



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 30, 1860.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The last Gazette is sorely exercised in trying to account for the defeat of its party in Bedford County, at the last election, when we carried the County by 281 votes over the Reading ticket, and by 181 votes over all opposition. It tries to make it appear that the diminished vote of its party since the October election was caused by its voters staying at home. The cause of the diminished vote of its party is as follows: At the first election nearly every Bell man (and there were 86 of them) voted for Foster, and they voted for their own candidate at the last election; a great many of its friends who voted for Foster changed to Lincoln at the second election, and some few stayed at home, as they always do. We lost as many voters on account of our triumph, as the Locofoco party did on account of its defeat. Why, the Bell men gave them the County at the first election. If they had voted for us, as they did for the Locofocos, we would have carried the County, high and dry. As a matter of course, we leave to the Gazette the gratification of showing the causes of its party's defeat. We have had some experience in these things ourselves, and can appreciate its pheelicks!

As to the typographical mistake that Lincoln had 181 votes over Foster, it may make the most of it. We had written it "over all," and the compositors made it Foster. The table in our paper of that week, and the article itself showed it to be a mistake. In the same paper in which it attempts to make capital against us in regard to this oversight, in an article headed "Nullification in Pennsylvania," in which it attempts to libel the North, it says, "some nine or ten of the Southern States" have passed laws or had judicial decisions nullifying one of the compromises of 1850, the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Now this is a lie, whether it intended to say Southern or Northern.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—The October number of this splendid Review has been received.—Its contents are, "Recent Geographical Researches;" "Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair;" "Max Muller's Ancient Sanscrit Literature;" "Grotius and the Sources of International Law;" "The Churches of the Holy Land;" "The Grand Remonstrance;" "Scottish County Histories;" "Brain Difficulties;" and "The United States under Mr. Buchanan."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for October, has also been received. The contents are, "The Brazilian Empire;" "Deaconesses;" "Public School Education;" "Wills and Will-making, Ancient and Modern;" "Elliot's Novels;" "Arrest of the Fire Members by Charles the First;" "Iron-Sides and Wooden Walls;" and "Competitive Examinations." These articles are all powerfully written, and these Quarters are among the greatest in the English language. They are also cheap, and nearly every one can afford to subscribe for them. Price \$3 a year, for any one of the four great British Reviews; \$5, for any one and Blackwood; and \$10, for all four of the Reviews and Blackwood. Address, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., New York.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—We neglected to notice in our last, that the new M. E. Church, at Bloody Run, was dedicated on Sunday week. The Dedication Sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Crever of Cumberland, in a discourse of great eloquence and power. In the afternoon, a very able sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Conner. Mr. Crever also preached in the evening. The Church is a very beautiful edifice, and is called "Barndollar Church," in honor of the venerable Jacob Barndollar, who built it at a cost of over \$4,000, and presented it to the congregation. The whole community owe him a debt of gratitude for the munificent gift.

The ceremonies were superintended by the Rev. C. Clover, the pastor in charge. The traitors at the South—with the "aid and comfort" of those at the North, like the Bedford Gazette, who are making excuses for their treason—continue their agitation. It has resulted in a great financial pressure in South Carolina, their Bank paper being sent back, and credit often refused, (for who wants to trust those who breathe out repudiation of all contracts?) This may cause some trouble to Northern Banks, who should decline to furnish the signs of war to those who set themselves up as a foreign people.

It is believed President Buchanan will take a true stand upon this new phase of Nullification, in his forthcoming Message to Congress. We issue our paper earlier than usual, this week, in order that all hands may observe Thanksgiving Day, according to law.

MR. COBB SHOULD BE TURNED OUT.—The St. Louis News, a Bell and Everett paper, does not like the retention of Mr. Cobb in the Cabinet. It says: "Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, denies the report that he intends to resign his seat in the Cabinet. At the same time he openly abets the Secession movement in Georgia, the object of which is to sever his native State from the parent Confederacy, and erect it into a foreign power. At this moment, Mr. Cobb is an avowed enemy of the Union of which he is a Cabinet Minister, and as soon as Georgia shall have withdrawn from the Confederacy, he will be a foreigner. Is it right that such a man should be a member of the Cabinet? During the Nullification strife in 1832, Mr. Calhoun resigned the Vice Presidency to side with his State. But Mr. Cobb is incapable of such an act of delicacy and consistency. He clings to his office in the Union at the very time that he urges his State to withdraw from the Union."

