THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By the Sheriff, at 5 o'clock, P. M., at 39 Jefferson street, one gold watch.

By O. Lemonnier, Bienbo & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 39 Chartres street, boots, shoes and trousers, and seasonable dry goods.

By McCrone & Landry, at 10 o'clock, at their commission mart, fancy goods slightly damaged by water.

THE POLLY OF THE SOUTH.

There may be a certain display of inconsiderateness and rashness on the part of many fiery citizens of the South. Taking their cue from the Palmetto State, they are hot for immediate secession, and will not brook the idea of a Southern Conference, or agree to await the manifestations of public opinion in the other States of the South. We are not prepared to sanction such exhibitions of unseemly haste. A good cause has nothing to fear, but on the contrary every thing to hope from calmness and deliberation; nor are brave and determined men likely to find their courage oozing out of the palms of their hands because they are deterred from acting on the spur of the moment. When so momentous a principle is involved in the future as the disruption of the American Union, every real lover of his country, how fervent soever may be his anxiety to consummate the separation, will rejoice at the opportunity of bestowing cool, dispassionate and mature consideration on the subject. Those who are eager for instantaneous action, and scout every proposition for delay, become obnoxious to the suspicion of endeavoring to precipitate an event which timely reflection might possibly postpone.

While, however, disapproving of intemperate and hasty movements, we can scarcely feel inclined too strongly to censure the entire States of the South for their apparently insensible resolve to secede from the North. They are goaded and taunted by the representatives of the latter until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. One might suppose that the Black Republican press, in view of the alarming agitation in the South, and the universal financial panic occasioned by the disastrous issue it has forced upon the country, would endeavor to speak the language of kindness and conciliation, would seek some available means of restoring good feeling and confidence—at all events would assiduously avoid keeping up irritation. But with an infernal perversity to mischief, the organs of Black Republicanism persevere in insult and invective—either with boosted blindness ignoring the condition of public opinion in the South, or else thinking in their insanity to brave its demonstration by mere menace and denunciation. The infamous language of the Chicago *Tribune*—the home organ of LINCOLN—has already been published with fitting comment. Other sheets of the same kidney only differ from it in degree, or perhaps in diminished scurrility and vulgarity. Why even these journals which assume to represent the moderate wing of Black Republicanism express themselves in terms which, fairly interpreted, do not seem to leave the slightest possible chance for reconciliation. Take, for example, the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a print which claims to rear its Republicanism "as gently as a sucking dove." How does it envisage the crisis? First, by assuming that the people of the South mean to break the Union solely because on the 6th inst. the candidate they were opposed to was elected—thus purposely overlooking the fact that it is not ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but the fatal and pernicious sectional policy which will follow his election, that has originated the present movement in the South. Next, by assuming that the only motive for secession is an unwillingness to submit to the voice of the people, and to surrender the offices and the rigid domination to which Southern extremists fancy they have a prescriptive right. Thirdly, by declaring that this is the whole ground and secret of the secession movement, and that if all the alleged grievances were removed, and every demand of the South conceded, they would not be pacified with any thing short of the absolute control of the Government and its emoluments. Lastly, by assuming the South that the Black Republican programme will be carried out to the letter; that the Government will be conducted on the principles laid down at Chicago; that there will be no compromises and no concessions, and that the Constitution will receive no pro-slavery interpretation. As if, too, to clinch the matter, and to affright the South into submission, this conservative exponent of the "irrepressible conflict" threatens us with coercion in the following words:

The results, then, of a rebellion like that now ostensibly in process of organization, cannot be doubtful. Mr. LINCOLN, when inaugurated, will become the sworn upholder of the Constitution and the Union, *in all their integrity*. "Peaceable secession" is the idiom of vagueness. Secession cannot be accomplished through "separate State action," except at the expense of a protracted civil war, which will be utterly ruinous to the section that begins it.

And then, as if to expose its unqualified stupidity or canvassing credulity, the *Gazette* refuses to admit the sectionalism of the secession movement, affirming that "it is absurd for any Northern man to agitate himself over this grand hallucination, that nothing serious will come of it, except to the people who tolerate the schemers of treason, and that the flurry will be short lived and well over before the inauguration of LINCOLN," &c.

This is the style in which even those Northern sheets which affect extreme moderation either deceive themselves or their readers. In the same breath they sneer the determination of the South to yield submission to the demands of the South; threaten coercion in case of resistance, and disparage and belittle the secession demonstrations. Will they never awake from their delusion, or are they really afraid to look the truth in the face? A very short time will suffice to convince the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other journals of the stripe that it has been guilty of a violation of its mission as a journal, at in studiously concealing the alarming portents of the hour. If it is really self-deceived, we should certainly advise it to examine Southern developments a little more closely, first purging its eyes of that Northern rheum which does their office useless. If it were not sunblind now, it would perceive what is taking place, and would be less disposed to cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." To it and its contemporaries of the North belongs the responsibility of hastening the crisis by perpetually maintaining Southern irritation and excitement.

