THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
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Iron-Clad Vessels in England.

If the much-boasted new iron-clad British frigate "Warrior" is to be looked upon as a specimen of superiority in iron-clad ship-building in England then we would say that this new branch of industry in that country is not in keeping with the progress which it has made in this. Whilst three nationalities are claiming the invention of this new system—for since the appearance of the Merrimac and the Monitor England, Sweden and America claim the invention of that system of ship-building—it cannot prove uninteresting to compare the efforts of the nations of Europe to raise a navy of iron-clad vessels. For the present we will confine our investigations to that species of ship-building in England, and as the famous "Warrior" is looked upon as the *nec plus ultra* of its kind, the following account of it, which we publish below, cannot but afford great interest to our readers. This account is published in the London *Exchange Magazine* for July.

OUTSIDE VIEW.

On our first approach, in a small boat, we looked up with wonder to the vast hull which towered above the water. The beautiful slipper bow, unprecedented in a man-of-war, with its figure-head standing forth silent and grim, representing a Greek warrior, like another Ajax, defying all comers; the elegant elliptical stern, the formidable muzzles of her enormous guns, peering out of the very narrow ports, the enormous chain cable by which she was moored, the gigantic sheet and kedge anchors, the massive double funnels, belching forth enormous volumes of smoke, the diminished figures of the marine artillerymen and sailors looking over the sides, with the shrouds, square yards and trim rigging appearing as a background above them, at an immeasurable height, which fatigued the eye to look up to—all together formed such a picture as never is effaced from the memory when once for a first or only time.

ON DECK.

The long sweep from head to stern, a range of nearly three hundred and ninety feet; the novelty of some of the fitments and gear, now first adopted in our service; the rifle tower, obtruding on the quarter-deck; the peculiar and uncouth appearance of the Armstrong's formed an *ensemble* quite striking. The Warrior is an enormous frigate, carrying her guns on a single whole deck, quarter-deck and forecastle, and mounting a total of forty guns.

STEERING APPARATUS.

Before the pivot gun on the quarter-deck and shaft the mizzenmast, we notice the wheel, which, for the enormous power required, necessitated a double barrel and the joint exertions, even in moderate weather, of no less than twenty-four men. It is to be regretted that the many efforts to bring a ship of such gigantic proportions under perfect steering control, owing to the vortex of waters caused by the immense steam power, have as yet proved entirely abortive; for it is now officially stated that the Warrior, on her last voyage, took but little notice of her helm, and that recourse was had to manual labor, as formerly.

THE RIFLE TOWER.

The quarter-deck, on which we now stand, includes on board a frigate all that space that lies between the mainmast and taffrail. Greatly encroaching on it and destroying that symmetry which we have been accustomed to see on board our ships of war, is the rifle tower—a huge, crenelated, circular excrescence. First adopted by the French in the Gloire, it cannot be said to meet the entire approval of our seamen, who naturally suppose that if intended for defence, or to sweep the decks of an enemy who may have obtained a footing by boarding, it may yet fail in its object before the innumerable posts which might shelter men on her deck. The Warrior is not plated all round, the midship compartment being portioned off fore and aft by a transverse bulkhead, also plated and shot-proof, running athwartship, and vertically from the upper deck right down to the keelson, thus dividing the ship into three distinct parts; the main or fighting-box, as it is now called, being two hundred and five feet long, is plated all round; the two others, at the extremities, each some one hundred feet long being perhaps more vulnerable than any other ship of wood afloat.

It is advanced as a special proof of the high science displayed in the construction of the Warrior that the displacement given to the central box is such that when the two separate ends which alone make her a ship are destroyed the centre will still remain afloat, with the wrecks attached to it. Full protection was deemed of the utmost importance by our neighbors—so much so, indeed, that it is maintained that the extremities of the Gloire are perhaps her most invulnerable parts—her officers contending that nineteen-twentieths of the shot fired from an opponent will, on account of the sharpness of her protected ends, strike in an oblique manner, and consequently glance off.

BEHAVIOR AT SEA.

We know by experience how urgent it is in practice to keep the weights well amidships, to prevent a too violent plunging of the head into the sea—a peculiarity which has the further disadvantage of endangering the foremost rigging of most ships heavy and shore forward. In this respect the Gloire has unavoidably erred, for she is said to be a terrible plunger; and the Warrior herself, we are now officially told by her captain, was obliged to lie-to and to reduce speed in the late storm, to guard against her bowsprit being carried away. So that as it may, the Achilles, Minotaur and Northumberland, now ordered to be brought forward in all haste, are to be protected all round, and to guard against any diminution of speed, will have an increased horse-power to the one originally assigned. A grave objection pointed out by many, which a view of the Warrior's broadside will demonstrate, is, that the two unprotected ends are pointed to an enemy by the counties and main and forecastle, which gave the direction of fire at all distances as completely as if intended for that purpose.

THE WARRIOR'S BATTERY.

The fighting box will be found to contain a battery of twenty-six 95 cwt. guns, each discharging a solid shot of sixty-eight pounds weight, and eight inches in diameter—smooth-bore guns, terrific for their power of crush within four hundred yards, on account of their superior initial velocity over the Armstrongs, and which have as yet only entered as a unit on board ships above the sloop class of the wooden navy.

The noble battery of thirteen 68-pounders on each broadside, is grand and imposing, and when cleared for action, with the twenty-six gun's crews at their quarters, of some twenty men and boys for each gun, can hardly fail to realize all that may have been previously imagined of the interior of a man of war.

THE FORWARD AND AFTER COMPARTMENTS.

Emerging from the fighting-box through a door, we enter the fore compartment just abaft the foremast, which now mounts eight Armstrongs, discharging each a solid shot one hundred and ten pounds in weight. Returning our steps through the fighting-box, we enter the after compartment just below the rifle tower, and mounting the same armament as the fore, beyond which again is the captain's cabin. Handsome sofas and tables, a carpet and other luxuries would rank it with a drawing-room.

