THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGES, E. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1857. VOL. XVH—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI—WHOLE NO. 10,531.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion; HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square, each insertion.
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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

BUSINESS ASPECTS.

Towards the close of another week we find the business of our city still languid, save in those departments which are necessarily active at this period of the year. Cotton has gone off freely, and even the disastrous intelligence of a wide-spread panic in Great Britain has failed materially to affect the market here. In fact, it is well understood in this country that a commercial crisis in England does not menace us with much trouble. We are debtors and not creditors of England, and cannot suffer from failures on the other side. We have products to sell which are indispensable to her leading industry; and whether affairs are prosperous or depressed, she must purchase them. If the crop of cotton were out of all proportion to the demand, apprehensions of ruinously low prices might be reasonably felt; but as the quantity of cotton raised in America is known to be insufficient for the wants of the world, there is little danger, even with a diminished and declining trade, that England will take a single bale less than usual. We are not of those who imagine either that orders from abroad will be greatly curtailed, or that prices will recede much below the present point.

But while the cotton market presents the usual activity, there is not much improvement discernible in commerce generally. Dealers, in wholesale and retail, of goods which are ordinarily in demand at this season of the year, complain bitterly of the times, and declare that unless inducements are offered by ruinous sacrifices, stagnation and torpor must prevail amongst them. The reason for this inactivity is obvious. Any one who remembers that the circulation of paper money in New Orleans is not much more than one-third the average amount six months ago, will be at no loss to explain it. A contraction so rapid and tremendous has stripped the market of ready cash. Those who are engaged in business, and can still command some means, are holding to them, and preparing to meet expected liabilities. The mass of the community find themselves actually curtailed of half the means at their disposal a year ago, and are consequently compelled to observe a rigorous economy, to dispense with articles of luxury, and even retrench in those of necessity and comfort. Hence, too, the extreme difficulty of procuring outside accommodation upon paper. Confidence is restored, but cash is scarce. Parties would be glad enough to lend money at high rates, if they only had it to lend.

This state of affairs keeps down business, and cramps operations of all kinds. Of course it must be gradually superseded by an improved condition. The banks are timidly feeling their way, discounting here and there a little, disposed no doubt to extend all the relief in their power to the community, yet, at the same time, unwilling either to get out of line by large expansions, or to reawaken in the public mind the slightest distrust of their ability to pay. We ourselves have not a doubt that the banks will entire safety pursue a much bolder policy than that by which they are now guided; and, as their friend and the warm supporter of these institutions, we have presumed to tender them advice which may be unpalatable, but which is honest and sincerely offered. One of the essential preliminaries to the revival of business amongst us is the resuscitation of credit. At present the merchant cannot trust his customer, either out of country, because his own credits are affected. He cannot foresee what disposition he may be obliged to make of his stock, in order to liquidate his obligations, should the ordinary avenues of commercial credit continue closed to him. Hence he is forced in a great measure to decline all transactions unless issued upon cash. Now this is precisely the serious and grievous impediment to a general resumption of trade, which the banks have it in their power to overcome, by an exhibition of liberality towards the honest and worthy. Give credit to the city merchant, and he will be enabled in his turn to credit the country dealer, and the retailer. We trust that our banking institutions will carefully con this view of the subject. It is unnecessary to add that the bankers are deeply interested in maintaining the solvency of the commercial community.—Every merchant who becomes a bankrupt owes something to one or more banks, and such debts are usually hopeless.

LE CAPITOLE.—This is the title of a little pamphlet sent us by the proprietor of the establishment known as "The Good Horticulturist." It contains, in a compact but intelligible form, directions for the cultivation in Louisiana of that exquisite product of Flora—the Camellia. Persons desirous of engaging in the cultivation would do well to provide themselves with a copy of the pamphlet.

DR. WM. BOSTWICK.—It will be seen by a notice in our columns that this celebrated physician, whose reputation for the successful treatment of a most painful and annoying class of diseases is unsurpassed, purposes visiting New Orleans on or about the 20th December, to remain two or three months. We are sure there are hundreds of suffering persons who will embrace at this opportunity of placing themselves under the care of this experienced and able practitioner. Dr. B.'s residence will be at the St. Charles Hotel, and his office will be made known as soon as he reaches our city.

LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The 1st number of this, the cheapest, and one of the best periodicals in the country, has been received at MORGAN'S, Exchange Place. It is a fine number, richly illustrated.

FINE PIANOS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. PERIER, No. 310 Royal street. Mr. P. is in receipt of a splendid assortment of Erard and Pleyel pianos of the finest construction, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices. Mr. PERIER has secured the valuable services of Mr. L. C. DOIT, the pianotuner of THALBERG, who will attend to tuning and repairing these instruments.

