NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription, payable, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1871.

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG OF THE QUARREL.

If the controversy between Mr. Walsh and Gov. Warmoth is carried on much longer it will be difficult to pronounce judgment upon the merits of the dispute. As we now understand it, there is simply an issue of veracity between the parties. Gov. Warmoth asserted that Mr. Walsh had offered him a bribe of fifty thousand dollars for his signature to the Nicolson Pavement bill and that he had refused it. On the other hand, Mr. Walsh asserted that Gov. Warmoth had refused the bribe only because it was not in amount equivalent, as he thought, to the value of his signature. Mr. Walsh alleged that the Governor said his approval of the bill was worth seventy-five thousand dollars and two per cent. of the profits to be realized from it. To this the Governor replied by denouncing the allegation as a falsehood, and referred to several well-known citizens, who he said, would testify that Mr. Walsh had repeatedly admitted Gov. Warmoth would not sign the Nicolson Pavement bill on any consideration. Two of these gentlemen thus named by the Governor have published cards sustaining the Governor's side of the question. Dr. Smyth testifies that Mr. Walsh, in a conversation held with him at the time of the occurrence, in presence of Captain John C. Sinnott, gave him (Dr. Smyth) to understand that Gov. Warmoth had refused fifty thousand dollars as a bribe for his signature, and that on Capt. Sinnott's suggesting that was not perhaps because he had not offered the Governor enough, Mr. Walsh remarked he had stated all that passed between him and the Governor; Mr. Walsh, says Dr. Smyth, spoke in defense of the Governor's integrity. Capt. Sinnott testifies that Dr. Smyth's statement is correct in every particular.

As the case stands now, the evidence preponderates in favor of the Governor, or rather the evidence is all on his side and the assertion of Mr. Walsh as to the Governor's demand for seventy-five thousand dollars rests unsupported by any evidence.

But as Gov. Warmoth admits having been offered by Mr. Walsh fifty thousand dollars, and as he subsequently appointed him an alderman of the city, and offered him other offices of trust and power, we do not see that the Governor is entitled to much credit for declining the bribe. He ought to have immediately denounced the attempt made on his virtue by Mr. Walsh. As he did not do this but continued to place trust and confidence in him and to honor him by appointment to high office, it seems to us that there is very little distinction to be made between the person offering the bribe and the person refusing it. The inference is certainly a fair one that Gov. Warmoth is as not very much offended by the proposition of Mr. Walsh and the public are justified in believing that it was not because of any virtue in the Governor that he refused the fifty thousand dollars, but because the sum offered did not come up to his ideas of the worth of his signature to the bill.

All that can be said of Mr. Walsh's assertion now is, that his proof so far has failed, but that fact does not satisfy us that his assertion was unfounded. Gov. Warmoth's conduct in office leads us to believe that he has repeatedly been guilty of making merchandise of his signature as Governor. Such is the general opinion in this community and his signature to some bills of a notorious character, and his suffering others to become laws (for instance the Slaughter-house bill) without vetoing them, cannot be accounted for on any other hypothesis.

We subjoin the statements of Dr. Smyth and Capt. Sinnott above referred to, as published in the *Times* of yesterday, also an extract from the card of Mr. Walsh to Gov. Warmoth which appeared in the *Times* of Sunday last.

Says Mr. Walsh to Gov. Warmoth:

These challenges to Capt. Sinnott and Dr. Smyth have promptly met:

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 17, 1871.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:

About two years ago Mr. John A. Walsh stated at my office, in the presence of Capt. John C. Sinnott, that he had that day offered Gov. Warmoth fifty thousand dollars, and a certain percentage of the profits arising from the Nicolson pavement bill, and that the Governor refused to sign the bill, and would not accept the offer.

Capt. Sinnott remarked that was not the whole of it—perhaps he had not offered the full Governor enough. Mr. Walsh replied that he had stated the whole of it. What Mr. Walsh said in the conversation was in defense of Gov. Warmoth's integrity.

Respectfully, A. W. SMYTH.

I believe the above statement of Dr. Smyth's to be correct in every particular, and I would further state that the use of any name in my card, as published in the *Republican* of the 8th, and in your issue of to-day, were unauthorized by me. I am entirely disconnected with politics, and do not desire to be associated with party crimination or recrimination.

Respectfully, JOHN C. SINNOTT.

The Newspaper Business.

