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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27.

The NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A NOTABLE DECLINE.

The Black Republican party has been stricken down at the recent elections. In Ohio, where its strength was enormous at the Presidential contest, it has lost the Legislature, and barely escaped defeat on the State officers. In Pennsylvania it has been literally extinguished, and its prominent champion, DAVID WILMOT, sent into retirement. In Iowa it seems by the last advices to have succumbed. In short, nowhere in that region of country where FREESOIL reigned supreme a year ago, has it maintained its ground. We consider the Black Republicans, as a political party, in a moribund condition.

This result was to have been expected. A strong and peculiar feature of the American people is its abhorrence of abstractions. No political organization can preserve its vitality without a distinct and practical issues. Parties founded on constitutional hair splitting and intangible questions of principles are inevitably destined to speedy extinction. So long as the Whig party presented direct issues—so long as a protective tariff and national bank were real and comprehensive measures, the expediency of which became a subject of perpetual discussion, that party was a great if not a victorious power in the State. When those questions ceased to agitate the public mind, when protection was discarded by most of the statesmen of the day, and a national bank was proclaimed "an obsolete idea," the Whig party forfeited one-half its strength, dwindled down to a mere vague and shadowy conservatism, and lost its identity and its existence in the course of a single Presidential term. The Black Republican party is now placed in a similar dilemma, and exposed to the danger of dissolution. It has ceased to excite the sympathy and provoke the energy of the Northern people, because it is destitute of a living issue. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which gave it birth, has become a fixed fact, acquiesced in by a vast majority of the people, and gladly accepted by thousands who perceive in it the means by which the area of freedom will be extended. The question of the domestic condition of Kansas, which grew out of it, and which during the struggle in that territory, furnished an infinite amount of capital to the republicans, has been settled favorably to the North. "Bleeding Kansas" has lost its potency as a political slogan, and rubrickes for freedom" are wasted on the desert air. The Black Republicans cannot revive sh on the promulgation of an abstract hostility to slavery, and are rapidly declining. We imagine that in another year they will completely die out.

To show that the Black Republicans themselves do not seek to disguise their fading prospects, we extract a passage from a leading article in the *New York Times*:

> Another of fever intervals, followed by a reaction. It never leaves the system precisely as it found it. The analogy holds in regard to politics. A period of excitement is always followed by a period of indifference. Such is the reaction of 1856 is seen in the election of 1857, and the Republican party, which profited most by the excitement then, loses most by the reaction now. It has lost ground largely everywhere. In Pennsylvania it is for the time extinguished. In Ohio, where it was overwhelmingly strong last year, it is virtually defeated now. In the other Western States where elections have been held, it has suffered more or less, and the next month or two will also show a greatly diminished vote. The same causes also operate here, and although it seems improbable that the very large Republican majority of last fall should be overcome, it is certain that it will be very great ly reduced.

This is a consummation at which good men and patriots everywhere should rejoice. We may be told that the Democracy have succeeded in overcoming Black Republicanism only by imbibing its creed—and we have no doubt that the assertion is founded in truth. In other words, the Democrats of the North profess to be antislavery, to be in favor of *free trade*, and to be opposed to the extension of Southern institutions. But there is a vast difference between the power for mischief of a party which avowedly bases its organization on hostility to the South, and a party which, while deferring measurably to Northern sentiment, has generally in practice upheld to the South whatever she might justly claim. We do not defend the honesty of the Democracy in putting on the anti slavery garb in order to cope into Northern feeling, but we feel instinctively that the safety of the South may be entrusted to the Democracy with ten thousand times more confidence than to Black Republicans. While the South continues in the Union, it must perforce choose the lesser evil of the two. The Democratic party is somewhat tainted with Freesoil, but is nevertheless usually just and liberal in its dealings with the South. The Black Republican party is animated by an intense and undiscriminating fanatical hatred of the South. No one can need feel at all perplexed in deciding which of the two parties the South should prefer.

