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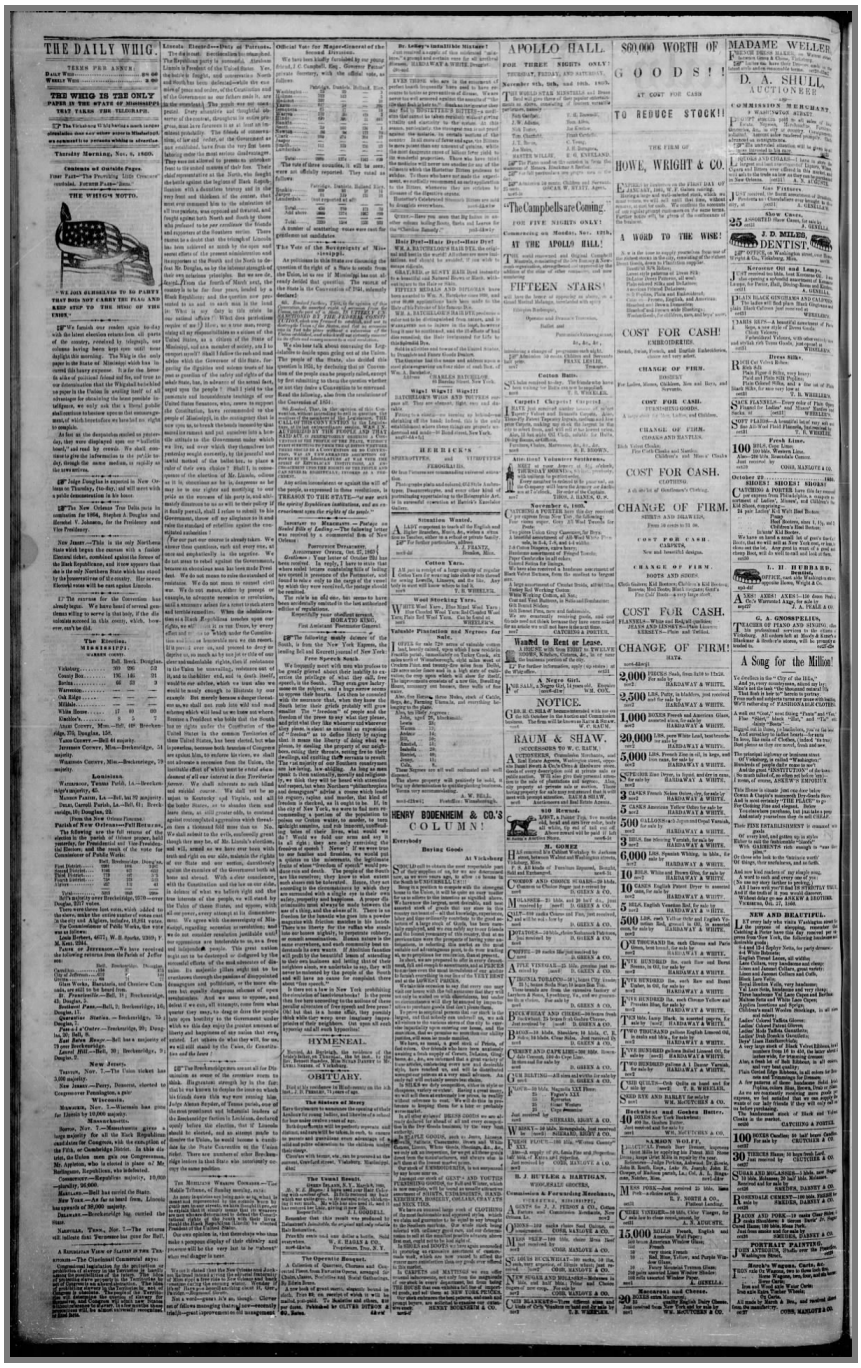

THE DAILY WHIG.

