THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1860

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.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By L. A. Levy, Jr., at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 63, 65 and 67 New Levee, dry-goods and notions.

By R. Roger Bell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 61 St. Charles street, the assistants of the damp and perishary store of the late J. S. Reiss.

By O. Lecomeau, Bisshe & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Chartres street, ready-made clothing, effects, &c.

Lands and Slaves at Auction To-Day.

See Sheriff.—Postponed sales to be called to the sale to be made this day, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hotel, Common street, by the Sheriff of this parish, of lands on the Amite river, and improvements; also, 2 valuable slaves. For particulars see advertisements.

ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

We take occasion to remind the citizens of the Fourth and Fifth Wards that in each of them an election will be held this day for a Representative to the Legislature, to fill vacancies occasioned by death and resignation. In the Fourth Ward the candidates are T. H. Adams (Bell), A. Lepeyre (Douglas), and W. E. Starke (Breck). The Breckinridgers will make a most desperate effort to carry this district, for the double object of gaining a vote for Stidell, and of casting a test vote of their strength in New Orleans. It is unfortunate that the Union men are divided between two candidates, but we are in hopes that even as it is the Breckinridge nominee will be soundly beaten.

In the Fifth Ward the candidates are Arnoto (Union), and Gottschalk (Breck). Here it is a fair contest, and we entertain little or no doubt of the success of Mr. Arnoto. In both districts, however, powerful exertions will be made by the minority; and we, therefore, call upon the Union men to throw aside all indifference, to treat this local struggle as if it were the Presidential election itself, and to rally in their might, and achieve a victory which will foreshadow that of the 6th November.

TO THE POLLS!

THEN OR AND THEN THE BULL.

Our Breckinridge brethren have actually made a wonderful and highly important discovery. After labor-pains and tribulation they have "determined, or at least they affirm, that there exists a Southern supporter of John Bell who declares that he prefers Lincoln to Breckinridge. Whether Henry Winter Davis ever said so is somewhat questionable. We know that he is capable of such a piece of this kind, and is one of those unpretentious politicians who would rather welcome defeat than share victory with an opponent; so it is possible he may have uttered the declaration ascribed to him. At all events our Breckinridge friends entertain no doubt of the fact. It is gratifying to behold the delight with which they announce it; how lovingly they dwell upon it; how frequently they repeat it; how they roll it under the tongue like a luscious morsel. Henry Winter Davis prefers Lincoln to Breckinridge! Marvelous! Astounding!! Overwhelming!!!

Well now, admitting for the sake of argument that Mr. Davis is guilty of a most atrocious sentiment in avowing his preference for Lincoln over Breckinridge, we may remark that with all their industry the Secessionists have been able to discover but one solitary instance of the kind among all the adherents of Bell and Everett. After committing and smashing in every direction, they have hit upon a single politician who expresses that opinion, and it must be remembered that the individual in question has been many times accused of sympathizing with Black Republicanism, so that really it is not very astonishing that Lincoln should be his second choice. But let Henry Winter Davis be held up to public execration, if you please. We shall not endeavor to defend him, nor will any of Mr. Bell's supporters. They have no sympathy to waste upon those who are willing to accept Lincoln under any circumstances. They are not in that line at all. If Lincoln should be elected, the Bell men will take him as a misfortune done forced upon them, but not otherwise.

It strikes us, however, that whilst our Breckinridge friends are ringing the changes upon the quasi-Black Republicanism of Davis, and exhausting the vernacular of vituperation upon that capable but somewhat restless public man, they manifest an extraordinary and unaccountable leniency towards their own party, who have perpetrated political offenses of a far more heinous character. Henry Winter Davis is but one man; while the Breckinridge faction of Indiana numbers probably several thousands. Henry Winter Davis simply declared that he would rather have Lincoln than Breckinridge; the Breckinridge party of Indiana vote to a man for the Lincoln candidate for Governor at the late election. One supporter of Bell prefers Lincoln to Breckenridge; some thousands of Mr. Breckinridge's adherents absolutely give their suffrages to a Black Republican nominee over a National Democrat. Why, the offense of Mr. Davis is dwarfed into insignificance by the side of the gigantic proportions of the political crime perpetrated by the Breckinridge party in Indiana. And yet the presses in the South which stand by the Secession candidate have never dared to make the slightest allusion to this infamous perfidy; have mercifully absolved the traitors, and blotted out their transgression, while at the same time they proclaim to the world as something horrible and direful the election of H. Winter Davis, that if he could not have Bell, he would be willing to take Lincoln.