"It is now acknowledged on all hands, that if there is matter of unapproachable excellence in the Warrior, it is, above all, in her engines, which decidedly stamp the most satisfactory as they are by far the largest ever constructed for a man-of-war. Of 1250 horse power less nominally than those assigned to the Great Eastern, the engines of the Warrior are far more powerful, exerting a positive pressure which might have been considered fabulous a few years back—in her case, very nearly six times the nominal power. So that while the heaviest big ship can scarcely go beyond her nominal power, and her engines are worked too feebly for the ship, the Warrior's have been worked up to 5000 horse power.

ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN NAVY YARDS.—The Northern papers report considerable activity in the navy yards. It is intimated that other "expeditions" will be shortly fitted out—McClellan having failed to take Richmond. The New York *World* says:

"The work of business still continues at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are now some three thousand seven hundred men employed every day. The rapidity with which vessels are constructed and repaired is truly astonishing. The Bainbridge and Sebastopol, for instance, which are hardly a week in from sea, are now as bereft of all signs of service as though they were just launched.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—Judge Bell.—James Westerholder, who is noticed elsewhere for selling bread of short weight, and John Langlen, for a precisely similar offence, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each—paying rather dear for their royalty whistle.

A. Harman was fined $50 for selling liquor to soldiers, in violation of military orders.

A Gallic admirer of the *beau sexe*, who had been gallant enough to strike a saddle-colored *femme de joie*, became, after he had taken her to the Lake, she deserted him for "nager" attractions she found there, and withal threatened to "punch" for him to the madam, for finding fault with her faithlessness—*par exemple!*

Mike Sullivan was sent to the Parish Prison for a year. He had been drummed out of his regiment for having stabbed his Captain, and ordered never to enter the lines again. This, however, he did. Hence his arrest and punishment.

Albert, a thieving negro, who stole some money from a white woman, was sent to the Penitentiary for a year.

Edwin Childs, for making use of obscene language was fined $20.

Henry Jackson, who took a felonious fancy to a watermelon, was sent to the Parish Prison for a month.

Mr. Rice was fined $30 for giving the retort forcible to some one who had impugned his veracity.

J. P. Papin vs. Bank of America: In this case complainant, by counsel, sought to compel the Bank to pay a check for $60,000 drawn in his favor by Mr. Labatut, the President of the Commercial Waterworks Company, of which Mr. Papin, at present residing in France, is a stockholder. The Bank had refused to pay the check on the ground that it was drawn merely to evade the requirements of the Commandant-General, and so doing indirectly what could not be done directly. The Commercial Waterworks Company, it seems, had deposited Confederate notes, and the bank desired that only Confederate notes should be drawn by Mr. Labatut, instead of current funds. It was further argued that Mr. Labatut had not taken the oath of allegiance, and that he could not therefore be a party to the drawing or the suit. Judge Bell said that unless collusion could be proved, it must be presumed that the President of the Company intended to pay over the money to the party in whose favor the check was drawn; and as he was a resident of France he could not be required to take the oath of allegiance. The case was taken under advisement.

The case of the slave Anaise, reported yesterday, again came before the Court, on the appearance of her mistress, Mrs. Josephine Nicholas, an elderly lady, who impressed all who heard her with her benevolence and intelligence. On stating her ground for appearing before the Court, she was inducted to the witness stand, and with unimpassioned manner and tone, and manifest sincerity, gave her version of the case. She deposed to the purport that she had owned Anaise for twenty two years, and had treated her with unvarying and perhaps too great kindness. During this period Anaise had had several children, and these Mrs Nicholas had brought up well in her own family. The woman had been guilty of many and flagrant offences, but out of consideration for her children, she had always been spared from punishment. Of late to meet her wishes she had been granted permission to hire out her own time on payment of sixty cents a day. A short time since she went to Mrs. Nicholas, and said she could not afford to pay more than fifty cents a day. Mrs Nicholas agreed to accept this. Immediately afterwards she appeared and said she could not give more than forty cents a day. Mrs Nicholas objected to take this, and told her that she would prefer to have her at home to do any little work about the house, or to hire her to any respectable family by the month. To this Anaise objected, and expressed her determination to go before the authorities; and, feeling conscious of the proper position she held in the matter, Mrs. Nicholas merely intimated that she would be quite satisfied to have the case examined, and had no fear that the result could be unfavorable to her. She never told her to "go to the Yankees," or "to the Federals," or anything of the kind. Anaise, however, went, and without her knowledge, or being afforded an opportunity of being heard, and made the complaint and statement, yesterday reported, with the action taken upon it. Judge Bell, as soon as he heard this testimony, remarked that it put altogether different features on the case, and at once ordered the emancipation papers given to Anaise to be taken from her; and herself to be committed to the police jail, to await his decision on the merits of the whole case, which was, of course, at once done.

No Poisoning Case.—The alleged case of poisoning, reported in Friday morning's *Bee*, proved nothing of the kind; and such as it was, it did not occur on the Wissons, but on the Jackson. Michael Harrington, an Irishman, about 30 years of age, attached to this gunboat, had been ashore indulging as Jack does, under such circumstances, and had gone to a place on the levee, known as the Davis House, and had there been given some peculiarly flavored liquor, known as Davis's Lavender. This seems to be nothing but whisky flavored with lavender. He went on board not long after this, and died within a very short time. The medical gentlemen on board did not see any good reason to conclude he had been poisoned; but others thought it not impossible, and therefore an inquest was held. He vomited undigested food several times before dying, and his jugular veins were observed to be very turgid. The Coroner caused the bottles from which the liquor had been served to be seized, and the keeper of the house to be arrested. The liquor was found to be nothing worse than bad whisky generally is, and the keeper of the house showed his faith in it by taking, unharmed, a "stiff horn" of it, in presence of the authorities. His account of the matter is that a lot of sailors came to his place drunk, and kicking up a row; that he told them he did not sell liquor; but that in order to pacify them he gave them a drink of this Davis's Lavender. The Coroner gave a certificate for the interment of the deceased, and the arrested keeper of the Davis House was discharged.