TERMS PER ANNUM:

DAILY WHIG.....$5 00
WEEKLY WHIG.....2 00

THE WHIG IS THE ONLY PAPER IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI THAT TAKES THE TELEGRAPH.

☞ The Vicksburg Whig having a much larger circulation than any other paper in Mississippi, its announcements to persons within is attractive.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 8, 1860.

Contents of Outside Pages.

FIRST PAGE—The Presidency. Milk Concerns condensed. Personal Points—Poetry.

THE WHIG'S MOTTO.

"WE JOIN HERCULEAN TO TO PARTY THAT HOLDS THE CARDS IN HAND AND STUP TO THE MUG OF THE UNION."

☞ To furnish our readers again to-day with the latest election returns from all parts of the country, rendered by telegraph, our columns having been kept open until near midnight this morning. To bring the news page to the State of Mississippi which has so varied this heavy exposure. To give the latest to sales of political friends and foe, and treat as we demonstrate that the Whig should be kept up paper in the Union in sending itself of all advantages for obtaining the latest intelligence, we only ask that a liberal public and continue to bestow upon the conscientious, manly of which heretofore we herald no sign, to complain.

As for as the despatches stated on yesterday, they were displayed upon an "inflated scale," and read by errors. We shall endeavor to give the information to the public to-day, though the same medium, as regularly as the new arrives.

☞ Judge Douglas is expected in New Orleans on Thursday, the 8th; and will meet with a public demonstration on his arrival.

☞ The New Orleans True Delta puts in contention for 1864, Stephen A. Douglas and Hershel V. Johnson, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

New Jersey.—This is the only Northern State which keeps the contest with a fusion Electoral ticket, combined against the favour of the Bell-Everettonians, and their opposers that she is the only Northern State which has stood by the interests of the Country. Her Electoral vote will be cast again Lincoln.

☞ The returns for the Convention has already been. We have heard of several persons willing to serve in that body, if the the solution should in this county, which, however, can't be did.

The Election.
MISSISSIPPI.
OFFICIAL VOTE.

	Bell.	Breck.	Douglas.
Vicksburg	359	296	52
County Beat	176	146	24
Bovina	66	23	3
Warrenton	—	—	—
Oak Ridge	—	—	—
Milldale	—	—	—
White Sulphur	17	10	60
Hankins's	5	1	44
Issaquena County, Miss.—Ref. 49; Breckenridge, 79; Douglas, 126.			
Tensas County.—Ref. 64 majority.			
Jefferson County, Miss.—Breckenridge, 34 majority.			
Wilkinson County, Miss.—Breckenridge, 70 majority.			

Louisiana.

Washington, Tensas Parish, La.—Breckenridge's majority, 65.

Madison Parish, La.—Ref. has 97 majority.

Iberia, Carroll Parish, La.—Ref. 61; Breckenridge, 10; Douglas, 53.

From the New Orleans Courier.

Parish of New Orleans—Full Returns.

The following are the full returns of the election in the parish of Orleans proper, held yesterday for Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors; and the result of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor:

	Ref. Elect.	Breckenridge.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breckenridge.	Douglas.
First District	1001		1	1		
Second District	1001		1	1		
Third District	1001		1	1		
Fourth District	1001		1	1		
Fifth District	1001		1	1		
Total	5005	5005	5	5		

Majority over Breckenridge, 5,000—over Douglas, 5,000.

There were three last seats, which added to the seats, make the entire number of seats now in the city and Algiers, including 10,041 votes.

For Governor—Parish Wells, the new Governor, was elected, 4677; W. R. Sparks, 2303; P. M. Hahn, 2303.

Taxes or Jefferson.—We have received the following returns from the Parish of Jefferson:

	Ref.	Breckenridge.	Douglas.
Carrollton	1001	1	1
City of Jefferson	1001	1	1
Total	1001	1	1

Glen Works, Bonnets, and Choctaw Counties, are still to be heard from.