PLEASANT READING.—The Harpers announce that they will begin the publication of Dickens's new novel, "Great Expectations," in the next number of the *Weekly*; it will be illustrated by John McLenan. *Harper's Monthly* during the ensuing year will contain new stories by Thackeray and the author of Adam Bede.

HUNTER'S PIANO-FORTE METHOD.—We are indebted to P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for a copy of Hunter's celebrated instructions for the piano-forte, in English and French. Professors of music know that this is one of the most valuable and complete method books ever published.

D ISEAR CONSEACAL CALLINGE.—We invite attention to the patriotic resolutions adopted on Saturday last by the students of Dodaer's Commercial College. They smack of Southern spirit.

HEMORRHOIDS AND DIARRHŒA.—We invite particular attention to the notification in our advertising columns attesting the efficacy of the remedies for these maladies and diarrhœa to be obtained at No. 127 St. Ann street.

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Rep.) currently advocates the immediate repeal of the Personal Liberty bills of Massachusetts, upon the ground that they are "persistent," and "in violation of the Constitution," and "unjust to the slave States." A bill has also been introduced into the Legislature of Vermont repealing the severe Personal Liberty law of that State.

A PROCESSION FOR *All* COMPROMISE.—The special Washington despatch to the New York *Times* says: "Public sentiment seems to be settling down under the idea that the Southern States, South Carolina included, will unite in a document for an additional article to the Constitution, which it is thought the Republicans will cheerfully grant. A Convention of all parties can embody a new clause in the Constitution, securing the slave States against further violation and fixing a geographical line—perhaps the old Missouri Compromise line—between free and slave Territory. Such is the solution of the difficulty by leading men here from all sections."

The Danville *Gazette and Sentinel* says:

A curious affray occured in the vicinity of Indian Village, in this parish, a few days since, between Emile Avila and Theodore Augustin. The circumstances, or what led to it, we could not clearly ascertain or comprehend. But from what we heard, I appears that Gaddry acted on the defensive, and upon Avila making a demonstration of attack, the former drew his revolver and shot him before, one shot through the cheek and the other entering the upper lip, and barring the loss a couple of incisor or six front teeth. Avila's wounds, though painful, are not dangerous.

Here is the latest puff made by the Boston Courier against universal free speech:

FREE SPEECH.—Some or our unreflecting people think, or profess to think, it hard and unjust that we are not allow Brownson or some to a similar agency in Faneuil Hall, Wendell Phillips is not allowed to do the same in Charleston. Keep out the element or any body else to come here and make orations advising the people to go in for burning the theatres or warehouses or for murdering their widows and breaking open their coffins! There are subjects that do not admit of discussion, even in Massachusetts.

Worcester defines an Empress as "the wife of an Emperor; a woman invested with Imperial dignity; a female sovereign." It may be remarked that among the most celebrated of the modern Empresses of whom we have any history are Catherine II, of Russia; Maria Theresa, of Austria, and Josephine, of France. The first Napoleon was a lady who lived some six thousand years ago, and reigned in Paradise. Milton speaks of her as

"Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve!"

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1860.

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LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. steamship Tuscarora arrived on Saturday morning from Vera Cruz the 21st inst. Our mail has arrived. Letters from the capital of the capture of Guadalajara are confirmed. The city surrendered to the Liberals on the 25th ult., and two days after Gen. Zaragoza encountered Marquez, who, with a large force, had approached Guadalajara, and routed him, taking his baggage, artillery, &c.

Gen. Marquez has been appointed to the supreme command in the city of Mexico, and has already signalized his advent into power by imposing exorbitant forced loans on the inhabitants. An act of international outrage perpetrated by him will probably bring him into highly disagreeable conflict with England. The British Legation was sacked, and out of a million of dollars on deposit belonging to the English bankers, merely one-half was forcibly abstracted. The security of the act has alarmed even the Reactionists.

The affairs of the Liberals seem prosperous, and the very desperation of the Reactionists is a proof of their sinking cause. It is confidently believed that a few weeks at farthest will witness the complete overthrow of Miramon, Marquez and the Church party.

