THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20.

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 R. S. Sykes, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Julia and Orleans streets, badly-cracked ship chandlery, damaged.

By B. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, dry goods, &c., &c.

By Vincent & Co. at their auction rooms, Opelousas street, No. 32, commercial clothing.

HOW IT WORKS.

The commercial and monetary intelligence from the North is precisely such as we had anticipated. Trade is depressed, checks have largely depreciated, & panic prevails in the money market. Serious political agitation is invariably a obstacle to interruptions and embarrassments in business; and the latter must be necessarily aggravated as the former become deeper and more wide-spread. The vast trade and commerce of the country repose chiefly on the credit system, and this in its turn is sustained by the confidence of one of public confidence. Destroy that, and the immense structure threatens to topple down headlong. The present condition of affairs throughout the country is the expected and inevitable result of the Presidential election. Thoughtful men predicted it; prudent men prepared for it; sanguine men, in the buoyant hope of defeating LINCOLN, overlooked the probable advent. It has come, however, and brought with it a train of disasters. No section is likely to remain exempt from suffering. The position of the South; its apparently invincible determination to secure its rights within the Union, or to maintain them out of it, have created universal distrust and alarm, and commerce is on over the very first to feel the shock of the storm.

We of the South are free to admit that we are bearing our share of the burden. The state of things with us is eminently disheartening and gloomy—scarcely less so, in fact, than in 1857. Our monetary institutions, with the usual self-protecting instinct by which they are inspired, are rapidly diminishing their circulation, and calling in their loans without much regard to the extra upon the community. The commercial which must follow this narrow policy. The customary credit accommodations are unattainable even at the most usurious rates, and first class paper can scarcely be negotiated at any price. The tributaries of the Mississippi are remarkably low, greatly impeding navigation, and keeping back large supplies of cotton. As the factors, from usual, prudential motives, decline making advances except when the staple has either actually reached our port, or is on its way hither, it may be readily understood that the planters are unprovided with funds either to liquidate outstanding obligations, or to pay for articles of prime necessity. These difficulties have been increasing for the last few days, and will probably be augmented by a liberal course on the part of the banks, or by a gradual revival of public confidence, they will undoubtedly culminate in deplorable commercial disasters.

But our situation, though far from agreeable, is not to be compared with that in which the North finds itself involved. Louisiana is principally an agricultural State. New Orleans receives annually nearly one-half the entire cotton crop of the South. Sooner or later our warehouses and cotton presses will overflow with the greatest staple. It must come here; it must be sold, because, to say nothing of the North, Europe, especially England, cannot do without it. The derangement of the exchanges, the possible suspension of the New York banks, may temporarily obstruct transactions; but in a short time—a few weeks at furthest—gold coin will be sent hither in amounts commensurate with the demand for the great Southern staple, and our money market will be relieved from the nameless that weight it down.

Under such circumstances it does not seem that agriculture can never be either extraordinarily or arrestingly injured by pecuniary embarrassments. The planter can never starve. He may be straitened temporarily, but his crop will ultimately save him. The North, however, is purely commercial and manufacturing. New York and New England are depending upon Southern products for the maintenance of their peculiar industry. Strip them of their means of payment; stop their purchases; interrupt or partially suspend the exchanges of their manufactures for our cotton, and what must be the unavoidable and speedy result? Why not only memorable embarrassment and the ruin of thousands of capitalists, but other calamities fearful to contemplate. The manufacturers would have to close their doors, and discharge their operatives, and the immense laboring class, comprising a most important portion of the population of the North, being destitute of employment, and armed with patriotism, would prove a dangerous and lawless element, ultimately resulting in its turn disorder, tumult, uproar and revolution. From the possibility of so terrible a misfortune we of the South, thanks to our agriculture and peculiar system of labor, are almost totally free. We can neither be entirely impoverished, nor exposed to the horrors of an uprising of the working classes.

These dangers are no figments of the imagination. They have been already foreseen by observant New York journalists, who have not failed to sound the alarm and to direct attention to the probable consequences in store for the misguided and fanatical North. Of one thing we may be confident, that whatever evil may befall the South, will be augmented with fearful severity by those living north of MASON and DIXON'S line. We have already witnessed the commencement. The North having sowed the wind, will in due season reap the whirlwind.

A MEMORIAL.—We understand that a number of merchants, traders and property holders doing business in the immediate neighborhood of the French Market, intend submitting this evening to the City Council a petition praying for a withdrawal of the privilege allowed to peddlers to sell their wares on the footpath leading from the Bank Market to the Vegetable Market. They complain that this privilege is sold by the leases of said markets in violation of present ordinances, and to the detriment of traders and merchants paying a heavy license to the city treasury. They also pray that, in case the Council do not think proper to prohibit peddlers from selling their wares along the above footpath, the city at least derive the advantage of the revenue accruing therefrom by selling the space between the markets at public vendue to the highest bidder.