Cracksman's Head Cracked.—Some of our readers may not be versed enough in slang to know what a cracksman is. In their behoof we may state that it is the thieves' vocable for burglar. And Thomas Goffin is alleged to be one. He is a painter by trade, and a native of Pennsylvania. He was taken to the Charity Hospital on Friday morning with his head badly cut, by some one, as he says, in whose yard he was found. He adds that he was drunk, and had gone thither in search of a place to sleep. But there was quite a convenient alley-way, through which he had passed to get into the yard, and in which he might have been content to steal a snooze. And it further appears that he was knocked on the head by a policeman, while breaking open a door to steal something else. The affair took place at M. Simon's house, at the lower end of Exchange Alley.

The Case of Goffin.—There are a number of versions of the details of this case. The best we have been able to arrive at, seems to be that he was found in a lady's room; that she courageously seized him, while M. Simon sought for weapons and gave the alarm, and that he broke away from the lady. On getting into the street, he was arrested by the watch, whom he violently resisted, and was consequently struck with a club several times. Some think him insane; but at the hospital, it is thought he contemplates trying to escape.

Suspected Murder.—The body of a negro was found in the river opposite the lower part of the city, and Coroner Beach held an inquest on it yesterday. It was found on examining it that the deceased had been shot through the nose, at about the middle of it, and that the ball appeared to have penetrated into the cranial cavity. The conclusion arrived at by the jury was that the deceased had been killed with deadly purpose, and they therefore returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. We were unable to ascertain what points of evidence led them to this conclusion, but are bound to suppose that the jury were satisfied that they did exist. Otherwise we should have thought it more probable that either the existing state of public affairs, or accident, or suicide might have been what led to the death, as murder. If murder has been perpetrated, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to detect the assassin.

Jammed.—A boy, about 7 years of age, named Ramari Valerinot, was taken to the Charity Hospital on Thursday, injured by having been jammed between two carts at the French market. His injuries were not very severe. He is a native of London.

The Accidental Shooting.—It is not yet ascertained who the man is that was accidentally shot on board the United States gunboat Jackson, as reported in Friday morning's *Bee*. He went to the gunboat in a skiff, got on board, and was in the act of taking off his blouse, when the hammer of his revolver got caught in some way, and was discharged. The ball struck a rib about the middle of the front of the left side. It glanced upwards, and it is not known whether it entered the cavity of the chest, or lodged beneath the muscles. He fainted directly afterwards, although he did not bleed much externally. He was taken home, as is supposed; certainly not to the Charity Hospital.

Awaiting Burial.—A report was made at the central station of the fire alarm and police telegraph on Friday morning, that an Irish woman named Alice Gorman, aged 60 years, had been lying dead in a house at the corner of Julia and Tchoupitoulas streets, awaiting sepulture. Notification was sent to the Coroner, who held an inquest on her, and it was found that she had died of consumption and attendant diarrhea.

Concealed Birth.—The dead body of an infant was found in the Girod Street Cemetery yesterday, and suspicion arose that the child had been murdered by an unnatural mother. An inquest was held on it, and a *post mortem* examination dissipated this notion; for it was discovered that the infant must have been born prematurely and dead. A verdict of "Abortion" was therefore returned; and the mother, if discovered, will have to satisfy justice that she did not procure the result of design, or take the consequence; and she must be held responsible at least for concealing the birth.

Suspected Robbery.—Sarah O'Connor was arrested in the Third District, on Thursday, on suspicion of having stolen a gold bracelet and a sum of money. He was arrested with a revolver, and had in his pocket $17 75, in gold chiefly; a small amount in silver.

Mrs. Williams Again.—Mrs. Williams, of the Third District, who was arrested a short time since on the charge of cruelly beating her child, has again been taken in custody on the charge of being drunk, disturbing the peace, and cruelly beating her child.

Trying to Take Advantage.—John Rappold, who keeps a place at the corner of St. Mary and Camp streets, was arrested on Thursday, on the charge of supplying Mary Smith with liquor, and then abusing her, and trying to take advantage of her.

Light Bread.—A lot of bread short of weight was seized in the Second District on Friday morning, and Jos. Westerholder, the baker and seller of it, was arrested to answer for thus seeking to cheat those who might purchase from him, of their lawful share of the "staff of life."

Body Found.—The body of the boy Baptiste Leitehke, the drowning of whom was reported on Thursday, was found yesterday close to the spot in which he had sunk. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental drowning" was returned.

Another Case of Drowning.—The Coroner was summoned yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest on the body of a man whose body had been found in the river, opposite Post 20, in the Fourth District.

Accidentally Shot.—A man named Patrick McNalty was accidentally shot in the Third District on Thursday, at noon, by Bill Cain. Cain, however, was arrested at night, for the act.

Free Market.—Families supplied 1655.—The following distributions were made yesterday: Bacon, 1080 lbs.; rice, 4650 lbs.; loaves bread, 1650; molasses, 9 barrels; mackerel, 1½ do; herring, 3 do; peas, 72 bushels; mess pork, 4 barrels.

Rent Troubles.—Deputy Provost Marshal Stafford gives notice elsewhere that rent difficulties will be disposed of at the First District Court on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, of next week; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, thereafter.

