# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

# THE GLOBE.

BUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 14, 1860. DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUBMONS, SUBPENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, W ARRANTS. ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGACES, I JUDGMENT AGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, PASSA JUST WARRANTS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.

AUDIAL A WARTER I THE SOULLAW. JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace of Musicura of the General and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper. and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements. Arr Attention, by Gen. Lane. AP-Photography, by C. G. Crane. RF To persons out of employment, by J. N. Boylan. AP Carpet chain, &c., by Carlton R. Moore & Co. & School Books, Stationery, &c., by Sower, Barnes & Co. 103. To persons out of employment, by Leary, Geiz & Co.

103\_ Prospectus of the Congressional Globe, by John C Rives.

#### The Election.

Enough has been heard from the States to make Lincoln's election certain by the people. We cannot give the figures with any satisfaction this week. The only State doubtful, or relied upon to defeat Lincoln was New York, but Lincoln's majority in that State may reach 50,000. A table of the vote of the States will be given as soon as received.

FUN AHEAD. -- When Lincoln takes hold of the reins of Government he won't find a Douglas man in office. Old Buck took their heads off long ago. We want to see old Abe "let 'er rip" until every Administration slave is laid low. They deserve it. We can't except our brother typos. Hurrah for hurra, who's hit under the short rib?

YANCEY .- A man who would kill his fellow man, in as deliberate, cold blood as Yancey murdered his uncle a few years ago in South Carolina, would not hesitate to stab his country. He escaped the halter for the first offence, but he may not for the second.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY .- As long as the people elect a man selected by the Disunionists of the South, all is right-the spoils are safe in their hauds and their favorite "institution" strengthened. But if a nomination or an election is made of a man not of their choice, then h-l is to play and the country, if not the world, goes to an end. We are not ready yet to believe that all the Southern the stomachs of some of them with a few yards of hemp. Wise, of Virginia should be the first to receive his attention. FOR PRESIDENT IN '64 .-- We notice that the Harrisburg State Sentinel, and the Wilmington, Del., Inquirer, have already raised to their mas heads the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the Democratic candidate for President in 1864. Until the Southern Sectional wing of the Democratic party are willing to support Democratic principles as advocated by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and repent of their opposition to him during the late campaign, there can be no possible chance for the election of a Southern candidate no matter who he may be. DougLAS himself may not desire to be a candidate a second time, but his friends will never agree that the bad treatment he has received from the Southern Democracy shall be forgotten. In '52 we named the "Little Giant" for the Presidency,-we supported him to the best of our ability during the late campaign-and we hope to live to support him (if he continues right) in '64.

THE RESULT. LINCOLN ELECTED.

Just so. This day, four years ago, says the Chambersburg Times, the Democratic party, flushed with victory, was jubilant from Maine to Florida. James Buchanan, "the favorite son of Pennsylvania," had been elevated to the chief magistracy of the Republic-After the violent sectional excitement which had preceded the election, all conservative men hailed the result as the commencement of happier days, for it was claimed and believed that the newly elected President was an upright, sagacious, conservative statesman.

How different the scene ! That once great and powerful party is overwhelmed by a total, an inglorious defeat : "Rout, ruin, panic, scattered all."

Sectionalism has torn down the flag of conservatism which waved over our council halls, and internal strife and discord menace the nation. What a change in the short space of offered, and in others but very few. In Barfour years ! How bright and hopeful every- ree a dozen or more Administration men cut thing looked then ; how gloomy and forebod- the electors pledged to the support of Douging is the picture now !

