as a State, and not as an unorganized mass of Individuals, and that the action of each State was independent of the others, and if any proof of this fact be wanting it may be found in the action of North Carolina, which State, did not enter the Union until more than a year after it was formed by the admission of mine States, which number was required by the Convention that adopted the present Constitution of the United States.

It is true that no provision is made in the Constitution for dissolving the Union, and it is very probable that the patriots who framed the instrument had no idea that a loathsome fanaticism, pandered to by Northern politicians, would ever make it necessary for the safety of the South that they should dissolve the compact on occount of its violation by the other section of the Confederacy ; but it must be remembered as a rule of universal application, that a violation of a compact or agreement by one party releases the other party from its binding obligation, and the only question is, who is judge of the infraction. From the very nature of the case, in a compact with sovereigns, there can be no umpire, unless one is provided by the instrument itself, and in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "each State must judge of the infraction and the mode and measure of redress." A compact between sovereign States, with the understanding that the majority should put their construction upon its provisions, would not be worth the paper upon which it was written. Majorities need no protection, for they con protect themselves, but minorities insist upon constitutions to restrain the majority, and to allow it to put its construction upon the compact, is equivalent to giving them absolute power to govern the minority irrespective of any restraints.

The simple statement of the case is this: each State entered the Union under the Constitution; the Federal Government is the agent of the States, created for special purposes and circumscribed in its action by the orticles of agreement, or in other words the Constitution. Whenever the States having the power to control this agent, permit or command him to violate the compact, each State, not having surrecdered its sovereignty, has a right to remonstrate or withdraw as she may think proper, and no earthly power has the right to prevent her.

It is urged by some as an argument against occession, that the existing Government would be destroyed by a State secoding; that the revenue laws would become inoperative, and the wheels of Government stand still. My answer is this, that in the exercise of an undoubplain of the consequences of its own acts. If in no worse condition, except for a very short time, than it would have been if South Carolina had never entered the Union, which is acknowledged on all hands she was not bound

The idea that a majority must always govern, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious, and is contradicted by all the analogies of a Re-publican government. If a mere majority is to govern, why have two houses of Congress— a Senate and House of Representatives? Why give the President the veto power? Why sub-mit the action of all three to a judicial tribunal? Why require juries to be unanimous in giving their verdict? The conclusion is irresistible that it is for the protection of minorities and the safety of the citizen. I may be asked if a minority should govern. My answer is, no; but they should be able, by constitutional no; but they should be able, by constitutional restrictions, to restrain the majority from acts of injustice and oppression. In the copartnerships formed by individuals, the majority is not permitted to construe the article of agreement to the injury of the minority, but in this case there is a disintersted tribunal to decide the question. the question. In a compact between States, from the nature of the case, there can be no tribunal to decide violations of it, and the without any right on the part of the majority of the States to prevent the withdrawal of any of the parties, otherwise might would make right, and a compact be an unmeaning and worthless piece of parchment.

It follows from the views presented, that the Federal Government cannot rightfully use force to prevent a State from seceding or force her back into the Union; but, in the language her back into the Union; but, in the language of the late Judge Harper: "men having arms in their hands may use them;" and I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the importance of arming the State at the earliest practicable period, and thus be prepared for the worst. It is gratifying to know that if we must resort to arms in defense of our rights used as the arms in defence of our rights, and a blow should be struck at South Carolina, before the other States move up in line, we have the tender of volunteer from all the Southern and some of the Northern States, to repair promptly to

our standard and share our fortunes.
In urging the State to arm, it is not to be understood that we are defenceless; by examining the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General here with transmitted, you will see that we have sufficient arms to supply the number of soldiers that will probably be necessary for some time to come, and many of our arm are of the most approved patterns; but no one can tell what a day may bring forth, and it is a wise precaution to prepare in time. I cannot permit myself to believe that in the mandness of passion an attempt will be made mandness of passion an attempt will be bride by the present or next administration to coerce Bouth Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrender to her the harbor defences, or by interfering with her imports or exports; but if I am mistaken in this, we must accept the issue, and meet it as becomes men and freemen who in all the calmness of determined resolution, infinitely prefer annihilation to dis