But when we look at home, in the South—ay, in the South—we perceive plenty of Breckinridge men who could easily accept the same platform as Davis of Maryland. Is there an intelligent Bell and Everett man in New Orleans who has not heard the infernal Breckinridgers announce openly that if their favorite should be defeated, they would view the contest with serene indifference, careless whether Bell, Douglas, or Lincoln should succeed? Have not leaders of the Breckinridge in this city often declared that if he were beaten they hoped that Lincoln would triumph; and when reproached with the utterance of so sectional and anti-Southern a sentiment, have they not sought to defend themselves by assuming that the election of the Black Republican candidate would precipitate a crisis, and bring about a more speedy settlement of existing controversies? How shrewd, therefore, and how hypocritical is the structural indignation just flung by the Breckinridgers at the expression of an opinion by an individual citizen of Maryland, when they themselves practically favor the election of Lincoln.

For what purpose are Breckinridge Presidential tickets run in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States of the North, if not indirectly to assist in the success of Lincoln? Is there a more slavishly State in the Union in which the Breckinridge ticket is run than the State of Maryland? Is there a Southern supporter of John Bell who declares that he prefers Lincoln to Breckinridge. Whether Henry Winter Davis ever said so is at the probable success of the Republicans. But has no dislike to Lincoln—believes him to be honest—but objects to him on account of his weakness—for being a man of no firmness or decision, and likely to be controlled entirely by the counsels of Seward, Greeley, Seward, Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips, &c.

Kentucky is all right for Bell and Everett by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority.

I tell you you do not realize the feeling, nor can you form any idea of the immense excitement this Presidential race is making through the Southern States.

The Philadelphia Congressional Frauds.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found a bill of indictment against William Byerly for making fraudulent returns of the vote for member of Congress in the Eighth Ward of that city, by which false returns John M. Gallagher, the Black Republican candidate, received the certificate of election as Representative to Congress, instead of Wm. E. Lehman, the Democratic candidate, who received a majority of the votes cast, according to the official count. The following is the finding of the Grand Jury:

The Grand Jury, after mature deliberation, upon their oaths and affirmation aforesaid, do say that the said William Byerly, Return Judge of the election held in aforesaid, in the Fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, on the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1860, in the manner and form within the particulars of the Court, at a meeting of the Return Judges of a General election on the day aforesaid, in the City of Philadelphia aforesaid, on the 19th day of October, in the year aforesaid, did unlawfully and corruptly subscribe a false, forged and counterfeit certificate of the election of a member of the said persons for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States, in the said Fourth Ward of the election aforesaid, which said false, forged and counterfeit certificate of the said certificates received and taken in part from the said Byerly, by the said Wm. Byerly, as Return Judge aforesaid, in the general manner, form and circumstances of the public practice of the said Commonwealth, to the evil example of all others in like case offending.

A New Variety.—Says the Baton Rouge Gazette:

Since the great storm which swept this portion of the State at the opening of the month, the streams have been inundated with a new variety of alligator, which is described as being of a dark color, long very abnormally developed, and possessed of a very strong, powerful tail, which they use with terrible effect when attacked. They are also very voracious, till devouring, and said to be almost proof against ball, and to be always covered with a thick coating of blood. Another locality, but no specimens of them have come to the country, to the great annoyance of residents and travelers, who have to their sorrow and disappointment. After the Legislature shall have finished its labors for the first time, they will be hunted up, for the benefit of science, no doubt, blown on at from the rear.

St. Joseph, October 24.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade resolutions protest against the coming in good health.

Boston, October 24.—Seventy-four passengers arrived here this morning in good health.

The Bell and Everett flag brought from Denver by the Pike's Peak Express for Bell and Everett, was $34,422 50. No news from the mines. The snow storm has been over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and trains going in both directions.

The Bell 171
For Breckinridge 62
For Douglas 14

All of these votes, except one, were cast for the entire ticket, nearly two to one in favor of Bell over both Breckinridge and Douglas.

Keep the ball a rolling and the Bell a ringing—Richmond Whig, 24th.

The New Orleans Bee.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,816.

[CONSTRUCTED.]
New Iberia, October 20th, 1860.