Ref. majority over all, 1,000.

Ref. majority over Breckenridge, 1,000.

Ref. majority over Douglas, 1,000.

Governor Stanton.—Breckenridge, 95; Douglas, 30; Bell, 1.

East Baton Rouge.—Ref. has a majority of 70 over Breckenridge.

Lower Ref.—Ref., 30; Breckenridge, 9; Douglas, 2.

New Jersey.

Trenton, Nov. 7.—The Union ticket has 3,000 majority.

New Jersey.—Perry, Democrat, elected to Congress over Pennington, a gain.

Wisconsin.

Madison, Nov. 7.—Wisconsin has given for Lincoln by 10,000 majority.

Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 7.—Massachusetts gives large majority for all the Anti Republican candidates for Congress, with the exception of the Fifth, or Cambridge District. In this district the Union men gain one Congressman, Mr. Appleton, who is elected over Mr. Rodrigues, Republican, who is defeated.

Connecticut.—Republican majority, 10,000—possibly 20,000.

Rhode Island.—Ref. has carried the State.

New York.—As far as heard from, Lincoln has upwards of 30,000 majority.

Delaware.—Breckenridge has carried the State.

Maryland.

Baltimore, Thurs., Nov. 7.—The returns still indicate that Tuesday has gone for Ref.

A Sensational View of Matters in the Secession.—The Cincinnati Commercial says:

Congressional legislation, by the agitation of questions of slavery in the Territories, is merely a pretext for the real cause of the dissolution of the Union, which is the overthrow of the Government as established by the fathers. The Constitution is a compact between the States, which the Republicans propose to violate. The Constitution recognizes the existence of slavery in the States, and provides for the return of fugitives from service. The Republicans propose that no slaves extradited recognized.

Lincoln, Electoral—Diary of Patterson.

The following is the official vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the Second District.

We have been kindly furnished from our private friend, J. C. Campbell, Esq., Governor Pettus' private Secretary, with the official vote, as will be seen, delayed—while the returns were being received, from the Counties of the Governorate on our fathers made it, are the contrary). The result was not unexpected. Every alacrity and thoughtful observance of the State, throughout its entire progress, and in a few hours it is at least on the safest probability. The State of Mississippi, of our self leader, of the Government as now constituted, have from its very first been laboring under the most serious disadvantages. They were not informed by precedent, and had to be united counties of their foes. They were not represented at the North, who thought the battle against the legions of Black Republicanism with a desultory interest and in the very front and thickest of the contest, their men ever consumed him in the admiration of all true patriots, were opposed and defeated, and fought against both North and South by those who professed to be par excellence the friends and supporters of the Southern section. There seems to be a doubt that the triumph of Lincoln has been achieved so much by the open and secret efforts of the present administration and Secessionists of the South and the North to defeat Mr. Douglas, as by the inherent strength of their own intrinsic principles. But we are determined. From the fourth of March next, the country is to be for four years, headed by a Black Republican; and the question now presented to us and to each man in the land is: What is my duty in this crisis? What is the settled policy? What does patriotism require of me? Shall I follow my own and existing all my responsibilities as a citizen of the United States, as a citizen of the State of Mississippi, and as a member of society, and I to respect myself? Shall I follow my own and associates with the Governor of this State, for saving the Republican and secession leaders of the men or position of the safety and rights of the whole State, but, in advance of the actual fact, to insist upon the people? Shall I yield to the counsels and humiliations meetings of our United States Senators, who, sworn to support the Constitution, have consented to urge the people of Mississippi, in the contingency that is now upon us, to break the bonds insensibly by the sacred method of the ballot-box, to place a ruler of their own choice? Shall I, in connection of the election of Mr. Lincoln, refuse to act in obedience to the requirements of the law to see my rights and my property to our people in the recourse of the people, and submit dismissive to us as well to our policy if he so finally prevail, shall I refuse to submit to the Government, throw off my allegiance to it and take the standard of rebellion against the established authorities?