WHAT SHOULD WE DO HERE? Under the above caption, the New Orleans True Delta has an article to show that, if Louisiana secedes from the Union, as the vote of the country parishes would indicate her temper to do, the city of New Orleans should secede from Louisiana and set up an independent community for herself. The Delta announces itself as with those who believe the people of New Orleans can best preserve their rights and their liberties, their prosperity, tranquility and freedom, by setting up for themselves, and cutting loose from the entanglements inseparable from a combination of interests so diverse and principles so incompatible as are those excitations between populations strictly commercial on one side, and exclusively agricultural on the other.

Douglas carries New Jersey by 3,000 majority.—Gazette. This is only another of the Gazette's falsehoods. The three Douglas electors may have been elected by that majority, but they were voted for by the Breckinridge men, the Bell men, and the Douglas men. The whole seven Fusion electors would have been elected, had the Douglas men, stuck to the ticket, like the others.

BEDFORD LYCEUM. The members of the Bedford Lyceum will please assemble at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing said Lyceum. All persons interested in its success will please attend.

"WILMOT'S DISTRICT" nobly redeemed their pledge for 10,000 majority for Lincoln, as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, Lincoln, Fusion, Douglas, Bell. Rows include Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, and a total for Lincoln over all 10,218.

In 1852—before Douglas & Co. violated the Missouri Compromise—this same District gave Pierce 2,465 maj. over Scott—a change of 12,708 votes in eight years!

An act of retraction has been done to Mr. Gerritt Smith by the New York Democratic Vigilant Association, in withdrawing the charge they made a year ago, that Mr. Smith was implicated in the instigation of the John Brown raid. They say:

"We are now convinced that there was no ground for such connection, and we therefore take this opportunity to make the correction, and to express our regret for the error and for the wrong done to you."

"It seems proper that we should also say that the address in question was chiefly compiled from articles in the newspapers, and that before its publication we were assured that its statements were correct."

It is said, per contra, that some time since Smith commenced suit for slander against these gentlemen, and that they have settled by writing this letter and paying \$1,000 each, which sum Mr. Smith intends to devote to charitable purposes.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The different military companies of this city met at their armories last night, when Gen. Frost gave them Gen. Stewart's final orders, which were to proceed at once to the frontier.

Several speeches were made by the officers. Quite a number of recruits outside of the companies enrolled themselves for the campaign. The Brigade, about 600 strong, will leave at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, by an extra train to Syracuse, and thence proceed across the country to the scene of the disturbances.

We learn that the Bank of Commerce, in this city, in consequence of the high prices of exchange and inability to procure coin, closed its doors yesterday (Wednesday) morning. While we are somewhat surprised at this intelligence, we are yet satisfied that the parties engaged in its management have done their utmost to prevent the result. The suspension may possibly prove only temporary; but, if otherwise, we believe all accounts will be fully liquidated.—Erie Gazette.

The Bedford Gazette, a rampant Democratic print, attributed Curtis's large majorities in Erie and other Counties to the "importation of voters from New York." What will it say now, in the face of the fact that Lincoln's majority is nearly FIVE HUNDRED larger in Erie County than Curtis's! Where were they imported from? The charge was not only wholly unfounded, but supremely ridiculous.—Erie Gazette.

Reports and Rumors from Washington.

We take from the mass of Washington correspondence now found in our exchanges some of the reports and rumors which find circulation in the Federal capital:

THE PRESIDENT ON SECESSION. There is no division in the Cabinet on secession question. So far from it, no consultation has yet been had upon it; so the President himself declares.

In an interview this evening between the President and some ardent secessionists, Mr. Buchanan took strong grounds against secession without resorting first to conciliatory measures.—He could not believe that the mighty West would permit the mouths of the Mississippi to be held by a foreign power, which both Louisiana and Arkansas would become in case of their withdrawal from the Union. "South Carolina," he said, "wishes to enter into conflict with me, a conflict with myself—and upon the drawing of the first drop of blood to drag other Southern States into the secession movement." The President did not intimate what he would do in that event. He admitted that the South had suffered great wrongs at the hands of the North; but the federal compact was not to be broken up precipitately, and without reasoning and reflection. He would first appeal to the North for justice to the South, and if it was denied them, then, said the President, emphatically, "I am with them."

