Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

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NO SECESSION----SOUTH CAROLINA STILL TRUE TO THE UNION.

Our telegraphic dispatches of this morning give us the very gratifying intelligence that the reported action of the South Carolina State legislature, as heretofore announced, is totally unfounded. Prominent men in Charleston have telegraphed to the board of brokers in New York city that no secession will be attempted, now or any other time, except in the event of an overt act upon the part of the Black-Republican administration, which is soon to come into power. The supposed cause, which produced the financial panic now threatening the country, having been removed, the disastrous effects will of course immediately cease--public confidence will be restored--and the capacity of man for self-government receive new vindication at the hands of the American people. Politicians and ambitious patriots may be wickedly anxious to witness the desolation of this Union by the hand of civil war [illegible] tion; but the past has well taught the sober second thought of the honest masses may always be faithfully relied upon to conserve it as the wisdom of our sires first devised it.

THE TRIUMPH OF BLACK-REPUBLICANISM--OUR POLICY.

The fact is now patent, beyond the contingency of a doubt, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose avowed political principles justly render him obnoxious to the South, will be elevated to the chief magistracy of the United States, in strict accordance with the forms provided by the Constitution. There is no possible ignoring of the ascendancy of the triumph achieved in his election. One portion of the Confederacy has voted down the other.

But, in the contemplation of this deplorable circumstance, the question now forces itself home upon the mind of every thinking man as to what is our duty in the premises. Shall we remain under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and demand our constitutional rights *in the Union*, or shall we desert it and violate our faith as "nominated in the bond?" Shall we still claim equality of right to the uniform blessings of the heritage left us by our fathers, who cemented its homogeneous parts with their blood, or shall we ignominiously take refuge in cowardice by fleeing from the approach of the aggressive enemy? Shall we remain as we are, with the undoubted certainty of propagating and spreading our peculiar institution wherever soil and climate will carry it, or shall we dissolve our connection with the Confederation, and thus tacitly yield up all pretense of right to that common property, in the possession of which the Federal Government is but the trustee of the States? In fine shall we "bear the ills we have, rather than fly to those we know not of?"

Our past conduct and antecedents obviously furnish the solution which we propose giving those important interrogatories. We have time and again enunciated the fact in advance of the occurrence that the mere choice of men to fill an office, according to the forms laid down in the Constitution, would of itself be no just cause for secession or dissolution. More particularly is this the case when the event has been superinduced by a want of concerted action upon the part of the South, by a division in the ranks of our own political organization.

It is a maxim, not less true than trite, that ours is a government of consent, not of force. In the formation of the Constitution, we all, through the medium of our forefathers, consented that if certain prescribed rules should be obeyed, we would abide the compact, bearing its burdens and enjoying its blessings. So long as no violation or infraction of that instrument is alleged, it is our duty to be true to our plighted faith. Should any other policy be pursued, a divided South would be inevitable. The fact that the aggregate popular vote cast for the two presidential candidates known to favor the perpetuation of the Union in the contingency named exceeds the vote of Mr BRECKINRIDGE in every Southern State, except, probably, one, is unmistakable evidence of the people's edict upon this momentous subject. The voice of the disconcerted minority therefore ought to be hushed by the overwhelming manifestation of the vast majority.

However much we may deprecate the election of a sectional candidate, we ought at least to give his administration a trial. The natural tendency of elevation to an official responsibility so important, as experience fully demonstrates, is to render the incumbent more moderate, conciliatory and conservative. We have it from high authority that LINCOLN has already, on more occasions than one, declared his intention to carry out equal justice to the South as scrupulously executing all enactments that may be necessary for the security of her rights. However hostile may be the mere opinions of the man, let us fearlessly maintain our rights under the government, ready at the first infraction of the constitutional "bond" to resent it by the remedies offered to us in that sacred instrument. Should they fail to secure us from oppression, we will then find the voice of the United South crying out as one man for REVOLUTION!

REPUBLICAN FRAUDS IN THE ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

In the late presidential election it appears that the most disgraceful frauds were perpetrated by the Republican party upon the Democracy by the use of spurious tickets. Believing that the State would vote for DOUGLAS the Lincolnites went diligently to work for the purpose of devising some way by which to elect their local officers, and thus secure for themselves the vacancy in the United States senatorship to be created by the expiration of THOMAS's present term.

