# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 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.

Another Sales This Day.

By S. Lanneau, Bisshe & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 76 Chartres street, assortment of dry goods, hand-downs, Scotch'd'ds, &c.; also, carpets, sheet, tongues, hats and caps.

By F. Formento, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 239 Customhouse street, household furniture.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 29 Customhouse street, English velvet carpets and Brussels carpeting.

By G Lanneau, Bisshe & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction rooms, No. 76 Chartres street, dry goods.


THEIR BY A STRONG VOTE.

All efforts to obtain from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE a distinct and intelligible reply to the Norfolk questions have proved futile. Mr. LANE, the Virginia Breckinridge elector, who propounded these interrogatories to Senator DOUGLAS, under a pledge to lay them before Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, has repeatedly affirmed that he has fulfilled his promise, but in reply received nothing more luminous or satisfactory than the Senator's intellectual opacity. It is plain indeed that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE does not intend to give any answer to these Norfolk queries, and that as he has hitherto been, so will he continue to remain silent touching these momentous issues.

Fortunately, however, the obstinate taciturnity of Major BRECKINRIDGE does not prevent the Southern electorate from throwing a flood of light on the Norfolk questions. If he refuses to reply they do not. Senator SLIDELL, in his political manifesto published the other day, lays great stress upon Douglas's friends and associates, quoting in reference to him the well known adage, *Noscitur a sociis*. It may be applied with equal justice to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. We have an indubitable right to deduce his opinions from those advanced and maintained by his known friends and champions. It may be true that many of these profess to speak only for themselves; but such professions are absurd on their face. They represent a cause and a standard-bearer, and in the doctrines they contend for they are necessarily exponents of the principles of the political aspirant whom they advocate. The argument of, speaking for one's self, and not for the party, might assume some plausibility if they who employ it were few in number and differing in sentiment from the majority; but when nearly every Southern orator who advocates the claims of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE promises Disunion, and then endeavors to shield his dumb candidate by declaring that he speaks only for himself, the pretense of not committing Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is transparently preposterous. His party almost to a man entertains certain views, but because he, supply commend to the retreat at Lexington, remains mute as an oyster, he is forsooth not to stand committed for their opinions. If Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was unwilling or unwilling to be held responsible, and was truly and sincerely opposed to the extreme doctrines upheld by his Southern friends, he might easily place himself in an unambiguous position by explicitly setting forth his individual convictions. He abstains from this course simply because he is as willing to pass for a Secessionist where Secession is popular, as to be considered a friend of the Union where loyalty and patriotism are current virtues.

Judging Mr. BRECKINRIDGE by his companions, as he will not allow the community a chance to judge him by his own recorded opinions, we find that a large majority of his Southern adherents are openly in favor of the dissolution of the Union, in the event of the election of LINCOLN. It is almost equally certain that from the speeches and letters of such men as YANCEY, RHETT, GOV. BROWN, Senator DAVIS, Senator WIGFALL, Mr. MOISE, Col. ORR, Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, Governor MCRAE, Messrs. KEITT, BOYKIN, MILES and BOYCE, of South Carolina, and a host of public men and prominent citizens,—all of whom, while professing to speak merely for themselves, agree that the triumph of a Black Republican ought in itself to be the signal for a rupture of the Confederacy. There can be no sort of doubt that these gentlemen faithfully represent the dominant feeling among the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE. We are entirely disposed to adopt the test proffered by that gentleman in his Lexington speech, and to judge him by the principles supported by the mass of his followers. So judging, every honest and sane man must arrive at the conclusion that Disunion is the prominent principle in the Breckinridge democracy.

Much is gained by bringing them down to the point. When we learn exactly what are the views and opinions of our antagonists, we may adequately consider the best mode of dealing with him. There will then be no appearance of our combating an unlikely foe nimbly in the dark. We feel well assured that when the people of our State—and especially those of a section hitherto most tenaciously attached to the Democratic faith, viz: the citizens of North Louisiana—come clearly to understand that the Breckinridge party advocate Disunion in the contingency of LINCOLN'S election, they will refuse to endorse the sectional agitators and traitors, and sustain the candidate who is placed upon it. Louisiana has ever been a conservative and Union-loving State. She displayed her feelings in 1850, when the measures of the Secession faction against the Compromise measures were stifled before the voice of an immense majority of her sons. She will prove in November next that those feelings have in no wise changed, and will be as ready to rebuke and repudiate Disunion in 1860 as she was ten years ago. Mark the prediction!