This great change in our national condiries of events, running through the past four men cut the electors who had declared, if years. Events written in the history of the elected, they would not vote for Douglas.country in letters of living light, so plainly, that "he who runs may read ;" yet so nicely success of the Reading Ticket, Keim and his dove-tailed together, and so gradually and imperceptibly growing out of each other, that not have received five hundred votes in the it was impossible at the beginning of the se- county. They refused to be bound by eithries to tell where it would end, and even now, their true effect and influence can only be zations, and no Democrat could be censured realized by looking back, under the strong light of the facts now known to the world, and seeing the nice workings of the political regularly nominated, but if there had been machinery, the skill and ingenuity of the in- any doubt of the defeat of it, we certainly ventors and managers, the careful and untiring zeal of the subordinates.

prime cause of everything that has followed, | las. We voted the State and National Demwas James Buchanan's desertion of principle. | ocratic organizations, for Stephen A. Doug-When, after having unequivocally endorsed | las and for nobody else. the Cincinnati platform, and having instructed Robert J. Walker-the Governor of Kan-

sas of his own appointment-to submit the constitution formed at Lecompton to a direct vote of the bona fide residents of the territory, he abandoned the Cincinnati platform. turned his back upon Walker, repudiated the issue he says.-" The men who have worked solemn instructions he had given him, and sent the Lecompton constitution to Congress with the recommendation that the State be admitted under it. This was the first wedge driven in to split the old hickory tree of Jackson Democracy.

The second act, following as a legitimate consequence, was the relentless persecution waged by Mr. Buchanan, and his officials un. chanan, who, through fraud and treachery. der his especial instructions, against every | have assisted in placing the National Adminone who had the nerve to differ with him on people are either traitors or fools. We advise this Lecompton question ; which was carried receiving the just condemnation of a betrayed the fire-eaters to wait for the wagon, and if | out by removing those from office who dared Old Abe don't give them a pleasant ride it to think for themselves, declaring them no will be time enough for them then to kick up | longer members of the party, and endeavortheir heels. If Old Buck had a little of ing to strike down the noblest and bravest of Jackson's blood in him he would soon settle | the men who had fought our battles in the past. The third, fourth and fifth acts were the result of the determination of Mr. Buchanan, and the Southern Scnators, each of whom was a candidate for the Presidency, to crush Senator Douglas, even at the risk of destroying the Democratic Party. These acts consisted, first, in the introduction of the famous caucus resolutions into the Senate of the U. States, endorsing the doctrine of Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories, and intended to serve as an instruction to the then approaching Charleston Convention; secondly, in the secessions from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of those who were unfriendly to the nomination of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and their establishing a counter organization with and take which horn of the dilemma they Breckinridge at its head ; and thirdly, in the | may, they are responsible for the defeat of interpolation of a new plank into the Demo- the party. Counselled by the Chief Execucratic platform, upon which Mr. Douglas and his friends were unwilling to stand, thereby of the blood-stained, convicted felon Yancey, placing the Democracy of the North in the unenviable position of turning their backs upon their former pledges to the people, and submitting to permanent defeat at home, or of renouncing all fellowship with their former Southern allies. aty. Backed as the men were by all the influence, power and patronage of the Federal Government, is it any wonder that Stephen A. Douglas was defeated, that the flag of Democracy was lowered in the dust, and that they succeeded in their darling scheme to ruin the Democratic party ? Having done so, as long as there shall be a Democratic party, they will be held to a strict accountability. Treason is the highest crime known to the laws. And treason to the party must be punished as well as treason to the State. The result shows that there is a large body of men who have never yet bowed the knee to Baal. Upon this basis the Democratic party must be re-constructed. The men who have sought to lead, and led but to defeat, 15 must retire from the front ranks. In every State, County and District, new men, fresh from the people must take the lead. The party must, all over the country, re-assert her time-honored principles. She must maintain her nationality, and, repudiate sectionalism, whether it be found in her own ranks or out of them. She must be Democratic in the true sense of the word. And after patient, equal to the white population of the fifteen