The decadence of Black Republicanism will probably ere long create a necessity for a new political organization. The period seems apparently favorable to the formation of a truly national party, with a broad, catholic and popular creed—a party which shall unite to the enduring conservatism of the old Whig party the progressive instincts of the age. If the Black Republicans have sense enough to discard their miserable *one* **idea on and set to work to establish in** *good* faith such a party, they may yet redeem themselves from a portion of the infamy that hangs around them.

Five in Virginia.—On Saturday last, about midnight, the stables of Messrs. John Jaunet and J. York took fire and were burned to the ground, consuming Mr. Janney's carriage and harness. Fortunately no other damage was done. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Kansas.—The returns of the election in Kansas are still incomplete, and the character of the nearly elected Legislature is involved in doubt. Advices from Lawrence to the 15th claim a free State majority in both branches, but it is added that in many precincts the judges of election refused votes upon the ground of informality.

Quindaro gives the free State men nine, and the others four of the Councilmen, and says the House of Representatives will contain twenty-two free State men, and thirteen pro slavery men, with four districts to hear from. Parrott's majority as delegate is over 5,000. In view of this result, the Chicago *Times*, which is regarded as the special organ of Senator Douglas, asserts that Kansas must be a free State, and that the sooner the evident wish of the people is allowed to prevail in the matter, the better.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT LIVINGSTON.—The Livingston (Sumter county) *Messenger* chronicles a bloody affray which occurred on the streets of that village on Monday, 19th inst. The parties to the rencounter were Messrs. James L. Hainesworth and Thomas A. Scales—both highly respectable planters, residing near Bruceville, in Sumter county—and the difficulty originated in a misunderstanding which had been nursed for some time. Both parties were fully armed, and in the collision Mr. Hainesworth was instantly killed, and Mr. Scales dangerously wounded. This terrible result affords another proof of the dangerous practice of carrying concealed weapons.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The British schooner *Mary* Capt. Stevens, from Belize, (Honduras) 7th inst., via Ruatan island, arrived yesterday. We are indebted to Capt. S. for the following memoranda:

On the 25th of September, on the outward trip to Belize, when between Cape Antonio and the Yucatan coast, experienced a severe hurricane; lost deck load, boat and head sails, and suffered other damages.

The brig *Unicorn*, from Belize, for England, with mahogany, was in the same gale, and put back into Belize dismasted; decks swept, all her boats gone, and leaking badly. The captain of the *Unicorn* reports having seen, at the commencement of the gale, the bark *Elizabeth* and brig *Harriet*, both from Belize, for England, with a cargo of mahogany, laboring very heavily; after which, saw nothing of them, and supposes that they were disabled, or, perhaps, foundered.

The bark *Aides*, from Wilmington, North Carolina, which had been out a long time, and was supposed to be lost, arrived at Belize on the 7th instant, having sustained some damage and lost her deck load. She left at Ruatan, on the 13th, the brig *Hyacinthe*, ready to sail, and the schooner *J. J. Day*, loading for th a port.

The schooner *Gen. Scott*, Captain Holloff, arrived yesterday from Manitou. On the passage up she experienced very heavy weather, broke her foremast fourteen above deck, sprung her mainmast, lost sails, &c. On the 16th inst., during the prevalence of the storm, Dan. Hogan, seaman, was knocked overboard by the jib stays giving way, and was drowned.

One of the consequences of the financial revulsion which will tend to mitigate its effects among that numerous class which gains its daily bread by daily labor, will unquestionably be a reduction in prices. Nothing is more evident than that the rates of almost every article of luxury or necessity have been extravagantly high. Hence they must be lowered to suit the difficulties of the times. This will be a blessing to the poor. The result of the panic is already evinced in the decline in value of silks, jewelry, satins, fine shawls, and all high-priced goods. But this is only a beginning. Provisions must fall. Pork and beef, sugar and flour, corn and potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, will ultimately feel the influence of the crisis, and holders will be glad to vend them at prices far below what is now demanded. House rent must come down. People are not going to pay the exorbitant sums asked and received in more prosperous seasons. We have seen that just before the revulsion rents went up. Landlords, in a month or two, will be very willing to take something less than present prices. In short, as money is scarce, labor ill remunerated, thousands thrown out of employment, and thousands more curtailed of a part of their emoluments, prices must decline. To persons of fixed though moderate incomes, this will be a positive and marked advantage.