It appears that in Illinois, State elections, two years ago, began Democratic tickets were carried with the names of Black-Republican candidates for the legislature very ingeniously inserted. On the day before the recent contest, the Illinois *Register*, published at Springfield, warned Democrats against frauds in the use of tickets, and as a sure guarantee against them, had all the DOUGLAS tickets headed with the device of a scroll. The announcement of this fact created very naturally the impression upon the minds of the unwary that the mere circumstance of the scrolls being printed on a ticket was evidence of its being genuine. Some employes of the LINCOLNites managed to secure the machinery to get possession of one of the original, and posting off in haste to St. Louis, had fifty thousand similar counterfeits struck off with the names of many of their own electoral and legislative candidates inserted as before.

It is estimated, from the number which flooded the city of Springfield, as shortly afterward discovered, that not less than five hundred were voted by Democrats in that place alone. No doubt the same fraudulent programme was faithfully carried out all over the central portion of Illinois, a fact which will, in part, account for the heavy Republican gains. It may be proper to remark that this shameful acknowledgment is unblushingly made by an abolition correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, who writes from Springfield, chuckling over the iniquitous result.

THE SENATORS ELECT FROM OREGON.

We notice from our California exchanges that the coalition between the members of the Oregon Legislature, which elected BAKER and NESMITH to the United States Senate, was not, strictly speaking, brought about by the adherents of Mr. DOUGLAS. They insist that those members who voted for BAKER (Republican) were elected not as national Democrats, but as fusion or anti-LANE candidates. No such issues as constitute the embodiment of Judge DOUGLAS' political creed, as enunciated by him and indorsed by the national wing of the Democratic party, were discussed, or even presented in the election. The six representatives who were sent to the legislature as DOUGLAS men, did not cast a single vote for BAKER. The latter is said to be rather conservative in his sentiments for a Black-Republican. Like REV TRAVAS, who has been astonished from their ranks for his advocacy of the more moderate forms of freesoil tenets, he believes the fugitive slave law should be rigidly executed, and that the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso is unconstitutional. We have good reason to hope that upon many sectional issues that may come before the Senate, he will stand beside the South in the maintenance of her constitutional rights against the encroachments of an aggressive abolitionism.

☞ A special dispatch to the Charleston *Courier*, says: "Senator Wigfall, of Texas, has informed President Buchanan that he will not resume his seat in the United States Senate if Lincoln is elected to the presidency.--*Exchange.*

Amid the many deplorable evils which the election of LINCOLN will doubtlessly bring upon the country, we would be constrained to regard WIGFALL'S resignation as one of its incidental, yet unintentional, blessings.

THE COTTON AND MONEY MARKET AT MEMPHIS.

A great depression exists here without any doubt, verging almost upon panic. Let us understand the exigency, and meet it as best we may.

The banks are buying scarcely any bills, and as a necessary consequence sales of cotton are difficult to be made, and if made are of reduced rates, and the opinion is general that a further heavy reduction of rates is inevitable.

It is not hard to know the cause of this depression. It is the combined result of two causes--first, the commercial alarm growing out of the disunion movements threatened; and next, the stoppage at New Orleans and New York of the customary facilities of credit upon which the cotton trade is conducted.

Of the latter, the cotton trade in New Orleans is mostly carried on in this mode. Buyers of cotton draw bills of exchange upon their correspondents in Europe--say at Liverpool, Manchester, Havre, etc., the ultimate markets to which the cotton is taken to go into the hands of the manufacturer. These bills are bought by the bankers at New Orleans, and the funds or credits furnished there to the buyers at that place. New Orleans has consequently little trade with Europe, and consequently there is very little demand in New Orleans for funds in Europe. But New York carries on the chief trade of the country with foreign nations, and it is in New York where is needed the European exchange, which the New Orleans cotton bills upon Europe furnish. Hence, the bankers of New Orleans, who purchase the bills from the cotton buyers, send the bills to New York for sale there to the bankers and brokers and others in that city who need European exchange. These bills, in New York, sell at such rates in the market as the course of trade determines, or in other words, according to the demand and supply.

