

The Abbeville Press. ABBEVILLE, S. C. W. A. LEE, EDITOR. Friday Morning, November 30, 1860.

CANDIDATES. The friends of A. M. SMITH announce him as a Candidate for COLONEL of the Regiment of Minute Men of Abbeville District.

We are authorized to announce COL. D. WYATT AIKEN a Candidate for LIEUTENANT COLONEL of the Regiment of Minute Men of Abbeville District, at the election to be held on Saturday, the 1st of December next.

The friends of G. M. MILLER announce him as a candidate for Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment of "Minute Men" of Abbeville District, at the election to be held on Saturday the 1st of December next.

The friends of Capt. W. M. H. PARKER respectfully announce him as a candidate for Major of the Regiment of "Minute Men" of Abbeville District, at the election to be held on Saturday the 1st of December next.

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The friends of Col. M. O. TALMAN announce him a candidate for Major of Abbeville Regiment of Minute Men.

The Communication of "Sidney" has been received, but too late for our present issue.

POETS, ATTEND! A copy of the Abbeville Press for one year is offered by the Carrier for the best Christmas Address. The Address to be handed in by the 20th December.

SOUTHERN ALMANAC. We are indebted to Mr. P. B. GLASS, of Columbia, the Publisher, for an interleaved copy of his Southern Almanac for 1861. It is gotten up in handsome style.

OMISSION. We are requested by our friends of the Banner to state that the name of the Hon. Thos. C. PERRY was unintentionally omitted in the list of nominations made by the District Meeting.

SESSION PAPERS. The Carolina and the Southern Guardian have made arrangements for full reports in both branches of the Legislature during the Session, and will furnish their daily issues to subscribers during the Session, free of postage for \$1.00.

BANNER PRESENTATION. At the late Public Meeting in our Village, just before the procession moved, a handsome banner was presented by Mr. Haskell, in behalf of a majority of Abbeville, to the Minute Men. The banner is home-spun, home-made and really a handsome flag, bearing the following motto: "Dare and win," on one side; on the reverse, the arms of the State. Gen. Smith, in receiving it, made a handsome reply.

M. W. GARY, ESQ. We have received a copy of the very able address of Col. M. W. Gary, delivered at the Extra Session of the Legislature upon the absorbing subject of Federal Relations. The speech is an earnest and eloquent appeal in behalf of separate State action, and reflects equal credit upon his talent and patriotism. Col. Gary is a native of Abbeville, and is now one of the most promising members of the Edgefield Bar.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1861, has been received. It is the best Lady's Magazine in the world; contains at least 400 pages more reading matter than other magazines, twice as many engravings, at least 48 more colored fashions, better reading matter and twice as much of it, and always in better time than any other magazine, and but little difference in price. The Press and Godey's \$4.00 in advance.

TERMS OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. One copy one year, \$5. Two copies one year, \$8. Three copies one year, \$10. Five copies one year, and one to the getter up of the club, \$10. Godey's Lady's Book and Home Magazine one year, \$3.50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year, \$4.50.

MULLIFICATION AT THE NORTH. The subjoined table shows the penalties imposed in the several Northern disunion States on those officers or citizens who may aid in preserving the Constitution intact by enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law, viz:

Table with 4 columns: State, Imprisonment, Fine, Total. Rows include Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa.

THE NAVY. The New York Herald of Monday says: "We learn from reliable sources that a very great excitement prevails among the officers of the navy in consequence of the present state of affairs at the South, and that no adverse are they to a coalition with their fellow citizens in that quarter, that there will be an almost universal resignation of their commissions as soon as hostilities break out. They will not intrude their hands in the blood of their brethren."

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA. The Governor of Alabama in his annual message to the Legislature of that State on the 6th inst. It is confined exclusively to the local affairs of the State, and does not contain even an allusion to her federal relations.