In the Supreme Court of New York, on the 19th instant, Judge Roosevelt denied a motion for a receiver for the Bank of New York. Mr. J. Livingston, a holder of two $100 bills on that bank, having been denied specie for them, declared, on "information and belief," that the bank was insolvent, and prayed that it might be dissolved; enjoined from exercising any of its corporate functions, and a receiver be appointed. Judge Roosevelt reviewed the proceeding, and came to the conclusion that there was not occasion for these extraordinary measures. The plaintiff, as a bill-holder, already possessed the advantage of greater dispatch than an ordinary creditor, and the plaintiff's "information and belief" of the bank's insolvency was not sufficient evidence of the fact, when in contradiction to the official reports of the bank, under oath, published by law. Such an inference, drawn from the mere suspension of specie payments, in a time when suspension is general throughout the State, was insufficient to prove that the assets were inadequate to discharge all obligations. His Honor concludes by referring to the power of the Legislature to extend an indulgence to the suspended banks, and states the boundaries within which it must act. The opinion is quite an elaborate one.

THE NORTH AMERICAN'S NEWS.

The screw steamer *North American*, from Liverpool the 7th, reached Quebec on the 19th inst.:

There is nothing later from India by this arrival.

A Russian man of war had been sunk in the Gulf of Finland, by which calamity 1400 lives were lost.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The day of the departure of the Princess Royal for Prussia observed in England as a day of illumination and prayer on account of the troubles in India. Business was entirely suspended.

The Ministerial journals say that Parliament will not meet before the usual time.

The Bank of England had loaned the East India Company £1,000,000 on the security of India bonds.

The United States practice ship *Plymouth* left Southampton on the 6th instant, for home.

The United states steam frigate *Susquehanna* had left for Spezzia.

The discharging of the Atlantic cable from the steam frigate *Niagara* was expected to occupy about six weeks.

The Earl of Fitzwilliam was dead.

The select Committee of the House of Commons were preparing a report in favor of ceding a portion of the Hudson's Bay Territory to Canada.

More troops were held in readiness for India, and 10,000 additional militia were to be embodied into the army.

The Indian advices received at Paris are more gloomy than the English letters assert. They state that the rebels were under European generalship; that operations have been commenced against the capital of the Delhi fanatics; that the army may expect five years of fighting, and that the native troops are not to be trusted anywhere.

FRANCE.—Napoleon and Eugenie were at Chalons camp.

It was said that France had adopted measures to encourage the production of cotton in her West India possessions.

It was thought the Corps Legislatif would not be prorogued.

The difference between France and Denmark in regard to the settlement of the Sound dues had been arranged.

Nothing satisfactory is known in regard to the Stuttgard and Weimar interviews. That of Alexander and Francis Joseph at Weimar is said to have been very friendly.

RUSSIA.—The Russian ship *La Forte*, 84 guns, capsized in a squall while going from Cronstadt to Kronstadt with the wives and families of the crew of the fleet. Over 1,000 persons were on board, including three Admirals, of whom only about half a dozen were saved.

SPAIN.—Narvaez had left Madrid for Paris.

Lersundi was President of the Council in the new Ministerial Cabinet.

Bravo Murillo had left Paris for Madrid; it was supposed to assume a position in the government.

SWEDEN.—The Prince Royal of Sweden has been proclaimed Regent during the King's illness.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The elections in Wallachia had resulted in a victory for the Unionists. A Congress for the definite organization of the Principalities is expected to meet in Paris in November.

Telegraphic Items.

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.—*Loss Six Hundred Thousand Dollars—Four Men Killed by the Falling Walls.*—Chicago, Oct. 19, 1857.—The most destructive conflagration which ever visited the city occurred this morning. The loss is estimated at $600,000. The following are the names of the principal losers, and the sums of their losses: Comick & Co., hardware, $100,000; Hall, Winslow & Co., clothing, $40,000; J. H. Dunham, $25,000; Mr. Shaw, dry goods merchants, $130,000; Cook & Co., $50,000; Hinckseller, $130,000; Edward Hempstead, grocer, $10,000; and Lowe & Page, oil store, $70,000. The insurance amounts to about $300,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. John Dickney and Peter Kerwan, firemen; Mr. Barnum, variety store keeper, and Mr. Clark, hardware merchant, were killed by the falling of walls. Fears are entertained for the safety of others who are missing.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Washington, Oct. 20.—There is no prospect of an early recognition of the present government of Nicaragua.