SOME BITS OF USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUT IT.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

Mr. Erastus Brooks, of the New York *Express*, says his paper is not among the oldest of the living journals of New York city, but since its establishment, in 1836, more than sixty daily papers have been started and have died there, after losing at least twenty millions of dollars.

There are few more difficult enterprises than the establishment of a daily paper in any large American city. It is not only capital that is needed, but brains also are necessary and a "good name" at the outset, to which must be added courage and patience, enterprise and industry, ideas, conservatism, intellectual liberality, the constant activity of the live senses and a fair share of common sense. Where it is used, these bring these fundamental forces to a newspaper venture, there is more chance of its success than if they were all absent.

It is a painful thing to contemplate an editor who is an ignoramus, a bigot, an imbecile, a charlatan, a knot or a malignant. He drags down, corrupts and damns this miserable mass.

It is very much more difficult to start a successful daily paper, now than it was fifteen or twenty years ago. There has been a great development of the journalistic sphere, wealth and moral, within a few years. The newspaper now a days publishes news with the utmost promptitude from all parts of the globe, and assumes to discuss every conceivable subject with at least the pretence of authority and intelligence. The Associated Press is an important agency for the collection of news throughout the country and the world, and its active managers and correspondents are always ready to be found at every place where great events are in progress. To establish an effective rivalry with this organization would require machinery that has extensive and pervasive than that which has been able to put it working order at great cost and with many years experience.

There is nothing in which it is easier to lose large amount of capital, and to lose it more rapidly, and to lose it with less advantage for a time, than in attempting to start a great daily newspaper.

If a newspaper enterprise be intended to compete with the leading daily papers already in existence, it must not only, to begin with, be possessed of large capital and editorial brains, but must be able to organize effectively the complex machinery of journalistic power, without which there is hardly a chance of success, and almost a certainty of failure. If, on the other hand, the new paper do not propose to enter into rivalry with the ability and enterprise of existing papers, it cannot very well succeed enough to make it either profitable or influential. A daily paper without the news of the world furnished promptly in every issue—a daily paper without the history of the day in the thoughts of the day, and the spirit of the day in which the pulse of the world does not beat, the *Universe* of the world are not reflected, and the life of the world is not reproduced—can possess neither power nor business nor vigility.

The projector of a paper should always go here there is a place for such a paper as he proposes to start; in other words, he should ascertain if it is needed to supply a want in the community. We imagine that if newspaper projectors would always ask themselves the question seriously, and think thoroughly on this point before investing their capital and brains, there would be no, or at least, fewer failures.

The New York hotels are said to be full of guests.

Your criminal reputation and your varied experience in the execution of public and private trusts of great magnitude, especially the Ring position, and at the time when great entire freedom from all local and political complications will insure success, and unquestioned public approval of your acceptance and of the responsibilities which belong to it, I therefore tender you the office of Controller and earnestly urge you to accept it. I am aware that your full appointment to the Department of Finance will become a matter of great regret, not only to yourself but to the department and the public yet, its operations will be promoted rather than impeded by your acceptance, because, while your administration of the finances of the city will inure to the benefit of the dock improvements in common with all the other departments, and save all from the danger which now threatens them. Your advice, counsel and supervision must still extend to whomsoever shall occupy your place in that department, should you cease to hold it. I am confident your acceptance of the Controllership will at once remove the public distrust in the financial administration of the city, which is absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to preserve not alone the public credit, but the public peace. I ask, therefore, your prompt acceptance.

A. OAKEY HALL.

To Gen. Geo. B. McClellan.

Late in the afternoon a rumor of a startling character reached the Controller's ears. It was reported that Mayor Hall had made arrangements to take the office by storm and seize all the books and papers which, it is said, will implicate Mr. Connolly's three associates. The Controller believing the rumor had some truth in it, took such precautions as would baffle any attempts of the kind. The watch was trebled and the doors barricaded. The adherents of Mayor Hall declare Connolly's fears are groundless and that these precautions are taken solely with a view to create a prejudice against the Mayor, and that no resort to violence need be anticipated or apprehended by the other side. It is reported that Controller Connolly and Deputy Comptroller Green will remain in the Controller's office all night. This afternoon Justice Ledwich and a delegation of the Committee of Seventy waited upon Green and assured him of their moral support.

The committee of seventy did not meet to-day either in public or secret session as was reported, but an official call has been issued for a meeting at noon to-morrow at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on business of special and immediate importance.