Editors New Orleans Bee:

The kindness with which you have, upon various occasions, received my communications—coupled with the patriotic position you have invariably occupied in all political struggles—make me right once more the use of your columns for suggestions which your high appreciation and love for the Union will no doubt approve. It is the conviction of most of the prudent men of the South that a dangerous plot exists, having for its object resistance to the Constitutional election of Lincoln. Whether we are correct or incorrect, they are no doubt honest, and the result of rational deduction. In time of peace we should prepare for war. The question therefore is, how are we to meet hostile principles? In a republican? Your humble correspondent would suggest the propriety of calling a convention of all the Union men of the State, to convene in your city as early as possible after the 6th day of November. The large number of conservative men who would congregate upon such an occasion would at once put down, with a threaten to precipitate the whole South into the vortex of revolution; they would have, for the first time, a just appreciation of their weakness, and would retreat from their position. Whilst the other and conservative men who would compose the convention would assist their family to the Union and the Constitution in resume in it until their constitutional rights were violated; whilst they would rebuke South-ern sectionalism and set an example worthy of imitation for their Southern friends, they would proclaim in unmistakable terms their resolute-tions to resist any infringement of their constitutional rights. Could we but assist that it would not be prudent to wait too long after the day of election before convening the convention—proplijection are always better than curatives. Should it be ascertained when the convention meet that we have not to deplore the election of Lincoln, it will be a jubilee in which all Union-loving citizens will join. Should my conception meet your approbation, I hope to see your influential journal take the initiative on the day. Should you by your action avert the calamities which are supposed to threaten us, you will have deserved well of your country-men.

ST. MARTIN.

TELEGRAPHING.

Extension of the Pacific Telegraph.—Arrival of "Overland California Mail."—Fort Smith, Ark., October 25.—The Overland California mail, with advices from San Francisco to the 5th, arrived here to-day.

The California news by this arrival has been anticipated by the telegraph via New Orleans.

The mail announces the completion of the telegraph line to Los Angeles on the 8th inst.

Along the route nothing worthy of note had occurred.

Departure of Steamships for Europe.—New York, October 27.—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Mail Company's steamship City of New York sailed to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, taking out the latest mails and telegraphic dispatches.

She also took out on freight treasure to the amount of $50,000.

The North German Lloyd's steamship New York sailed to-week noon to-day for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, with $187,000 of specie on freight.

Death of a Naval Officer.—Norfolk, October 27.—Commodore John T. Sanders breathed his last in this city yesterday (Friday).

Spanish Expedition Against Mexico.—Charleston, October 27.—The steamship Isabel, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings the following item:

The report is unfounded that the Spanish Government is fitting out an expedition at Havana for the purpose of aiding Gen. Miramon in Mexico.

Washington, October 27.—Official dispatches have been received at the State Department from the United States Minister to China. The Anglo-French expeditions were encountering at the mouth of the Peiho, whither the United States Minister, Mr. Ward, had proceeded in the steam frigate Hartford. Mr. Ward sailed from Shanghai.

Wreck of a British Schooner.—Boston, October 27.—The British schooner Hamming Bird, Capt. Calahan, from Labrador for Halifax, was wrecked, on the 7th inst., on the Island of Anticosti. The captain, steward and one seaman were drowned.

From New Mexico.—St. Louis, October 27.—Judge Kirkpatrick has introduced a bill in the last Legislature of New Mexico for the repeal of laws protecting slavery in the Territory of New Mexico, had been re-elected without opposition.

Frost in Texas.—The first frost of the season in the neighborhood of Dallas appeared on the 12th, 13th and 14th.

The Crockett *Argus* of the 17th says there was a heavy frost there on the 13th, but it was not severe enough to do harm to the tenderest vegetation.

On the 13th there was a frost at Waco, but no serious damage was done to vegetation.

At Palestine, on the 14th and 15th, there was a light frost. Also, at Lagrange on the 13th.

At Anderson, Grimes county, on the night of the 13th, ice was formed; on the 14th frost was visible.

Proposed Union in Georgia.—James Gardner, Esq., proprietor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, the leading Douglas organ of Georgia, is out in an address to the people, proposing the fusion of all parties in that State. He says:

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, so clearly indicating the probabilities of a Black Republican being elevated to the Presidential chair, have gone far to dissipate the vision of faction and the wrangles of party. The solemn convictions of danger to the Union, and of dangers threatened which would be infinitely worse than disunion, have aroused the patriotism of all parties together in a spirit of fraternity. A paramount desire prevails with all—the desire of Lincoln. This consideration is the inducement in Georgia should no cast her vote as will best tend to that result. The convention is not less universal that the people of Georgia should have no divided counsels as to the policy of the State in the event of Lincoln's election. The instinct of self-preservation is dictating to the people of Georgia—aye, the people of the South—should be one people, in feeling, in purpose, and in action, should this disastrous result be forced upon us by Northern fanaticism.