Information has been received from an official source to the effect that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas will submit the Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection.

TERRIBLE STORM.—Oswego, Oct. 20.—A terrible gale, accompanied by snow, was experienced here last night. A vessel was capsized and sunk in the harbor. Name unknown; all on board supposed to be lost.

MASONIC BANQUET.—Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 20.—The ship *John Eastwood*, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, struck on Frying Pan Shoals, Saturday, and part of the cargo was thrown overboard. She lies off the bar leaking badly.

Some of the papers are discussing the probability of the suspension of the Bank of England in consequence of the commercial revulsion in America. The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which entertains this opinion, reasons it out as follows:

> A very large amount of money is required to carry on the war in India, which is becoming so desperate a contest that all the strength, energy and resources of the British empire must be employed in maintaining it. For their supplies of specie the English have hitherto depended largely upon the United States. But for the next six months, at least, this dependence is destroyed entirely. If the Bank attempts to pay specie, under the circumstances, it will be placed in a very short time and driven into a suspension. It is more probable that it will anticipate things and at once declare a suspension, upon bearing the news of the suspension in New York.
>
> Another reason for such a course is that England will have many millions to pay to this country, during this year and next, for the cotton and produce of all kinds. To do this with specie, and at the same time carry on the war in India, will be an impossible thing. During the week ending Sept. 26th, which is the latest week of which we have a report, the bullion in the Bank amounted to £11,276,000, or $56,380,440. The late shipments of specie to the East have been at the rate of about half a million sterling per week, which has been about compensated for by the receipts from the United States, Australia, Mexico and South America. The demands of the East will be largely increased, just as the supply from abroad is reduced about one half—and a few weeks would suffice to drain the Bank.
>
> An early suspension of the Bank of England may, therefore, be looked for. What its effect will be we are not prepared to say. We remember that during a long period in this country, when the people were engaged in vast foreign wars, the Bank had suspended specie payments, and yet the prosperity and wealth of England never advanced more rapidly. The same may be the case again. Nor do we anticipate any serious results to this country. Indeed, it we may reason by analogy, and judge by the effects of the New York suspension on this city, the suspension of the Bank of England may relieve the United States to some extent. During all this panic, however, every result has been so different from what has been predicted, that we venture upon no prophecy, contenting ourselves with preparing our readers to hear, within a few weeks, of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England.

IOWA.—The result of the election is doubtful, and both parties claim the State.

MISSOURIA.—The latest reports favor the election of SEELEY, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

By Telegraph.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The United States mail steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, October 14.—The sales of cotton for three days amount to 18,000 bales, speculators taking 7000 and exporters 1000 bales.

The market opened buoyantly, but closed quiet and steady. The market is generally unchanged.

Money is decidedly more stringent. Bank rates have advanced to 7 per cent. Consols have declined and are quoted at 88.

FROM INDIA.—The mutineers still hold Delhi. The gabrison at Lucknow was expected to be relieved soon.

PROGRESS VICTORIOUS.

Futorous has won the Czarowitch.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

SUSPENSION OF THREE BANKS.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—The State Bank of Missouri, the Merchants' and Southern Banks suspended this morning. The Mechanics' is still firm.

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.

The American ship *Lexington* was totally lost near Ventita.

INDIA.—We have dates from Calcutta to the 10th, and from Bombay to the 17th of September. The siege train was expected to reach Delhi on the 3d of Sept., when the assault would take place.

Havelock would be reinforced at Cawnpore in a few days by Gen. Outrám, who has a large force at Allahabad. The Lucknow garrison gallantly holds out.

Lord Elgin had left Calcutta for China.

The China mail failed to connect with the overland India mail.

COMMERCIAL.—Liverpool, October 14.—Sugars are dull. Rosin steady, at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. for common. Spirits Turpentine 38s. 6d. to 39s.

