

THE DISUNION MOVEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 11.—In the Legislature, Saturday, Mr. DeSensure reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill recommending a postponement of the operation of the act requiring the Banks to have one-third of gold and silver in their vaults for two-thirds of their issue, which was unanimously adopted. The necessity for prompt action for the relief of the Banks was strongly urged. It was reported that express were daily bringing in bills from surrounding States, and other demands for specie were daily made.

A bill was introduced providing for a police in relation to persons coming from States hostile to South Carolina.

Mr. Aldrich made a report from the committee on Federal relations, amending the Senate bill calling a Convention of the people, and insisting that the election be held on the 6th December instead of January, and that the Convention meet on the 17th December instead of January.

Mr. Black opposed the amendment. He said that he wanted more time to canvass the subject, and preferred the bill as it stood.

Mr. Thompson said that the agriculturalists of the upper country wanted more time.

Mr. Smith interrupted with a resolution inviting the cooperation of other States, which was tabled. The bill was amended, passed unanimously, after an exciting debate, in which it was said that all the members had favored the Senate bill, but developments within the last 24 hours had been made, which rendered decided action necessary. Telegraphic messages were constantly being received, calling for action. The Senate also unanimously concurred in the amendments.

In the House, a resolution was offered, to be considered on Monday, that the Governor raise 10,000 volunteers.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9, 11 P. M.—An immense mass meeting of the citizens of Charleston was held this evening. Heretofore they have stood as two to one for Union, but now they are unanimously for disunion. The resolutions adopted demand immediate action.

The women of South Carolina are also unanimous for resistance.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 9, 10 P. M.—Eight hundred Minute Men are drilling here to-night. Cheering despatches from all parts of the South are received, and the services of volunteers proffered from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The State cadets are in readiness, omitting the November holiday.

Immense resistance meetings were held here and at Charleston to-night.

A great turnout of Minute Men from all the adjoining districts will take place here next week during the State Fair.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 11.—The weather here is charming, but the political sky is exceedingly dark and threatening. The appearances are that this State will assume ground on which she will not be sustained by all the other Southern States, and thus deprive the South of that united front which would be so formidable.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—W. H. T. Walker, Brevet Lieutenant in the United States Army, is reported to have resigned his commission, and will be a candidate for Colonel of the Augusta Volunteer Battalion, the election to take place on Saturday night.

It is reported that several hundred thousand Minute Men are already enrolled throughout the South, and the enrollment continues.

It is also reported here that a cargo of cotton in a Boston steamer was unloaded in consequence of a determination of the people of Charleston not to allow cotton to go to Boston. These and other extravagant reports too numerous to mention are absurd.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, and Senator Chesnut, of South Carolina, have severally resigned their offices as Senators of the United States.

Thos. T. Lamotte, Esq., United States Commissioner for South Carolina, has resigned his commission.

Resignation of Senator Hammond—Reliable reports, at Charleston say that Mr. Hammond has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.—A large meeting of citizens took place here to-night—Mayor Blodgett presiding. The Mayor stated that he had received information that two or three citizens had been invited to leave the city by unauthorized persons. The meeting was called to consider whether we should protect ourselves by the upholding of the laws and the preservation of order, or allow unauthorized persons to take the law into their own hands.

A committee having been appointed to prepare business for the meeting, they reported a series of resolutions, declaring—1. That we live under a government of law and order, and it is the bounden duty of every citizen to see all rights respected, and wrongs speedily redressed, in the forum provided by law. 2. That the genius of our institutions forbids the punishment of citizens without a fair trial by jury. 3. That the assumption by individuals, however respectable, of any power of government, is subversive of all constitutional liberty, dangerous in its tendencies, and fatal to the vital interests of the community; and 4. That if the existing laws are insufficient to protect the rights of citizens, the proper course is to apply to the legislature to amend or modify them as the interests of society require.

Unusual excitement at the time prevailed. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cunningham, Wright, Cone, Snead, Montgomery, Dottie, Ford, and others, and a consensus of sentiment prevailed. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Counter Public Meeting at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 10.—A large public meeting is in progress to-night. The Savannah resolutions were unanimously adopted, after having been amended so as to declare that the only remedy for Lincoln's election is immediate secession. This was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

It was now moved and adopted that the thanks of the people of the South be due to the gallant men North who attempted to roll back the tide of fanaticism at the recent election.

