Letter from Missouri.

LOUISIANA, MO., Sept. 19, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS: Four or five weeks since I wrote you a note correcting the statement contained in a canard gotten up by the St. Louis *Bulletin*, a piratical sheet in the interest of the Bolters of this State, and copied into the *Keystone*, a paper of a similar character, and published in your city. In doing so, I gave you, what I then *and now* think, a well founded belief of the probable result of the then pending State election, and of the probable issue of the Presidential contest in Missouri. That note or letter you published in your *Press*, styling it an "Interesting Letter from Missouri," and did me the honor, in doing so, to compliment myself and my family connections in the glorious old Keystone Commonwealth. This letter was copied into other papers in Pennsylvania, and also into the St. Louis *Republican*, which last, it seems, gave rise to the following commentary, which came to my notice only two days ago:

ST. LOUIS, August 15, 1860.

EDITOR ST. LOUIS DAILY BULLETIN:

DEAR SIR: It has not been my intention to intrude my opinions, comparatively unknown as I am here in Missouri, upon the political world; but having read the preposterous and ridiculous statement, over the anonymous signature of "J. M." in the *Republican* of this morning, copied from the Philadelphia *Press*, I feel it my duty to "speak out in meetin'."

"J. M." who resides in the town of Louisiana, declares it to be a fact that "full three-fourths of the Democracy of Missouri will cast their votes for Douglas in November."

Now, you know that, being an Old Line Whig, with a clear record as to party bias as yet, and wholly disconnected with either wing of the Democratic party, with a thirty years' familiarity with the workings of public sentiment, and having recently passed through the entire length and breadth of the State, from Linn to Green, and from Buchanan to St Louis, I unhesitatingly declare it to be my religious belief that not only are not three-fourths of the Democratic party favorable to Mr. Douglas, but that fully four-fifths are warmly in favor of Breckinridge and Lane.

"Not have I arrived at this conclusion by a hasty transit through the State, but during an excursion through some forty counties, made at such leisure as to admit of a sojourn of from one to three days in each county seat. Breckinridge men I met with by hundreds; nay, I may safely say, by thousands, and Bell or Union men in comparatively large numbers; but the Douglas men, at least all who discovered themselves to me, either positively or negatively, I would almost enumerate upon my ten fingers.

The expression I heard a thousand times from Breckinridge men, that they would vote for the regular Gubernatorial nominee, though advocates of the regularity of Mr. Douglas' nomination, after which they would fall back upon the broad and unadulterated platform of Breckinridge and Lane.

Again, repeating my entire indifference as to any personal or pecuniary interest in the success of either wing of the great Democratic party, I submit the foregoing to your judgment as to the make of it what use you may deem advisable.

Respectfully, AND. MCM[illegible]KIN,
For twenty-four years editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Saturday Courier*.

To this, with your permission, I would reply that I do not believe that the "[illegible]" editor of the *Courier*" ever wrote the [illegible]. I believe it was coined in the mint in which was coined the *Bulletin's* telegraphic despatch from this point, where no telegraph exists. I do not believe "Andrew McMackin" wrote it, because it contains at least one palpable falsehood, and at least one glaringly stupid and improbable exaggeration, to say nothing of the minor ones.

The palpable falsehood consists in this: that he states his "conclusion" was arrived at in "an excursion through some forty counties, made at such leisure as to admit of a sojourn of from one to three days in each county seat." To do this, "Andrew McMackin," or whoever the writer may have been, must have travelled at least *one thousand miles*, a large part of the travelling having to be done by stage, or private conveyance, and requiring, at a very moderate estimate, *twenty-five days* to do it in. If he spent "from one to three days in each county seat," this would require some *eighty days* additional—in all, say one hundred and five. Now, as there was scarcely any (if any) more than half that number of days elapsed from the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge at Baltimore, by the bolters, and the writing of this letter of his, Mr. "Andrew McMackin" voluntarily puts himself in the position of having uttered, as I think, at least one palpable falsehood. And yet the writer ventures, with this glaring impossibility staring him in the face, to declare what he chooses to call a "*religious* belief," that "fully four-fifths" of the Democratic party in Missouri, are "warmly in favor of Breckinridge and Lane!!" A writer so oblivious of the truth, might well be supposed to be sufficiently blind as to see no more Douglas men than he could "enumerate upon his ten fingers," although travelling leisurely through forty counties of a State in which there are not less than fifty five thousand to sixty thousand souls.