The Feeling in Kentucky.—We are permitted, says the Philadelphia *Journal*, to publish the following extract from a private letter, written by one of our most distinguished merchants to a friend in this city. It shows that the public feeling remains unchanged, and that the Northern anti-Slavery party is not confined to the eastern and eager States:

Cincinnati, Oct. 21st, 1860.

I have just returned from a trip through the State of Kentucky, and I find, to my astonishment, that the Kentuckians, who are a conservative people, are very much excited about the probable election of Mr. Lincoln. They greatly fear the result. Business is stagnant; money is scarce; and the excitement has politics—every body—from the merchant and manufacturer down to the poor laborer, who is walking patiently the event of the Presidential contest. Indeed, I did not for one moment believe that Kentucky would be so much in the extent she is in the probable success of the Republicans. She has no dislike to Lincoln—believes him to be honest—but objects to him on account of his weakness—for being a man of no firmness or decision, and likely to be controlled entirely by the counsels of Seward, Greeley, Seward, Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips, &c.

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The New York Union Procession.

The torch-light procession of the opponents of Black Republicanism in New York, on Tuesday night, was a grand affair, and was more brilliant, numerous, and more enthusiastic than any demonstration of a political character ever before attempted in that city. From the very lengthy and graphic account of the display given by the *Herald* we make the following compilation:

In numbers it more than doubled the Wide Awake procession, there being, upon the lowest estimate, from seventy-five to thirty thousand men in line, while in *eclat*, zeal and enthusiasm it was unequaled. Cheering and cheered, it swept through the streets a mass of lights, men, music, sounds, flags, transparencies, tableaux, fireworks and banners, indescribably imposing, and the shouts which every where responded in the shower of the clubs from the thousands that lined the streets, showed that the Union men outside the procession were as numerous that the thousands in line were hardly missed. The crowds, upon the sidewalks were congested even at the Prince of Wales's reception, and so overflowed the streets that the procession could hardly move. Cheering and the bells ringing enthusiastically waving their hats, handkerchiefs. Torches flamed everywhere; lanterns, bell-shaped, globular, circular, crescent, blue, white, red, green colored; lamps in every style and variety; candles enclosed in transparencies, stage fires glowing in prismatic hues from certain wagons, and rockets and Roman candles—all blazed, smoked, flashed, twinkled, flared, shone, and glowed in bewildering beauty, says the *Herald*. The procession was over seven miles in length, and was over three hours passing a given point.

Speech of Hon. James Timon, (Rep.)

The Fusion demonstration in this city, last evening, was undoubtedly a success in regard to the extent of the procession and the general display thereof, but the almost interminable line, in fact, it was all that those who created it had anticipated it, piles of ammunition and variety of embellishments. At an early hour in the evening the various Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell and Everett delegations from Kings county, Queens county and Richmond county; from Jersey City, Hoboken, Patterson, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Newark, Philadelphia and Westchester, began to pour into the City, and make their way to their several rendezvous; and soon afterwards the ward associations of the city began marching, carrying banners with appropriate devices, most of them preceded by as many fife and drum.

At 9 o'clock the city was ablaze with burning torches, and the line was bedecked with rockets, Roman candles, lampsmoke, and "I wish I was in Dixie." There were in the several divisions at this time probably about 25,000 persons—men armed in red, white, and blue, some in uniform coats, many in their every-day apparel, and all, together with their banners, transparencies, temples of liberty, boats on wheels, and torches in hand, forming an exciting spectacle.

What is Supposed to Hasten Lincoln's Defeat.