We cannot penetrate the dark future; it may be "filled with ashes, tears and blood, but let us go forward in the discharge of our duty, with an unwavering trust in God, and a consciousness that anything is preferable to dishonor and degradation. WM. II. GIST.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said of postal matters.

postal matters, the present arrangement might be continued, by an agreement between the State and the Federal authorities for a given time, and until other States secede, and the for mation of a Southern Confederacy, when the mation of a Southern Confederacy, when the whole subject can be intrusted to them; and whole subject can be intrusted to them, and if no arrangement of the sort can be carried out, and the Government insist on considering the State still in the Union after the ordinance of secession has been passed, the present arrangement must cease, and some other, under State authority, be substituted.

New York Matters.—New York, November 30.—The Government has not paid the custom officials their selaries to-day, which has occasioned some ularm among the employees of Units Section 1.

One of Dolner Porter's vessels is flying the

Palmetto flag in our harbor to day.

Stooks are down, and the inevitable crash is

Transfer of Arms .- Within the past fort-Interpret of Arms.—Within the past fortnight four pieces of ordnance, from schooner B.

N. Hawkids, and eighty-four packages of ammunition from schooner N. W. Smith, have been
landed at Bort Moultrief This, we suppose is
the only foundation or pretext for the rumer to
which we refer elsewhere, and against which
we warn our readers.—Chas. Courier.

Thanktgiving at the North.—New York, November 29.—Thangiving sermons were dulivered in all the churches here to day. All the ministers referred to the political condition of the country, and expressed Union-loving senti-

All Hail Morida !—TALLAHASSEE, Fis. November 29.—The Legislature of Florida has ununimously passed a bill providing for a Convention, to meet on the 3d of Japuary, 1861.
The feeling and determination of resistance is wing stronger,

The Abbebille Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C. W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

We direct attention of the Asbury Academy rom personal knowledge we can testify as to the attainments of the Principal, Mr. R. F. McCastan, and congratulate the community

Friday Morning, December 7, 1860.

upon retaining him in their midst. See notice of the "Special Meeting" at Wickliffe & Armstrong's, and the resolutions which were "unanimously" adopted-final act which this section of the United States would tion deserred until the Fourth of March nextcoercion then promised-shall the revenue be

See the advertisements of E. R. Perryman. John T. Cheatham and Wm. T. Cheatham Adm'rs; Commissioner, Sheriff, &c.

SALE OF NEGROES.

It will be seen by reference to another column that the Sheriff will sell a lot of choice Negroes at Greenwood on Monday next. Persons desiring such property will do well to attend this Sale. POETS, ATTEND!

A copy of the Abbeville Press for one year s offered by the Carrier for the best Christmas Address The Address to be handed in by the

20th December. THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We publish according to promise this very

able and interesting document, which we scarcely need commend to the careful perusal of our readers.

SALE DAY. The day was cold and wet, but there was notwithstanding an unusually large attendance of the citizens of our District on Monday last. A large amount of property consisting of land and negroes was sold by the Commis sioner and Sheriff at very fair rates.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILLS. The action of the Legislature of Vermont may be taken as an indication of what it is probable all the other Northern States, with the exception of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, are likely to do in the premises. A bill to repeal the Personal, Liberty law in Vermont was introduced into the Legislature of that State, and was rejected, through twentyed right and being forced to exercise it by the five of the more moderate republicans voted party that is likely to suffer, it cannot com- for it. There is no reason to suppose that the result will be different in any other Northern South Carolina recede, the Government will be States, excepting Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island, whose commercial connection with New York city and the South will probably render an appeal to the sober second thought of the people effective to the extent of removing from the statute books the obnoxions nullification of a law of Congress and the

Minute Men Election.

compact of the constitution.

The following is the result of the Election in he Regiment of Minute Men of Abbeville Dis trict, for field officers, by which it will be seen that A. M. SMITH, D. WYATT AIKEN and WM. II.

l'ARKER were chosen: FOR COLONEL A. M. SMITH, 521 votes FOR LIEUT.-COLONEL. D. WTATT AIKEN, 268 votes G. McD. MILLER, 249 " GEO. W. MILLER, 25 " FOR MAJOR. W. II. PARKER. 225 votes W. L. Hodges, 202 " J. W. FOOSHE, 110 Whole number of votes, 548. In justice to Mr. TATOM, as he was announced candidate, we would state that he withdrew

We have now in our District a Regiment fully promized, numbering 656 men ran who are ready at a moments warning-had they the necessary arms-to march in defense of their State.