Thus, it is obvious, that if the dealers in foreign exchange in New York do not want these bills, the dealers in exchange (the bankers and brokers) in New Orleans do not want them; and in that case the cotton buyers cannot buy cotton, because they cannot sell bills on Europe, and thus get the domestic funds in New Orleans which will pay for cotton.

The par of exchange between New York and London is 109. At the present time, exchange on London is in N [illegible] at 109 money 6 per cent. below par. This indicates that there is more money in London for sale in New York than is wanted at New York. It is a glut of Europe on exchange. The cause of it is, that immense shipments of grain in Europe have been going on from New York for some weeks past, at the rate of a million of dollars a week, and it is supposed that this shipment of grain will continue for some time yet to come. This creates a debt in Europe owing to the United States of some $32,000,000 to the year. It is that amount of funds in Europe for sale as exchange in New York.

This explains why European exchange has fallen to 105 in New York, and it also explains why bills on Europe are not wanted in New York and cannot be sold there, and why such bills are not wanted in New Orleans and cannot be sold there, and why (so far as this operates) the sales of cotton have become blocked in New Orleans.

In ordinary times, this depression of European exchange would be transient and not heavy in its operation upon the cotton trade in New Orleans. But now, superadded to this, is worse than all the general panic spread over the commercial circles, of most disastrous and overwhelming commercial and financial convulsions, is the result of the movements for disunion. It taints in New York the credit of New Orleans bills on Europe, and depresses their sale. It creates a distrust of the solvency of the parties in New Orleans who draw and indorse these bills. The New Orleans houses are known to be carrying an immense load of debt for the cotton and sugar planters. It is not certain how much longer they can carry these weights. In easy and sound times it can be done without trouble. In a commercial and financial panic it is hard to tell who will stand up and who go under of unexamible people. A fact which adds much to the distress, is, that the planters debts, carried by New Orleans houses, instead of diminishing, go on increasing from year to year, and become more and more heavy upon the merchants to bear.

Every body understands the connection between the trade and finances of New Orleans and Memphis, and that when money tightens in New Orleans it contracts in Memphis, and when trade drags at New Orleans it drags also at Memphis.

But we have here at Memphis a trade in cotton with the North directly, which is to a large extent without these influences proceeding from our European intercourse, and is certainly of great advantage to our market, and which often aids to put our market above what the market at New Orleans would seem to justify.

A cause is operating upon our banks here, at this time, which aids to depress our trade. This comes solely from the panic about disunion. Quite an active demand has sprung up upon the banks for coin. The small planters and farmers call for coin for their cotton. This coin all comes from the banks.

The cotton buyer gets his funds from the banks, by drawing his bills on New Orleans, New York, Boston, etc. If the planter demands coin, his factor who sells must have coin, and if the factor calls for coin, the cotton buyer must have it, and the bank that buys his bills must furnish it. But if the bank can not furnish the coin, the factor can not purchase the cotton buyer's bill, and the latter cannot take the cotton of the planter, and so the trade stops. Now it is obvious that a bank cannot buy bills if it has to pay out the coin before the bills mature and produce the coin. At any rate, it cannot go on long in such business. It is absurd, it enfeebles, it grumble at the banks because they will not buy bills under such circumstances.

It is thus that the disunion panic is doing the mischief. It aggravates immeasurably every commercial and financial trouble that arises in the ordinary course of trade, and it creates difficulties and embarrassments that otherwise would never exist. Already they begin to show themselves. The cotton trade is blocked, cotton is now a full cent a pound below what it would bring twice it not for the disunion panic. LINCOLN'S election would not affect it, were it not for the threats and movements for disunion.

It is the beginning of the cost of disunion. The cotton crop of the present year at the probable rates, would produce about $200,000,000. The difference of a cent a pound on that amount, is about $20,000,000. Cotton planters love to this. A cent a pound off your cotton to begin with, is the first installment you pay for disunion. It is this much paid before you get fairly embarked in it. It is only the beginning. We have not now time to speak of more and heavier installments to be paid for the disunion madness.

