THE DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN THE WEEKLY.

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

Notice to Advertisers To-Day.

By G. Lemonnier, Bienvenue & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 59 Chartres street, office, iron de Bois, counting-house, safe, iron chests, damaged goods.

By D. H. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, at the Odeon Warehouse, barrels and casks bone; also, at 11 o'clock, at No. 28 Old Levee street, sugar-cured shoulders.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

It may be safely taken for granted that only a dozen years since, the people of the South declared their dissatisfaction at the election of Abraham Lincoln. There is, we apprehend, an exceedingly small fraction which harbors opposite sentiments. The members composing it dare not openly avow their hopes that Lincoln may be elected; but they express emphatically their belief that such will be the result, and rejoice to think that the sooner the crisis comes the better for the advancement of the principles of their choice; viz: the dissolution of the Union. But this faction is confined to South Carolina, and to most of the leaders of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy. Their motto is, "elect Lincoln, and dissolve the Union." They are, however, too feeble numerically to create much apprehension. In the main our honest and rooted conviction is that a vast majority of the people of the South are anxious to escape the defeat of the Illinois rail-splitter, and only differ among themselves as to the most effectual means of bringing it about.

For a little while after the nomination of John Breckinridge it was thought, at all events, by his cognac and admirers, that he was the champion destined to lay low the standard-bearer of the Republican party. It was positively announced that Mr. Breckinridge would carry every Southern State, and that even the opposition to him arising out of the split in his own party, and that emanating from the adherents of Bell and Everett, would speedily evaporate and disappear. These expectations were, however, quickly and cruelly deceived. The very first State casted in the South, which lashed to demonstrate the weakness of the sectional candidate. The sickness of the South are Union men, and will not sustain any aspirant to office, no matter what may be his personal claims, standing and popularity, if the taint of Disunion rests upon the principles and the antecedents of those who place him in nomination and advocate his cause. Every election in the Border Slaveholding States has shown, beyond even the sanguine anticipations of Mr. Breckinridge's friends, that the South will not endorse him. He is doubtless respected and even admired, but his position, his surroundings, his political affiliations are all against him, and particularly distasteful to the Union sentiment of the South. Come what may, it is conceded that Mr. Breckinridge will carry few, if any, Southern States. The North we leave out of consideration, as he is unfortunately destitute of any strength in that section.

Well, then, Mr. Breckinridge being out, of the question, we have either Douglas or Bell to concentrate upon for the purpose of preventing in the South a majority from against Abraham Lincoln. If Senator Douglas had been the nominee of a regular and unanimous Democracy, we candidly believe (has he would have swept both North and South. His popularity is immense; while his noble, manly bearing; his political consistency; his scorn and contempt of partisan trickery; his splendid abilities and his wonderful force of character would have borne down all opposition. But Judge Douglas is the choice of only one branch of the Democracy, and as a personal rule, his Democratic opponents are strongest in the South. It is quite impossible, therefore, to combine all parties in the South in his behalf. Moreover, the hostility to Douglas by the disaffected wing of the Democracy is so implacable now, that it may well be doubted whether under any contingency they could be willing to transfer their support to him. If parties remain distinct and segregated as at present, Senator Douglas will receive a generous and enthusiastic vote in most of the Southern States, but except in Missouri we can perceive no probability of his carrying the electoral votes of any of them.

Finally we come to John Bell. Against him there is no tangible and well-founded objection. The Douglas men respect the old statesman and patriot, and admit that to his hands the destinies of the Union may be safely entrusted. The Breckinridge men, for the most part, regard him as their second choice. We are perfectly aware that sincere Douglasites and slaughwanging partisans, who conceive that a canvass can be prosecuted only by the fiercest slander, invective and abuse of opponents, have been at a world of pains, and have newly exercised their inventive faculties in trumping up all sorts of wrought false-hoods and libels against Mr. Bell. We know that journals claiming to be decent and honorable have not scrupled to call John Bell a coward, a liar, a traitor, an infidel, &c. Disunionists, and to cap the climax—an ignoramus. But these are not the sentiments of the masses; they are the mere fungus growth of a political malignity that can only unpack its heart by cursing. The people credit no such flimsy stuff. They know that John Bell has passed an unblemished public career for over thirty years, and has always maintained the highest character for loyalty, integrity, purity of purpose, and conservatism of principle. Thousands may prefer another; thousands, under the influences of party excitement, may lend a too credulous ear to the empurpurings of reckless partisans, but in their hearts there are not ten Southern men who are not fully convinced that John Bell is as true, as upright, as faithful to the South as any citizen within her borders.