THE SUSPENSION ACT OF GEORGIA. The following are the provisions of the bill passed by the Ecgislature of Georgia to grant

relief to the banks and people of that State: 1. Repeals so much of the act of 1857 a forbids the banks of the State from sending their notes out of the State for the purpose of discounting drafts.

2. Repeals so much of said act as prevente the banks from selling any but sight checks. 3. Suspends the operation of all acts inflicting pains forfeitures on the banks and their officers by reason of nonpayment of specie for their notes.

4. Prohibits the levying of any fi. fa. in fa-for of the suspended banks during such suspension, and of any fi. fa. against the banks during the time their debtors are thus protected, provided that the defendant in either case shall give security as is now required for the stay of execution.

5. No plaintiff in fi. fa. shall have the same levied upon the property of any inhabitant of cipation. this State, except upon affidavit that the defendant is about to remove his property beyond the limits of this State or of any county there-

College Commencement.

We observe in the notice of the exercises of the South Carolina College, that the following young gentlemen from our District were among the graduates:

Mr. Wm. T. Norwood, of Abbeville, delivord quite an interesting and instructive discourse upon Aaron Barr, slightly culogistic, though denunciatory in many proper points. The address was well received.

Mr. R. Newton Chatham, of Abbeville, gained much applause in the delivery of a chaste and beautiful oration upon Italy, its present and Mr. Alexander C. Haskell, of Abbeville

then delivered a remarkably good oration upon the Greek Sophists, evincing thorough classical knowledge, erudition and research. He also delivered the valedictory.

We observe also that a medal was awarded to Mr. Anex. C. HARRELL for the lest Ready in Greek; and that Diplomas, with the Dygree of A. B., were awarded the above young gen-

THE GOLD COMING ALREADY. The difficulty, lately experienced here in

negotiating even the shortest exchange on New York and Boston, may have occasioned some emporary inconvenience, but its results, other wise, have been most gratifying. Every stea. mer from the North brings in heavy consignments of gold in payment for our cotton. The stream of specie thus pouring in upon the community, must increase in a steady ratio with the causes from which it originated. Its recipients will naturally re-invest it in collect and rice, and thus we may expect soon to be noon over the service veto, by a vote of nuon over the service veto, and the service veto veto, and the service veto, and the service veto veto, and the service veto, and the service

THE COURT HOUSE, MONDAY, DEC. 3, BY JUDGE D. L. WARDLAW.

He appeared at the request of some friends, who said that his views were misunderstood his purpose was, very briefly, to express his opinions on the most important points of the great subject how before the people.

At the Mass Meeting he was not called on till the day was far spent-he endeavored to condense what he said, and was not permitted to take the course of observation that he in

It was a great mistake to say he was for submission. He believed that the quiet submission of the South now, would amount to the confirmation of a decree of emancipationeven worse, would be the unalterable establishment of a consolidated government, under be subject to the despotic central of a unjority in the other section, hostile in interest, and bitterly inimical in feeling.

He ardently favored secession-effective, perpetual secession. For this he zealously desired a Southern Confederacy, which he believed would be safe, powerful and successful.

With the information now before him, State would be the wisest step to be takerthe means most likely to effect the desired Confederacy.

But if, upon the meeting of the Convention, it should appear from trom representations of friends in Georgia, that some delay would better pro- mote the accession of that important State to the great Southern league, then reasonable delay he thought ought to be allowed Nothing that he now had in mind induced him to suppose that, in any event, delay in the secession of this State, beyond the 4th of March next, should take place. But he thought members of the Convention ought to be in a condition to be guided by circumstances. Their responsibility would be greattheir labors severe-the requisitions upon their Statesmanship and caution, not less than upon their firmness would be exacting; and they should have a chance to deliberate and exercise their judgement.