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SECESSION AND COERCION. The rights of a State to secede from the Union, is a question which is now receiving a full discussion in the public journals of the country, and upon which the conclusions of Northern and Southern Statesmen are directly at issue. Is secession a peaceful constitutional remedy, to be classed among the powers which are reserved to the States by the Federal Constitution, or is it a revolutionary right, to be effected by force, and to be consummated by a rebellion against the constituted authorities? This is a question which has divided the leading minds of the country from the days of Hamilton and Jefferson, and upon which the same diversity of opinion, we suppose will exist, as long as the Government shall last. Its solution depends upon the view which one may take of this Government, as Consolidated or Confederated. Is it a more Consolidated Government in which the Sovereignty of the States is merged in that of the General Government, and there is an end of the question, and South Carolina has no better Constitutional right to secede than Abbeville District itself from the State of South Carolina. But on the other hand, if the Union be a compact between Sovereign States, in which certain powers are delegated to the General Government, and in which the States have reserved to themselves all powers not delegated, retaining the Sovereign right to determine their extent, and their infraction, then the right of secession is equally clear. It is an attribute of State Sovereignty; and its exercise none can question. This is the view which has been generally held at the South as the true construction of the nature of this Government, and State Sovereignty is regarded as the great palladium of our liberties. The States were originally Sovereign; they voluntarily entered into the compact; they ratified the Federal Constitution in their Sovereign capacity, by conventions of the people; they prescribed that all amendments of the Constitution should be made alone by the people of the several States acting in the same capacity; and they reserved to themselves against the General Government a large class of powers, for which the only safe guarantee consist in the right of the several States to determine their extent and their infraction. Besides upon examining the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the respective State Conventions, it appears that several of them expressly asserted the right of the people to resume the power granted whenever the same should be perverted, to their injury or oppression. This was done by the Conventions of New York, Virginia and Rhode Island, and would seem to be in affirmance of the common right, and declaratory of the common understanding.

With regard to the right of secession by a State, there is said to be a difference of opinion in the President's Cabinet—the Southern members affirming the right and the others, with the President at their head, as strenuously denying it. Mr. Buchanan is an old consolidationist and voted for the Force Bill of 1853, and in his next Annual Message will no doubt denounce the secession movement. But secession will call for no exercise of Executive power except in case of an actual collision with the Federal authorities on the seaboard; and this is very much to be deprecated until the movement is consolidated at the South, and a Confederacy of the Cotton States is formed. We can then no doubt dictate what terms we please, and obtain a peaceable cession of the Federal Forts and Armaments. The Force Bill has expired by its own limitations, and the President is powerless without the aid of Congress, and with union at the South coercion is as absurd and impracticable that we have no idea that Congress will embark the country in a bloody civil war. A few months will determine the issue, and peaceable secession or civil war will be brought about during the present administration.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The recommendation that the State should indirectly aid in establishing a line of proprietors from Charleston to Liverpool, we think will meet with universal approbation. The form under which this aid is asked is unobjectionable, and it is to be hoped that this effort to establish direct trade will be successful. Gov. Gist takes it for granted that South Carolina is going to establish a separate national arrangement, and urges the importance of a speedy postal arrangement. The suggestion that the instrumentality of Adams Express be adopted temporarily, for mail facilities, seems to be the only practical way of supplying us with the means of a regular correspondence.

The proposition to consolidate the Treasuries of the two existing divisions of the State is one that must commend itself to the Legislature. As the Governor remarks, there is now no reason why there should be a division; Charleston and Columbia are within a few hours of each other, and the union of the two officers would save complication and expense. The proposition that the Treasurer should be required to reside in Columbia ought to be favorably acted upon. Indeed, all State officers should be required to reside at the capital.

The views of the Governor upon the allegiance due by the citizen (native or naturalized) to the State, are those which have already met the approval of this journal. The native citizen of course owes primary allegiance to his State, and as we have already advanced in the Guardian, we hold that the naturalized citizen owes his first allegiance to the State that protects him, and that only through her does he owe any fealty to the Federal Union. Their withdrawal from that Union cancels any obligation to the Confederacy from which she has seceded.

The recommendation to pass a law providing severe punishment for incendiaries is also well timed, as it may prevent acts of violence by a just excited people. The Governor intimates that it may be necessary to suspend operations on the new State Capital. This would seem a very heavy loss not only in the item of protecting the interests now laid down, but in the loss of the State's credit. With the report of the Convention before them, however, the Legislature will be enabled to come to a proper decision.