New York, Sept. 18.—The *News* says: Gen. McClellan this evening expressed himself clearly in a particular friend connected with the City Hall, upon the subject of the appointment of himself by Mayor Hall to the office of Controller, and said he was, as a rule, averse to the advisability of accepting the position, as he had been advised by several friends of both sides to both direct and accept.

In consequence of Mayor Hall's letter to the heads of the various departments, requesting all official knowledge of Controller Connolly or A. T. Green, as his Deputy, the City Paymaster has refused to pay any more warrants issued or signed by either. Large numbers of salary holding warrants for their work will be refused payment, and to many of them there is at least a month's pay due. All supply works will therefore have to be stopped, and over 4000 men thrown out of employment.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Coroner's verdict holds the proprietors of the torpedo establishment responsible for the persons killed and wounded by the explosion. One of the proprietors is dead from the explosion—the other is in the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail.

Charleston, Sept. 18.—There has been one fever death in the last 24 hours.

A. J. Ransier, the colored Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, and chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, publishes a letter in the *News*, strongly opposing the Governor's declaration of martial law. He thinks the civil power amply sufficient to repress existing disorders and that martial law, as a remedy, would be worse than the disease.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—A fight yesterday at Carson with the convicts was the most desperate on record. Nearly every officer and the guards and several convicts were wounded. Lieutenant Governor Downey was wounded in the hip.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—The steamer Juniata takes her place on the line to New Orleans and Havana next Saturday, her repairs consequent on losing echoes being completed.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 18.—There were 21 new cases of small-pox yesterday.

The schools are closed to children from the vicinity of the pest.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Two children who were locked in a kitchen while their mother was at church, were smothered to death by smoke.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—An outbreak in Nevada, by the friends of five guards and Lieut. Governor Denver, were quelled. Matt Pedley, proprietor of Warm Springs, was killed and 50 prisoners escaped.

The death of Cochise is announced.

The Apaches have driven the miners from Tark Creek. Gen. Odom is confident he can conquer the Apaches if the Peace Commissioners will let him alone.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The loss at Pioche, Nevada, exceeds a quarter of a million. Three hundred kegs of powder exploded. Four were killed and a number wounded.

Memphis, Sept. 18.—A special to the *Daily Press* from Pulaski says: Governor Brown had another dangerous attack this morning. He was better at noon but still lies in a critical condition.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 18.—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 93¾. Turpentine firmer at 41 and 6d.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Rentes 57.5.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d. Tallow 42 and 3 to 44.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 18.—Governments are steady. 6s of 1881, 115¼. 5-20s of 1862, 115¾; of 1864, 114¼; of 1865, 115¼; of 1867, 115¾; 67s, 114¾; 68s, 114¾; 10-40s, coupon, 111¾.

New York, Sept. 18.—Coffee dull, Rio 14½@17c. Sugar 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull. Beef quiet; plain mess $11@13; extra ditto.

New York, Sept. 18.—Money steady, 5@6. Gold firm, 114¾@114¾. Governments are steady. State bonds very dull; Tennessees 71¾—new 72; Virginias 62—new 69; Louisiana 65—new 60; Levees 71; 8s, 93; Alabamas 100; 5s, 67; Georgias 84; 7s, 91; North Carolinas 41—new 24; South Carolinas 76—new 56¾.

New York, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 1961 bales; uplands 20¼c. Orleans 20¾c. Flour—Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra $6 25@7. Whisky firmer at 96c. Wheat—winter red Western 48@55c. Corn closed firmer, 71@71½c. Rice dull, 8¾@9¼c. Pork steady, $15 50. Lard 9¾c. Freights dull, declining. Cotton—future's sales to-day 10,700 bales at 19¾c. down to 19¾c; October 19¾@19¾c; November 19¾@19¾c; December 19 7-16@19¾c; February 19¾c; January 19¾@19¾c; February 19¾c; March 20c; April 20¼c.

Wilmington, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull; middling 19½c. Net receipts 42; gross 94; exports coastwise 320; sales 32; stock 639 bales.

Boston, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull; middling 21¼c. Net receipts 21, gross 94; sales 300; stock 4000 bales.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 20¼c. Net receipts 150, gross 565; exports coastwise 147; sales 75; stock 1073 bales.