London, October 13.—Flour is declining.—Wheat 2d. lower. Sugar has declined 2d. to 3d.

Money is decidedly more stringent. The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 7 per cent. Consols closed at 87¼ to 88.

LATER.—Liverpool, October 14, 3 P. M.—Provisions are quiet. Breadstuffs have slightly declined. Mixed Corn 36s. 6d. to 37s.; yellow 37s. 6d.; white 41 to 42s.

ENGLAND.—Moss, Mitchell & Co., a Canadian firm in London, have failed. Liabilities £250,000; assets large.

J. Monteith & Co., and other large firms, have suspended.

FRANCE.—The military camp at Chalons has been reased.

A meeting between the Emperors of France and Austria is talked of.

SPAIN.—The ministerial crisis still continues. Bravo Murillo refuses to form one of a minority cabinet.

ITALY.—Further disturbances are anticipated in Italy.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia is better, but still lies in a critical condition.

THE CZAROWITCH CUP.

Thirty-four horses ran for the Czarowitch cup.

The first trial resulted in a dead beat between Prior, Ethara, and Queen Bat.

The deciding heat was won by the American mare Prioress, by a length and a half, amid great cheering.

The stakes exceed £2000.

LACONTE DEAD.—Mr. TenBroeck's horse is dead.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.—The money pressure is excessive in London. The Bank of England progresses at a terrible rate, when rates are considered.

The bank rates at Dublin are raised to 7 per cent.

The Bank of France rates are 6 per cent.

The pressure in Vienna is very severe.

INDIA.—Gen. Nicholson had defeated the rebels at Majapghar and captured their guns.

On the 16th of August the garrison at Lucknow made a sortie, capturing guns and provisions.

Major Eyre has again defeated the Singapore rebels. The rebels were threatening Benares and Allahabad.

Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta to Allahabad.

Troops were arriving at Calcutta from England.

SPECIE BY THE BALTIC.—The Baltic brings £72,000 in specie.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—The steamer *Red Jacket* had arrived at Melbourne from Australia with 70,000 ounces of gold.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 26.—The Powell passed down at 3 and the Fanny Bullitt at 9 o'clock Sunday evening. Impression the Bolfast passed down at 6 o'clock this morning.

Further by the Baltic

INDIA.—A dispatch in the *London Post* says that the Sepoys had attacked Lucknow Castle, spiked the guns, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

ENGLAND.—In the race between Saunterer and Babylon, the latter paid the forfeit.

FROM YUCATAN.—New York, 20.—The brig *Mountain Eagle*, Capt. Lowell, reports that the Indians had massacred nearly all the inhabitants of a village some 30 miles from Merida.—Over 500 bodies were found in the woods, shockingly mutilated.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

FRAUDULENT RETURNS.—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Several persons and citizens of Kansas signed a protest against the fraudulent returns from Oxford, Percival and Johnson county.

Governor Walker and Staunton, after a personal examination, published a proclamation expressing their determination to reject the entire vote of Oxford precinct, and to issue certificate of election to the Free State candidate.

The excitement among the pro slavery men is intense, and they threaten vengeance against the Governor and Secretary.

On the 12th a mass meeting was held at Lecompton, which protested against the assembling of the Constitutional Convention.

FROM UTAH.

St. Louis, October 26.—The *Republican* publish a discourse delivered at Salt Lake City by Elder Kimball, on the 20th of August, expressing a determination to resist the U. S. troops to the last extremity. Every man and children are called upon to arm themselves, and to lay up grain to be prepared for the conflict. Brigham Young makes an equally bold speech, declaring hostility against the United States.

MARKETS.—New York, October 26.—Cotton and Flour is dull. Whisky heavy.—Corn dull. Lard 12c. Sugar 11c 12c lower.

Cincinnati, October 26.—Buyers refuse $4 per Flour. New Whisky 15½c. Grain unchanged.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Increase in specie $2,588,000; increase in deposits $4,035,000; decrease in loans $1,652,000; decrease in circulation $1,202,000.