Painful Retrospect.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Corinth, gives the following sketch of that place and its surroundings. To many of our readers this retrospect of the past—of yesterday, as it were—will bring sad reminiscences and painful thoughts. How many can look upon this picture unmoved? The worn and weary soldier, the young, heartbroken wife, the bereaved mother, all have a sad interest in Corinth and its surroundings. The correspondent says:

No more fertile field could be found for him who "delights to revel in sober abstractions," than the country between Farmington and Pittsburg and Hamburg Landings in its present desertion. Where but a few weeks since canvas cities, teeming with a population of hundreds of thousands, extended for miles; wagon trains blocked up every road; the river bank from Hamburg to Pittsburg was black with men and animals, and covered with mules—literally speaking—of piles of sacks and barrels; the sky was constantly clouded with the smoke of countless steamboats; the woods were resounding with melodious music, the fearful roar of artillery, the deadly crack of musketry, utter, absolute desolation now prevails. Broken down, forsaken animals, prolonging their weary existence with the scanty natural pasturage, are the only signs of life remaining. The "noise and circumstance" of war have passed away, never to be again heard and seen in the same region, but the footprints of the Grand Army of the West will, nevertheless, be visible for years to come. Here are the thousands of graves of the victims of battle and disease—acres of forest, every tree of which is untopped, riddled, or altogether crushed to the ground by artillery and musketry—intrenchments it would take journeys of days to measure—deserted, burned and sacked villages and houses—and then the abandoned camps, with which the whole country is fairly covered—the empty barrels and boxes, camp kitchens, tent poles, the extemporised beds, tables, and couches—bowers, once of fresh verdure, now dry—broken-down wagons, forgotten or purposely left—tents and cooking utensils. Wrapt in solitude, as the bloody field of Shiloh and the scene of the siege of Corinth now is, the time is not far off when these historical spots will be enlivened, like Manassas, with thousands of visitors—some coming to search out and mourn at the graves of lost friends, others merely to satisfy their curiosity.

Return of the French Princes.

Under this heading the New York *World* of the 16th discusses the motives which induced the sudden retirement of the French Princes from General McClellan's army, and infers that their "withdrawal is a premonition that there will soon be more than two parties to this great struggle." We extract the following from the *World's* article:

The Prince de Joinville, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, who made so brilliant an addition to the staff of Gen. McClellan, have separated themselves from the army, and yesterday sailed for Europe. Under ordinary circumstances their retirement would be of more personal interest than public importance, but in this critical conjuncture it is an index which we cannot safely disregard.

"Coming events cast their shadows before,"

and the withdrawal of the Orleans Princes is a premonition that if we do not make strenuous exertions there will soon be more than two parties to this great struggle. Their pedigree, pretensions, and hopes, forbid that they should ever be found fighting against France; and the unexpected face which our military prospects have suddenly assumed renders the early recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England as next to certain. It has long been agreed that the turning-point of this campaign was the success or failure of our army before Richmond. It is evident that the French Princes have satisfied themselves that the capture of the rebel capital is more than doubtful. They would not retire from an army in the full tide of success, and deprive themselves of the prestige of marching into a conquered capital by the side of a victorious General. But having sought appointments on his staff from motives of glory, they do not desire to continue in the service when it has become probable that besides gaining no laurels, they incur the hazard of fighting against a cause which their own country is likely to support.

BAGGING A REPORTER.—Among the prisoners taken on the 28th, says the Richmond *Examiner*, was Mr. Thomas Coates, proprietor of the *Yorkshireman's Newspaper*, Yorkshire, England, whose arrival in this country we noticed several days ago. He arrived on McClellan's lines not long since to report the progress of the war for the London press. He is at one of the city prisons.

The Ram Arkansas.

[From the Mississippian.]

* * * We have learned the following additional particulars: As early as Thursday or Friday last, orders issued from headquarters for the Arkansas to leave her position above the raft in the Yazoo river—which was a point twenty-five miles below Yazoo city—and enter the Mississippi, and come down and engage the Federal fleet. Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, she saluted the enemy. As she came in sight they opened an avenue and invited her to pass through. She promptly accepted the invitation. Greetings the most earnest, if not the most cordial and affectionate, were exchanged. A scene of unsurpassed grandeur and awful sublimity ensued. The realms of fancy may be explored in vain for its parallel, and certainly is nature nothing equal to it has been recorded. To one who did not behold it, this may seem extravagant. But those who were eyewitnesses of the scene, from the moment the Arkansas made her appearance before the Federal fleet, until she reached her moorings in the port of Vicksburg, say that no imagination can conceive, no power of description can convey, an idea of the awful sublimity of the spectacle.

One who occupied a most favorable position, and who saw and heard every thing which it was possible to see or hear, states that from the dome of the court house, distant about two miles from the scene of action, he had an unobstructed view of the magnificent panorama. The Arkansas moved down the avenue of death as quickly as ever pleasure boat floated on the bosom of a placid lake. Her entrance was signaled by a more furious tempest of terrible missiles than ever descended upon a single vessel. From thirty to forty of the most powerful gunboats and rams, including the famous Benton, the pride and boast of the Federal navy, exhausted their magazines, and ordnance of immense calibre, in the vain effort to engulph her. But "forward, still forward," she went, pouring hulls this one a broadside, and rushing furiously against that one, until two struck their flags, had rushed ashore to escape the murderous fire. Turning suddenly, amid the leaden storm which was descending upon her louder than the bolts of heaven, she dashed impetuously, and with all the power she could command, against the Benton, giving her a thrust in the side which is believed to have *broken several of her ribs*, if not to have inflicted a *mortal* wound. The battle continued to rage with unabated violence. The Arkansas still moving forward majestically, amid death shots falling thick and *fast*, and yet, with the exception of her smoke stack being riddled, not a casualty had occurred on board. Had not the smoke and heat become so stifling as to compel the opening of one of the port holes, we should have been spared recording a single misfortune. That circumstance, however, enabled the enemy to effect an entrance, and the losses noticed in our dispatch of yesterday were produced by a ball passing through the port-hole. And now the gauntlet was run, the terrible ordeal escaped, and the Arkansas having passed through the avenue of death, nothing remained but to waive her adieus, which she did in the most gallant, *feeling* manner from the *two sons of Mars* who presides in the rear of her court. * * *

When the circumstances are considered, is it too much to say, that the victory is more signal and glorious than any one recorded in naval history. In the case of the Merrimac (Virginia) there were these points of difference: She was a vessel of vastly greater dimensions. She probably cost five times as much as the Arkansas. Every facility was enjoyed in her construction which money or material could furnish. She was attended by several other superior vessels. She engaged only some eight or ten of the enemy's fleet. In the case of the Arkansas—she went unattended. No aid could reach her. Failing in her expedition, escape was hopeless.