EXCHANGES.—We are indebted to the editors for the last number of this publication.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GOODS.—Mlle. SOPHIE BOUTON, successor to Mlle MASSEY, No. 60 Chartres street, informs the public, through our columns, that the opening of her stock of winter goods will take place on Monday next, 30th inst.

The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, Capt. HUDSON, from Plymouth, England, November 5th, arrived at New York on the 20th. She made the passage in fourteen days four hours, and reports heavy Westerly gales during nearly the whole passage.

The performances of the Italian opera company in New York closed at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 20th inst. The papers state that the premature discontinuance has been caused by the impossibility of reconciling the differences with regard to a temporary reduction of salaries. Now, if Mr. ULLMANN is sensible, he will bring his troupe here, or them play at either of the theatres, with out raising prices, and we will guarantee him first rate business.

COLLISION.—The steamer *Pennsylvania*, for St. Louis, and the *Vicksburg*, for Carolina Landing, left here on Thursday evening, and at about nine o'clock, when twenty-eight miles above the city, the *Pennsylvania* was run into by the *Vicksburg*, by which the larboard wheelhouse was torn off, plumber blocks and gudgeons frames carried away, rendering the engine useless, and causing the *Pennsylvania* to abandon her trip. She now lies at Jefferson City. We understand that her freight will be reshipped on the *J. C. Swon*.

PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.—Buffalo, Nov. 19. A prize-fight between Coburn and Gibson came off yesterday in Canada. The combatants fought twenty-one rounds in thirty minutes, when Coburn was declared winner of the stakes, amounting to $1000.

THE MARIXITA MURDER.—Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 19. The trial of Mrs. Mary Jane Sebastian, for the murder of her husband, Henry Myers Sebastian, (both colored) at Marietta, last June, began here yesterday; and, after hearing evidence on both sides, the jury retired.

In the evening the Court house was crowded, and at the tolling of the bell, announcing the verdict, there was much excitement.

The prisoner was in the prisoner's box, and attracted considerable attention from the outsiders, who wanted to see how she conducted herself. She was seated in one corner of the box, having a Bible, unconcerned as about her, as if the verdict had no reference to her at all. She is but seventeen years of age, and cannot exactly be called a mulatto, as she is of a race between them and the whites. Her looks and appearances are generally prepossessing.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Vanderbilt* brings $125,000 in specie.

Col. Ten Broeck is among the passengers.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

There was a financial crisis at St. Petersburg when the *Vanderbilt* sailed.

The London *Times* says that the suspension of the bank's charter gave immediate relief.

Applications for discounts were fewer. Foreign exchange steady.

The drain of gold from Scotland has ceased.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Royal mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 14th instant, has arrived.

She brings upwards of $330,000 in specie.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Africa* brings the same dates as the *Vanderbilt*, which were telegraphed from St. John some days since. We gather the following additional items of interest:

The *Africa* brings $350,000 in specie.

FRANCE.

The official announcement allowing the exportation of grain and flour caused an advance of twelve per cent. on flour.

The Paris Bourse did not respond to the buoyancy of the English money market.

Napoleon wrote a letter to the Minister of Finance, telling him to deny peremptorily all absurd money projects attributed to the government, and affirming that the public credit of France rests on a solid basis. The letter produced little effect.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a loss of 20,000,000 francs specie.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Minister of Finance proposes to meet financial difficulties by an issue of treasury bills to the amount of 100,000,000 florins.

The Vienna money market is heavy. The premium on gold has increased.

RUSSIA.

The decree abolishing serfdom will be published on the 17th of December. A legislative body is convoked for the 28th of November.

INDIA.

Later and fuller details from India show that Lucknow is only partially relieved. Gen. Havelock is in a critical position.

AFGHANISTAN.

The steamer *Emeu* had arrived at Suez, with Melbourne dates of Sept. 17th, and £640,000 in gold.

The accounts from the gold region are encouraging.

The steamers *Lady Bird* and *Champion* colided at Cape Otway, and the latter foundered. Forty lives were lost.

Heavy floods had occurred in New South Wales.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Governor Walker and the President had a long interview on Kansas affairs yesterday.

They differ materially. Walker's opposition is not founded on the slavery clause attached to the constitution, but on the refusal of the convention to allow the people of Kansas to vote *against* as well as *for* the constitution. Walker regards the latter as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and the right of self government.

The President says if the Constitutional Convention is authorized by Congress, he is bound to sustain its action. Walker contends against such endorsement, and asserts the right of Congress to force any constitution upon the Territory.

Walker never saw the constitution. All the efforts of government to obtain a copy have failed. He says he prefers to lay down office than betray the interests of the Territory, and the constitution be considered spurious—that the State government will never be organized unless by the federal arms.