BY CINCINNATI.—Cincinnati, October 26.—Money is unsettled. The notes of James Robb & Co.'s Bank, the Union Bank and the Bank of New Orleans were thrown out by all of our banks this morning.

New York, October 26.—Business has been dull to-day, partly owing to the bad weather.

It is believed that the *Baltic* brought back no protestable bills.

Missouri paper continues to be taken, notwithstanding the suspension.

Business is moderately good.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Port Stanley, C. W., October 26.—A fire occurred here this afternoon, destroying the steamer *Free Trader*, the schooner *Buchanan*, the warehouses of South & Davidson, Williams & Thompson, and many other buildings.—The greater part of the loss is covered by insurance.

THRIVING EDITOR.—Chicago, October 26.—James O. Brayman, editor of the *Democrat*, pleaded guilty, in the United States Court, today, to the charge of purloining letters from the Post-office. Sentence deferred.

CREW PICKED UP.—New York, October 26.—The ship *Patrick Henry* brought here the captain and crew of the British ship *Athenian*, from Quebec, for the South Sea Islands.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington, October 26.—Nearly 8,000,000 acres of land had been located under the act of March, 1855, on the 11th of August.

Information has been received that the Snake Indians who have hitherto been friendly, have become incensed in consequence of the murder of a woman and child by a drover.

STEAMBOATS COMING.—Vicksburg, October 26.—The *Allegheny* passed down at 10 A. M., the *Flying Cloud* and *Alton* at 4 P. M.

National Chess Congress.

The adjourned session of the Congress reopened last evening, the Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama, presiding. The Chair announced that the first business in order was the adoption of the report of the Committee on an "American National Chess Association." Col. Mead proposed, and Frederick Ferris, Esq., seconded that the report be adopted. On the motion being unanimously carried, Judge Meek announced that the association was a living fact, and that the Congress would now proceed to the election of officers. Paul Morphy, Esq., of New Orleans, submitted the name of Col. Mead as President, which was seconded by W. H. Marsh, Esq., of New York. The Colonel demurred, and proposed Judge Meek instead. The latter stated that it would be proper to have the President of the association domiciled at a central point, and added that he was also requested by the Philadelphia players to nominate Col. Mead. Mr. Morphy's motion, being put to the Congress, was carried unanimously amid prolonged applause.

Colonel Mead, in returning thanks, said he was fully sensible of the honor conferred upon him, especially when he saw himself surrounded by so many more able to discharge the duties of the office than himself. But he would assure them that every thing in his power should be done to further the objects of the association, and he was confident that, with their aid, the most intellectual, the most moral, and the most fascinating of all amusements would be still further popularized.

The President stated that the next business in order was the nomination of four Vice-Presidents. The following gentlemen were then put to vote separately and unanimously elected. It will be perceived that they represent the four sections of the country.

Vice Presidents—The Hon. A. B. Meek, of Alabama; George Thompson, Esq., Massachusetts; H. F. Montgomery, Esq., Maryland; James Morgan, Esq., Illinois.

John R. Ingersoll, Esq., then proposed the following officers, who were also elected:

Dr. Daniel Lyons, Pa., Recording Secretary; Daniel Fiske, Esq., N. Y., Corresponding Secretary; James Thompson, Esq., N. Y., Treasurer.

The appointment of the Committee on the Code resulted in the selection of Messrs. Boyd and Chandler.

Committee on Chess Code—Prof. George Allen, of Pa.; Prof. Henry Tice, of Pa.; Paul Morphy, Esq., of New Orleans; Prof. H. P. Agnell, of West Point; Dr. Raphael, of Ky.

Col. Mead proposed that all communications in reference to the game be handed to this committee. R. Pierce, Esq., secretary of the New York Chess Club, announced the following gentlemen invited from the walk-known German player, Lowenthal; the spot being in reference to always giving white first move, he would at once make the pawn and two game. These articles were referred to Mr. Fiske, Secretary of the Congress, and a vote of thanks returned to Mr. Lowenthal for his valuable communications.