We need not comment on that report, as the message devoted to Federal Relations meets with not only our approval, but the active general approbation of the Abbeville States. The statement is, however, that the secession movement, and if any delay is introduced upon that point, it will not be confined over any extended period.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN. By the kindness of the Corresponding Committee of our recent Mass Meeting, we have been furnished the following letters for publication. They were received too late to boread on the day of our meeting:

WASHINGTON, Ga., 23d Nov., 1860. Gentlemen: My absence from home prevented the reception until yesterday of your kind invitation to attend your meeting to day, and address the people of Abbeville District. It would have given me great pleasure to have done so, had it been possible. I concur with you in the opinion that the withdrawal of our powers from the Federal Government instantly is the only adequate remedy for existing evils, and I rejoice to see that such seems to be the prevailing opinion, at least in South Carolina and Georgia. Why shall we delay? The party which for ten years past has excited our slaves to insurrection by pen, by speech, through the pulpit, on the rostrum, and in the very halls of the National Legislature—a party which having furnished arms and money to aid and abet insurrection, murder and incendiaryism in our midst, and protected the criminals through the power of sovereign States—a party which, for twenty years, has refused to give up fugitives from justice, if they only commit crimes against slave property and slave owners—a party which in all the States where it has held power, has nullified the Constitutional provision for the rendition of fugitive slaves, in short, a party which has already stained with every crime which they have had the power to commit in the pursuit of their declared object—finally to abolish slavery in our midst, and place the black and white races on an equality—has finally succeeded in electing its candidate to the Presidential chair. They have already the House of Representatives—the Senate trembles in balance, and will not cumb. Therefore, we may safely say they have the legislative and executive departments of the Federal Government; they have already announced that through them they will take the Judiciary. How will they use them? Look to their conduct in the States where they have had power, and answer the question yourselves—Think you that with the army and navy and 80 millions of money annually at their disposal, (all of which were obtained solely by reason of their duty to your institutions) that they will now relent—that they will cease to war on your institutions, cease to rob you, cease to protect murderers and incendiaries; that they will now deliver up fugitives from justice and labor—respect Personal Liberty Bills? If you believe this God Almighty help you, for no arm of flesh can save you. No, strike my countrymen, strike now; to day is yours.

Very truly, your fellow citizen, R. TOOMBS. To Edward Noble, Dr. J. J. Wardlaw, John H. Wilson, D. F. Jones, J. S. Cochran.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 22, 1860. Dear Sir:—Your letter in regard to the Mass Meeting in Abbeville, reached me yesterday, so that I could not reply to it until this morning. I desire, however, to acknowledge the compliment and the courtesy, and to return my thanks for each. We have a wide field for work in Georgia, then you have. Your people have contemplated their wrongs under "Disunion" as no terrors for them. Not so with us. The necessity for such a step comes with appalling power from our people, and hence hesitation and division.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the public mind in Georgia, is in this condition: We are unanimous in favor of a Southern Confederacy, but are divided into three classes—1st, those who are willing to go only with the entire cotton States—2nd, those who are willing to go with South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida; and 3d, those who are for independent action by Georgia, irrespective of other States. I do not think the last class make a majority. The two latter, I feel confident, will have control of our Convention. A great many are crying for "delay," but they profess to wait only for the issue of action.

It does not behoove me to advise your gallant State—she has to speak first, as her Convention meets first. The voice she utters will have a great effect on our elections. May the great God direct the councils of both States! It is hardly necessary for me to say to you that my own voice is for immediate unconditional secession. Very Respectfully, THOS. R. COBB. To Edw. Noble, and others, Committee.

MONROEVILLE, 21st Nov., 1860. Dear Sir: I am to-day in receipt of yours of the 16th inst., inviting me to be present and address the people of Abbeville on the 23d inst., on the great questions of the day. I need not say what sincere pleasure it would give me to be able to comply with this invitation from the citizens of my father's former home. It is however, impossible, both from want of timely notice, as from professional engagements in Court at this time.

I am rejoiced to perceive that South Carolina appears a unit in her counsel, and is prepared to meet a noble example to her sister States of the South. That example will, in my opinion, be of great influence over many of those States, and will tend to unite the Cotton States in concerted, yet separate State secession. Alabama will hold a Convention on 7th January next, and have good reasons for believing that her people are prepared upon seceding from the present Federal Union. Very truly yours, W. L. YANCEY. Mr. Ed. Noble, Chairman of Committee, Abbeville.

LETTER. The following letter from a friend in Alabama formerly of this District will show the patriotic devotion of our brother Carolinians abroad. ENGLAND, Coleridge Co., Nov. 15. The friends of the Independent Press, in England, have had Two Dollars, for my paper, for which I am very much obliged to you. Our State will doubtless secede from the Union, and all eyes here are turned with anxiety to South Carolina to see what she will do. The Committee of Minute Men are forming all over the State preparatory for the coming storm. When the general Abbeville in this country will go back to South Carolina if she secedes, and is threatened with secession.