It was resolved, further, that the meeting pledge themselves to submit to a rate of taxation sufficient to raise a million of dollars to organize and arm the military of the State. A further resolution was adopted condemning the action of the citizens' meeting this afternoon, and declaring that the resolutions adopted thereat do not express the sense of the community.

Colonel Anderson, of Savannah, addressed the meeting, decidedly in favor of immediate action by the South. Intense excitement prevailed.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 12.—A resolution was offered in the Legislature to-day instructing the Senators and Representatives of Georgia in Congress to resist counting in the Electoral College the vote of those States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been made the special order of the day for the 20th instant.

A resolution was offered, contemplating the calling of a separate Southern Convention in February at Atlanta.

One of the provisions suggested for retaliating on the Black Republican hordes of the North, is a bill to exempt all foreign goods imported into Georgia and other Southern ports, from State,

county and corporation tax after the first of January next.

A bill was introduced into both Houses, calling a convention, to which all Federal affairs are to be referred.

A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day to the effect that Georgia declares herself out of the Union.

Another of a similar character was introduced, but calling a convention of the people to ratify the movement. Both resolutions were referred to a committee.

The resignation of Mr. Toombs is to take effect after the 4th March next, unless Georgia sooner secedes.

Southern Medical Students in New York.—A meeting of the Southern Medical Students in this City was held last evening at the Breckinridge City Hotel.

Mr. Lincoln has been elected. The public sentiment of this State will not respond affirmatively to any such suggestion. We are for holding on to the Union, and abiding by it, until withdrawal from it is the sole alternative to avoid dishonor.

Shabby Treatment of Senator Douglas in Alabama.—The Southern Confederacy vouches for the truth of the following story: "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 1st of November. This gentleman says, (whose statement has been corroborated by a half a dozen eye-witnesses,) that when Judge Douglas alighted from the carriage to ascend the steps of the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, that there were three rotten eggs thrown. The first egg struck Colonel Seibles, Editor of the Confederation, the second egg struck Col. Elmore, and the third egg struck the hat of Judge Douglas, burst and discharged its contents in the face of his wife, who stood immediately on his left.

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This case illustrates the folly of trusting to men who offer their votes and influence for so much money. In some of the other districts, where fusion candidates ran and were too poor to pay out freely, the fusion committee, it is understood, contributed material aid.—N. Y. Sun.

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Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 8.—Speculation is rife among prominent politicians most intimate with the President elect and supposed therefore to be well-informed as to his probable course. The composition of his Cabinet is freely canvassed, and the following are the names most prominently mentioned:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.	New York.
William H. Seward.	Pennsylvania.
Simon Cameron.	Virginia.
William C. Rivers.	Tennessee.
John Bell.	Kentucky.
FOR SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.	
Cassius M. Clay.	Indiana.
Schuyler Colfax.	Michigan.
FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.	
John Bell.	Virginia.
FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.	
John Minor Botts.	Maryland.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Henry Winter Davis.	

It is hoped that the Union Congressmen will work with the Republicans, thus securing a Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Lincoln is continually receiving applications from Southerners for office, and every train brings politicians. Mr. Lincoln receives his friends freely at the Executive rooms, but visitors must tell short stories.

Preparations are in progress for a grand demonstration in Springfield, with illuminations, a parade, a mass meeting and speeches.

The idea of secession is scouted here by all parties. It is believed that Mr. Lincoln will be conservative, even at the risk of offending his own party, and that he will administer the Government without regard to his election by our section.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday Nov. 9.—I find that Mr. Lincoln is not unsensible to any uneasiness in the minds of candid men, nor to any commercial or financial expression of disturbance in the country. If there be such still, he does, so far as at present advised, deem it unnecessary for him to make or authorize any public declaration. He thinks candid men need only examine his views already before the public.

Leading Republicans here are opposed to giving the secessionists any satisfaction as to what will be Lincoln's course. They say: "What is the use of letting your