Mr. Fiske stated that the constitution of the association provided for the election of thirteen honorary members, who must be foreigners, and have shown an interest in American chess. The following seven gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Herr Lowenthal, proposed by Mr. Fiske; Howard Staunton, of London, proposed by Mr. Dunning; L. Mackenzie, of Prussia, proposed by Col. Mead; M. St. Amant, of France, proposed by Mr. Meek; Herr Jaenisch, of St. Petersburg, proposed by Mr. Schultz; Herr Anderssen, of Breslau, proposed by Mr. Fiske; George Walker, Esq., of London, proposed by Judge Meek.

Mr. Schultz offered a motion, which was adopted, that a copy of the Book of the Congress be presented to each of the above gentlemen.

Col. Mead moved that the Congress should adjourn subject to the call of the President, when Judge Meek arose and said that he expected to leave New York in a day or two. Thereupon Mr. Dunning proposed that the vote of the Congress be tendered to the Judge for the very able manner in which he had presided over the Convention. This was carried amid long continued applause.

The Hon. A. B. Meek returned the cordial thanks for the adoption of this resolution. He had received a full reward for all his exertions in the Congress he had just experienced while presiding over their deliberations; and above all, in the delightful acquaintance he had made with many of them. It had been his fortune to be a member of many parliamentary bodies, but of none so pleasurable as this, and he hoped he might hereafter enjoy the opportunity of uniting with them in furthering the cause and progress of American chess.

The Congress then adjourned, subject to the call of the proper officers. Mr. Paulsen will play five games blindfold to-morrow night.—*New York Tribune*, 20th.

A Word to the Ladies.

In recommending to your use Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrate Stomach Bitters, it is but justice to state that, as a tonic, purifier to the system, in increasing strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical spells, which are oft times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for Cramps and Pains in the stomach, Colics, Heartburn, Sick headache, Chills and Fever, Costiveness, Piles, &c., &c., it is a certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it. Directions for use on the bottle. Sold by druggists and storekeepers generally.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 161 Chartres street.
oct26 6t d&c

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

CLARKSVILLE, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1856.

DR. C. M. JACKSON & SON: *Gentlemen*—Our wife, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Inver Sir*: The spring I lured to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely afflicted with rheumatism that I remained in bed so much that I was compelled to quit work. After using much valuable medicine for some time, I procured of your agents at this place, Messrs. Abbott & Sons, a bottle of your Sanspareilla Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, and before I had taken the contents of one bottle I was relieved to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier, and four of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, that others may be benefited similarly afflicted may have the benefit of my experience.

JOHN SPRINGER.

oct24 SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ Every person should read the advertisements of CRITCHLOW'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUND AND ARCHIMEDEAN LIFE PILLS, which appear alternately in another column. They are the two most successful remedies in the world! Try them and be cured.

oct18—ly

OUR PRICE THE MOTTO.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED LOW.

AT THE GREAT DEPOT.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

36.....*MAGAZINE STREET*.....36

Corner of Gravier, New Orleans.

Are in receipt of a large assortment of

Mens, Boys and Childrens Clothing,

suited to all the varied tastes and callings.

CALL.

FURNISHING GOODS,

Large and complete assortment.

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH FROCK COATS

BUSINESS COAT to match.

RAGLANS AND SACKS.

M. C. D. B. and Half D. B. VESTS—All kinds.

PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Colored—All qualities.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the variations of style, material, &c., suitable for dress or school purposes.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS and UMBRELLAS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

36 Magazine street.

Northeast corner of Gravier street.

oct26 1m

THE fine three-story family residence situated at the corner of Constance and Bath streets. The house contains a number of new and valuable rooms, having a Southern exposure, fine bake building, servants' room, cistern, waterworks, &c., &c.

Rent, $900 per annum. Apply at the grocery store immediately opposite.

oct26 2t

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

19.....*Chartres Street*.....19

WE have received direct from England, and also from Northern Manufactories, a very large and beautiful assortment of Carpetings of all kinds:

MEDALLION, VELVET, WILTON,

TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, TERRIE-PLUS,

INGRAINS, VENETIANS, DUTCH,

SHEEP, COTTAGE and WOOL ORLEANS, &c., &c.

Also—FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities, which we sell to suit halls, rooms, &c.