## The Election.

The great contest of '60 is over, and a majority of the people have declared in favor of Abraham Lincold for the Presidency of these United Statees. We are not disappointed in the result. The defeat of the Democracy was certain from the day the Southern Democracy refused to support the nominee of the Nation. al Democratic Convention. We feel in no way responsible for the defeat. We supported the only regular Democratic nominee, and the platform of principles upon which we were successful in '56. We supported the Reading Electoral Ticket after the compromises which recognised Breckinridge as a can-

didate had been rescinded, because it was regularly nominated and pledged to the support of the nominee of the regular Convention, and we are glad to know that the friends of Douglas in the county very generally voted with us. In some of the strongest Douglas townships there was not a scratched ticket las, and they may have done the same thing in other townships. In this borough and in tion and prospects has been caused by a se- one or two townships, a number of Douglas Had there been any possible chance for the associate disorganizers upon the ticket would er the State or National Democratic organifor refusing to vote for them. We voted the whole Reading ticket because it had been would have struck from it every man who had declared he would not support the regu-The first great act of the series, and the lar Democratic nomince, Stephen A. Doug-

#### They are Responsible.

G. Nelson Smith, (the lion-hearted editor of the Johnstown Echo,) ably urged the nomination of Breckinridge until Douglas was declared the Democratic nominee. In his last and been in the pay of the Buchanan Disunion party, should, at this time, have any thing but pleasant feelings, after having prostrated the Democratic party, and elected an Abolition President. They are responsible for the defeat of the Democracy, and will be held to a strict accountability for their villianous course. When the adherents of Mr. Buistration'in the hands of the opposition, are

# Impotant from Georgia.

Special Message of Gov. Brown-He does not recommend the appointment of Delegates to the Secession Convention, but advises laws for the State protection.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 7.-Gov. Brown, to-day, sent a special message to the State Legislature.

He thinks that but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

He thinks the constitutional rights of the neonle of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of ustifying, in the judgement of all civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary to the restoration and future protection of their rights.

Herefers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts committed by sister States. He subsequently is pointedly severe on the Massachusetts laws, saying if the laws of Massachusetts cause the plunder of the property of Georgia, the citizens of Massachusetts must be compelled to compensate them. He advises a unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation."

He recommends the enactment of laws aumoney or property of any citizen of such ofommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from

Georgia. He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought to Georgia, to tax as she deems proper. He advises a law taxing all goods and merchandize 25 per centum, introduced after the 1st of January. er unfriendly States-the tax to be remitted when such unfriendly legislation is repeal-

Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he would recommend the repeal of all parts of the penal or civil code, protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.

He says :--- 'In my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he would be unworthy of the confidence of the people of Georgia who refuses to vindicate her honor, and at any cost maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard.

He believes the legislation he has recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of States. It will destroy the sectional controversy and narrow the issue to a contest between the individual States.

He says if the legislature fails to enact the laws he recommends, the people should rise in their might at the ballot-box, and demand their enactment.

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself; but so long as the States abide in good faith to their constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause is only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of States. The message occupies twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. It contains a full re-

view of offensive Northern legislation, and concludes thus •

#### The South Carolina Disunion Movement.

GOVERNOR GIST'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860. } Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Rep-

resentatives :- The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, enacts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed. The annual meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, by a constitutional provision, will not take place until the fourth Monday of November instant. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me, to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, to convene you that you may on to-morrow appoint the number of Electors of President and Vice President to which this State is entitled. Under ordinary circumstances your duty would be soon discharged by the Electors representing the choice of the people of the State, but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate by a party committed to the support of measures system of reprisals, and says-" Let us meet | which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately re-

duce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed thorizing the seizure of such an amount of the | by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, fending and faithless State as will indemnify I would respectfully suggest that the Legislathe losses of the citizens of Georgia. Ile rec- | ture remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a Convention of the people of this State be immediatewhich are manufactured in, or brought from | ly called, to consider and determine for them-Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, relves the mode and measure of redress. My Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or oth- own opinions of what the Convention should do are of little moment; but believing that the time has arrived, when every one, howev-

er humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am coastrained to say that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union. The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has the right peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

If in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force ; and whatever may be the decision of the Convention, representing the Sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regadless of any hazards that may surround its execution. I would also respectfully recommend a thorough re-organization of the militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose. In addition to the general preparation, 1

would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation For the purpose of putting the State in a for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of libpreparing for the emergency which must erty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowlsooner or later be met, he recommends that | edge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events and safely trust our cause in His keeping. WM. H. GIST.