If his fellow citizens should require his services, they would be rendered to the best of his ability; but if he went to the Convention he must go unpledged. The place of a delegate to which he had been nominated was highly honorable; but he deprecated divisions and exhorted to harmony; and trusted that no personal considerations for himself or any other man, would prevent the union of all, in a cause which affected all, and which would be injured by the alienation of any. -

He was born and had a ways lived here, here he expected to die-all that he had, and all that he was belonged to his State. To what his fellow-citizens knew of him, they must trust if they selected him.

Others thought him, it was said, not up to the mark. He wished only that in the time of suffering and trial, which must come, all may make their deeds exceed their words as far as he would endeavor to make his.

THE TRIUMPH OF REPUBLICANISM --- ITS

FUTURE POLICY.
With the triumph of Republicanism, and Southern acquiescence, the doom of slavery in the Union is irrevocably sealed. The platform of the party denounces the institution as a 'twin relie of barbarism," with polygamy, and affirms the right and duty of Congress to abol. ish it in the Territories, while the leading Republican Statesmen, and the organs of the purty proclaim the "irrepressible conflict"-that this Union cannot endure "half slave and half free,"-"that the States must become either all slave or all free"-and that the election of Lincoln is the first great triumph in a Campaign which is to result in the "final downfall of slavery." Such is the great end which the leaders of the party have proposed to themselves, and every measure which policy can devise will be put in operation to effect its consummation; and as they themselves have annonneed the battle will not be stayed until the foot of the last slave shall press the soil of this

Continent. It is not to be supposed that a revolutionary policy is to be inaugurated, or that the Republican leaders will attempt to effect their purpose except under the forms of the Constitution. The end is to be accomplished without incurring unnecessary risk, and our destruction to be effected gradually and insidiously .-With the power of the Government in the hands of our enemies, there will be no more slave territory and no more slave States. The Supreme Court will be re-constructed on a free soil basis-slavery will be abolished in the District of Columbia-the internal slave trade will be prohibited-the fugitive slave law repealed-abolition emisaries and newspapers will find their way into our midst under Pederal protection-slavery will retreat from the border States before the surging waves of Abolitionism, and the pressure of free labor-until the Cotton States beset on every side by a cordon of hostile interests without; and, exposed to servile insurrection within, will be forced in self protection to adopt the policy of eman-

Such is the svowed policy of the leading or gans of a party which has just elected the Chief Magistrate of this Confederacy and who are fast monopolizing the whole power of the Government, and yet we are advised to wait an overt act. Mr. Stephens tells us that we have nothing to fear from Lincoln's Administration as he will be controlled by an opposition in the Senate and House. This at best would be only a temporary respite; but in. leed the fact is otherwise, and it has been clearly shown by our leading journals that there is a strong probability, that in both Senate and House, there will be a Northern majority opposed to Southern interests upon all cardinal questions, whilst every year will witness new

ccessions to the strength of our enemies. A temporising' vacillating policy is above all things to be dreaded in the present crisisequally disheartening to friends and encouraging to our foes. Prompt det on by our State can alone bring about the much desired co-operation; and with co-operation, we stay the very attempt at coercion. The South expects South Carolina to inaugurate the movement. That she will do so is a 'fixed fact," and it. seems to be equally-clear that her sister Cotton States will immediately follow her lead The secession feeling is deepening and widening, and awaits but the first step. That step our State is prepared to lake.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 80 .- The Legislature to-day proceeded to the choice of an Elector. A. M. Colquitte was nominated in the place of McDonald. The following is the result:

From the Southern Guardian. An Appeal to the South.

I have shown you, people of the South, what you have to expect from the Union in the future. Let me now inqure of you, why you desire a longer continuance in it? Do you deem iyany honor to be associated with a people who have no respect for you—nay, who hold you in sovereign contempt? They have pushed aside your Gospel ministers to make way for negroes. They have twitted, insulted, and bullied your members of Congress. They have abused every President who respected your rights, and every court that does not acknowledge the negro to be the equal of the white men. They have done everything that detectation and disdain could suggest, to humble you in the eyes of the world. By your self-respect, by your pride, by your honor, then, I ask you, why do you desire to fasten yourselves to this body of death any longer? Do you say, 'for reverence of our fathers' legacy; for the glory of our great and widely extended country; and for the perpetuity of our admirable form of government? If you mean by 'our fathers' legacy" the Constitution, they have denounced that with baptized lips, in terms too profane to be repeated, and they have throw its intered fragments in your teeth. Who gave your country its vast extent? Vir-