Mobile, Sept. 18.—Cotton steady, fair demand; middling 19¾c. Net receipts 618; sales 900; stock 6494 bales.

Norfolk, Sept. 18.—Cotton steady; low middling 19¾@19¾c. Net receipts 760; exports coastwise 954; stock 1660 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾c. Net receipts 468; exports coastwise 813; sales 50; stock 4598 bales.

Galveston, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 17c; net receipts 280; exports coastwise 1094; sales 200; stock 18,181 bales.

Savannah, Sept. 18.—Cotton firm; low middling 19¾c. Net receipts 726; exports coastwise 1133; sales 32; stock 3499 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 19½c. Receipts 317; exports 376 bales.

Louisville, Sept. 18.—Bagging quiet, 17½@18½c. Cotton lower; middling 19¾c. Flour—extra family $6 75. Wheat $1 15@1 20 for red and white. Corn 55c. Oats 32c. Rye 70c. Mess Pork $18 50 bulk. Bacon—shoulders 7c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 8@8½c. Lard 9¾@10¼c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; low middlings 19¾@19¾c. Flour $5 75@6. Wheat $1 20@1 25. Corn 58c. Rye 70@72c. Oats 32@33c. Barley 85@91. Butter 20@24c. Mess Pork $19 75@19. Lard, packed 9¾c offered. Bulk Meats in good demand—shoulders 6c; clear rib 9¼c; clear sides 9¾c. Bacon—shoulders 7c; clear sides 7¾@8c; clear rib 8 held at 9½c. Whisky 90c.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Flour firmer. Wheat, No. 2 spring at 1 00 cash. Corn 39@40c. Oats 30¼@30¾c. Rye 68¾@69c. Barley 85@86c. Mess Pork $18 75. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Dry salt Shoulders 6¾@6¾c.

St. Louis, Sept. 18.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—superfine $4 10@4 25. Wheat, No. 2 fall at 1 24@1 26. Corn dull and declined 2@3c. Oats 31@32c. Barley 75@80c. Rye 68@69c. Pork $18 50@19. Lard 9¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 6¾c; clear rib and clear sides 8¾@9c. Bacon—shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 8¾@9c. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Hogs and Cattle unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Sept. 18.—Weather cloudy and cool. River stationary. Packet up—Lady Pike—Virginia and Stone River.

Louisville, Sept. 18.—River falling slowly to fall, and bars are becoming troublesome even to low water marks. Portland left this afternoon with a good trade, and at time this season. Nearly all the packets left in evening ever today, but the Falls City, which will leave on the bar and be down in the Chute.

Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—Passed up—Henry C. Yeager at 1 P. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

St. Louis, Sept. 18.—Arrived—Julia from Yazoo City. Cleared—City of Chester for Memphis; Mary Alice, for New Orleans. River falling slowly. Weather clear and cool.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—River three feet 10 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

Pittsburg, Sept. 18.—Weather cool and pleasant. Monongahela 18 inches and falling.

OTHER DISPATCHES OF THE DAY.

Southern Pine, Sept. 18.—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind S. W. light.

Arrived: Schooner J. G. Whipple, Goodwin master, four and a half days from Cuba, with fruit to K. Morgan. Steamships Frank Wright, J. P. M. W. G. Raymond, 4 P. M., via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Burlington, Tx., Sept. 18.—All buildings situated on the south side of Lake street, from Forrest's Block to the St. Albans House, were burned last night. Loss $100,000; largely insured.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 18.—Hale & Foot's wholesale grocery store, and some adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000.

New York, Sept. 18.—Controller Connolly having appointed a deputy to exercise his functions, Mayor Hall considered this action as a virtual resignation, and has appointed Gen. McClellan Controller. McClellan has not yet accepted the post; but awaits Connolly's action under the Mayor's dismissal.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—The ship Annie Lane is totally wrecked.

A powder explosion at Pioche, Nevada, caused a conflagration destroying the business portion of the town. Loss from $600,000 to $800,000.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The County Republican Convention, held here, declared in favor of Grant for President in 1872.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—The receivers of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad have brought suit against Henry C. Lord for $300,000, in bonds and money, which, they charge, Lord converted to his personal use while President of the road.

London, Sept. 18.—Foreign workmen are now daily at Newcastle and other points.

A mass meeting or workmen at Newcastle have resolved to continue the strike.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Disarmament of the National Guards progresses without disturbance.