#### Letter from Washington. [Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1860. A telegraph despatch from South Carolina says that the President will go against nullification, but not against secession. Before entering on the execution of his office, Mr. Buchanan took the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm.) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Con-stitution of the United States."

Art. I, Sec. 10, cl. 1, 2, 3, of that Constitution ordains :

tion ordains: "No State shall enter into any *treaty*, *alliance* or *confed*- *eration*, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except that may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties or imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Con-gress.

gress. "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of lonnage, keep troops or skips of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

That is very plain language. Both the rights of nullification and secession are utterv denied in the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, Mr. Buchanan will either have to resign his office, or to put down the Secession movement; for it cannot be expected that he, so near the threshold of death, will load upon his conscience the terrible crime of a perjurer, a traitor to his country, and destroyer of the liberty not only of this continent, but of the whole world .---The course of the Washington Constitution, his official organ, for the last two days, clearly proves that he is frightened. But, unfortunately, he has none but Southern Seceders as his advisers, as no Northern true Democrat can approach him. Last night it was rumored all over town that Secretary Cobb had resigned.

So much is certain, if secession takes place now, if the Union is dissolved, James Buchanan will be responsible for it. It is yet time for him to act; let him issue, as General Jackson did in 1832, a proclamation, warning the Seceders, and calling their attention to the criminality of their acts. He cannot dodge the issuel The Constitution prohibits not only nullification, but also secession. The feeling in this city is utterly averse to

the schemes of the Disunionists-Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men, almost without exception, unite in denouncing them.

In a fortnight the Cotton States will be in open blaze. The Union men will then have rallied against the Disunionists. Let Northern people be quiet, and not interfere with Southorn domestic quarrels. Let them trust in the good sense and patriotism of the conservative portion of the South, and all will be well yet. Let, especially, some of the rabid Republican papers, particularly those advocating their nonsensical Abolition doctrines, abstain from stirring the Disunion fire. If this Confederacy is dissolved, theirs will be also a hard position in the North ; for Abolitionism and Disunionism are twin-brothers. Stephen A. Douglas, who put himself, in 1850, with Webster, Clay, and other patriots, in the breach to save the Union, will not be found wanting in 1860. You will soon hear his clarion voice in the far-off South, striking terror into the ranks of the Disunionists.-Thank God that we have him at this emergenev! KAPPA.

Official Vote of Huntingdon County				
	Lincoln,	Reading Ticket, 4	Bell,	
Brady,	100	40	3 1 3 1 2 14	
Cass,	117	33	1	
Barree,	86	128	3	
Cromwell;	133	81	1	
Clay,	113	46	2	
Franklin,	133	73	14	
Juniata,	39	25		
Jackson,	191	81	1	
Morris,	100	58	1	
Oneida,	64	8		
Penn,	124	41		
Porter,	223	85	5	
Petersburg,	89	60	•	
Birmingham,	36	13		
Shirley,	158 109	97	3	
Springfield, Tell,	109	19 85		
Tod,	102	85 37		
Hopewell,	117	35 35		
Henderson,	53	32	1	
Huntingdon,	212	113	1 18	
Carbon,	83	120	10	
Walker,	49	<b>9</b> 8		
West,	75	47		
Warriorsmark,	178	$\tilde{62}$	2	
Mt. Union,	74	37	-	
Union,	129	35		
Dublin,	92	63		
· ····,		<u> </u>		
-		1622	55	
Lincoln over Reading, 1467.				
(¢ 46	All, 1	390.		

SECESSION MOVEMENT.-Mobile, Ala., Nov.  $\overline{22}$ 9.-A battalion of cavalry is about organizing. Its services are to be offered to the Gov-ernor of the State. pire takes its way.

the last few years.

and outraged people; the honesty and wisdom of those true, tried, firm and unflinching Democrats, who had the moral courage and patriotism to stand by the party and its principles, and to resist the cohorts of the Administration, will be acknowledged and respected by every friend of the Union.