Presidential Election.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The following table presents a rough statement of the popular vote for President of the United States at the recent election. It is made up partly from actual returns and reported majorities in the different States:

	Anti-Rep. Vote.	Rep. Vote.
Alabama	50,000	
Arkansas	20,000	
Connecticut	43,000	43,000
Delaware	8,000	8,918
Florida	12,000	
Georgia	55,000	
Illinois	160,000	140,000
Indiana	150,000	135,000
Iowa	70,000	50,000
Kentucky	130,000	5,000
Louisiana	50,000	
Maine	62,000	62,000
Maryland	40,000	5,000
Massachusetts	61,272	106,000
Michigan	65,000	65,000
Minnesota		10,000
Mississippi	70,000	
New Hampshire	35,000	45,000
New Jersey	58,000	60,000
New York	325,000	370,000
North Carolina	70,000	
Ohio	230,000	220,000
Pennsylvania	262,500	255,000
Rhode Island	12,000	14,000
South Carolina	58,000	
Tennessee	65,000	
Texas	50,000	
Vermont	10,000	34,000
Virginia	160,000	2,000
Wisconsin	55,000	70,000
	2,560,772	1,763,982
	1,763,982	

Short of maj. for Lincoln..... 796,934

California and Oregon are not included in this table, as nothing definite has been heard from them.

The popular vote as instanced above is..... 4,324,754
Add for California and Oregon..... 100,000
The popular vote in 1856 was..... 4,424,754
4,054,456
Increase of vote..... 450,185

It will be seen by the above that Mr. Lincoln, although elected President, falls at least 800,000 short of a majority of the people of the United States. Thus, through the unfortunate divisions of his opponents, a sectional President has been chosen.—*Baltimore American.*

THE WEST IN CONGRESS.—Assuming that the ratio of Representatives in the next Congress will be about 125,000 persons to each member of the House, the Western States will stand nearly as follows:

	1850.	1860.
Ohio	21	21
Indiana	11	11
Illinois	9	14
Michigan	4	6
Wisconsin	3	6
Minnesota	1	2
Iowa	2	5
Missouri	7	9
Kansas (probably)	0	1
Total	57	75

Gain—eighteen members.

The West will be a power in the councils of the nation hereafter.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

VOTE OF THE MANUFACTURERS.—In running over the vote of election by counties from Massachusetts, we had the curiosity to examine particularly into the sentiment of those large manufacturing towns which receive their support, in a great measure, from the South. We append the votes of a few:

	Bell.	Lincoln.	Doug.	Breck.
Lowell	441	2,779	1,815	139
Lawrence	172	1,705	650	23
Fall River	42	1,259	1,259	29
Lynn	345	1,585	721	32
Salem	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

In this overwhelming triumph of fanaticism the old city of Boston stands out in favorable contrast. Constitutional Union Bell for one, and thought right so far as to give a majority against the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Her vote stands—Bell, 9,722; Bell, 5,161. Douglas, 4,606; Breckinridge, 876—showing a majority against Lincoln of 923.—*Mont. Confederation.*

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—WARSAW, Mo., November 22.—A mass meeting was held here to-day for the purpose of organizing a military company to aid the border soldiers. Hundreds are stretching throughout the county calling on the citizens to arise en masse and prepare to defend their homes from invasion by Montgomery's band.

Montgomery declares that he intends carrying on the war until he frees every negro in Southwest Missouri.

Large quantities of guns, revolvers and other war implements have been shipped to Kansas as food for the sufferers.

KANSAS CITY, November 22.—Dr. Massey, of Fort Scott, arrived here this evening. He left Fort Scott on Tuesday last, and confirms the accounts of the murder of five men and the capture of others, who have probably met the same fate.

Montgomery had plundered the town of Paris, and arrested many of its citizens.

THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 21st instant has the following:

Once more, and "positively for the last time," we have to present an incomplete statement of the returns of the Presidential election in this State. Since yesterday official returns have been received by the Governor from seven counties, in addition to the eighteen (Nicholas) we lost 82 votes from the reported majority, and in each, or (Wayne) we lose 40 votes. In McDowell county, Breckinridge's majority is 2 instead of 18, as previously stated. In the table of we increase Breckinridge's majority in Buchanan 30, and reduce Bell's in Wyoming 4, in accordance with the subsequently reliable reports in the *Tazewell Democrat*.

The majority for Bell in the 144 counties heard from officially, and the reported majority for Breckinridge in the 6 counties from which unofficial returns have been received is 290, leaving Bell 191 ahead, with Clay and Webster counties to hear from. Clay gave Goggin 39 votes and Letcher 49. The only report we have from Clay is, as heretofore stated, "all for Bell so far as heard from." Webster was formed at the last session of the Legislature from portions of Braxton, Nicholas and Randolph, and contains nearly three hundred voters. The secessionists claim a majority, but we expect better things of the county named after the expounder of the Constitution, in compliance with the wishes of the people.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Three Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Arago off Cape Race—Cotton Dull—Commercial Intelligence.