We invite attention to the following sensible and encouraging article from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

An erroneous impression appears to have taken possession of the minds of many anti-Lincoln men in and out of this State respecting the chances for carrying New York against Lincoln on the November election. The absurdness of this impression among the anti-Lincoln men, in the early part of the campaign, led to the belief that the State was lost; and therefore in all the resolutions and speculations upon the Presidential question, the thirty-five votes of New York have been set down in favor of the Fusion candidates. This will not do for us. The chances in this State are by no means so desperate as many have supposed; and we beg leave to submit our readers that *it is entirely possible to prevent a electoral vote from being cast for the Republican nominees.*

The large majority which gained possession of the public mind in the early stages of the campaign was a natural enough under the circumstances, but are by no means justified at the present time. The Douglas men had separate tickets in the field, and their efforts were quite as much against each other as against the common enemy. *Now*, this entire opposition is *concentrated upon one electoral ticket.* The Republicans never had a majority of the vote in New York State, and if proper exertions be made they will not have a majority in the election. They are positively and unquestionably in a minority of all the votes in the State. The only question is, shall the vote be brought out so as to secure a full expression of the sentiments of the electors. *If this can be done, New York will vote for the Union ticket, and Lincoln will be defeated.*

The Trouble, whose senior editor has been peremptorily ousted the State, making Lincoln her representative in the Senate, and giving him a majority of 70,000 for Lincoln north and west of Albany. No such result is probable. But *the State of Lincoln can be beaten by thousands.* The majority against Fremont in the counties of Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga was about *eighty thousand*; and even if the Northern and Western counties give Lincoln 70,000, which we by no means believe, the combined vote against him in New York city and Long Island and in other counties will be such as to consign him to an ignominious defeat. The only doubt about the result in New York is whether a full vote shall be polled. That done, and the Republicans will be defeated, and the country saved from the calamity of their political domination for four years to come.

What we want, then, to ensure success, is *fusion and votes.* Let the anti-Lincoln men of the State agree in the possibility of success, and act accordingly. This, and this only, is required to save the country from the worst which has befallen it. Let us quit wrangling and go to work. There is but a fortnight left for action, but *that is quite sufficient* to achieve a victory more brilliant than any recorded in our political annals. Let such obstructions as Brady's State ticket be removed, and a concentration of effort upon the electoral and State tickets be made, with a determination to march up to Albany with enough majority to annihilate the bogus 70,000 of the Republicans, and a few thousands more. And then let the Union men north and west of Albany prove the falsity of Republican estimates, by reducing Lincoln's majority in their section to nothing. If figures are emotionally paraded in his behalf. What say the anti-Lincoln men of central and western New York? Will they meet us even half way? Surely so let no greater than our majority.

Powerful Adventure in the Scotch Highlands.

Three families have narrowly escaped a terrible fate in the Highlands. The other morning they left Inchcholzie, intending to reach Fort William that night, but, in attempting a short cut, were misled by the false direction of a guide. "On, on we walked," says the head of the party, "till darkness was around us, and we became sorry finally sensible that the route were gradually leading down the hills, like gigantic stairs, into the valley; and, to add to our troubles, one of the party began to break down. Not for the future, we became seriously alarmed, and dragging our weary companions along with us, we hurried on, in the vain hope of finding the shepherd's hut. Alas! there was no such hut and ever existed in that direction, nor ever was likely so to do. The mist around us was dense and cold, and we were now closing in upon us. Not a star nor even a faint twinkle of light was to be seen, and we were at length impressed with the conviction that we were lost. Now, indeed, we began to be seriously alarmed. We were all hungry and soaking wet, but not exhausted. The effect of whisky had been drunk, and a little cookies were distributed to each. But we knew we were below us what seemed to be an immense mist; but, after some half hour's anxious watching, found it to be a lake. From what appeared must have been Loch Treig. Every whispered that here there must be a house, and that by the lake we might steer round to the borders of the lake till we came to a stream, which we followed in its course to a village, at the head of which, to our delight, was a public house, in that vast solitude, and we were saved. Around us was mist and darkness; below us was water, and the sound of the stream, dashing and bellowing, although we could not discern the thin, white line of foam. Again the cry arose that we should fall over into the chasm we determined to rest where we were till daylight. Again the cry arose, it is approaching to midnight. We undid our knapsacks, divested ourselves of our wet plaids, and, putting our feet into our knapsacks, which also contained our coins and bonds, enveloped our selves in our plaids, and, thrusting our feet into the crowds, commended ourselves to that Providence who watches over the lives of children and difficulty we placed our hope. Some slumbery night had at length possessed us, when we were aroused by the cry that the river was against which I had supposed proposed from the rock, and had I advanced a little, either to the right or left, I must have been precipitated into the abyss below, a hundred feet or more, and probably dashed to pieces. About seven o'clock in the morning we were again ordered to allow us to resume our wanderings. We divided our oaten cake into two equal portions, and, after eating one, reserved another night, and the other half were divided into three equal shares, and this—the last crumb—we consumed on our morning's repast. After traversing the dales we had followed the previous night, we struck into the highlands, and after wandering about from 2 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we found a half, we again heard the sound of running water, which we continued to follow, until, to our joy! we came upon the hoof prints of a cow. No red Indian ever traced the footsteps of his enemy with more intense interest than we followed this mark of a human habitation. At the side of the stream and on a beautiful green. We soon came upon a cluster of houses, a bridge of poles, a gate, and other indications of humanity, and now the joyous cry arose that we were saved.—*Inverness Courier.*