Such being undoubtedly the case, wherefore should we hesitate in upholding his election. We all profess to desire the discomfiture of Lincoln. One of the most potent means of effecting this desideratum would be a united Southern vote. Breckinridge cannot get it, and his friends hope it, and labor to their fruitless account. Douglas cannot obtain it—he has to contend with the fear of his own household, equally with those who are politically hostile to him. Bell can get it, since the past has developed extraordinary strength in his party, which every day is increasing. A very slight accession of political prudence is required in order to secure to Bell and Everett the electoral votes of every Southern State, with the possible exception of South Carolina. Why should the Breckinridge and Douglas men of the South cast away their votes on a hopeless chance? Let them sustain the conduct of the Western friends of Bell, who in New York and New Jersey, and probably in Pennsylvania, will sustain the candidate who is most likely to beat Lincoln. But even if they obstinately refuse to co-operate with us, they cannot materially affect the canvass. Douglas divides the Democratic votes, and then secures to Bell and Everett the necessary in order of the three-cornered contest. Thus is the way plainly marked out. The Breckinridge men have lost all hope in old Zach.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

# The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1860. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 11,777.

From the tenor of the telegraphic dispatches published yesterday relative to the negotiations for a fusion of the Breckinridge party in New York with that of Douglas and Bell, it might be inferred that the effort to effect an arrangement had failed. Such, however, appears to us to be a wrong conclusion. We believe on the contrary that the dispatch announced the accomplishment of the object in view, viz: a general united ticket of anti-Lincoln elements. The first dispatch being received last, and the last first, has led to confusion and error. We explain the advices thus: Certain terms were offered to the Breckinridge Convention by the Douglasites, which proved unacceptable, whereupon they were rejected, and the Convention adjourned without having effected a compromise. After the adjournment of the Breckinridge State Convention, the Douglas committee agreed to accept the propositions originally made by the Convention, and to give the Breckinridge men ten electors, a Lieutenant-Governor and a Canal Commissioner, and recommended the State Committee to ratify their action. We presume, therefore, that the coalition has been, or will be effected.

Misrepresented.—A report has been circulating for some time past that Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, had announced his intention to support the Democratic party. That gentleman has now written a lengthy letter, in which he states that he is committed to the support of Bell and Everett; but in future he will identify himself with whatever organization he may regard as most conservative in its character, most loyal to the Constitution, and as most fully representing the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

Accessions to Breckinridge.—Says the Savannah Republican: "We constantly hear of persons avowing themselves in favor of the election of Mr. Breckinridge, and always like to give him the benefit of publishing such accessions. The last man who has come out in his favor is Joshua Giddings, of Ohio, the notorious Abolitionist, who says: "As regards the two Democratic candidates, I prefer Breckinridge, because he is not so much committed to slavery as Douglas is. Douglas is a *slaveholder*, and Breckinridge is not, and, therefore, I prefer him."

Mr. Giddings's opinion was, probably, influenced by the expression of Mr. Breckinridge at Tippecanoe, when he said: "*I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery.*"

Election in Wilmington, Del.—At the municipal election held in Wilmington, Del., on the 4th instant, the Democracy were completely routed. The Opposition elected their candidate for Mayor, Aldermen, Treasurer and Assessor, together with nine out of fifteen members of the City Council.

Sectional Candidates.—"Brec's" fellow-sectionalists have got tired of denying his being a sectional candidate, and have commenced to make an open acknowledgement that it is so. The Charleston *Mercury*, a Breckinridge journal, and good authority, says:

The truth is, the seceding Convention at Baltimore was a Southern sectional Convention. It represented the rights of the South, and was controlled by Southern power.

A Strong Laborer in the Field.—Mr. Van Wagoner, the Poughkeepsie blacksmith, who was prominent as an advocate of Douglas in 1856, and Governor Morgan in 1858, has renounced pseudo-Republicanism, and will make a speech this evening next before the young Men's National Union Club, at their headquarters, No. 654 Broadway.

A Breckinridge Editor Harassed.—Clisby, of the Macon *Telegraph*, makes a confession which is so honest it will do his soul good. We can comfort him with the assurance that the whole Breckinridge party are in the same distressing category. If misery does love company, as the old proverb says, our harassed and annoyed contemporary has plenty of objects upon which to lavish his affections. He says:

We are too much annoyed and harassed ourselves at the miserable pass to which the great Democratic party has been brought, at a time when it should be firm and forth, and might have stood forth, as the invincible champion of the Constitution and the Union, to feel like assailing any man's choice of horse in the election.

Misrepresented.—The Richmond (Va.) correspondence of the *Baltimore Express* tells the following incident which occurred while Mr. Pryor was enlightening the Breckinridge Democrats in that city on Saturday evening:

During the delivery of his denunciations of Judge Douglas's conduct, a considerable sensation was created by a voice from the crowd, crying out, "Have you not indorsed Judge Douglas within the last two or three years?" Mr. Pryor said, "No, sir!!" The voice then said, "Have, sir, and I can prove it on you." Mr. Pryor—"Come to the stand." [Great confusion.] A young man, apparently about nineteen years of age, of slender build, rushed through the crowd, and leaped upon the stand, taking position by the side of Mr. Pryor. Simultaneously another confusion followed—several voices crying aloud, "Put him out," "Push him off the stage," &c.—while others said, "Hear him," "Give him a chance," &c. Finally the President, J. A. Selvia, Esq., rose, and after quiet was restored, said, "Now, sir!!" The young man then read