ginia, a Virginian, and southern arms. How-much do you own of it? You tried to plant your feet upon a strip of it, and you were driven from it by arms subscribed for in the house of hought that the immediate secession of this God by women, preachers, professors, and stu-And when the high captain of this newangled commissariat turned his bloody arms chaser, they gloried at the nlarms he spread among women and children—did all they could to save his neck, placed his name in the roll of martyrs, and consecrated the day of his execu-tion. How much of the "glory" of the country do you share? Most of it belongs to you and your sires by rights, but you get none of it. All that the world knows of you, is from the reports of your enemies, and they debase you. If you would throw off your servility, and assume a national character, the world would know you, court you, fear you, respect you; but you have clung to the rotten Union until you have almost become a stench in the nostrils of the world.— Do you know the true secret of Lincoln's overwhelming majorities! I can tell it to you.— Your speakers went to the North, and set up the old yell, that the Union was in danger. It man-scated the Democrats, and inspirited the Repub-licans. None of them believed that there was either truth or courage in you, and they deter-mined to prove it. They meant to hold you up to the eyes of the world as specimens of slave

to the eyes of the world as specimens of slave-tolding verity and valor.

The Democra's, who had always stood by you, knew that they would keep down the Abolitionists if the South would prove to them, by some unequivocal act, her determination to disolve the Union, or to maintain her rights. With every threatened, aggression they warned the people of its danger to the Union—said it was grossly unjust, or unconstitutional, and that the South could not and would not submit to it. It came, and the South blustered a little, and did submit to it. They (the Democrats) became ridiculous to their opponents, and lost confidence with the people. Of course they waned with every recurrence of these circumstances, until they expired to rise no more. They regard you as the authors of their overthrow, and they feel towards you accordingly. You have, then, no friends at the North, and millions of bitter enemies. Why do you wish to continue the con-nection? Your enemies will soon have every-thing their own way. You cannot reach them through the ballot box, or in any other way ; but they can and will reach you with a whip of scorpions. You have them for once under alarms, (thanks be to much-abused little South Carolina for it,) but you will never alarm them again. For several years to come their whole aim will be to place you where you dare not dissolve the Union. When they have you hamp ered securely, then comes the long promised visita-tion, with horrors unknown this side of perdition Let me not be misunderstood. I cannot prom ise you an easy, quiet, retreat from the Union This breaking up of governments is a critical thing; it is apt to be attended with much trouble. But I can promise you much less trouble than you will endure by remaining in the Union.— This trouble is certain-it is forcordained. other is contingent. So far as I can see, if the southern States will move off in a body, with one heart and one mind, there would be no trouble at all. It would be the most peaceful, qutet bloodless revolution that ever was wrough the history of revolutions leads me to distrust my own judgment here. As to the whipping threat-ened, only keep Sumner off, that's all we ask. A. B. EONGSTREET.

A few reasons now why the South should quit the Union, and a few answers to the arguments against it, and I have done. secession of the Southern States will insure

to them domestic peace and security.

This is a consideration of infinitely more im portance than it is generally taken to be. Let it be remembered that disquiet has made its way into our families, and has been increasing for some time past, while we are in the Union, and where it will end, if we remain in it, Gold only where it will out, if we remain in it, cond only knows. With every recurring Presidential Elec-tion it is to be renewed, if we take any part in the contest. It is the everlasting stump speak-ing in behalf of rival caudidates for Congress and the Presidency, the indiscreet table-talk which it naturally suggests, the inflammatory extracts from northern speeches and editorials constantly paraded in the sopthern press, which bring unasiness into our families—not the things said and done by the fanatics afar off.