The Council will no doubt act upon this memorial this evening.

LOUISIANA.—The returns are complete, but in eleven parishes the majorities instead of the full votes are given. Breckinridge's majority is 20462. We shall publish the official vote as soon as received.

MISSOURI.—Douglas 57,183, Bell 56,811, Breckinridge 29,951, Lincoln 16,991. Douglas over Bell 372, with eight counties to hear from. Reads still doubtful, with chances in favor of Douglas.

SECESSION CHARACTERS ARRESTED.—We learn, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, that two weeks more, peddlers by trade, were arrested on Grosse Tete on Friday for preaching with abuse and encouraging them to disaffection.

NEW AND SPLENDID JEWELRY.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that Louis Mith, No. 61 Chartres street, offers for sale a new and splendid assortment of watches, diamonds, rings, bracelets, silverware, and other articles of taste and beauty. Mr. Mith's establishment is too well known to require elaborate commendation. His goods are of the very finest quality, manufactured in the latest style, and sold at reasonable prices. As he says, "come and judge for yourselves."

CHARLES FARRE'S CHAMPAGNE.—This delicious variety of champagne, from the manufactory at Rheims, is for sale exclusively by S. D. Grenier & Co., No. 39 Conventions street. Having judiciously located the establishment of the several varieties of Charles Farre's champagne, we can unconditionally recommend it to amateurs.

The London public have recently had the pleasure of listening to an English opera. This is to say, an opera with music composed by an English composer, and a libretto with English words. The name of the opera is *Robin Hood*; the composer is MACFARREN, one of the best of the living composers of England; and the author of the libretto is Mr. OXENFORD. The latter finds of the opera, which is in three acts, are taken from the ballads and legendary poems commemorative of the popular outlaw. The part of Robin Hood is taken by Mr. SIMS REEVES, the pride of English tenors; that of Marian by Madame LEMAIRE-SHOWRIGHT; that of the Sheriff of Nottingham (Hamlet's father) by Mr. SMITH, a fine barytone singer. Allan-a-Dale, Little John, Much, a miller's son, and a Sompner, or collector of abbey dues, are among the characters. The scene is laid partly in the town of Nottingham and partly in Sherwood Forest. The music is highly praised by a competent critic in the *Saturday Review*, and the scenery and decorations are said to have been splendid.

The steam returns of New York are all in with the exception of the Second Ward and one district in the Twenty-first Ward, the returns of which district are Twenty-eight and Thirty-eight; the Fourth and Fourth Ward districts.

The population of this district is estimated at 17,000. These figures show the population to be 381,182.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,835.

Some of the Black Republican sheets—and especially the New York Times—either believe or affect to believe that the disunion movements in the South are more *bruta fulmen*, and will die away without doing the slightest damage. Such papers are either silly or hypocritical—silly if this is the decision they draw from the clear evidence of the hour—hypocritical if they seek deliberately to conceal or disparage the truth. We wonder whether these deemed unbelievers will give credit to the South for its sincerity, when they see the cotton States absolutely march out of the Union. We, who have fought against disunion so long and so earnestly as any, and who have slowly and reluctantly given way to the pervading spirit of resistance to Northern aggression, tell the deemed fanatics of their error when they say they deceive themselves when they think that the present agitation will be arrested by any thing short of a satisfactory guarantee of Southern constitutional rights. They may sneer and shrug their shoulders, but they will discover when too late that they have misconceived the feeling at the South.

The Might of Impudence.

It is remarked by the New York *Express* that no paper in the North has done more to influence the Republican mind against the South than the Albany *Evening Journal*. No journal laibored harder to circulate the atrocious statements of the infamous Helper book; and no man than its editor more heartily shamed those who deemed it their duty to condemn that book and its teachings. Its editor, not content with endorsing it, and giving money to help circulate it for political effect throughout the North, devoted a column of his paper to extracts from it; and now, after the poison has done its work; after the "impending crisis" which that book was expressly written to bring on the South is staring us in the face, this man, Thurlow Weed, as if alarmed at the frightful consequence of his own diabolism, thus flees to the confessional, and, like a trembling criminal, with sallow lips, to acknowledge it not to beg, forgiveness for his past transgressions:

[From the Albany Evening Journal, Monday.]

THE HELPER BOOK.—Now that South Carolina and the "fire-eaters" of other Southern States are seeking to disunion the Union, we have instituted a rigid personal inquiry into our own course and conduct towards the South. This inquiry results in a conviction that, with one exception, we have done nothing which we can deem, wronged our brethren of the slave States. We stand on the Helper book, and, in any nothing of the North, Europe, especially England, cannot do without it. The derangement of the exchanges, the possible suspension of the New York banks, may temporarily obstruct transactions; but in a short time—a few weeks at furthest—gold coin will be sent hither in amounts commensurate with the demand for the great Southern staple, and our money market will be relieved from the nameless that weight it down.

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