All the reports received by the President from the South are of the gloomiest description. He says: "I see no gleam of sunshine yet." The question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the resignation of the South Carolina office holders is still in abeyance. None of the resignations have as yet been definitely acted upon. The resignation of United States Marshal Hamilton, of South Carolina, was received to-day by the President, and placed on file for future consideration.

The President does not appear to be much concerned about the proceedings of the coming session of Congress. He is of opinion that it will not be so violent as the last.

The usual semi-weekly sittings of the Cabinet are being held, and no more.—New York Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET. That a difference of opinion exists among the members of the President's Cabinet touching the right of a State peacefully to secede, is known by every well informed person here; but that this difference of opinion has led to any unpleasant difficulty in Cabinet meeting, is wholly untrue. Nor are the Cabinet divided, as stated in the Herald's despatches. Gov. Floyd is erroneously represented as defending the right of and favoring secession, while Gen. Cass is very open in his opposition to it; yet the latter does not believe the Union can be kept together by force.

The right of President Buchanan to entertain and carry out his own views is not questioned by any Cabinet officer, and he is preparing these views for his Message. While he will deny the right of peaceful secession, he will show that he has no legal power to prevent it. Independent of the difficulty of their being neither Federal Judge nor Marshal in South Carolina, the acts of 1795 and 1807, the only acts in force on the subject, give him no authority for using either the militia or the Federal forces to enforce the execution of the United States laws, after Congress has been in session thirty days. The power must come from Congress. Such is the view of Mr. Buchanan, after a thorough examination of the subject by himself and Attorney General Black, and on this he will act, without objection on the part of his Cabinet, sensation despatches to the contrary notwithstanding.

The impression is more firmly fixed here to-day than ever that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable. I am satisfied that the Cabinet has little hope of the reverse. The enlarged edition of the John Brown raid, now going on in Kansas, will still more inflame the public mind at the South, and the impression is that unless the Northern States put down the brakes at once, the train must run off the track with a general smash up.

Death of Henry K. Strong.

Hon. Henry King Strong, of this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at the St. Lawrence Hotel. The intelligence will be learned with sorrow by a large circle of acquaintances here and throughout the State. Mr. Strong was in his 64th year, having been born March 23, 1797, at Pittsfield, Mass. Having received a liberal education, he was for some years principal of a seminary at his native place. When twenty-seven years of age, he removed to Harrisburg, in this State, where he studied for the bar, and was admitted to practice. But we are not aware that he ever pursued that profession. He started a weekly newspaper called the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, which he conducted for some years, earnestly supporting the Whig cause. For several years he was State Librarian, and about the year 1844, came to reside in Philadelphia, remaining here ever since, except for a short period which he passed in Illinois. The coal lands of this State had received much of his attention, and he had large interests in the Schuylkill, Dauphin and other coal districts. It is doubtful whether any man in the State was better informed concerning coal property than Mr. Strong. He was elected to the Legislature from this city, in 1834, 1855 and 1856, during the last named session having been chosen Speaker. Last year he was again elected to the House of Representatives. He made a most valuable member, and his opinions carried with them weight. During the election canvass of the present year, he devoted himself to the cause of Curtis and Lincoln, and contributed much to their success. He was a gentleman of great intelligence, a sound politician, and a man of liberal and generous impulses.—Phila. Bulletin.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—The Banks of this city, with the exception of the old Bank of Pittsburg, suspended specie payments to-day. The Bank of Pittsburg pays specie on all its liabilities, as it did during the suspension of 1857.

GOVERNOR WISE.