From James River—The Washington Artillery at Work—Damage to the Enemy's Transports.

On Monday and Tuesday last the first company Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, Captain Squires, together with two squadrons of Stuart's Cavalry, made a detour of McClellan's position, at Westover, and proceeded down James river toward Bachelor's Point, stopping at all the intermediate available points, and inflicting serious damage to the enemy's transports. The artillery and cavalry were under the general control of Col. Fitzhugh Lee, but the artillery details were under the direction of Capt. Squires. At Wilcox's Wharf, or Swynard's Reach, they gave a plunging fire into a steam transport, doing her so much injury that she had to be towed off by a gunboat which came to her relief. A Yankee deserter states that from eighty to one hundred men on board this transport were killed and wounded.

Changing their position to Wyanoke Neck, below Wilcox's Wharf, they opened fire upon another steam transport, damaged her severely, and caused her to throw overboard her cargo and put back down the river. The gunboats now came up and down the river, belching forth their huge shells in the most furious and harmless manner. They shelled the coast right and left obliquely, and in every other way, making the woods resound and the trees fall in good style. The artillerists again changed their position, Lieut. John Gallbraith taking one section of Capt. Squires's battery to a point near Seven Mile (or Kennon's) Reach, and Capt. Squires and Capt. Rogers (London battery) taking a position above, near Swynard's. At these points the transports of the enemy, containing *only* commissary stores and arms, and no troops, passed up in considerable numbers, but convoyed by gunboats. A favorable chance presenting, fire was opened simultaneously from the above points as the enemy's boats passed.

From Lieut. Gallbraith's guns a steam tug cut loose her charge of two schooners and puffed and "skedaddled" up to Westover. The two schooners soon became disabled by the fire of the Washington Artillery, and the crew put off to the South side of the river under a "flag of truce," or really a white pocket handkerchief.

In a few minutes this section of the Washington Artillery was opened upon by the fiercest sort of a gunboat which came up to the rescue of the almost sinking schooners. The artillery held its position, the cannoniers amusing themselves in the blackberry bushes while the Yankee shells went "high and far away." Our men were convinced that gunboats are by no means so terrible as reported, particularly in such modes of attack, where the bluffs are high and our men in close range. At long range, however, the case is different.

While Lieut. Gallbraith was thus engaged, Captains Squires and Rogers at the point above indicated, were dealing destruction to eight transports, towed up by a gunboat. Of these transports five were badly damaged, and the whole force of gunboats (three) in this part of the river were brought to a test of their efficiency.

For hours they wrathfully expended their shells, but with no other result than raising some dust and felling some trees. After a hot time of it in marching and firing, the Confederates took a position still farther down the river toward Bachelor's point, where they await the floating commissary stores. Thus to the rear and to the right of McClellan for three days, they have been giving him a troublesome time, both on land and water, for the cavalry were equally active in harrassing him at the various points they held on the river road, near Westover.

About seven transports have thus far been disabled, much of their cargo lost and the enemy terrified. "Nobody hurt" on our side.—*Richmond Whig, July 11th*.

SACKING A COLLEGE BUILDING.—We find in the New York *Post* the following passage, taken from the war correspondent of the St. Paul *Press*, written by the chaplain of the Third Minnesota Regiment, dated from Murfreesboro', Tennessee:

The Third, after visiting Pikeville, and finding no enemy, returned over the terrible mountain roads, and reached McMinnville early in the afternoon.

The matter must to be regretted in our visit to McMinnville, was the unparalleled vandalism of some of our own men.

Before the Minnesotians took possession of College building, some drunken miscreants of a well-known set broke into the building, scattered the books, tore many of them, broke all the looking-glasses and clocks, broke into the laboratory and smashed a fine celestial globe, and utterly destroyed a splendid telescope worth $600.

Our men were exceedingly indignant, and had any of the rascals been caught, they would have punished them summarily. We took as good care as we could of everything while there, and should have shot without ceremony or trial any scoundrel attempting any injury to an edifice devoted to learning. Gen. Dumont was exceedingly indignant, but we could do nothing but prevent like occurrences.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We find the following correspondence from "Ion," the well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in the issue of the 9th of that paper:

Congressmen Going Home to Encourage Enlistments—Drafting—Appeals to the People—Advance of Pay and Bounty Money—The Objects of the War—Differences between the Conservatives and Radicals—Provisional Governments in the Seceded States.

Washington, July 8.—Three members of the House have left for their representative districts, to raise a regiment each for the service. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, is about to leave, it is said, to raise a brigade. Two Senators—Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut—will undertake, in their respective States, to encourage enlistments. Other members are soon to follow upon the same errand. The first surge of popular enthusiasm which brought out a half million of volunteers is followed, naturally enough, by indifference or aversion to the service. Thus it was towards the close of the war of 1812-15, and the Mexican war. The volunteer spirit had flagged out. Drafting must, under such circumstances, be resorted to, if the war is to be prosecuted.