THE INSULT TO JUDGE DOUGLAS AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Speaking of the infamous and disgraceful insult offered Judge DOUGLAS upon the occasion of his recent visit to Montgomery, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* says:

"A gentleman, and a member of the Breckinridge party, informs us that he was present when Judge DOUGLAS arrived in Montgomery from Columbus, on the night of the first of November. The gentleman says, (whose statement has been corroborated by a half-dozen eye witnesses,) that when Judge DOUGLAS alighted from the carriage to ascend the steps of the Exchange hotel, Montgomery, there were three rotten eggs thrown. The first egg struck Col. Soibler, editor of the *Confederation*, the second egg struck Col. Elmore, and the third egg struck the hat of Judge DOUGLAS, bursted and discharged its contents in the face of his wife, who stood immediately on the left.

These are the facts as detailed to us by several gentlemen who witnessed the disgusting affair.

So much for Breckinridge chivalry."

☞ The Georgia Legislature convened on last Wednesday, the 7th inst., at Milledgeville. We presume the proposition will be made by some of its combustible material to follow in the secession wake of the Palmetto State. If so, that body will discover the fact that the politicians merely propose, while the people dispose.

☞ The Atlanta *Confederacy* states that the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS passed through that city on the 5th inst, homeward from Columbus. His health, it remarks, is much improved. He expected to visit Milledgeville the latter part of this week.

☞ We see it stated that Senator DOUGLAS fulfilled his appointment at both Selma and Mobile, notwithstanding his being retarded by the accident on board of the steamboat in the city of Mobile recently. He is reported as having addressed very large and enthusiastic audiences at both places.

The Pasha of Egypt is establishing a magnificent palace, built of French cast iron, for a seventy years of antiquity found in Egypt, in the occasion of which, 2,000 men are now employed, under the direction of Marietta, the French archeologist.

The Russian *Gazette* says that 400 persons have died in Sudlern, Russia and Kiev from the puncture of a description of poisonous fly, which made its way from Asia. About sixty or seventy years ago, a great number of persons died from a similar cause.

THE SECTIONAL CONTROVERSY.

The institution of slavery has been a subject of controversy and compromise between the North and the South for nearly a century. As early as the 12th of July, 1776, some articles to republish the confederacy between the ancient colonies were reported to Congress. One of these provided that the charges of war, and expenses incurred for the common defense, should be borne by the several colonies, in proportion to population of every description, except Indians. Mr. Chase, of Maryland moved to amend by inserting "white" before population. Negroes are property, said the members from the South. "Negroes are persons," replied Mr. John Adams, "and it is of no consequence whether you call them free men or slaves." In some States the laboring poor are called the one, and in others they bear the other name; but the difference in the State was imaginary." This controversy was not settled until 1783, when, upon the motion of Mr. Madison, five slaves were rated as three freemen. In the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, the same controversy was renewed. The proposition was made to adopt the settlement of 1783 as the ratio of taxation and representation. Mr. Gerry said that property ought not to enter into the rule of representation. "Why, then, he asked, "should the blacks, who were property in the South, be in the rule of representation more than the cattle and horses of the North?"

Mr. Madison, June 30, 1787, said: "Every peculiar interest, whether in any class of citizens or any description of States, ought to be secured as far as possible. Wherever there is a danger of attack, there ought it to be made a strong fortress of defense. But, he contended that States were divided into different interests, not by their difference in size, but by other circumstances--the most material of which resulted partly from climate, but principally from their having, or not having slaves; it did not be between the large and the small States."

Mr. Patterson, July 9, 1787: "What is the true principles of representation? It is an expedient by which an assembly of individuals, chosen by the people, is substituted in the place of the inconvenient meeting of the people. If such a meeting of the people was actually to take place, would the slaves vote? They would not. Why, then, should they be represented?"

Mr. King said "he had always expected that, as the Southern States are the richest, they would not league themselves with the northern, unless some respect was paid to their superior wealth. If the latter expected three preferential distinctions in commerce, and other advantages which they would derive from the connection, they must not expect to receive them without allowing them some advantages in return." The next day Mr. King said he was fully convinced that the question concerning a difference did not lie where it had hitherto been discussed, between the great and small States, but between the southern and eastern. For this reason he had been willing to yield something in the proportion of representation for the security of the southern. He was not averse to giving them a greater security, but he did not see how it could be done. The debate on this subject was protracted, and on the 12th of July, 1787, Gen. Pinckney said he was alarmed by what had been said concerning negroes, and now by what was said about exports. He hoped a clause would be inserted into the system restraining the legislature from taxing exports.