EX-GOVERNOR WISE has offered his services to Governor Gist, of South Carolina, in case of an emergency, and if not required by Virginia.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION—MEETING OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN. OFFICE-HUNTERS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22, 1860.—Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect, arrived this morning, and took quarters at the Tremont House, where Mr. Lincoln is stopping. At about ten o'clock this forenoon they were introduced to each other, it being the first time they have met since their nomination. Although they were once members of the same Congress, Lincoln in the House and Hamlin in the Senate, they never before formed an acquaintance, or even had an introduction. Mrs. Lincoln, attended by Mrs. Dodge, of Springfield, Mrs. Don Pitt, of Ohio, and Gen. Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. Gage, landlord of the Tremont, who introduced the parties, were present during the ceremony.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hamlin, upon meeting avoided all stiffness or formality, and entered into a social conversation, which was soon interrupted by an invitation to visit the famous Wigwam, where they were nominated. The invitation was accompanied by the announcement that this famous building is about to be torn down, and therefore the visit must be made at once, which was done. The President and Vice President elect, accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Platt, and attended by several gentlemen, accordingly entered carriages and proceeded to the Wigwam. After a short tarry, the party visited the new post office, custom house, and United States Court building, and returned to their hotel. An unusual number of political vultures are in the city from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, and Massachusetts, and a large number from different parts of this State. They seem determined to rush upon Mr. Lincoln, and occupy his time from more important duties with Mr. Hamlin and others, whom he came to see on private business. But Old Abe set his face against seeing them to-day, and fixed the hours between ten and twelve to-morrow, when he and Mr. Hamlin will receive callers.

Men are here with pockets full of Cabinets, and any quantity of highly important advice.

Mr. Hamlin will leave here to-morrow evening for Wisconsin, on a visit to Senator Doolittle. He will return on Saturday or Monday and proceed to Washington, via Cleveland, Ohio, paying a visit to Senator Wade en route.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln will probably return home on Saturday. Indiana is harmonizing. Mr. Lane, Governor elect of the State, had an ambition for the United States Senate, but a pressure has been made upon him to remain Governor for two years, and then succeed Bright, and allow Caleb Smith to succeed Fitch on the 4th of March next. This programme points to Saltyner Colfax as the Indiana candidate for the Cabinet. He will be Postmaster General or nothing. A. H. Currier and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, are here urging Colfax's claims.

E. B. Washburne, M. C. of this State, and his brother, W. D. Washburne, of Minnesota, have been here to-day, and had interviews with Lincoln and Hamlin.

By courtesy, the State Department will be offered to Mr. Seward, who will decline it. It will then undoubtedly be offered to Mr. Bates, of Missouri, who may accept it, if negotiations now going on are successful.

AN AMATEUR DIRT EATER.

MR. DOUGLAS, in his speech at New Orleans, congratulated his audience on the fact that the "Conservatives had a majority in both branches of Congress." When it is recalled that seven-eighths of these "Conservatives" represent the partisans who preferred defeat from the Republicans to an election—who seceded from the National Convention simply because there was a probability of his receiving the nomination for the Presidency—this remark shows that the little giant has within himself all the qualities which constitute a first class dirt eating doughface. That he should rejoice because the fire eaters under Yanee and others, who broke up two conventions in order to insure his defeat, have the power to control the action of Congress for a brief period, argues little for his much vaunted manly spirit. These "conservatives" will have a majority in the United States Senate, and if Mr. Douglas was presented to them for a leading position on an important committee, they would turn from him with the same loathing and disgust that they did at Charleston and Baltimore.—Mr. Douglas is aware of this, and yet he degrades himself and humiliates his friends by rejoicing in the prospect of his traducers gaining a temporary ascendancy in Congress.—Since such is the effect of democratic association on a man who possesses the ability to make a name for himself, we do not wonder that the very title of "democrat" has become odious in the estimation of the people of the free North. It really seems as if the support of slavery aggression by a Northern man has the effect to paralyze his sensibilities that he is incapable of receiving insult from his political masters. If the treatment which Mr. Douglas has received from the South, within the last six months, cannot drive him from its service, it would be difficult to conceive what amount of insult would have that effect. It is certain that whatever service he may render to the slavery propagandists hereafter, must be a mere labor of love. They despise him too much to trust him with any responsible position, and if he follows them in the future it must be in the capacity of an unwelcome camp follower and a suspected intruder.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Garibaldi has resigned his dictatorship into the hands of Victor Emanuel, and gone home to his rural farm on the little island of Caprea. After visiting Sicily and Naples, with their nine millions of people, to the Italian Kingdom, the liberator returns to the simplicity of his peaceful seclusion, refusing both wealth and titles, enriched in nothing but glory, and the mingled admiration and affection of the world. If history records any where the life of a hero more disinterested, more brave, more faithful, endowed with more substantial magnanimity or a more sublime simplicity of character, we do not know it. It is well known upon him with pride and gratitude, but he belongs to humanity even more than he belongs to her.