Also—Window Shades, in a variety of styles and prices; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 wide. Also—Table Covers, Stair Rods for Crumb-cloths; Rugs and Mats of all descriptions; Door Mats, Hair Cloth, Table and Piano Covers, of many beautiful qualities, &c., &c.

All the above we offer at the lowest MARKET PRICES for cash, or approved paper.

N. B. The name of the city booth taken to pay for purchases and accounts due us, owing to the existing difficulties in commercial matters. We will notify as aforesaid of 1 day and, for sale on all purchases of over fifty dollars for the next thirty days.

oct26 1w A. HOUSEMAN & CO.

PICKLED ANCHOVIES—In half barrels, 100 fine pickled anchovies. For sale by

DENIZE & BIRM,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

oct26

COLORED CANDLES—In store: 25 boxes colored candles; 50 do white do, all sizes. For sale by

DENIZE & BIRM,
corner Royal and Conti sts.

oct26

BRANDY and GIN—200 cases pipes, Cordier & Boyle, La Rochelle; 50 do do, Pellerin, do; 25 quarter do do, Martell, do; 5 pipes superior Holland gin. For sale by

LANATA BROS.,
oct26 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

GRUYERE CHEESE—30 superior Gruyere cheeses, landing, and for sale by

LANATA BROS.,
oct26 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

BUCKWHEAT—200 boxes fresh, per steamer Falcon, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
oct26

SPERM CANDLES—100 boxes Tennent's New Bedford Sperm Candles, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
oct24

SALMON—150 cases half and quarter boxes, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
oct24

ALE AND PORTER—300 casks Tennents's Ale and Porter, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
oct24

LINSEED OIL—100 barrels raw and boiled. For sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
oct24

ZINC AND LEAD—1000 packages, for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.
oct24

SAUSAGES—A package just received, and for sale by

HOFFMEIER BROTHERS,
oct24 9 Gravier st.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—300 casks ordinary claret; 1-8 do superior do; 1000 boxes refugee; 50; 1000 do superior do; 500 do dreary white wine; 250 do superior do do; 40 casks white wine in bulk; 50 do Nackarac wine; 40 do superior cherry wine; 10 do do do; 50 do do do; 1000 boxes green peas; 3000 half do cordiaux in oil; 20 do do do; 1000 half do do do; 1000 boxes sardines; 500 quarter do do do; Rodel; 300 hampers superior bon portwine, Vallotin; 3 bales corks.

oct26 3t C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st

IL CENTENNIAL STORE—14 quarter and 7 eighth pipes cognac, J. & Gourie, 1854; 11 quarter and 15 eighth do do do, 1855; 27 quarter do cognac, Dupuy & Co., 1848; 4 quarter and 6 eighth do do do, 1846; 79 quarter do cognac, Bouchet, Dupuy & Co. do do, do, 1847; 11 quarter do do, J. Martell, 1847; 12 quarter do do, Otard, Dupuy & Co., 1846; 20 do do do, Werlay, 1846; 4 qr do do, M. Chapillon, 1828; 25 qr do do, Archambault, Bouc; 45 qr do do, Boucheron; 40 qr do do, A. Marrell. For sale by

C. CAVAROC & CO.,
144 Royal st

NEW MUSKWHEAT—100 boxes, landing ex steamship Oakwhite. For sale by

JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
oct26 76 and 78 Magazine st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—50 firkins, choice yellow, landing ex steamship Oakwhite. For sale by

JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
oct26 76 and 78 Magazine st.

MACKEREL, CODFISH, &c., &c.—25 bbls large do do; No 1 mackerel, do do do do No 2 do; 200 kit do do; 50 do do No 1 do; 200 kit do do No 2 do; 25 bbls do do; 25 bbls No 3 do; 50 kit do do No 3 do; 50 qr do do No 3 do; 50 kit do No 3 do; 50 qr do do No 3 do; 25 qr do do No 3 do; 75 kits Salmon; 25 bbls Pollock; 25 qr Pickerel; 25 bbls Pigeon and Round; 15 qr do do do; 50 kits do do do.

100 bbls large and plain No 1 Mackerel.

For sale by

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