]
City and State Bonds	343,150 [illegible]
Loans on pledge of Bank Stocks, &c.	391,310 [illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums	70,9[illegible]
Scrip of sundry Insurance Companies	13,376 [illegible]
Premiums due, in course of collection	39,04[illegible]
Confederate Bonds	100,000 [illegible]
Cash on hand	180,682 [illegible]
Total amount of assets	$1,2[illegible]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Be it remembered that, on this 10th day of January 1862, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, personally appeared Thos. Sloo, President, and James Edwards, Secretary, of the SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, who, being duly sworn, according to law, do depose and say that the above accounts are just and true, and a correct transcript from the books of said Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAS. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 10th day of January, 1862. D. F. MITCHELL, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the 10th day of February next. And to redeem on and after that date the balance due (say fifty per cent.) of the scrip of the year 1857. And they have further declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the net earned Premiums of the year ending the 31st December, 1861, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 15th March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JAMES D. DENEGRE, Vice-President.
JAMES EDWARDS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

James D. Denegre,	E. J. Hart,
A. D. Kelly,	John O. Hicks,
Hugh Wilson,	Nelson McStea,
Henry Renshaw,	J. H. Stauffer,
A. C. Traeneulst,	John G. Gaines,
E. T. Lonsdale,	Thomas Sloo.

oct12 1ys

PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Sunday, March 2d, 1862, the cars will leave as follows:

FROM THE CITY. — FROM THE LAKE.

4 o'clock A. M. Horse Car. — 5½ o'clock A. M. Steam Train.

[timetable illegible]

On SUNDAYS, an extra trip will be run at ONE O'CLOCK.

The Steam Train will, upon sufficient notice, stop at Gentilly Station. Fare 15 cents each way. Parties desirous of being landed at the Station must give the Conductor notice prior to the departure of the train.

[illegible], Superintendent.

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Meats, Fruits and Jellies, Old and Choice [illegible] Vegetables, [illegible] Liquors, [illegible] Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., my23 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st

WHITE WINE.—In [illegible] half casks and 300 boxes [illegible] for sale by [illegible] GOUVERT, 31 and 33 Gravier street.