For our part our course is plain. We have never been cautious, rash, and every one, or even not emphatically in the negative. We do not mean to rebel against the Government because an election mean has been made Power. We do not mean to submit to the Government. We do not mean to control civil war. We do not mean, either by precept or example, to advocate secession or revolution, until a necessity arises for a resort to such dreadful remedies. When the administration of a Black Republican session upon our rights, we will resist it as the Union, by every effort and to the last which under the Constitution and within our honorable men can resort, and proceed to decry or depose it, as much as by law just to title of our own unalienable rights, God's evidence of it to Union be unavailing, resistance out of it, and in disbelief and, and it, death itself, would be our ablution, which we trust also we much to nearly enough in Mississippi to our example. But merely because a danger threatens us, we shall not rush into still and needless schemes which will lead us we know not whereto. Possess a President who holds that the Southern rights under the Constitution of the United States in the common Territories of these United States, has been elected, but who by position, because both branches of Congress are against him, to enforce his views, we shall not advocate a secession from the Union, the inevitable effect of which must be to entail absolute ruin upon the whole South, and to bring forever. We shall advocate no such blind and suicidal course. We shall not be so unjust to Kentucky and Virginia, and all the border States, as to abandon them and leave them, at still greater odds, to contend against overwhelmed aggression which threatens to turn a fraternal fold more than to the wild and infidel to the evils, endlessly great though they may be, of Lincoln's election, and will, armed as we have ever been with and right on our side, maintain the rights of our State and our section, unreluctantly against the encroachments of the Government both by force and shrewd. With a clear conscience, with the Constitution and law on our side, and in defence of what we believe right and the true interests of the people, we will stand by the Union of these States, and oppose, with all our power, every attempt at its dismemberment. We agree with the sentiments of Mississippi, regarding secession as constitutional, but we do not consider resolution justifiable until the unbearable exists, when death and the sacrifice of people are preferable to life and subjection. The great nation begin not to be destroyed or disfigured by the unlawful efforts of the weak admirers of disunion. Its majestic pillars shall not be the wanderers through the passions of disappointed demagogues and politicians, or the mere who have but recently dangerous schemes of upon the Constitution. And may none be wanting to defend it we say, all strength, come from what quarter they may, to keep in force the principle that upon authority to the Government under which we live, that upon it alone rests the liberty and happiness of any nation that may hope to be free. Upon it alone we stand, and we will stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws!

☞ The Breckenridge men count all the Democrats in favor of the secession wave to their side. Bagatelle enough. If the fair that is was known to deplore the issue on which we friends there this way were issuing their Judge Alston Stephen, of Texas parish, one of the most prominent and influential men in the Breckenridge faction in Louisiana, declared openly before this election, that if Lincoln should be elected, and no attempt made to secede from the Union, he would not vote for the State Convention or the Union ticket. There are numbers of other Breckenridge leaders in that State who consistently support the same position.

The Missouri Whigs Overcome.—The Marie Tribune, of Sunday morning, says:

The Democratic majority in this county, as announced, represented by the entire Democratic ticket, is about 1,000. The Whigs have not voted for Breckenridge in county since 1844, and are now always determined to defeat the Democratic ticket. Remember that this result was produced by Democratic votes alone, and not by the votes of the Democratic and Bell factories.

Our own opinion is, that Breckenridge will have made a pompous display of their strength and presence will be the very last to be "heard from" when real danger is near.

We can't stand that the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad Company has not yet paid the State of Mississippi a dime that is due to them, and that, too, after receiving for the entire stock. Verily if Mississippi is not a "sovereign State," she is a d—d fool.—Natchez Courier.

But a word—guess it's so, though. Charge and fellow-stockholding Democrats—constantly whig's—great improvements are contemplated.

Official Vote for Representatives of the Second Division.

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