Gen. Davie said--It was high time to speak out. He saw that it was meant by some gentlemen to deprive the Southern States of any share of representation for their slaves. North Carolina would never confederate on any terms that did not rate them at least at three-fifths. If the Eastern States meant therefore to exclude them altogether the business was at an end.

Gen. Pinckney reminded the convention that if the committee should fail to insert some security to the Southern States against any tax, imposts of duties or taxes or exports, he should be bound by his duty to his State, to vote against their report.

Pending the discussion of this sectional controversy between the North and South, the people waited in anxious suspense; and finally the guiding spirit of the American revolution lost the fathers of the Republic to a glorious consummation of the objects for which the convention was assembled.

The Constitution of the United States of America was ordained for the free States and all the territory ever which they, severally or united, then had jurisdiction. By that instrument the peculiar interests of each section were secured by every safeguard that the wisdom of man could suggest.

The slavery question having been satisfactorily settled by the Constitution, would probably never have again become a subject of sectional controversy, but for the acquisition of new territory. We have seen how jealous the North was of the political power of the South, in their effort to exclude slaves from the basis of representation; and that explains their opposition to the admission of Missouri as a slave State in 1820.

The same question which cost the convention six month labor and the exercise of so much patience and forbearance, to settle in the Constitution, had to be settled again in regard to territory subsequently acquired. The Union, which the slavery question had nearly defeated, was in great danger of dissolution, but again the guardian spirit of the American revolution came to the rescue, and the celebrated Missouri compromise of 1820, was the result. Then followed nearly thirty years of peace and prosperity, and the Missouri compromise would probably have proved a final settlement of the slavery question, but for the acquisition of more territory, extending the jurisdiction of the United States to the Pacific coast, embracing California, with all its amazing wealth. And again the slavery question had to be settled, and the Compromise measures of 1850, embodied, as everybody supposed, all the political questions that could possibly grow out of the institution of slavery, were adopted as a final settlement of the whole subject, and created in the minds of the people of the North an imaginary security for the organization of a sectional party, to resist impossible aggression from the South.

This experiment, this tinkering with a sleeping question, which had been so quiet around, to renew the work of disturbed, and as often put to rest, by the good sense of our people, has again revived the sectional controversy in a more dangerous form than it ever assumed before, rendering a "final settlement" now absolutely necessary.

When the controversy first arose, the North seemed to be purely excluding for the equality of political power. But now, they have organized a sectional party, on principles of hostility to our domestic institutions; they have nominated a sectional candidate for President, not expecting him to be voted for by any of the slaveholding States. They have elected a President, and have the whole law, with the whole force of the Government, to the exclusion of fifteen States of the Union, thus ignoring the idea of equality which the Constitution was intended to secure. If they succeed in electing their candidate under the forms of the Constitution, and take possession of the Government, to the exclusion of the slaveholding States, the contest which commenced in '76 between the North and South in regard to the institution of slavery, will be renewed with redoubled fury. Abolition theories denouncing the institution as being unjust and oppressive, and in violation of the laws of God and man, will be triumphantly established; and the people of the United States, of all sections--North and South, East and West--will stand before the world, self-condemned, as the perpetrators of the most shocking crimes that ever disgraced humanity. But no such decree must be made. It would be false, in fact, and ruinous and disgraceful to the North, as well as the South.

But the question is, if a sectional President should be elected, how could we avoid the consequences which would inevitably result from his inauguration, under existing circumstances, without resorting to the desperate alternative of secession or revolution? Has common sense, common honesty, and common patriotism, all fleeted from the hearts of our people? It is the interest of all parties to settle the contest, and it is the duty of every man in the Union to do everything in his power to aid in the adjustment upon just and honorable terms.

The election will take place on the 6th of November, but nearly four months before the President could, in any event, be inaugurated. Congress will assemble on the first Monday in December, three months before the commencement of the next presidential term. In the meantime, let a convention of all the States be called for the special purpose of adjusting the sectional questions which have arisen under the Constitution in regard to the power of Congress over the institution of slavery. Let the principles of the "Missouri compromise" be engrafted upon the Constitution, and made applicable to any Territories which may be hereafter acquired. Let the institution of slavery be withdrawn from the congressional interference, leaving it, as all other domestic institutions are, subject to municipal control, exempt from molestation from the general government, or the people of the States in which it does not exist.