COMMUNICATED. Proceedings of the Mass Meeting. Pursuant to notice the citizens of Abbeville District, met at the Court House, on Thursday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of consulting as to what course this District should pursue in the present crisis, and also to nominate Delegates to represent the District in the Convention to assemble on the 17th prox. The procession was formed under the direction of General A. M. Smith, Marshal of the day, and Col. W. M. Rogers and J. F. Livingston, Jr., Assistant Marshals, and moved to the grove near the Depot, escorted by the Minute Men of Abbeville Districts, about five hundred of whom were present. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. T. C. Perrin, President; Judge D. L. Wardlaw, Col. John A. Calhoun, Dr. J. W. Hagar, Capt. John Brownlee and Dr. John Logan, ar, Vice-Presidents, and James C. Calhoun and Geo. McDuffie Miller, Secretaries. After an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. North, the President of the day in an effective speech set forth the causes which have led to the present crisis in our history, and which have rendered it necessary for the people of Abbeville to assemble at this time. The President then introduced the Hon. A. G. Magrath, who delivered a most eloquent, chaste and convincing speech in behalf of States Rights and Southern Independence. He urged immediate action on the part of South Carolina at any and every hazard. At the conclusion of the speech of Judge Magrath, the Hon. M. L. Bonham was introduced to the meeting who in an able address gave his reasons why he was now in favor of immediate secession by South Carolina. Edward Noble, Esq. then introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, viz: Whereas, the Legislature of South Carolina has called a Convention of the people "for the purpose of taking into consideration the dangers incident to the position of the States in the Federal Union, established by the Constitution of the United States, and the measures which will be necessary and proper for providing against the same, and therefore to take care that the Commonwealth of South Carolina shall suffer no detriment. Resolved, 1st, That we heartily approve of the action of the Legislature in promptly calling a Convention. Resolved, 2d, That in the opinion of the people of Abbeville District, the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and of Hannibal Hamlin as Vice-President, upon doctrines destructive of the rights and interests, the equality and safety of the Southern States by the factions and sectional views of our Northern confederates, utterly perverts the spirit of the compact formed by the Federal Constitution; that it must be promptly and stoutly resisted by the State of South Carolina, and that the secession of the State from the Federal Union is the proper mode of resistance. Resolved, 3d, That we anxiously desire the cooperation in measures for redress and protection of a full or some of the States alike aggrieved as the action of each State must be necessarily separate and independent, and as all unnecessary delay is dangerous, this State must proceed at once towards redress. Resolved, 4th, That for the purpose of avoiding the evils, the equality and safety of the Southern States by the factions and sectional views of our Northern confederates, utterly perverts the spirit of the compact formed by the Federal Constitution; that it must be promptly and stoutly resisted by the State of South Carolina, and that the secession of the State from the Federal Union is the proper mode of resistance. Resolved, 5d, That we anxiously desire the cooperation in measures for redress and protection of a full or some of the States alike aggrieved as the action of each State must be necessarily separate and independent, and as all unnecessary delay is dangerous, this State must proceed at once towards redress.

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Resolved, 5d, That we anxiously desire the cooperation in measures for redress and protection of a full or some of the States alike aggrieved as the action of each State must be necessarily separate and independent, and as all unnecessary delay is dangerous, this State must proceed at once towards redress. Resolved, 6th, That the Managers of said election, shall count over the votes returned by the election, (in public) and shall transmit the result in writing (signed by each Manager) to the Chairman of this Committee—(viz. Lieut. Calhoun) by twelve o'clock, M., on the first Monday following the election, M., on the 1st of December. Resolved, 7th, That the Active Members of each Company alone are entitled to vote. Resolved, 8th, That one of the Managers from each Company, shall meet at Abbeville Court House, on Monday following the election, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., and that the said Managers who shall thus meet, shall then proceed to examine the return of the votes returned by each Company, and upon adding all the votes received by each candidate for the respective offices—they shall declare the result in writing, advising the largest number of votes for each office, duly elected to such office. On motion of Gen. A. M. Smith, it was Resolved, That as many Companies of Minute Men as may be formed in this District, prior to the day on which said elections are ordered, Lieut. Calhoun, shall be the candidate for all offices—they shall declare the result in writing, advising the largest number of votes for each office, duly elected to such office. On motion of Gen. A. M. 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