Great efforts are to be made to stimulate volunteering by appeals to the people of the North, and, besides, a bounty of two dollars, and an advance of a month's pay—thirteen dollars—and an advance also of one-fourth part of the hundred dollars bounty promised at the end of the war, are offered as inducements for recruits. But it is stated that, owing to some regulations, the advances promised are not paid upon the spot, when the enlistment is made, and that they are, therefore, of little practical effect.

It is also to be observed that the objects of the war are not clearly defined, and that much hesitation in its prosecution may be expected from this cause. In Congress a distinct issue has been made on this subject between the Abolitionists and the Conservatives. While the latter propose to carry on the war for the support of the Constitution and the Union, the former avow emancipation as the object and end of the contest. For the purposes of an abolition crusade neither an army nor loans can be obtained, as is believed, beyond the limits of a few of the States.

The bill providing for provisional governments of insurgent States will provide a number of good executive and judicial offices for members and their friends. It is no objection to the scheme that the officers will have nothing to do, and need not go out of this city or their homes to execute the duties devolved on them.

ION

Another correspondent of the *Sun*, one of the trio with monosyllabic names, "Ura," speaking of the college commencement, and a shooting case in Washington, says:

Washington, July 8, 1862.—The annual commencement exercises of Gonzaga College took place yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Smithsonian Institute, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The students, numbering over two hundred, headed by music and followed by the faculty of the college, having entered the hall, the exercises went forward, interspersed with fine airs from Prosser's band. The speakers generally were heartily applauded, and the chief were as follows: Prologue—Lewis B. Summers. The Inquiry—Wm. L. Cherry. Intemperance—Albert Garrett. The Patriot's Dream—John O. Conner. Washington—Wm. Walsh. The Battle of Jena—Samuel Anderson. The Picket Guard—Charles McNamee. The Battle of Ivry—James Forsyth. "Look Aloft"—W. H. D. Robbins, Francis B. Floyd, Wm O. Becker, baugh, George E. Hyde, Andrew J. Bagnam, Louis O. Hanna, Emelio Bastianelli, Joseph B. Pool, James McGrane, Edward A. Gallant, Richard J. Brown. Epaminondas—Charles Lieberman. Epilogue—John C. Wilson. The medals and premiums were then awarded to the most meritorious scholars by Rev. Father Early, President of Georgetown College—the principal medal, for good conduct, untiring application to study, ready compliance with the rules of the college, etc, being awarded to John H. Daley.

Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, as two young men, named James Carey and John Griffin, were walking along Pennsylvania avenue, on their way to Georgetown, they were accosted by three men, in the neighborhood of Fifteenth street, one of whom drew a revolver and shot Carey in the right side. It is reported that the assailant, as he shot, said, "Take that for what you have done since I left Georgetown." Carey is supposed to be mortally wounded, there being two balls in his right side. He refuses, it is said, to mention his assailant's name so long as there are any hopes of his recovery. The parties reside in Georgetown.

Exchange of Prisoners to be Effected.

ADVANCE IN COTTON—CAPT. BROWN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS NAVAL VICTORY—THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Richmond, July 18, via Mobile.—Negotiations are progressing to effect a general exchange of prisoners. The cartel of 1812 will probably be agreed to as the basis of exchange. General D. H. Hill has been appointed to conduct the negotiations on the part of the Confederates.

Liverpool advices of the 3d states that the sales of cotton for the week were 155,000 bales, at prices from two to two and a half pence higher than the week's previously authorized quotations—the market closed with still an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs tending downward; wheat three pence lower. Weather favorable for crops. Provisions very dull.

Richmond, July 16.—An official dispatch to Secretary Mallory, from Lieut. Brown, says: "The enemy's fleet above Vicksburg consisted of four iron clad vessels, two heavy sloops of war, four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron clad ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel, and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so riddled to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use the vessel as a ram. We lost ten killed and fifteen wounded."

[The above dispatch, which is taken from the Jackson *Mississippian*, also appeared in the Mobile papers.]

Mr. Cobden's Early Days.

The London *Review* publishes an elaborate biography of Richard Cobden, from which we gather that he was born June 3, 1804, at Dunford, a little English village, about two miles from Midhurst. His father was a small farmer, who died while Richard was young, and the lad was sent at a very early age to London to earn his own living. He was first employed as a boy in a warehouse in the city. At the time he had enjoyed but slender opportunities of "schooling," but by faithfully availing himself of his opportunities of leisure when the warehouse was closed, and being endowed with a quick perception and ready memory, the thoughtful warehouse lad became the architect of his own education as well as of his own fortune. Mr. Bright, in a sketch which he gave at a public meeting of Mr. Cobden's career, says that "by his intelligence, his attention to his duties, and his good conduct, he found himself gradually promoted, until on some occasion or other, I believe rather by accident than by regular appointment, he was engaged travelling through the north of England, undertaking the business of the house in whose service he was." There are veterans still to be found in "commercial rooms" who remember Mr. Cobden "on the road," and who bear testimony not only to his tact in his calling, but to the instructive and original turn given to after-dinner and after-supper conversation by the well-informed London traveler.

Mr. Cobden was soon sent over the best "ground" of the London house, and in Lancashire distinguished himself as a salesman. Chemistry was beginning to be applied with brilliant success to the production of colored patterns on cotton cloth, and the young "bagman" was not slow to see that a new and profitable field of enterprise presented itself in this direction. He induced two of the fellow-servants in his London house to abandon their engagements and invest their mutual savings in a common fund, with which they undertook the business of calico printing in the neighborhood of Manchester. Mr. Cobden settled in Manchester, and soon obtained a large business. His new and tasteful patterns in the fabric called De Laine, which is composed of cotton and worsted, marked a new era in business. His firm soon became prosperous, and Mr. Cobden became a man of note and influence in the capital of cotton.