VIRGINIA FOR BELL.—The Richmond Enquirer says Bell's majority in Virginia is 250; the Whigs say 200, and the Dispatch says 251.

The Result in New Jersey.

We clip the following from the Trenton True Democrat, of yesterday:

We make the following table, giving the Republican and Fusion majorities:

Table with 3 columns: County, Fusion, Repub. Rows include Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Middlesex, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union, Warren.

Repub. maj. over four Fusion Electors, 186

Massachusetts.

Table with 5 columns: County, Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Breck. Rows include Essex, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin, Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Middlesex, Worcester, Suffolk, Berkshire.

Total 108,272 33,839 21,831 6094

Lincoln over Douglas, 74,433, over all, 46,508.

For Governor, Andrew (Rep.) has 102,646; Beach, (Doug.) 33,976; Lawrence, (Bell) 22,362; Butler, (Breck.) 5,736.

New Hampshire.

Table with 4 columns: County, Lincoln, Douglas, Breck, Bell. Rows include Rockingham, Strafford, Belknap, Carroll, Merrimack, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Sullivan, Crawford, Coos.

Total 33,963 20,026 1,624 329

Lincoln over Douglas, 9,937.

Rhode Island.

Table with 3 columns: County, Lincoln, Douglas. Rows include Providence, Newport, Washington, Kent, Bristol.

Total 12,244 4,707

Majority for Lincoln, 4,537.

The Herald's Slanders.

Those readers of newspapers, including Governors and old and young public functionaries, who depend upon the New York Herald for their supply of facts, are continually blundering. That journal started the slander that Pennsylvania had passed a law interfering with the execution of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, swallows this as truth, and comments on it in the letter we published yesterday. Other Southern Governors and nearly all the Southern editors, are now repeating this calumny.

The simple truth is that Pennsylvania has passed no law at all in reference to negroes or fugitives, since the Fugitive Slave law was passed by Congress. There was a law passed by our Legislature in 1847, to prevent the seizure of fugitives "in a riotous, violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner." But it says nothing about their arrest in a legal and proper way. This law was signed by that sound old Democrat, Governor Shunk, and it was incorporated into the new code, which was revised by three equally sound Democrats, and was approved by another sound Democrat, Governor Packer. It does not in the least interfere with the proper execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and it would never have been pretended that it could so interfere, except by an unscrupulous calumniator like the New York Herald. There is no State where there is a more willing obedience to the federal laws than Pennsylvania. The Fugitive Slave law has been better executed here than in any other State in which cases have arisen under it. The Legislature has done nothing whatever to interfere with the recovery of slave property escaping into Pennsylvania.—Phila. Bulletin.

South Carolina Secession—The Views of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Letters continue to be received from South Carolina saying that the people of that State have no quarrel with the President; but, however, as secession, on the assembling of the Convention in December, is spoken of as certain to take place, the probability is that the questions growing out of secession will have to be practically dealt with by the present Administration. From all reliable information received it does not appear that there are any persons of influence in South Carolina opposed to secession.

The opinion obtains in official quarters that though the South has just cause of complaint against the North, no State is justified in secession nor revolutionary movements, not at least until every constitutional and legal measure of redress has been exhausted. That no State has the right to commit any act which would have the effect of precipitating such a condition of affairs as would induce other States to join her in a disruption of the Union. Pursuer T. B. Walla has been ordered to Charleston Navy Yard.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LINCOLN STILL AHEAD.

ST. JOSEPHS, Nov. 23.

The California advices to November 10, by pony express, was by some mistake, brought past Fort Kearney, and arrived here this evening.