Tranquillity of Paris was 100 less than the previous week.

Paris, Sept. 18.—Noon.—Bourse heavy; rentes 57.2.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Secretary Delano has returned.

The sub Ku-Klux Committee is digesting evidence for a report to the full committee, which meets on the 26th instant.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Versailles, Sept. 18—Midnight.—The Assembly has just accepted, by a vote of 535 against 31, the customs treaty concluded by Count de Rommes and M. Pouyer-Quertier, representing France, and Herr Von Arnim and Count Hersog on the part of Germany. Alsace and Lorraine are included in the commercial arrangements which are the immediate evacuation of the Departments of Aisne, Ardre, Cote d'Or and Doubs, and the reduction of the German army of occupation of the other departments to fifty thousand men.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The National Guards of St. Etienne have quietly delivered up their arms.

Many petitions for the dissolution of the Assembly continue to be received.

The pace at the Bois de Boulogne commenced again today. They were well attended.

Victor Hugo is sick of pleurisy. His condition is such as to occasion alarm.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel was inaugurated to-day by the Prefects of France and Italian Ministers and local authorities of both countries.

After meeting and congratulating each other in strong terms on the occasion, they crossed carlingrone, and passed through the Tunnel to Modena, making the transit in twenty-five minutes.

London, Sept. 17.—It is reported that the employers at Newcastle have agreed to the concession of wages.

A dispatch from Brussels from Weymouth, the *Observer* has special telegram from Bucharest, stating that the German bank-ing houses of Bucharest and Vienna are about to suspend payment. The stockholders are ready to settle. The adjustment of the finance difficulty is now considered certain.

Prague, Sept. 17.—In the Bohemian Diet to-day all the German members were absent, because of the imperial rescript, sent by the Emperor, which, in the opinion of the wish to recognize the rights of Bohemia by the coronation oath and the new electoral regulations.

A protest was, however, sent to the Diet, signed by the missing delegates, against the passage of any illegal votes in their absence.

Madrid, Sept. 17.—Espartero has placed his hotel at Logrono at the disposal of the Republican Government during his progress through the provinces.

Athens, Sept. 17.—The Queen of Denmark is expected here shortly.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The ship Trans-atlantique, of 1500 tons, has left for Havre, to prevent the city government from selling, pendening with the creditors of the ship Pflugs, in relation to the water works, which might in any way interfere with the claim of the company for the water, which is the lessee thereof, under legislative authority, as specified in the lease, for the promulgation of which the Prefect of Paris decided from the office of Secretary of State, by the Seyrance.

The consecration of the Church of the Vincent de Paul has been postponed on account of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church, now costing 2,000,000 francs. The general testimony of the physicians is that the disease is dying out, and the number of persons sick at this time is very small, and they are generally doing well.

Boston, Sept. 17.—Harvey Jewell, who has been prominently endorsed by the Radicals as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, writes a letter withdrawing his name as a candidate for Governor in the party. Alluding to the attacks which have been made upon the executive by the Republican Senate, he says if the State be says he is satisfied they itself not only inevitably to disorganization and disruption here, but still farther reaching to disorganization in other States.

New York, Sept. 17.—Professor Mahan, who committed suicide, was made money by reports that he was to be placed on the revised list, and felt that his life-long reputation was assailed.

Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company.

(From the Galveston Bulletin.)

We accompanied a visit from Mr. Wm. B. Kocurts, of New Orleans, to the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company, in which Mr. Kocurts is interested, and Mr. Wm. Hendley & Co., are the agents and heads of the company in this city. The Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company is one of the great enterprises of the day, and is most wonderful one for the South. The original capital was but $40,000, which is as there now oil indications of the surface. The portion bored 600 feet. They struck yellow clay 165 feet, quicksand 172 feet, and rock 182 feet, when the bed of oil, they struck a bed of pure, substantially crystallized sulphur. The bed of sulphur is 18 feet, and the quantity taken from layers of pure sulphur, and the rest sulphur, tons of sulphur and limestone. The Calcasieu sulphur ore is 60 per cent. sulphur. Compared with Sicily sulphur, which is 55 per cent., there is 100 per cent. advantage in favor of Calcasieu. The extent of the bed, or the indications of the deposit, cannot be ascertained yet.

