THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
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The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday, subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
1N5.....Rampart Street.....1N5

GOLD FOR COTTON.

The decline in the price of cotton, four cents per pound in the last two weeks, has set in force an inquiry into the cause of the downward movement. Some attribute it to the decline in the price of gold in this country, and others to a decline in Liverpool. The latter has been brought about by a belief on the part of spinners that the American crop was larger than advices from this country would indicate. A prominent New Orleans factor has recommended, through this newspaper, that the planters should refuse to sell their cotton except for gold actually paid down. He is not the first person to suggest, by this means, the establishment of a coin currency, but there are several questions to be settled before our planters and factors can take the position which such a policy requires of them. It is easy to say, let us demand coin for our cotton, but will the coin be produced, is a more important and more difficult question. It is quite certain that there is not here now, and would have to be brought here, if we were in a position to exact it. The first inquiry is, does a sufficient quantity of coin exist to move the American crops, and then secondly, is it likely that if it existed, it would be brought hither. We answer both questions in the negative. The last return from the Bank of England, the great fountain head for all large commercial transactions, showed that the amount of coin in its vaults did not exceed the sum of nearly millions of pounds sterling or one hundred millions of dollars. The amount of bullion in the Bank of France, can hardly exceed the sum, the amount in the Bank of England. The amount of specie in the Treasury at Washington is estimated to be about one hundred millions of dollars. The latter is not subject to the requirements of commerce. Where then is to come coin enough to buy the cotton and other crops of this country now about to be sent to market?

It must be remembered that trade has never been conducted between Europe and the United States, by means of actual payments in coin. The United States have purchased the silks, the wines and the goods of France, and the cutlery the linens and the cloth and the other manufactures of Great Britain by bartering the cotton, the rice, the tobacco, the grain and the flour of this country. These purchases could never have been made through the use of coin, because neither country held enough coin for the purpose, that would suffice to the demands of commerce. Perhaps had all the specie in either country been collected at one spot and been held for future commercial operations, they might have been accomplished by an actual count and delivery of bullion, but every one knows they were effected by means of bills of exchange which were negotiated through bankers on both sides of the ocean, the specie on which these bills were based, remaining in the vaults of the owners. When a balance existed, it was adjusted by an actual shipment of specie from Europe, or in other cases, as the case might be from the process of adjustment to be well. The exception that since the late war, remittances from the United States to Europe have been made in many instances and perhaps in the most part in bonds of the United States which the parties remitting, ordered to be sold in Europe to meet their liabilities. This has been the course of trade. The proposition now is that our American producers should, instead of so doing, their produce for greenbacks demanded, the consignees not being provided with any thing but the currency of the country.

It is manifest that a policy of this kind, if only to be adopted generally, would have a serious effect upon United States Treasury notes and would be met by measures of Congress calculated to defeat it. Congress would be called together immediately and an export duty would be imposed upon cotton and other products or taxes would be laid, which would have the same effect. It is true California and Texas have refused to accept our paper currency and have insisted in being bullion only, but circumstances have favored them which probably would not have favored us, and their situation towards the Northern States is different from our own. Undoubtedly a specie currency is preferable to that of a paper not based on specie, but as we are connected and involved with the great banking system, that it is impossible to disunite at will, we could ill afford to be conveniently located from Europe.

We know of but one way by which to realize coin for cotton, and that is by direct shipment to Europe, on account of the planter. But were such a policy to be adopted, the Government would be compelled to countenance it. Cotton is too important an element in the course of the national finances, to escape the management of our legislators.

We recommend the utmost prudence to our planters and factors in handling this delicate question.

DERINGERS AT PORTIER'S NEW STORE.—The building which has been going up during the summer on the site of Fitzere and Mulard's old grocery store, corner Bienville and Old Levee streets, was yesterday thrown open to the numerous customers and friends of our worthy and popular friends, Messrs Victor Hachmeister and H. Portier, who have formed a partnership for the conduct of a wholesale and retail hardware business. They will be benefited fond at this stand. It was our good fortune to number ourselves among their visitors and to listen to the hearty expressions of interest made to the members of this firm on the occasion.

Mr. Fisher is one of the self made business men of our city, and was long engaged with Mr. Victor Hachmeister. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Portier & Fauchaux, successors of the firm of McLaurin, Portier & Co., all hardware importers. He and Mr. Orleans have been engaged in the business in this city for fifteen or twenty years. Mr. Orleans's being the successor of Mr. Wm. Armstrong.

The building which they occupy is a very large three story brick adjoining the rear of the premises of their special use, on the site of the old levee, near the residence of Governor Bienville. The stand is convenient, and we predict a large business will be done by this combined house at the highest rates of trade.