Gov. Moore's Letter.

Nineteen gentlemen—nearly all well known friends of Mr. Breckinridge—write a letter to Gov. Moore, asking for his opinions in regard to the proper policy of the people of Louisiana in the present crisis. His Excellency replies in a two column letter of decided political complexion, in yesterday's *Kenneny Delta*: and what, think you, is the upshot of his prolix letter? Why that the people of Louisiana ought to vote for John C. Breckinridge. This is the sum and substance of the document, which is devoted to an examination of the claims of the several candidates, and to Mr. Lincoln's in particular, manifestly with the view of John Slidell, but in better taste, and with less coarseness. The only portion of the letter which seems to answer the query propounded is the following passage, which looks like a willingness to dissolve the Union, without the daring necessary for the deed:

"It will probably be asked, if Lincoln be elected, what course will be pursued by the South? To this I answer, that I do not regard it as wise or prudent to counsel myself, either as a citizen or private individual, what should be done in that contingency. But I do not scruple, or shrink from any responsibility, to say that the success of Mr. Lincoln would justify the Southern States in withdrawing from the Union. But I do not advise, or lead myself personally, or officially, to this particular course. I think the Southern States will best meet in congress, as some measure may be devised as a result from the Disunion that all deprecate, and none would lament more sincerely than myself. Although surrounded by danger, I am not timid nor without hope that we shall yet weather the storm. Rooted in a political creed, one of whose fundamental maxims is not to despair of the Republic, I rest, if not with confidence, yet hopefully, in the belief that the good sense of the people will yet be brought to co-adjust the infidelity and fanaticism of those who are striving to obtain possession of the Government in order to promote those evil designs. And more than this, I feel that the South is awakening to the magnitude of the danger that encompasses her, and thus our people, by an overwhelming majority, composed of Whigs and Democrats, Americans will show that if we cannot win the Presidential victory, that we can at least prepare the enemy an unbroken column and a united defence."

The Governor, like all the Breckinridge leaders, "speaks for himself alone." The same old story, of course.


THE GRAND DEMONSTRATION TO-NIGHT.—It will be seen by the programme in another column that our Rock and Riverside friends hold another mass meeting this evening, at Lafayette Square, to be followed by a grand procession. We doubt there will be an payment and imposing an army as any that has yet been presented. The various clubs will probably turn out very strong.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVE.—By the Sheriff's notice to be found in advertising it will be seen that a special election for the Fourth Ward of the city of New Orleans for a Representative to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Miller, will be held on Monday, the 29th inst. The attention of politicians is called to the notice.

Our thanks are due Mr. A. Sandbek for a pamphlet containing the report of the Secretary of the New Louisiana Association of New Orleans.

POPULATION OF RICHMOND.—The results of the labors of the census-takers show that the population of the city of Richmond numbers 37,910 whites and black, bond and free. This is an increase of 10,230 since 1850, when the last census of the city was 27,679. The average percentage of increase has been a fraction of 37 per cent.

A LEGISLATOR IN THE PENITENTIARY.—The "honorable" Thomas J. Munday, an ex-member of the New York Legislature, was convicted on Thursday by Recorder Barnard, of the Court of General Sessions, of New York city, to four months' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, the aforesaid punishment upon a fresh gull.


## NEW YORK—THE PROSPECT.

From this time forth most of the interest of the Presidential contest will be centered in the Empire State. Beyond a doubt an earnest, persevering and powerful effort will be made for the defeat of LINCOLN. The more impartial journals do not say so, but consider the prospect hopeless. The *New York World*, which, though leaning towards the Republican party, is a tolerably fair paper, says that discouragement on the Pennsylvania revolt is for the fusionists, they will make a vigorous resistance, like a beleaguered garrison that has been driven to its last citadel. In the Southern States one hundred and twenty votes are certain against Mr. LINCOLN, and if they thirty-five votes of New York can be added to them he is defeated. This, says the *World*, is the last hope of his opponents, and they are likely to cling to it with the energy of a drowning man obtaining at the last fragment of a wreck. All the interest of the campaign now concentrates in New York.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 13th has an interesting and encouraging article on the subject, from which we extract the following:

We have the most gratifying intelligence of the progress of the anti-Republican forces in the Empire State, and we look to its perfect organization with unbounded confidence. The extreme friends of Mr. Breckinridge will join the movement heartily and in good faith; Lincoln's defeat can be certainly accomplished. We have already had the pleasure of stating that by the recent combined action of independent, wealthy and influential citizens of the metropolis and other parts of the State, comprising Kelly, Dodge, Ias and Breckinridge men, a new Union ticket has been formed, which consists of eighteen Douglas, ten Bell and seven Breckinridge electors, and this was ratified with great enthusiasm on Monday evening last at a monster meeting held in and around the Cooper Institute. Mr. Butterworth, of the Astor House, has issued a card to the effect that the Administration has united its forces to the fusion and the ticket is formed. Under these circumstances friends feel confident of carrying the State; they differ as to the majority, but 30,000 is the number which has been mentioned in several of our letters, as assured that Mr. Greeley, the chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, and Mr. Brady, the nominee for Governor, also acquiesce in the fusion. Some slight difficulty exists with them as to the names of the Breckinridge electors, which were not taken from their State ticket, but they hope to be so from it. This has been arranged in a satisfactory manner. We have no fears except from this quarter, and our reason for this is that it is notorious that the Breckinridge men of Indiana and Illinois are drinks last Tuesday, and lent all their influence, directly or indirectly, to the success of Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor. If they do not play on false in New York, a conservative triumph is certain.

The *Journal* thinks, from information received, that the American vote for the fusion will not be lessened 5000 by defection, which will be more than counterbalanced by accessions from the Republican ranks, for causes, with many, of disgust, and an unwillingness longer to keep up strife, and with others who voted for FREMONT because of his being a Democrat, now having demonstrated to go for DOUGLAS. This is especially in the western part of the State, and their loss from these causes may be estimated at 15,000, including the vote of GERRIT SMITH, which is from 5000 to 6000.

The article then continues as follows:

It is thought by the best judges that Lincoln will not poll the vote that FREMONT did. The cause is apparent. Were the friends of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and a vast blanket, appears to cover them: they are not on the stump or doing any more than they are actually obliged to do. The State will poll 600,000 and probably 610,000 votes: of these liberal estimates give Lincoln 275,000, and the remainder will be the Union vote. Bell and Everett will poll at least 125,000; of course we mean strict friends of the National Union candidates, though we shall not probably be able to distinguish the Bell and Everett vote in consequence of the fusion. New York city will give 40,000 majority. Long Island will add 10,000, and Staten Island a trifle. The counties Herkimer, near the centre of the State, the 50,000 will still be maintained, it is hoped, and no one fears that it will be reduced to 30,000. The Republicans are defiant and boastful, but they give no data; and the knowing ones of the party feel rather dubious of the result, and it is believed to be stated that they will have to work for the State if they get it. Thus stand the prospects in New York, and again the State of Henry Clay appeals to the conservatism of the great Empire State to lay aside all mere party prejudices, and join this fusion, anti-Republican movement as the only sure way to secure the true supremacy of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, by rendering the election of Abraham Lincoln impossible.

FIRE AT ST. MARTINSVILLE.—We learn that a fire broke out in St. Martinsville on Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock, in Fort street. Five or six houses were destroyed, of which two were stores. We know not how much damage was sustained, nor how the fire originated.

The progress of Protestantism in Italy, consequent on recent events in that country, is very noticeable, and attracts remarks from religious journals of all sects. At the Val d'Aosta, with 100,000 souls, the Waldensian Church has a minister at Aosta, and is about placing another at Courmayeur. In Milan there are two "Evangelists," one of the "Plymouth Brethren," the other a converted priest. At Bergamo there is a Swiss Church with a minister. At Turin there is a Waldensian Church with two ministers; at Genoa, two ministers, a Waldensian and Baptist preacher, who has been appointed to a Professorship, at Bologna, a Genevan minister; at Florence there are three Evangelists and a Waldensian minister, with three meetings of native converts, to which Englishmen and ladies are giving much attention. At Pisa and Leghorn a Waldensian minister superintends the churches. In a few weeks two Waldensian Professors, with eight students, are to settle in Florence as the beginning of a theological seminary.