SALERATUS, Sardines, Sealed Hams, Fruits and Vegetables, Old and Choice Liquors, Assorted Groceries, Drugs and Chemicals. For sale by S. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. my28

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, July 25, 1862.

SUGAR.—Owing to the want of freight room the market is very dull, and there have been no sales of any moment reported to-day.

MOLASSES.—We have again to report a very dull market, and no sales. The last were at 12c to ... this Fermenting.

HAY, CORN, OATS AND BRAN.—The market is quite bare of these articles. A supply would command extremely high prices. The last sales were at $50 ... $1 for Northern Hay, $1 ... for Oats, and $3 25 for Corn, and $4 for 100 lbs for Bran.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The supply is very light, and high prices are being realized for all descriptions of Provisions.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 25, 1862.

Arrived during the past week 600 Texas Beeves, 2 Hogs, 88 Sheep and 160 Veals. Amount of stock sold was 467 Texas Beeves, 7 Hogs and 165 Veals. Stock remaining on sale is 340 Texas Beeves, 21 Hogs, 38 Sheep and 45 Veals. We quote:

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]

MARINE NEWS

Port of New Orleans, July 26, 1862.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Sister Kate, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Renaissance, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Ellen, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.
Schr Adeline, from the Coast, to master—2d dist.

RECEIPTS FROM THE COAST.

COAST—Per schr Renaissance—85 bbls molasses to order.
COAST—Per schr Sister Kate—110 hhds sugar to R. Brander.
COAST—Per schr Adeline—1 2 hhds sugar to order.
COAST—Per schr Ellen—45 bbls rum to P. Lamar.

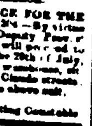
AUCTION SALES.

Dairy! Dairy!!

SALE ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, 31st July, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Metairie Road, opposite the gate of the City Park:
51 Milch Cows.
1 Calf.
4 Horses.
1 Colt.
1 Milk Cart.
1 Wagon
1 Provision Cart.



The Good-Will and the Utensils of the Dairy. Terms cash. jy26

JUDICIAL SALES.

Andrew Finny vs. Geo. McMahon.

FOURTH JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 25,394—By virtue of an order of S. H. Stafford, Esq., Deputy Provost Marshal, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 28th of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of my warehouse, at the corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets:

One lot of FURNITURE, seized in the above suit.

Terms cash.

jy18 25 26 ANTHONY PRADOS, Acting Constable.

Notice.

THE holder of the mortgage NOTE for $3045, drawn by Chas. Geo. Durel, dated January 8th, 1861, payable 12 months after date, on which $(165) have been paid, and the balance ($1880), renewed for six months, is hereby notified to call and receive the amount thereof, at No. 27 Chartres street, as no interest will be paid from maturity. jy26 6t

A MASS will be celebrated on MONDAY, 28th inst., at the St. Ann Church, for the late Lieut. FRANCIS MORENO who died in Louisville of the wounds received at the battle of Shiloh. The friends and acquaintances of the Bouny, L. Burnett and Moreno families are invited to attend, without further notice. jy26

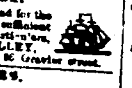
P. GONTHIER,
SUCCESSOR TO JOHN & ED. DUCOURNAU,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
St. Charles street, corner Common street.
jy25 1m

Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, a resident of New Orleans, and of good business qualifications, desires employment. Reference given. Address S, at this office. jy26 4

For Baton Rouge.

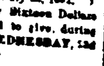
THE steamer EMPIRE PARISH, S. Paris, Captain, having been released by the U. S. Government to her owners, will run regularly to Baton Rouge and intermediate landings, twice a week, leaving THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to



E. A. GREGORY, 30 Common st.
New Orleans, July 23, 1862. jy26 1w

For Bordeaux.

A A 1 British vessel will load for the above port with dispatch, if a sufficient number of passengers offer. For particulars, apply to



JOSEPH KELLEY, 86 Gravier street. jy26 1w

TO BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, July 22, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Sixteen Dollars ($16) per barrel, Bakers are required to give, during the coming week, commencing on WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, as follows, until further notice:

Thirty six ounces of bread for ....20 cents.
Eighteen .. ..10 cents.
Nine .. ..5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report the baker's name, 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.

jy23 tf G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

RICHARD J. EVANS,
ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DESIGNS for all descriptions of artificial structures furnished.
GEODETIC AND OTHER SURVEYS conducted with due regard to economy and accuracy.
Communications addressed to Mr. George Pandely, Superintendent of the Pontchartrain Railroad, will receive prompt attention. jy1 1y

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, July 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 53.

The Commanding General of this Department takes pleasure in publishing the following endorsement from Washington of what he has considered the useful services of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, and the troops under his command:

"The news of the brilliant achievement of Lieut.-Col. Kimball, of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, and the brave men under his command, at Manchac Pass, was very gratifying to the Department, and it entirely approves your action in allowing the regiment to retain the colors which they had so gallantly taken from the enemy."

By order of
MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G. jy25 2t

NOTICE.

The collection of the City Taxes for 1861 will be resumed on MONDAY, 28d inst., at the City Hall, in Current Funds.

jy24 1m ADAM GIFFEN, City Treasurer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, La., July 11, 1862.

The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The police of the city have therefore been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions.

jy12 tf JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

WINES—Madeira, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, for sale by S. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. jy8

WHITE WINE—30 half casks and 200 boxes Sauterne. In store and for sale by S. M. GONTHIER, 51 and 53 Gravier street. dec10

PRINTING PAPER, Newspaper, Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes; for sale by S. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SULPHURIC ACID—5 carboys, for sale by S. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st. my19

CONCENTRATED LYE.—A few pounds in store and for sale to close consignment by QUERTIER... ap10

JALAP.—A lot of Mexican Jalap for sale by ... jy9 42 Old Levee ...

CORKS.—... Corks ... for sale by J. M. ... jy9

SOAP, ...