Boston, N. F., November 25.—The United States mail steamship Arago, from Southampton and Havre the 14th inst., passed Cape Race this afternoon on her way to New York.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press and the following summary of her intelligence obtained:

Steamships Arrived Out.

The North German Lloyd's steamship New York, from New York, whence she sailed on the 27th ult., arrived off Cowes on the 12th inst., en route for Bremen.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of Manchester, from New York, with advices thereto to the 27th of October, arrived out at Liverpool on the 19th inst.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, November 14.—The sales in the Liverpool Cotton market on Monday and Tuesday amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 1000 were taken by speculators and for export.

The market generally closed dull and nominally unchanged. The quotations of last Friday were barely maintained.

Manchester Trade.

Liverpool, November 14.—The advices from Manchester and the neighboring manufacturing districts were of an unfavorable character. The prices of goods and yarns were not well sustained.

Breadstuffs and Provision Market.

Liverpool, November 14.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. say Breadstuffs are declining and that the prices of all qualities are slightly lower.

Provisions were quiet, and selling at previous rates.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 14.—The prices of Rice have experienced a slight advance since Tuesday. Sugar closed steady at previous quotations. Coffee was steady.

Naval Stores.

Liverpool, November 14.—The market for Rosin rules dull. Turpentine is dull.

London Money Market.

London, November 25.—The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 5 per cent. Consols for money closed at 93¾ to 93¾, and for the account at 93¾.

Bank of France.

Paris, November 13.—The Bank of France has advanced its rate to 4 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, November 24.—The European mails of the steamship Africa, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th, and Queenstown on Saturday evening, the 18th inst., have been delivered. Those for the South were sent off by this morning's early train.

She brings the following additional European intelligence:

The deed of annexation of the Two Sicilies to Sardinia has been drawn up. The reception of Victor Emanuel by the people was enthusiastic.

The investure of Gaeta on the land side was being vigorously continued. The departure of King Francis is considered imminent. The commander of Genoa has issued a warning to General Fanti for the evacuation of the fortress.

In London, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Comte de Persigny, vice Count Walewski, the French ambassador, was received in a friendly and cordial speech.

A cotton company is forming at Manchester with £7,000 capital.

Later from Missouri—Troops Leaving for the Frontier.—St. Louis, November 21.—The military company of this city held a meeting last night. Governor Jackson gave them orders to proceed forthwith to the frontier. Outsiders were also enrolled.

The brigade, numbering 600 men, leaves to-morrow morning for the scenes of the disturbances.

Washington, November 24.—The President and his Cabinet exhibit certain very gloomy views as to the result of the present political crisis; and, what is more, they are by no means reticent about it. The President himself does not recognize the right of secession, even under the Constitution; so more is he in favor of coercion when the people of a State have decided that they will no longer remain in the Union.

Mr. Buchanan, however, is by no means a unit in regard to the first named proposition—the right of secession. Some members acknowledge the right, while others oppose it.

In connection with this subject, it is considered here that Senator Trumbull's recent speech at Springfield, Ill., in which he claimed to set forth Lincoln's political views and designs, is not explicit enough. This has contributed to a diversity of sentiment in the Cabinet, and a harmonious decision is not likely at ever.

Important Suspension in Baltimore.—Washington, November 24.—Reliable intelligence has been received here to-day that the private bank-ing-house of Corcoran & Riggs, of Washington, has suspended specie payment. The same house has for many years enjoyed the confidence of the whole commercial community, and it occasions sorrow to the necessities of the existing political crisis.

The Presidential Succession.—Washington, November 24.—The position of the President is reported to be "chilly," though the South has a just cause of complaint, no State is justified in secession or revolution till every constitutional measure has been exhausted, and that no State has a right to commit acts tending to precipitate other States into a disruption of the Union."

It is apprehended here that the succession question will have to be practically dealt with.

Reported Slave Traders.—New York, November 24.—Some of the European journals by the Africa report the slave trade as being carried on very briskly along the coast of Africa. The American vessels Laureta and Buckeye are reported to have sailed from the coast of Africa on the 29th of last September with cargoes of slaves.

Crisis Over in New York.—New York, November 24.—There is indeed a great improvement in financial affairs here. The money market is relieved and the crisis is rapidly abating. Our banks yesterday discounted nearly six to eight millions of dollars. The new bank arrangements are working well.

Mr. Jacob Little has resumed his seat in the Brokers' Board.

