The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1860.

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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 advance to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By H. A. Kingston, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 126 Old Levee street, a stock of Stoves, by Sommerville.

By O. Lestrade, Banks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 69 Chapitoul street, block, stores, &c.

By E. Lemmon, Banks & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., at Commercial sales, No. 69 Chartres street, carpetings.

THE PROGRESS.

In sweeping the political field since the memorable and disheartening results in the North and Northwest, we are entirely unwilling to deceive ourselves or our readers with over-sanguine hopes, or to suppose one iota of the fruit developed and the consequences to be apprehended. It would, indeed, be both foolish and dishonest to deny that the Southern debate suffered by the conservatives of the North incline the scale in the Presidential contest decidedly in favor of LINCOLN, and that the prospect of preventing the triumph of the Black Republicans is exceedingly slender. Nevertheless it is unquestionably true that all is not lost. Not alone must the anti-slavery men retain their ascendency in the States they have just carried, but they must add to their conquests that of the Empire State over their victory can be complete and effective. Letting New-York they lose every thing. Let us glance at the subject and see whether there is not still some hope in the future.

And first of the elections already held. Pennsylvania has certainly gone heavily in favor of CURTIN; and if the three had been an open one between Black Republicanism and its opponents, we should regard the subjection of the State in November as totally hopeless. But from recent information, there is strong reason for the belief that in the Pennsylvania election the slavery issue played but a subordinate part. Two questions exercised a predominating influence, and constituted greatly to the adverse result. The first was the uncertainty of Mr. FOSTER's political position. The Breckinridge and Douglas men alike claimed him, but, as in consequence of his extraordinary silence and non-committalism, both parties could maintain its claims very substantially, both became distrustful, and indisposed to yield to him an enthusiastic support. Doubtless, in this way, Mr. FOSTER lost thousands of votes. Secondly, his record on the Tariff was suspicious, while that of his competitor, Col. CURTIN, was clearly and fully in favor of Protection. This is the grand hobby of Pennsylvania, and no candidate for office can expect her vote, unless he is either frankly a Tariff man, or succeeds in making her believe that he is so. Forney, by his ambiguous, and contrary attitude on this subject, forfeited a host of Old Line votes. Lastly, he is said to have deeply offended, by vehement denunciation, the powerful organization of United American—a body numbering many thousand citizens. Here were millstones enough around Mr. FOSTER's neck to drown a man of heavier calibre than himself.

Can Pennsylvania be redeemed? Possibly it may, for the people at their State home behaved been truly patriotic and conservative. But this object can be accomplished only in one way: viz: by the surrender of factious and unworthy animosities among the opponents of LINCOLN, and by a cordial and thorough union of all the Anti-Republican parties against him. An approach to this consummation has already been made in the withdrawal of the straight Douglas ticket and the substitution of the Bonding ticket. This last consists of Douglas and Breckinridge Electors in thirty equal proportions. Next, let this ticket be modeled by placing on it a certain proportion of the Bell Electors, and then there will be a powerful coalition, such as has been formed in New York, and the chance of rescuing the State from the grip of Black Republicanism will be largely increased. If the adversaries of LINCOLN are sincere in the principles they profess, they will not hesitate at a combination by which alone it is possible to effect it.

With respect to Ohio and Indiana—especially the latter—something may yet be done. In the former State the official majority does not exceed twelve thousand; in Indiana it is not over six thousand. Some fifteen hundred Bell votes in Ohio, and one hundred in Indiana, were given at the late election to LAMB, the Republican candidate for Governor. Of course no one expects the Bell party, though it has claimed in Douglas as to be willing to unite in Abolitionism, will return to the Democracy in Hoosdom. But it may be reasonably anticipated that, holding an identical ticket of their own in the field, the Breckinridge men will stand by it, and thus that the Douglas ticket will indirectly be benefited by the withdrawal of their votes. If the Bell men of Indiana DOUGLAS, we think, he will carry the State. Six thousand majority obtained in the manner we have indicated can be overcome.

The prospect in New York remains to be considered. What can be done and must be done, energy and hard work we will put into negotiations to secure the triumph of the Union ticket. Will they suffice? Quien sabe? Perhaps LINCOLN possesses no strongholds especially in the Empire State, such as he has in Pennsylvania, and which defies assistance. If so, of course New York is gone. We can only hope that this is not the case, and that the lamented Seward may call forth that dormant conservative strength which gave him a majority of 60,000 in New York, but which only manifest itself on extraordinary and critical occasions. The result of the matter is, that we have a chance of redeeming these States which went against us in the October elections, and of beating LINCOLN in New York. We have likewise a good prospect in Rhode Island, Illinois, California and Oregon. If the Democrats and Bell struggle thirty-two votes can be thrown from LINCOLN, all is safe—if not, we must make up our minds to witness a Black Republican administration.

BEVERDGE.—We are gratified to be able to announce the return of this popular gentleman and estimable citizen, H. Vignié, from a protracted trip to the North; and still more pleased of perceiving that the journey has been of material benefit to his health. With Mr. Vignié has likewise returned that veteran actor, G. de Forest, whose dramatic genius we will be heard at Mr. Vignié's stalls. They have reached New Orleans just in time for the fall and winter's business, and we doubt not that their acquaintance, high standing, and skill in amusement will secure them a hereditary patronage from the lovers of public patronage.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—A writer in the Augusta Dispatch (Breckinridge paper) proposes that the electoral votes of the Anti-Republican party throughout the country be cast for Mr. Crittenden, as a mode of reconciling all parties.

BLOCKS TO GOVERNOR.—Among the Democratic nominees of Connecticut just elected is Indian is the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, whose great speech in behalf of Cooper—nominated and accepted in Charlestown, Va.—gave him a national reputation as one of the sound hearted supporter of the present day.

HOMOPATHY.—The attention of our readers is invited to the elaborate advertisement of our Homoeo healed "Hydrotine; or Persian Fever Charm." This remedy is claimed to be an expectorant and effectual, means of destroying intermittent and bilious fevers, of which it is the universal antidote. The preparation is perfectly harmless, and is applied externally, and not taken internally. Certificates are given in the advertisement attesting its extraordinary efficacy. It appears to be a comparatively short time that it has obtained such a seemingly formidable celebrity.

FIRST GROCERIES.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that the concern of the fancy store No. 8 St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, are offered for sale, the stock comprising perfumery, children's toys, hosiery, cutlery, &c.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Mr. J. H. Wilson, our Sugarcane and Grocer stands, offers for sale one hundred and fifty prime negroes from Maryland and Virginia, fifty-six mules, horses, carriages, stalls, agricultural implements, and a large lot of household and kitchen furniture.

SCOTS OF LANDLORDS.—An important decision has been made in the Supreme Court of New York this day vindicating the rights of hotel keepers. A distinction is made between boarders and transient guests, hotel keepers having a lien on the baggage of the former, though not on that of the latter.

THE SUPERSEDES OF BRUTUS.—"I would not buy his family trouble or surrender any of his rights. I would not have them yield one jot or tittle of their rights, but I would keep them quiet and quietable lamm in submit, or say no little upon unnecessary thereat politics, having, no practical value, but to do physical wrong to right upon all questions. What a pity all of a Territory apply for admission into the Union, under a constitution duly formed, with full consent of the people, and they, forsooth, cannot be admitted! Why, Brutus, the Territory who have fully formed a constitution, recognizing slavery, I would insist on admission as a slave State. If the North, even, I not agree to this, I would be for admitting Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Jefferson, Arizona, Dakotah, Nevada, Colorado, Pembina, Gila, Navajo, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Chickasaw, Chickas