Boston, October 24.—A letter from Washington, dated the Postmaster-General has ordered a new contract for carrying the mails between Naples and Brindisi, to be brought out for the country.

The Bull for Sale in Naples.—The correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of September 26, says:

The great wonder of the day, and the first thing every stranger goes to see for the future in Naples, is that the Bull and Cow of Apis, which appeared for sale in the Toledo for the last 25th of September, 1860, in red letters in the history of the world, and the day when the true light of the Sun shone in this wonderful city. Didn't it? Why, believed it! They were. Ho-tels, inns, and the thoroughfares from and to the Mole, were thronged with people, all in search of the Bull and Cow. Every one was in a bustle, and the whole city was in a state of excitement. Many in their every-day apparel, and all, together with their banners, transparencies, temples of liberty, boats on wheels, and torches in hand, forming an exciting spectacle.

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What we want, then, to ensure success, is *fusion and votes.* Let the anti-Lincoln men of the State agree in the possibility of success, and act accordingly. This, and this only, is required to save the country from the worst which has befallen it. Let us quit wrangling and go to work. There is but a fortnight left for action, but *that is quite sufficient* to achieve a victory more brilliant than any recorded in our political annals. Let such obstructions as Brady's State ticket be removed, and a concentration of effort upon the electoral and State tickets be made, with a determination to march up to Albany with enough majority to annihilate the bogus 70,000 of the Republicans, and a few thousands more. And then let the Union men north and west of Albany prove the falsity of Republican estimates, by reducing Lincoln's majority in their section to nothing. If figures are emotionally paraded in his behalf. What say the anti-Lincoln men of central and western New York? Will they meet us even half way? Surely so let no greater than our majority.

Important Letter from John C. Breckinridge.

In the Albemarle *Southron*, published at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and in the issue of Friday last, the 19th, we find a short letter from John C. Breckinridge to Dr. Cohoon, the Mayor of Elizabeth City, which is a beauty of its kind. It appears that the citizens of said City, Cohoon, anxious to obtain a reply to the Norfolk questions, and nothing daunted by the ill success of the Democratic slander for the Norfolk district, undertook, by himself, the pacifier task of pumping an answer out of the distinguished leader of the Disunion forces, and has actually succeeded in drawing forth from Mr. Breckinridge an epistle of great magnitude and marvelousness. We agree with the editor of the paper aforesaid, that the eminent success of the aforesaid Dr. Cohoon in sounding the lips of poor Breckinridge, has immortalized his name, and henceforth he will be known as the man who succeeded in extracting an answer to the Norfolk questions from John C. Breckinridge. The following is an extract from Breckinridge's letter to Dr. Cohoon, as we find it published in the *Southron* newspapers:

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5th, 1860.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 1st instant has been received. The questions you ask are answered in my enclosed speech.

Yours respectfully,

"JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

"Dr. J. P. C. Cohoon, E. City, N. C.

In commenting on the foregoing the editor of the *Southron* says: "*The letter has been written in vain, from which we took the above extract. In the above extracts we have quoted the language of Mr. B. verbatim.* What Mr. Breckinridge means by the concluding paragraph in his letter we are scarcely able to comprehend. We think that a gentleman who aspires to fill the high and responsible position of Chief Executive of the United States ought to be competent to express himself in an intelligent manner. We did not expect, however, to find him the very ugly and ill-favored child that he is. If elected, under his care the Union should not be disunited. That would have been no plain that the Union man, though a fool, could not have erred therein. As to what we think is of secondary fogy; and, furthermore, we think that Breckinridge is an exceedingly fogy candidate. He does not intend for the Presidency—he does not intend for the Presidency—he does not intend for the Presidency—he