North Carolina Bank Suspension Legalized.—Raleigh, November 24.—The suspension of banks in this State has been legalized by an act of the Legislature now in session.

Bank Suspension Legalized in Georgia.—Milledgeville, November 23.—The bill which provides for removing the restrictions on the banks of this State has passed the Senate by 22 ayes to 15 nays. This bill is designed to legalize the suspension of the banks in Savannah and other cities in case it is found to be necessary.

Gen. Harney Off for Kansas.—Washington, November 24. A telegraphic dispatch was received here from Jefferson City yesterday stating that he would leave there to-day for Kansas to relieve the notorious Montgomery and his followers, who are now committing the most atrocious acts along the Missouri line and in Kansas.

Heavy Storm in Buffalo.—Buffalo, November 24.—One of the most severe storms experienced for many years is now raging over this city and vicinity. It is accompanied by a heavy storm of snow. Great losses on Lakes Erie and Ontario are anticipated.

Terrific Gale on Lake Ontario.—Oswego, N. Y., November 24.—A terrific westerly gale, accompanied by a heavy snow, is now prevailing on Lake Ontario. Before long we expect to hear of shipwrecks and other disasters.

Shooting Near Kansas—Reported Movements of Montgomery's Men.

LEAVENWORTH, November 21.—The state of affairs in Linn and Bourbon counties, Kansas, and speculations here, are rife.

Much is said in regard to Montgomery's movements. The reports say that he has three or four hundred men fully armed, and is threatening the lives and property of pro-slavery men in that vicinity. The citizens of Fort Scott are preparing an attack and have removing their property. Montgomery is expected to be passing through Linn county this morning.

WARSAW, Mo., November 21.—A messenger reached here this morning, bringing the following despatch, which has been forwarded to the Administration at St. Louis:

CLINTON, Mo., November 21.—The Abolitionists, with arms newly imported from Boston or the East, under the command of Captain Montgomery, numbering from 300 to 500, and increasing in numbers, have attacked Fort Scott, Kansas, broken open the arsenal, taken possession of the same, and driven the United States officers, &c. They intend to invade Missouri.

(Signed) J. WILLIAMS,
United States Judge of the Third Judicial District of Kansas Territory.

A military company will be organized in this city to-morrow, raised for the suppression of this outbreak.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clinton, Henry county, Mo., it was resolved to raise a volunteer company to defend their homes, and if necessary, the western border of the State, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, by the fact before him, and request a supply of arms.

The following letter has been addressed to Gov. Stewart:

CLINTON, Mo., November 21, 1860—Sir: I am here to inform you of the facts of the following fact, and I have been requested by the present them to do so, yet as Governor of the State:

The Abolitionists, under the command of Montgomery and Doctor Pennisee, to the number of from 300 to 500, armed with Sharpe's rifles, dragoon sabres, navy revolvers and bowie knives, have suddenly commenced a war of invasion upon the law-abiding citizens of Southern Kansas, in the vicinity of Fort Scott, Bourbon county, Kansas. They arrived by the wagon road at or near Mound City, about one month since, in boxes marked as donations for Kansas sufferers. They are all new.

Montgomery has been in Boston during part of the summer, and returned with plenty of money to enlist men, and has succeeded in enlisting a large number of the above described men. He has taken possession of Fort Scott, and other towns on the border near Missouri line. He has proclaimed himself Major General of the Army of the United States, and has appointed Mr. Hinds, a grand jurer, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Samuel Scott, Mr. Hinds, and others all of the United States officers, including himself, to fly for our lives.

His army numbers from 1,000 to 1,500 men, and is constantly increasing, is to keep possession of Fort Scott, and other places near the Missouri line, to prevent a fire in the rear, and to drive out Southwest Missouri of the slaves. He has arrested Mr. Hinds, and has carried on literally his programme.

The citizens of Missouri on the Osage and Marais des Cygnes and Vernon counties have been driven from their homes into the interior. He has taken their arms, and has plenty to sustain and equip one thousand men. My agent has been waited upon by the United States Court for the Southern District, and I suspect that they have seized the records, and also the papers and books of the Land office. You are hereby requested to be publicly declared by the Governor, &c.

J. WILLIAMS,
United States District Judge of the Third Judicial District of Kansas Territory.

Quick Detection.—A fellow named James Thompson was on the watch for trifles yesterday morning, and at half-past nine o'clock, while on the lookout for a customer, he espied a man in the act of leaving the store of Mr. Bowles, on Camp street, and entering the store of Mr. Bowles, on Camp street, and entering the store of Mr. Bowles, on Camp street, and entering