Had the hired minions of the Administration at Charleston been honest and honorable enough to have stood by the Cincinnati platform, and remained in the Convention, .Mr. Breckinridge would then have been fairly nominated as the Democratic candidate for and we now stand on our arms." President, and his election made certain be-

yond the peradventure of a doubt. Or had they acted with one-half the honor and magnanimity of Mr. Douglas in 1856, they would have acknowledged Mr. D. as the fairly nominated candidate, which no man of honor will pretend to deny, and his election would have been certain. But their purposes were evil, tive of the nation, they followed in the lead whose sole purpose was the destruction of the Democratic party, and the dissolution of the lidency of the United States ought not and Union.

Now, since the Administration cohorts have succeeded in their treacherous purposes -since their villianous designs have been consummated, how must they feel? If their hearts are not chaliced-if they are not completely lost to every sense of honor and shame, their feelings must be terrible. There will be a day of retribution-a day when those who acted under orders from the power at Washington will be punished, and if their punishment be commensurate with the harm they have done, it will be great indeed.

The Census of the North-West.

The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the North-West. It will stand about as follows:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. Wisconsin Michigan, Iowa. Minnesota,

8,030,000 There are over eight millions of people in the seven North-western States, a number earnest effort we may retrieve the losses of States. More than one-quarter of the population of the United States is now in the North-west. Its population is nearly equal to New York, Pennsylvania and New England combined! Westward the star of Em-

defensive condition as fast as possible, and the sum of a million of dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and that prompt provision be made for the raising of such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury as fast as the public expenditures require. "Mil-

lions for defence; not one cent for tribute,' should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for future concessions or the compromise of our rights, we should reply: "The argument is exhausted.

MASS MEETING AT SAVANNAII-SECESSION RESO-LUTIONS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.-The mass meeting of citizens to-night was the largest ever held here. Capt. John A. Anderson presided, with Charlon II. Way as Secretary. The following resolutions were moved by Capt. F. S. Partow and seconded by Col. Henry R. Jackson. They were supported in an elo-quent speech by Hon. W. Law, a Bell Elector of the State at Large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm :---

We, the citizens of the county of Chatham, ignore all past party names and issues, and cordially unite in the following resolutions: I. Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Preswill not be submitted to.

2. Resolved, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution at the earliest practicable moment, to communicate it to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the governor in calling a Convention of the people to determine on some measures of re-

3. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any usual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

5. Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respectively members.

THE SOUTHERN CITIES .- Nearly every large city in the slaveholding States, save Baltitimore, which is as erratic now as it was in 1856, have passed the most complete vote of censure upon John C. Breckinridge. He is beaten by both Douglas and Bell in St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville and Covington, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., and is defeated in Richmond, Va., by Bell, and run closely by Douglas. All these large emporiums of Southern commerce are most emphatically for the Union.

CONVICTED .- Byerly, the Philadelphia return judge who committed the election fraud, and thereby cheated Lehman out of his certificate of election, in the first Congressional district, has been convicted of forgery, fined \$500, and sentenced to 21 years to the penitentiary.

### The Excitement in Charleston.

THE STATE RIGHTS FLAG HOISTED-THE CHIEF FEDERAL OFFICERS RESIGNED, ETC., ETC.

CHARLESTON, Nov .8-The State Rights flag was raised at the Mercury office at noon yesterday, with tremendous cheers from thousands who had congregated in the vicinity of that office.

The Federal Judge, A. G. Magrath; District Attorney, James Conner; Collector, William F. Colcock, and other federal officers have resigned.

Judge Magrath was serenaded by five thousand people last night. South Carolina will resist.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8-10 P. M.-The exeitement continues. Several "lone star" flags were raised in various places to-day. Mr. Spratt is now addressing a crowd

everal thousand at the Charleston Hotel. One hundred guns were fired at Columbus. Georgia, on the receipt of the news of the resignation of the Charleston federal officers.