They have secured from France the very best machinery to develop the mine. Superior engines, powerful pumps, made smelting works and closely fitted iron tubing for the shaft. The tube is for air and water tight to pass through the layer of quicksand, 172 feet deep. This machinery is now on the way, having been shipped ensembled. It is expected to Mount Hendley & Co., and by them to be forwarded to Calcasieu, and lighted up the river to within nine miles of the works, when it will be transported on wagons to the shaft. That must be accomplished before Mr. Kocurts will endeavor to arrange, however, for the lighters to be at Calcasieu, and have the machinery delivered there under the superintendence of the Mount Hendley & Co. If there be danger from the equinoxial gales, he will direct the machinery here. He has the Texas and Pacific facilities in the way of attention, information, and the Mount Hendley & Co. would furnish to him as agent of the company.

A PLEASANT REVENGE.—It must afford the French some slight satisfaction to have found it in their power to a small extent literally to repay the Germans in their own coin. Most of us know what German money is, and we can therefore appreciate the dismay with which the authorities of Strasburg witnessed the arrival of 18,000,000 francs in German silver pieces. The unit form a legitimate of most of the money imported into France by the invading army. Finding the French gold and silver much scarcer and far more handy than their own, the Germans were naturally very ready to pass it off in payment for the lodgings, the food, the French, on the other hand, to get rid of it at the earliest opportunity of the unpleasant contact consequent on its little stay in their coffers. It is a matter of boast that German prisoners enjoy comfort good health, because their fines are always to be paid with red checks on silver thalers and florins.

This rule holds good, however, only in one place, for in the city of Berlin, on the 18th instant, the Prussian Government issued a decree that the coins in gold of the German Commissioners, the Prussian process of weighing coins, the Prussian money. The thalers and pieces of German coins varying in the weight as much as often as 40 to 3 grains, or even due to wear, the use of the balance is quite out of the question. Possibly the measure will be accompanied by a decree that the coins of the Empire, taking the place of the old sovereign.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EXECUTION IN ST. JAMES PARISH.—Three negroes, named John Williams, Noel alias Madison Hampton, and Alfred Decarsse, were executed in St. James, Judge on Saturday last. They were convicted by the District Court of the parish, on the 16th day of June last, of the murdered their Friend Wesley Wilson, throwing his body into the river.

THE TIDAL WAVE.—In view of the threatening appearance of the weather last evening, Dr. Burke postponed the delivery of his lecture, Dr. Burke will be given at the delivery hereafter.

Brown Chronicle.

In the August number of the American Medical Monthly is published a comprehensive letter from Professor Charles Jackson, M. D., concerning the medical uses and purposes of this excellent agent. We quote the letter, which is as follows:

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 14, 1871.

Messrs. Tilton & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—The package of Brown Chloralum which you favored me with some time ago, has been carefully tried by myself and some of my medical friends, with the following results:

1. *As a certain, perfect and prompt deodorizer*, it is far superior to any articles that we have ever employed, not excepting carbolic acid. The most noisome and disagreeable odors are instantly destroyed by its application; while itself leaves no unpleasant smell behind. I find that a solution, made by adding one part to 20 of water, placed in sinks, water-closets, sewers, gang-pools, &c., immediately relieves all offensive smell.

2. *As a disinfectant*, I have used it generally in typoid fever and other infectious diseases. I have no doubt it is destined to take the place of chloride of lime, also, acids, carbolic acid, the poisonous mineral salts, and all other agents hitherto introduced for this purpose. The experience of my medical friends, also, coincides with my own on this point. One great advantage is, that it is not injurious to the fabrics, and is not corrosive to the metals, and, moreover, it is not only antiseptic and non-poisonous, but absolutely free from all disagreeable effects whatever.

3. *As a general deodorizer and disinfectant* for all manufactories where the decomposing animal or vegetable materials are used, as for example, glue factories, &c., as a *sanitary agent* for Boards of Health, in large towns and cities, who will, I believe, find it both more efficient and more economical than those agents now in use.

4. *For Hospitals*, I think it will be found invaluable, for, in the opinion of many others, as a wash for sores and ulcers, disinfecting passages, cleansing the skin from all impurities, for disinfecting clothes, bedding and furniture, and for purifying the sick room.

5. Regarding, then, the Brown Chloralum as altogether the most valuable article of the kind hitherto introduced into practice, I have no hesitation in cheerfully and confidently recommending its use to the profession and the public.

STEPHEN H. DARRAH, M. D.,
Professor of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

The California Election.