ARTESIAN WELL IN LOUISVILLE, KY.—The artesian well of Louisville, Ky., is the deepest that has been successfully bored. It was begun in 1857, by the Messrs. Dupont; in 2026 feet in depth; discharges 320,000 gallons every 24 hours, and carries its flow to the height of 270 feet above the surface.

A NEW YORK DAY'S BUSINESS.—The transactions in several articles of domestic produce were very heavy on Saturday, with corresponding shipments to Great Britain in a position of some note. In round numbers the sales were 20,000 bbls. of flour at an average of about $5 75 per bbl.; 200,000 bushels of wheat at an average of $1 25 per bushel; 70,000 bushels of corn at 70 cents per bushel; 20,000 bushels of barley at about 55 cents per bushel; 6000 kegs of lard at $65 per hhd.; 500 casks rice at $25 per cask; 7300 bales cotton at $46 per bale; 1000 bbls. spirits of at $62 a bbl.; 1000 bbls. whale oil at $62 a bbl.; the whole valued at more than one million one hundred thousand dollars. The shipments to Great Britain were 15,000 bbls. flour, 300,000 bushels wheat, and 3000 bales cotton.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—Paul Morphy and Louis Paulsen may be seen often at the Club, and although one of them, at least, is very eager to encounter his rival, the prospects of a match are very remote, we believe. It is to be regretted. A series of games would prove singularly interesting to amateurs generally would draw out two of the most important openings—the Evans's gambit, and the Centre counter, the centre of chief, which of late has been rather drooping. It was in expectation of a match or encounter that the following letter was sent by Paulsen:

*The Salt Lake Route.*—Washington, October 16.—The Postmaster General has extended the contract with the present contractors for the transportation of the mails from St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, during the continuance of the Pony Express.

*The Prince at West Point.*—West Point, October 16.—Baron Renfrew expressed his regret that want of time prevented his visiting the Southern States, and said that he meant to revisit the United States some time during the winter season for the purpose of making a tour through the South.

*Another Arrival from Europe.*—New York, October 15.—The steamer City of Manchester, arrived off Cape Race yesterday. Her news has been anticipated by the Arabia.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 7th. After landing a portion of her mails she proceeded to Liverpool.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

*Liverpool Cotton Market.*—Liverpool, October 7, P. M.—The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 15,000 bales, of which 7000 were taken by speculators and for export.

*Breadstuffs and Provisions.*—Liverpool, October 7, P. M.—The market for Breadstuffs closed quiet and steady at previous rates.

The market for Provisions remains quiet.

*London Money Market.*—London, October 7, P. M.—Consols for money and account closed at 93¼ to 93⅜.

*Havre Cotton Market.*—Havre, October 6.—The sales of Cotton during the week reached 19,000 bales, the market closing quiet but steady.

New Orleans Tres Ordinaire closed at 94f., 4s. 8ds. 5d.

The stock of Cotton at Havre adds up 103,000 bales.

The market generally closed firm at Friday's quotations.

*European Political Intelligence — Italian Affairs.*—It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon, in replying to the Pope's demand for assistance, maintains the principle of non-intervention while pretending to maintain order in the Holy See, but desires to consign Rome to the protection of a general Italian power.

Count Cavour, in answering Cadolo's demand for dismissals, declaring the entry of the Sardinians into the Umbrian Marches, refuses to comply, saying that no such documents exist, and that no power had made any proposition involving a single inch of Italian territory.

The Papal Government is making fresh enrollments, and promising large rewards to the remaining Papal troops concentrated at Tivoli.

The French Cabinet favors a general European Congress, instead of a Catholic one.

It was reported that Garibaldi had told Victor Emanuel that if the latter would go to Naples and assume authority there, that he (Garibaldi) would go home.

The wives and families of the Austrian officers in Venetia have been ordered to quit the territory immediately.

*Further from California—Arrival of the Overland Express.*—St. Joseph, Mo., October 14.—The Pony Express at this point brings the following news:

Henry Bedding on the elections is going on throughout the State.

The Governor in his message takes strong Breckinridge grounds

*Later from New Mexico—Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.*—Independence, Mo., October 14.—The Santa Fe mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 1st, has arrived.

Four hundred Pah Utahs and eight hundred Mexicans and Pueblo Indians have united with the regular army in the purpose of assisting in the subjugation of the warlike Indians who are infesting the Territory.