Such an adjustment, made in solemn convention of the States, would be final and satisfactory to both sections, and ought to be made in any event, without delay, no matter who shall be elected President.

I am not a politician--have no ends for public employment--have never been a candidate for office, and never expect to be; but I have watched the progress of this sectional controversy with great solicitude, and feel deeply interested in its adjustment, consistently with the honor, interest, and safety, of all parties concerned--and therefore make no apology for suggesting the mode and terms of adjustment which seem to me proper and practicable. H. H. AUSTIN.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the city of Columbus, Ohio, was, on Tuesday night last, devastated by a terrible conflagration, the fall extent of which was not known at the latest intelligence that had been received. The entire block, upon which the Neil house stood, was destroyed and destruction threatened the adjacent blocks. The city authorities of Columbus telegraphed to the city authorities at Cincinnati to send up several steam engines, which were to have been immediately dispatched by a special train over the Little Miami railroad.

☞ The city of Augusta, Georgia, gave the following vote on Tuesday last: Douglas 807; Bell 688; Breckinridge 371. The vote in the county of Richmond stood: Douglas 1012; Bell 814; Breckinridge 405.

☞ A late dispatch to the Cincinnati papers says that the South Carolina legislature has voted for Breckinridge and Lane.

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

EDITORS APPEAL: As soon as the returns of the late election for President shall have been received sufficiently to satisfy the country of the election of Abraham Lincoln to that grave and responsible position, which, from present indication appears inevitable, and in view of the feverish and excitable state of the public mind, aroused and aggravated thereby, it seems to be a duty imperative on the press, and the people who desire an early settlement of the controversy between the North and the South, and the removal of all apprehensions growing out of his election, as likely to produce a disruption of this Government, to demand of Mr. Lincoln at once a full outline of the policy which he has prescribed to himself for the administration of the affairs of the United States; to be given without reserve or equivocation.

This course may be, and no doubt is, somewhat unusual, to require beforehand of an officer elect the policy by which he will be governed after he shall have been installed in office; but, under existing circumstances, it is justly and properly due to the States, to the people, and to every individual interested, to be fully and accurately informed on the measures which he proposes recommending to Congress for its enactment, and the laws now on the statute books which he intends to enforce, relative to the questions pending between the free and slave States.

We see nothing unjust or impolitic in the adoption of this course, for it is quite evident to every reflecting man that nothing short of a full and explicit compliance with such demand, can by any possibility preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, or enable us even to the President of the United States as they exist to-day. Nor can there be any reasonable apology for Mr. Lincoln withholding from the public his proposed administrative policy. The election is over; he is the President elect, appointed to this position by a majority of the electoral votes of the several States. He has been elected, too, by a party known to the country and the world--he being a leading member of the same--hostile in all its practices and professions to some of the most vital rights of the South. It is just and reasonable therefore that the people should demand of him his views and intentions on all questions touching their rights and interests in this aggravated controversy.

The election being over, the bar of silence is removed, and we say, require of Mr. Lincoln to proclaim his administrative sentiments to the country without delay.

MEMPHIS.

What South Carolina is Doing.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.--Joint resolutions were adopted in the South Carolina legislature, on Thursday, to call a convention of the people of the State, for the organization of the militia, and preparations for the defense of the State; Mr. Hutet urging in the house that said action should be prompt, immediate, unquestioned, effective and decisive, in case of Lincoln's election.

Wm. W. Boyce, member of Congress, spoke from the steps of the Congress house, on Tuesday night, urging secession in case of Lincoln's election. He was followed by other prominent Carolinians.

The Charleston *Mercury* says the news of Lincoln's election was received at Charleston with long and continued cheers for a southern confederacy.

At Aucusta there was a stern indignation expressed. The different portions of the South which have been heard from, favor the calling of State conventions, to deliberate on a course of policy.

It was a report here last night that the South Carolina legislature would soon send a commissioner to the Georgia legislature, to confer about a joint action.