[New York Herald.]

The California election cannot be fairly considered a test of the Grant administration of four years of political strange bedfellows in politics, and only when the results of the election are known can the relations of things to be taken in California there was but one great issue, and that unquestionably concerned the Chinese question, which was the issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party arrayed against a renomination of Mr. Grant. In Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, the issue was a form unprecedented, we believe, in any other State, and so analogous in its length and breadth to the issue in California, a Presidential forty over the question of the succession. By what means to a minority of the Republican party, and the means of four years from the 1st of July next, and against him was, by the organized influence, and the Democrats, making the transit in twenty-five minutes. The Grant party, which, at once arrayed the full strength of the one-term principle. By their party affiliations the Republican party, as a matter of course, against the Democrats, and added to this vote, always a close one in California, the one-term Democrats who went over outright to the opposition, or virtually did the same thing by staying home on Election day, and by the Democrats, that cast 49 per cent. from the last full vote of the State was needed to give the Republican majority now obtained, and the one-term principle was sufficient to suppress, from all the lights now before us, furnished that.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another suit has been instituted against the Slaughter-house Company, in the Civil District Court, this one by John Larrieux, to enjoin the defendants from removing the buildings or any part of the stock adjoining from the right bank, or from injuring with him a slaughtering establishment.

The Crescent City Water Works Company has instituted suit against Pflugs, in the Eighth District Court, to prevent the city government from selling, pendening with the creditors of Pflugs, in relation to the water works, which might in any way interfere with the claim of the company for the water, which is the lessee thereof, under legislative authority, as specified in the lease, for the promulgation of which the Prefect of Paris decided from the office of Secretary of State, by the Seyrance.

Vincent de Paul has been postponed on account of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Church, now costing 2,000,000 francs. The general testimony of the physicians is that the disease is dying out, and the number of persons sick at this time is very small, and they are generally doing well.

Professor Charles Jackson, M. D., Portsmouth, N. H.

Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company.

(From the Galveston Bulletin.)

We accompanied a visit from Mr. Wm. B. Kocurts, of New Orleans, to the Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company, in which Mr. Kocurts is interested, and Mr. Wm. Hendley & Co., are the agents and heads of the company in this city. The Calcasieu Sulphur Mining Company is one of the great enterprises of the day, and is most wonderful one for the South. The original capital was but $40,000, which is as there now oil indications of the surface. The portion bored 600 feet. They struck yellow clay 165 feet, quicksand 172 feet, and rock 182 feet, when the bed of oil, they struck a bed of pure, substantially crystallized sulphur. The bed of sulphur is 18 feet, and the quantity taken from layers of pure sulphur, and the rest sulphur, tons of sulphur and limestone. The Calcasieu sulphur ore is 60 per cent. sulphur. Compared with Sicily sulphur, which is 55 per cent., there is 100 per cent. advantage in favor of Calcasieu. The extent of the bed, or the indications of the deposit, cannot be ascertained yet.

They have secured from France the very best machinery to develop the mine. Superior engines, powerful pumps, made smelting works and closely fitted iron tubing for the shaft. The tube is for air and water tight to pass through the layer of quicksand, 172 feet deep. This machinery is now on the way, having been shipped ensembled. It is expected to Mount Hendley & Co., and by them to be forwarded to Calcasieu, and lighted up the river to within nine miles of the works, when it will be transported on wagons to the shaft. That must be accomplished before Mr. Kocurts will endeavor to arrange, however, for the lighters to be at Calcasieu, and have the machinery delivered there under the superintendence of the Mount Hendley & Co. If there be danger from the equinoxial gales, he will direct the machinery here. He has the Texas and Pacific facilities in the way of attention, information, and the Mount Hendley & Co. would furnish to him as agent of the company.

A New Musical Method.
MR. ALEX. DE WOLOWSKI, the well-known author and composer, has just published his new method for the pianoforte, which has been adopted by the Conservatory of Paris, and sells for 20 francs, but is now sent out to subscribers at the reduced price of $10 in gold, or $11 in currency, at the office of the Bee.

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St. Louis Hotel of New Orleans.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the St. Louis Hotel Association, until the 15th October, 1871, for the lease of the hotel and grounds of the building known as the St. Louis Hotel, which has been lately thoroughly repaired, inside and outside. The lease will be for a term of five years, and will be awarded to the highest and best bidder, with security.
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Sept. 19.

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