COMBINATION IN THE CLOTHING BUSINESS.—Two of our oldest merchants in the clothing line, Messrs N. C. Folger and Robert Pitkin have opened a store in the house at No. 71 Camp street. Mr. V. Fernandez, well known in this city, is released as a salesman to the house Messrs F. P. have just received a large stock of men's, youths and boy's clothing, men's furnishing goods, trunks, carpet bags, valises, umbrellas, etc., for the fall and winter trade. Their combined experience in the business enables them to give customers satisfaction in every particular.

Dr. H. Lawrence, dentist, No. 17 Canal street, is one pleasant acquaintance to our reading friends. He is in excellent health to-day. Northern tour, and is prepared to perform all operations in his line as usual. Dr. Lawrence ranks high among the dentists of the city. Those desiring such work done, may place themselves under his advice with the utmost confidence.

PARTNER WANTED.—The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement in another column, headed "Partner wanted." An eligible opportunity is here afforded to a suitable party having from ten to twenty thousand dollars capital to invest in an established business, involving small risk, and capable of yielding large profits. An experienced business man would be preferred, but one without experience may succeed in selecting the arrangement alluded to.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS.—Mrs Washington's, No 107 Canal street, is one of the great centres of attraction to the ladies. Her millinery, stock and facilities for furnishing dress and mantua and trimmings, and making dresses, and her taste and experience as a modiste, are hardly surpassed in this city. Her prices will all are reasonable.

MISS MARRIOTT.—Miss Marriott appears at the Academy to night in "East Lynne," and Monday night as Jessie Brown.

SAILING OF THE GENERAL MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Messrs J. B. Ives, Mrs Josephine Sim, Philip Dwyer, Jas. Dwyer, Miss Edwards, Miss Chandler, Jas M. Mason, and 6 in steerage.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1869.

43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,871.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Miss Marriott in "East Lynne" at the Academy to-night.

"Time Works Wonders" at the Varieties to-morrow evening, the opening night of the season.

Mons Pierre Carme, the celebrated professor of billiards is in the city, and will doubtless show us some of his capital like with the cue.

Mr. Luther Homes, Secretary of the Mechanics' Society, is en route home from San Francisco.

Major Andrew Brady, formerly of this city, but now of Apalachicola, where he is agent for the Alliance Line of New Orleans and Florida Mail Steamships, is stopping at the City Hotel, being here on business.

Capt Tucker Morrill, of the Trade Wind, which recently foundered in the Gulf, has gone North to bring out another larger and better vessel for the Belize, Honduras, trade.

Col Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue, has returned to the city.

The City Hotel has been repainted and improved till it looks as bright as a new pin.

Mr Alexander Marks, of Hoffman, Marks & Co., one of our leading auction firms, has returned from his European tour.

The popular confectionery and ice cream saloon, known as Kuntz', corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, is being rapidly prepared for reopening about the 10th of the month.

Mr. Max Nihoul is opening a fine saloon in the confectionery line corner of Canal and Dauphine streets, formerly one of Mr. Lopez's, and latterly Mr McKoane's stand.

The Texas Fraud Case.—The case of the party calling himself Robert Emerson, but suspected of being one Charles Ames, who is alleged to have married the daughter and stolen the gold of an old man of Texas, is likely to be presented anew, owing to the reappearance in this city of Mrs Greenwood, who, it will be remembered, recently had him arrested on charges of fraud, which, it is stated, she intends to renew. The new features of the case promise to be of considerable interest.

To Board of Health—Important Report on Burning Fluids.—At the last meeting of the Board of Health, the following interesting and important report on the subject of experiments on the properties of various kinds of burning fluids found in this city for sale was read:

Report on the Quality of Illuminating Oils for Sale in the City.—Hon. Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit a statement of the results of the investigation made of the character of the oils or fluids derived from Petroleum or Coal, used for illuminating purposes in the city.

The specimens, seventy in number, were procured from the localities given below by the Health Officers, acting under directions from the undersigned. In their examination I have been assisted by Drs Albers and Perry, Health Officers, of whom the latter has not alone given much labor to the investigation, but by his chemical skill rendered important service.

In the table which follows, the most usefully are placed at the beginning and the remainder given by districts.

By the expression, "vapor ignites," is meant the lowest temperature at which a particular specimen of coal oil gives off an inflammable vapor. This is ascertained by placing a small flame near the surface of the liquid in process of heating, and gradually and carefully heating the liquid by means of a water bath, till vapor is evolved, as shown by its taking fire, and is shown at the bottom of the report as the point at which the vapor burns, or otherwise, as the flashing point of an oil.

The expression, "oil ignites," is used to indicate the lowest temperature at which the oil itself took fire and burned, as ascertained by experiment.

Locality.	Vapor ignites	Oil ignites
For Petroleum and Rampar		
Kerosene		
Lamp and Oil Cleaner		
Dang Street (Sapolio)		
Compositions (Parodies)		
Lamp Oil (Sapolio)		
For Kerosene and Domestic Use		
Kerosene		
Commercial Kerosene		
Kerosene		
FIRST DISTRICT.		
Pacific Petroleum		
Kerosene		
Kerosene		
Kerosene