New York, Nov. 7.--A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., dated yesterday, says the legislature has postponed action, on the governor's suggestion to arm the State, until it is ascertained that Lincoln is elected. There is an overwhelming majority in favor of calling a convention.

Election News.

CHICAGO, November 7--4 P. M.--The majority in Illinois for Lincoln is twenty thousand at least. Both branches of the legislature are Republican, which secures Trumbull's re-election.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.--The Democratic members of the legislature and all the county officers elected, by 200 majority. Large Democratic gains.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of Congress passed in the year 1845, 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 in November instant. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution, to convene you at ordinary 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 could be soon discharged, by the election of 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 which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an opposition to 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 being elected President, a convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress. My own opinions of what the convention should dare do, are of little moment; but believing that the time has arrived when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinion in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say that the only alternative left in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Union. Such a step, I believe, would be almost unanimously, declared that she has the right, peacably, to secede, and the 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 tribunal on earth, in relation to the disposition of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regardless of any hazards that may surround its execution. I would also respectfully recommend a thorough and complete 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 this general preparation, I 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 upon at the shortest notice. With this preparation for defense, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we can confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events and safely trust our cause in His keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, November 6.--Nothing else but election is talked about here to-day. The telegraph office is crowded, and the greatest excitement prevails. Conflicting reports are received, tending to cool and dampening the ardor of the different parties.

It is now ascertained that Federal troops have been placed in possession of the Augusta arsenal, at the special request of a number of prominent persons of Georgia, and at the request of citizens of Fayetteville, N. C., Brevet Major Anderson received orders to-day to-morrow ordered yesterday to take immediate charge of the arsenal at that place.

Governor Gist's message to the South Carolina legislature, which we doubt not has been received by you, is laughed at here. It was sent out on the day of the election for political effect.

The letter of Tom Corwin on Lincoln's position was not forthcoming, as promised. The *Intelligencer*, the paper in which it was said it would appear, is hardly ready to take a position.

Anonymous letters have been sent to Governor Letcher, stating that insurrectionists are to break out in Virginia. He has, therefore, ordered the troops to stand in readiness to arm at a moment's notice to put down the rebels. Positive orders to that effect have been issued to the officers at Alexandria, but not much credence is given to the matter. It is regarded as a hoax.

General Harney left this afternoon to assume the command of the department of the South, the head-quarters of the department of which are at St. Louis. It is understood that the tender of the post was made at his own instance. He takes no leave of absence, as was reported.

General Jones left Washington this afternoon for New York, en route for Bagota. Neil house stood, was destroyed and destruction threatened the adjacent blocks. The city authorities of Columbus telegraphed to the city authorities at Cincinnati to send up several steam engines, which were to have been immediately dispatched by a special train over the Little Miami railroad.

The Rocky Mountain News, of the 24th ult., says that the mild weather continues, no severe winter is that region. The beavers have built more extensive, substantial and comfortable houses than usual, and "laid in an extra supply of cord-wood."

An English Friend in a recent work says: "In 1658 there was not a Quaker living who did not believe Quakerism to be the only true church of the living God. In 1860 there is not a Quaker living who does believe it."

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1856.

	Fremont.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.
Alabama	....	46,723	38,880
Arkansas	....	21,910	10,787
California	20,487	33,960	38,146
Connecticut	42,715	46,943	2,614
Delaware	269	8,564	6,175
Florida	....	4,833	4,833
Georgia	....	56,201	42,054
Illinois	96,189	106,349	37,474
Indiana	94,375	116,799	22,860
Iowa	68,354	36,170	9,180
Kentucky	314	74,642	67,416
Louisiana	....	22,164	20,709
Maine	67,379	29,293	2,222
Maryland	281	39,118	57,499
Massachusetts	108,190	39,240	19,626
Michigan	71,762	52,136	1,660
Mississippi	....	35,246	34,196
Missouri	....	58,164	48,524
New Hampshire	25,340	22,709	422
New Jersey	58,588	46,943	24,115
New York	276,007	195,878	124,404
North Carolina	....	48,846	44,990
Ohio	187,497	170,874	28,126
Pennsylvania	147,510	230,710	82,189
Rhode Island	11,157	6,680	1,670
South Carolina	Electors chosen by legislature.		
Tennessee	....	74,933	66,178
Texas	....	31,160	15,626
Vermont	39,561	10,569	353
Virginia	291,578	105,928	60,310
Wisconsin	66,699	52,843	579
Total	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534

Buchanan's majority over Fremont was 496,905, but the vote of Fremont and Fillmore united was 377,629 over that of Buchanan.

VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES.	1859. Governor.		1860. President.	
	Harris (D.)	Ready (O.)	Breckinridge (D.)	Bell (O.)
Anderson	592	193	....	....
Bledsoe	313	656	....	....
Blount	703	1707	....	....
Bradley	1094	749	....	....
Campbell	435	363	....	....
Carter	1000	1000	....	....
Claiborne	763	656	....	....
Cocke	1000	1000	....	....
Grainger	731	1041	....	....
Greene	1500	1500	....	....
Hawkins	1396	1187	....	....
Hamilton	1606	1412	....	....
Hancock	500	500	....	....
Jefferson	841	1641	....	....
Johnson	324	760	....	....
Knox	896	2000	....	....
McMinn	1135	1331	....	....
Meigs	843	134	....	....
Marion	412	492	....	....
Monroe	1197	861	....	....
Morgan	236	319	....	....
Polk	750	366	....	....
Rhea	448	339	....	....
Roane	584	1191	....	....
Sullivan	183	1035	....	....
Scott	204	275	....	....
Sevier	1000	1000	....	....
Washington	1350	892	....	....
	22,421	21,122	....	....

MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Bedford	1480	1808	....	....
Coffee	1014	497	....	....
Cheatham*	....	....	....	....
Clay	796	189	....	....
Cumberland	....	....	....	....
Davidson	2472	3411	....	....
DeKalb	849	740	....	....
Dickson	651	482	....	....
Fayette	1400	1100	....	....
Franklin	1143	915	....	....
Giles	1472	1200	....	....
Grundy	401	58	....	....
Hardeman	1000	800	....	....
Hickman	1071	195	....	....
Humphreys	1000	1000	....	....
Jackson	1153	1329	....	....
Lawrence	794	639	....	....
Lewis	300	300	....	....
Lincoln	1579	477	....	....
Maury	1800	1600	....	....
Montgomery	1043	1365	....	....
Marshall	1300	500	....	....
Perry	471	865	....	....
Overton	1459	341	....	....
Rutherford	1800	1500	....	....
Sumner	1818	1934	....	....
Smith	901	1498	....	....
Stewart	657	321	....	....
Cannon	1156	144	....	....
Van Buren	197	141	....	....
Warren	1212	492	....	....
Wayne	1000	1000	....	....
White	944	900	....	....
Williamson	1500	1500	....	....
Wilson	1155	2240	....	....
	33,631	28,166	....	....

WEST TENNESSEE.

Benton	540	392	....	....
Carroll	1029	1027	....	....
Dyer	487	355	....	....
Gibson	931	372	....	....
Fayette	501	915	....	....
Hardin	1200	1000	....	....
Henderson	1183	590	....	....
Henderson	341	1190	....	....
Madison	1806	978	....	....
Harrison	802	791	....	....
Hardeman	1000	800	....	....
McNairy	1109	989	....	....
Hallam	800	600	....	....
Obion	1016	611	....	....
Perry	883	329	....	....
Shelby	2526	1000	....	....
Tipton	610	355	....	....
Weakley	1200	1000	....	....
	19,604	13,504	....	....
	76,079	62,842	....	....
	22,421	....	....	....
	9,631	....	....	....

*Votes in this election with Davidson, Robertson and Montgomery.

†Votes in this election with Hardeman.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

We subjoin for the convenience of our readers the electoral vote of each of the States of the Union:

Northern States.		Southern States.	
California	4	Alabama	9
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	5
Illinois	11	Delaware	3
Indiana	13	Florida	3
Iowa	4	Georgia	10
Maine	8	Kentucky	12
Massachusetts	13	Louisiana	6
Minnesota	4	Maryland	8
New Hampshire	5	Mississippi	7
New Jersey	7	Missouri	9
New York	35	North Carolina	10
Ohio	23	South Carolina	8
Pennsylvania	27	Tennessee	12