The steamer Sonora sailed on the 10th for Panama, carrying three hundred and four passengers and \$820,000 in treasure, \$20,600 being for New York.

It is believed that the total vote of the State will not be very far from 115,000 votes. The returns already received include 105,868, of which

Lincoln received 35,036
Douglas 33,336
Breckinridge 29,420
Bell 6,942

Lincoln's majority over Douglas is 1,150.

These returns were all received by telegraph in more than one hundred messages, and mistakes have probably occurred, and the official returns may be required to determine certainly whether Lincoln or Douglas has carried the State. Douglas will probably gain a few hundred votes in the remainder of the State, but the probabilities are now in Lincoln's favor.

As near as can be ascertained, the members of the Legislature stand as follows: Senate—9 Douglas Democrats, 5 Breckinridge, and 4 Republicans. House—40 Douglas, 21 Breckinridge and 19 Republicans. Of the 17 Senators holding over from last year, 11 are understood to be Douglas, 4 Breckinridge, and 2 Republicans. Under these circumstances there are already numerous Douglas Democrats appearing for Dr. Gwin's place in the United States Senate. Among them are Governor Downey, General Denver, James A. McDougall, and S. W. Ingo.

Fresh Troubles in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Government has just been officially informed that Capt. Montgomery and his company have commenced operations in Kansas again by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales advertised to take place during the month of December.

Several days ago, letters were received from responsible sources, addressed to the proper authority, stating that Capt. Montgomery has a force of probably five hundred men, with plenty of arms, ammunition, and other material aid, and that from time to time warlike supplies have been received by him from the North. The writers also say that the demand to adjourn the land sales would be resorted to as a mere pretext for raising an arms force, and that the real object of this lawless organization is a raid, first on the frontiers of Missouri, and then on Arkansas and the western border, to avenge the punishment of Abolition emissaries.

Gov. Medary has recently communicated some important particulars relative to Capt. Montgomery's reported alarming movements. Orders will be forthwith dispatched ordering the United States troops in Kansas to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the Land Officers in the performance of their duty as well as the public property menaced, including Fort Scott.

We are sure the public will not believe the report which the Border Ruffians of Southern Kansas and Western Missouri have started with regard to Capt. Montgomery and the Free-State men of that region. Capt. Montgomery is not merely a brave and true man, but he is anxious for peace and justice, and only the most intolerable wrongs ever goaded him into the field of combat. Fort Scott is a well known Border Ruffian stronghold of long standing, wherein all manner of robberies and outrages have been plotted and set on foot against the Free-State men under the pretense of devotion to "Law and Order." The recent clearing-out by military force of the settlers on the Indian Neutral Lands south of Fort Scott was among the last of these outrages.—When the whole truth comes out it will appear that Capt. M. and his Free-State neighbors have only done what they must do or be driven into exile. All may not remember that, when the whole country was riving with charges of wholesale robbery, arson, treason and murder, against Capt. Montgomery two or three years ago, he coolly walked up to the Federal Governor and surrendered himself to take his trial; and no grand jury could be induced even to find a bill against him. So, we trust, he will vindicate himself now.—N. Y. Tribune.

The enemies of the Union in the South have a difficult game to play. They must ignore the Declaration of Independence, written by a slaveholder, and violate the Federal Constitution, the basis of all their recent demands upon the free States. They must trample under foot the Farwell Address of Washington, and the proclamation of Jackson, (both slaveholders,) and reject all the admonitions of every leading Southern statesman in favor of the Union—including Clay, Grundy, Wm. R. King, Wm. H. Roane, and Ambrose H. Sevier; and they must follow the example of John C. Calhoun. Thus, with the fact that they have no cause for their present conduct, somewhat embarrasses their position.—Phila. Press.

CURSES COME HOME.—Some journals, which have been trying for months to convince the South, that, as soon as Lincoln is inaugurated, he will cross Mason & Dixon's line with fire and sword and liberate all the slaves, are now beseeching him to come out with an address and assure the South that they have been lying!

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 23.—The Bank of Pottstown has suspended specie payment. Its notes will be redeemed in Philadelphia as heretofore.

Morrissey, the pugilist, is said to have won \$8,000 in betting on Lincoln's election.