Mr. Pressly, the Sub-Treasurer here, has resigned.

A large body of citizens called on the resigned federal officers last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

A despatch in the Courier, from Washington, says "Mr. Buchanan will resist nullifiication, but not secession."

The bark James Gray, owned by Cushings' Boston line, lying at our wharves, under instructions from the owners, has hoisted the Palmetto flag and fired a salute of fifteen guns.

SECESSION OF THE SOUTH .--- Great excitement continues in the South. Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina, and Senator Toombs, of Georgia, have resigned their seats in the United States Senate. Other Senators from Southern States will no doubt fellow the example of Chestnut and Toombs. A Washington correspondent under date of Nov. 12, writes :--- " The Union men of the South are delighted at the prospect of the resignation of the Disunionist Senators, inasmuch as they break up the Confederacy. Too much credit will now proceed to organize a great Union party, and sweep the South-filling the va-cated seats with firm friends of the Constitution and the laws. John Forsyth, of Alabama, James Gardner, of Georgia, Col. Perry, of South Carolina, Col. Wm. II. Polk, of Tennessee, Miles Taylor, of Louisiana-all Douglas Democrats-are named in connec-tion with the probable election of Union Senators, in the place of those who have resigned or may resign.

MISSOURI FOR BELL.-St. Louis, Nov. 10. -Fifty-four counties in Missouri give the following vote:

Douglas,	32,909
Bell,	34.428
Lincoln.	13,456
Breckinridge,	14.976
Bell will carry the State b	$\pi$ from 5.0
And/plumplike	y nom 0,0

The special dispatch from a Baltimore correspondent, and the regular Associated Press despatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, as well as the additional returns of the Presidential election, received from the South by telegraph last night, all have a hopeful tone, and give grateful assurances of the strength of the Union sentiment in the South. In Baltimore, the idea of secession is universally condemned, and there appears no reason to fear that it will receive any countenance whatever from the Legislature of Maryland. In Washington, it seems to be well understood that the President will, in any event, faithfully endeavor to perform his constitutional duty of enforcing the laws -although he is very properly opposed to taking any precipitate measures which would in advance, and unnecessarily, excite undue hostility to the General Government. The resignation of the Federal officials of Charleston has not yet been accepted, and an opportunity will be afforded them of reconsidering their action, so that it is not altogether im possible that after all, they may conclude to discharge the duties which have heretofore devolved upon them, as usual, at least until the expiration of the present Presidential term.

As the returns of the election in the Southern States are footed up, it becomes more and more apparent that the friends of Breckinridge (who include all the Disunionists, and many who are not Disunionists) are in an immense minority in the South. It is evident that only in a few States will his friends have an actual majority of the votes polled. In several States his electoral tickets have succeeded by a plurality, and not by a clear preponderance of the popular vote. It is now evident that in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennes-see, the united strength of Bell and Douglas greatly exceeded that of Breckinridge, and in Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the former, doubtless, nearly equalled the latterso that, after all, the only decided stronghold of the Disunion candidate is the Palmetto State. Virtually, therefore, the people of the South have not suffered the Charleston and Baltimore secessions to pass unrebuked, and notwithstanding the frequent violent appeals which have been made to their prejudices and passions, they have made a firm stand against the ultra sectional theories of those who sought to lure them on to ruin, and to cannot be given to the gallantry and patriot. ism of the national men among them who have thus bravely fought the battle of the Union in the South, and if a corresponding snirit of conservatism is evinced in the North, all the impending dangers may be happily and peacefully averted.-The Press.

HON. GEO. MIFFLIN DALLAS .- "Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? Frittered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly our own! Our Union is not only a blessing; it is a political necessity. We can not exist without it. Our liberties could not eudure the incessant conflicts of civil and conterminous strife, our independence would be an unreal mockery, our very memories would 000 to turn to bitterness."—Mr. Dallas in defence of the Constitution.

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750.000 180,000