Mr. "Andrew McMackin's" stupidly glaring exaggeration consists in his stating, as his "religious belief," that fully four fifths of the nearly 90,000 Democrats of Missouri "are warmly in favor of Breckinridge and Lane." Not a sane man in the State believes this, I care not to what party, or faction of a party, he may belong. The "Bolters" themselves do not assert or believe it. And I have yet to meet an intelligent man outside their ranks who believes that there are 30,000 Breckinridge voters in the State of Missouri. I doubt exceedingly whether there are 20,000.

I do not approve of betting upon elections, and rarely make such bets, and never for any large amount. But, notwithstanding my objections, I make this proposition upon the authority of a gentleman of this place, who has the means with which to bet, and no scruples of conscience in such matters, (especially when he wins, as he usually does,) in order to test the sincerity of "And. McMackin," or any one who may think as he professes to think. The proposition is to bet

$1 000 that Breckinridge does not get "four-fifths" of the Democratic vote of Missouri.

$1,000 that Douglas will receive more votes in the State than Breckinridge.

$1 000 that Douglas will carry the State of Missouri against all his competitors, and

$1,000 that "full three-fourths of the Democracy of Missouri will cast their votes for Douglas in November," as I stated.

Whenever "Andrew McMackin," who professes to be "an old line Whig, with a clear record," (and is therefore impertinent in venturing to "speak out in meetin'," not of his associates,) or any Breckinridge Democrat, (who is but a faction Bolter from the party,) chooses to take the foregoing bet, the money will be placed, at once, in any bank in this state, so that it may be drawn by the winner. Will he, or any other, take it? I think not.

Since I wrote you, our State election has been held, and your readers made aware of the results. It has turned out more favorably for the Democratic party than I predicted, or anticipated. We did wonders, electing our whole State ticket by a handsome majority, notwithstanding we had apparently good ground for believing that our candidate for Governor would be defeated, by a union of the Republican and Opposition parties upon the candidate of the latter, and the defection of the renegade Bolters from our nominee. We beat them nevertheless. The vote for Governor may form a pretty good index to that for President. It was, in round numbers, Democratic, 75,000; Opposition, 65,000; Bolters, 12,000; and Republican, 6,500. The Republicans may poll 25,000 votes for President—they claim much more. This will reduce the Opposition, (allowing the aggregate votes to be the same as in August,) to 47,500. Should the Bolters secure 20,000 votes, in addition to the 12,000, in August, this would give them 32,000—a most improbable number—and reduce that of the Democracy to 55,000. This will approximate, I have no doubt, to the state true of parties here. As well-informed men as we have in Missouri assure me we shall do better than this, the "preposterous and ridiculous statement" of Andrew McMackin to the contrary notwithstanding. J. M.

Cialdini and Lamoriciere.

SKETCHES OF THE LEADERS OF THE ROMAN CONFLICT.

The New York *Herald* publishes the following sketches of Generals Cialdini and Lamoriciere, whose actions in Italy excite so much attention:

GENERAL CIALDINI.

He is a native of Modena, a soldier of fortune, and has risen almost from the ranks to the command of the Fourth division in the Sardinian army, being promoted to the grade of lieutenant-general on the field of battle. Being compelled to leave his native country from political causes, he went to Spain, where he espoused the cause of the liberals. He commenced as a lieutenant, and was there for seven years, and fought so bravely that he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and received from the Queen the order of Isabella the Catholic." In 1848, returning to his own country, he engaged in the struggle against Austria in the quality of a colonel. He was dangerously wounded at Vicenza, in a battle with the Austrians, and for a time his life was in great danger. In 1849 at Mortara, at La Sporessa, and at Novara, he covered himself with glory, charging at the head of his regiment, though still suffering from his severe wound.

On the breaking out of the Crimean war his services were again called into requisition, and again he distinguished himself, first as brigadier colonel, and then as major general of division, to which rank he was promoted by Victor Emmanuel for the bravery displayed in the several encounters of his division.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE.

This French general, whose name has of late become familiar to the public in connection with military operations in the Papal States, was born at Nantes on the 5th of February, 1806. Receiving his education at the Polytechnic School, and completing his military studies at Metz, he entered the corps of engineers, and became a lieutenant in 1830. Like many of the French generals, he owes his early advancement to the African conquest, in which he first served as captain of the Zouaves. He participated in the eighteen campaigns, rose rapidly from grade to grade until 1847, when, as was supposed, he completed his military career by a successful strategy which resulted in the capture of Abd-el Kader, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon him.

In 1848 he was sent to the Chamber of Deputies as the representative of St. Calais, in the department of the Sarthe. He took his seat on the opposition benches, and was the intended Minister of War in the combinations attempted by Thiers, Molé and Barrot, in the event of the success of the overthrow of Louis Philippe