Walker says he cannot acquiesce in the acts of the convention without violating his pledges, sacrificing his honest convictions, and making himself infamous.

If resistance is made to the establishment of a State government, he will not require a Governor in the Territory to put it down by force. This, Walker says, he cannot and will not do, nor will he resign.

Another interview is appointed. A rupture is considered inevitable.

Later.

The Cabinet has united in sustaining the action of the Kansas Convention.

The President had another long interview with Walker, this day.

FIRE AT PASS CHRISTIAN.

A fire broke out this (Friday) morning, at 4 o'clock, in the Sans Souci Hotel, kept and owned by Mr. J. S. Woodward, and, communicating to other buildings, totally destroyed the hotel, Mrs. Selph's dwelling, S. Hook's store and dwelling, and J. Dedaux's drinking house. B. Hott's dwelling, which is adjoining the hotel, was saved by great exertions.

WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The weather is moderating throughout the State, and the conditions, most of the produce between here and Rochester will get through.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—Flour $4.35 to $4.40. Hogs $5 to $5.25. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $14. Lard 10c. Whisky 17c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Cotton—Holders demand an advance. Flour firm. Wheat heavy, with a declining tendency. Corn firm. Pork quiet. Beef heavy. Lard dull. Coffee 9 to 10c. Sugar steady. Whisky 24½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Flour $4.75. Red Wheat $1 to $1.10. Oats 40. Hemp $70.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 27.—The Maria Denning passed down at 2, and the Stephen Decatur at 9 A. M.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 27.—The Princess passed down at noon, the Magnolia and Granada at 5, the Florida and Monongahela at 6 P. M.

RIVER NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—The river has risen a foot since yesterday. Large numbers of logs are going, gorged with ice at Water's Landing, 20 miles below.

The steamers *Moses Greenwood* and *Martha Jewett* were caught, and are dangerously situated in the middle of the channel.

Navigation is suspended above and below.

Close of the National Chess Session.

The Congress terminated its labors on Thursday evening at the New York Chess Club rooms, No. 19 East Twelfth street, Col. Mead in the chair. The President regretted that the Hon. A. B. Meek was not present to award the prizes, and announced that the session of the Congress would still be held that evening. To him it was a cause of regret that an occasion which had been so agreeable and full of interest should soon be numbered among the events passed away, not into oblivion, but to be ever retained among the pleasant memories of the past. It was another source of regret that many who had participated as members should have returned to their homes, and that others would soon follow; but a lively recollection of each and all of them would long be retained by those who remained behind. But, looking toward the other side of the picture, it was a source of great satisfaction and of mutual gratification to know that the first National Chess Congress of America has been so successfully successful. Nothing had occurred to mar the harmony of those who originated and conducted it through its long duration. Harmony had prevailed throughout. The intention of the originators of this gathering of chess-players from every part of the Union was to awaken an interest in the noblest of all amusements, and to promote its welfare. This object had been fully recognized. Throughout the whole country the most favorable sentiments had been taken of their proceedings. The result would be that many new names will be enrolled among the devotees of that science, and hence it will bring into use those faculties which have been so long dormant. Other Morphys and other Paulsens perhaps will come forth to gather laurels and add fresh interest at some future Chess Congress. But the powerful aid received beyond the bourse of the city must not be forgotten. Without it the proceedings of the Congress would scarcely have been known beyond the walls of the place of meeting. To it they were greatly indebted for the interest it had taken and for the faithful reports which always were given.

Col. Mead then proceeded to award the prizes to the four victors in each tournament, the first prize to P. Morphy, Esq., consisting of a handsome service of plate, valued at from $400 to $500, bearing a suitable inscription to commemorate the event. Mr. Morphy gracefully came forward and thus addressed Mr. Paulsen:

"SIR—In behalf of the members of the first National Chess Congress I present this testimonial to you. If measured by its admiration it is meant to convey of our estimation of your consummate, splendid play. It will not be deemed of little value. Sir, I claim you for the United States. [Great cheering.] Although not a native American, you have done more for the honor of American chess than her most gifted sons. Old Europe may boast of her Staunton and Anderssons, her Harrwitz and Lowenthals, her Der Lasa and Petroffs, it is the greater boast of America that the blindfold chess of Paulsen has not yet been equaled. What if Labourdonnais played two, Philidor three, and Kieseritzki four games at one time? We have in our midst one whose atmument it is to play five, and who will soon fulfill his promise of playing seven blindfold games at chess simultaneously. We fling our proud defiance across the waters. Come one, come all. Let the superhuman feats of our own Paulsen be performed with equal success by the much-lauded European champions, and the latter founder. Forty lives were lost.

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