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

STEVENS & SEYMOUR,
LATE
S. S. STEVENS & CO.,
55, 57 and 59 Common street,
Opposite the CITY HOTEL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, GUNS,
Combs, Brushes, Perfumery,
Musical Instruments, Fancy Goods,
PAPER, STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS
AND
School Books.

We have received, by late arrivals, direct from the manufacturers, a large stock of the following articles, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL—viz.:

CUTLERY.

We invite particular attention to our stock of
WADE & BUTCHER'S
Celebrated X. C. D. Pocket Cutlery;
Manufactured from their unequaled and justly famed RAZOR STEEL. The reputation enjoyed by WADE & BUTCHER for many years, in the manufacture of their celebrated Razors, is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of their Pocket Cutlery, while its cheapness to prices will recommend it at once to close buyers.

Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can offer peculiar inducements to dealers to purchase from us.

Our stock consists of
1 and 2 blade Penknives, various styles of handles
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives,
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives,
Sporting Knives, a great variety;
Sloping Knives;
Desk Knives,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

We have also a large and varied stock of Knives for the celebrated manufactory of
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS,
Consisting of
1 and 2 blade Penknives;
1, 2 and 3 blade Pocket Knives,
3 and 4 blade Congress Knives,
Sporting Knives, &c.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
A large assortment, at very low prices.
WADE & BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards—fine.
W. & S. BUTCHER'S KNIVES,
Assorted on cards, medium and low prices.
German Knives,
On cards—very low.
Genuine Barlow Knives, 1 and 2 blades.
Table Cutlery,
Large assortment, with Bone, Horn, Ebony, and Ivory handles, with common and French Forks.
Ivory Knives only.
Ivory Knives only—Desserts.
Ivory Knives—Rodgers & Sons.
Ivory Knives—American.
Carvers and Forks—all styles.
Steels—all styles.
BOWIE & DIRK KNIVES,
Ivory, Pearl, Horn and Stag handles—a good assortment.
Hunting Knives, Ebony handles, 8 to 9 in.
Cooking Knives, Beech and Cocoa handles.
Butchers' Knives—all sizes.
SCISSORS AND SHEARS.
Rodgers & Sons' best quality.
Rodgers & Sons', in sets of 2, 3 and 4.
Smithwick's "Lou."
German Scissors—all styles.
English and American Shears.
Tailors' Shears and Trimmers.
Paper Shears.
Embroidery and Pocket Scissors.
Cheap Scissors—on cards.
RAZORS.
Rodgers' celebrated.
Wade & Butcher's assorted styles.
Wade & Butcher's celebrated Rattler.
Wade & Butcher's Hollow Ground.
Heggie's and Wostenholm's.
Marsh Bros., various qualities.
Razors in pairs and sets, in fancy boxes, of Rodgers' and Wade & Butcher's make.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We import our MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS direct from the best manufacturers in France and Germany, on the most favorable terms, and are able to offer them to our customers at prices that cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction.

VIOLINS,
A large assortment from the lowest price to very fine.
ACCORDEONS,
Low price, medium and fine.
FLUTINAS,
At prices and styles, from the celebrated Busson, Paris.
FLUTES,
French and German, 1, 4, 6 and 8 keys.
Guitars—various styles.
Banjos—various styles.
Melodeons—portable, plain.
Melodeons—portable, with register.
GERMAN HARPS
HARMONICAS,
BOYS' BUGLES AND TRUMPETS
Violin Bows—great variety.
Violin Bridges and Pegs.
Violin Tail Pieces and Pins.
Violin Finger Boards.
Violin Rosin.
Violin Cases, paper and wood.
VIOLIN STRINGS
English—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 4th.
French—2 and 3 lengths—1st, 2d and 4th.
Italian—various qualities.
Italian—genuine 1st quality.
Silk Strings—assorted.
Violin Bass Strings on Silk.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut.
Violin Bass Strings on Gut, plated, very fine.
Guitar Strings—all styles.
Banjo Strings—put up to sets.
Banjo Strings.

FISH HOOKS.

Genuine Hollow pointed Limerick Hooks, ringed 1 to ...
.. .. .. Trout Hooks, 1-0 to 10
Kirby Limerick Hooks—all sizes, ringed,
Carlisle Hooks—ringed, 1 to 10.
.. .. .. 1-0 to 6-0.

NEEDLES AND PINS.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERIOR GOLD EYED NEEDLES, in boxes of 1000, assorted 1 to 5, 1 to 10, 5 to 10, and 1 to 8-0.

Also assorted in papers, 1 to 12.

These Needles are unsurpassed by any in the market, and we can confidently recommend them as superior articles.

Worth's Celebrated Needles.
Allcock's ..
Sloping Needles.
Darners—all sizes.
Knitting Pins, best Steel, assorted.
.. .. common Steel, assorted.
.. .. in sets and boxes.
Crochet Needles—all styles.
.. .. India Rubber.
Bodkins—Steel and gilt.
American Solid Head Pins.
Pins in fancy boxes.
Toilet Pin Balls.
Shield Pins.
Woodward's Victoria Pins.
Shawl Pins—various patterns.
Hair Pins in rolls, pounds and fancy boxes.
.. .. India Rubber, straight and crooked.

HOOKS AND EYES.

Swan Bill silvered—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Swan Bill black—1, 2, 3 and 4.
Silver plated—in boxes.

FISH LINES, &c.

Cotton Fish Lines—all sizes, dark and light colors.
.. Trolling Lines—24 feet, Nos. 1 and 2.
.. Cod Lines—1, 2 and 3.
.. Lagoon Lines—300 feet.
.. Linen on blocks—50 and 100 feet.
Linen Fish Lines—all sizes.
.. .. on Reels, 300 feet.
.. .. 100 feet, on blocks.
..."