Now, all this ends where the separation be gins. The force of this argument will be tested at the next meeting of Congress. Mark, if you please, the change and tone of manner which the rankst and most defiant Republicans will assume in that body. If one anti-slavery measure is proposed by any of them—if one threat, or taunt, or dare is thrown out by the rudest and most rampant of them all, in con-tempt of the "peculiar institution"—call me no prophet. Our Congress Hall will no more resound with this topic. Here is a dangerous leak stopped. But I have a better argument than all this. It is universally understood among all classes here, that South Carolina will secede from the Union; and the effect up on the slaves in this section of the State, (know not how it is below,) is just as I said would be a year ago; and just as it has been in all ages, (see Prof. Reynolds admirable article in the last DeBow;) and just as it ever article in the last Delow;) and just as it ever will be, if we treat our servants as God's Word requires us to treat them. Seeing cockades mounted everywhere, and continual parades, they think that war is coming certainly; and numbers of them are inquiring whether they will not be permitted to fight with their masters. If not they proceed the continual parades are the continual parades are the continual parades.

they will not be permitted to fight with their masters. If not, they propose to accompany their masters as waiting men, cooks, &c.

I suppose they think Black Republicans are negroes, (no great mistake, seeing they love each other desperately.) and the idea of a parcel of negroes coming here to fight "white people" is against all their notions of delicacy, and common sense; and, having internal evidinge that they are certain to be whipped, they desire to take this honor off their master's hands. Be this as it may, all is quite here. desire to take this honor off their master's hands. Be this as it may, all is quite here. The coral hymn of several of them has just died upon mine ear, and I would have no more fear of intrusting my wife and daughters to their care than I would have in committing them to a brother's enre. Get us away from Republican influences, and we shall dwell to Republican influences, and we shall dwell together in peace on earth, and mingle hymns in heaven. Is there any thing on this earth, not to say in this Union, which could compensite me for one week's alarms of the tender ones of my household and yet it has been the undisquised aim of the Abolitionists to stir them in every issuity in the South, not for a week, or a year, but interminably! "Agitate!" wis either ary in the beginning, and it has been kept up to the end. For what purpose! For the purpose (openly avowed by them) which is just beginning to be accomplished.

One would suppose that this side the jufer nal regions there could not be found a being oppable of such a plan—a plan which with the corest afflictions the most imposent. But they could not only concoct such a plain, but shuckle over its most terrific execution at Harper's Ferry, and draw watticism from it on Viscolar Character. cipients will naturally re-invest it in collect.

The Bank a straight voting.

The Bank a straight voting.

The Bank a straight with fore-are straight in a position of unusual financial and the least erape of seeing it carried out most extensively in Texas. But Virginia and Texas are both strength.—Courier.

Strength.—Courier.

The Bank a straight voting.

The Bank a straight voting to straight voting.

The Bank a straight voting to straight voting to straight voting to straight voting.

The Bank a straight voting to straight

cord to them the privilege of shaping their own course in their own way but neither of own course in their own way, but neither of them approves the acts referred to, and I bring them to notice as overt nots in those States which are calculated to disturb the peace of families in the States between them, and to warn them all against remaining under the government of the demons who could conceive and perpetrate such deeds. "There's no unensiness in my family," says one. It may be so, but I assure you, sir, it is in many other families; and if you have no sympathy for them, you are little better than an Abolitions

> A. B. LONGSTREET. COMMUNICATED.

The Examination of the Bethel School. Mr. Editor: In the midst of politics and other exciting topics, permit a spectator to give your readers, though imperfectly, the impressions made upon him by this exami

nation.

Bethel is a Meeting House, of the M. E. Church, South, situated in about two miles o the famous Long Cane Creek, and five and a half of Abbeville C. H., on the cross from the Snake, to the Augusta Roads, in the neighborhood of Messrs. J. T. Brooks, D. M. Wardlaw, and A. L. Gray. A neat and com modious School House has been erected near the Meeting House. A flourishing School has been kept up at this place for several years past. During the last ten months it has been presided over by Miss Jane Pennal, who graduated about two years ago, at the Masonic Fe male College, at Cokesbury. Miss Pennal came into our community with the reputation of no only being more than ordinarily endowed, but that that endowment had been well cultivated and prepared for the responsible duties upon which she was about to enter. How well her conduct has verified that reputation, her patons, and the neighborhood generally, who atended this examination, would most abundantly

testify. The writer happened to be there by an invi tation given but a few days previous to the examination, and he will venture his reputation for all that he knows, or pretends to know, in letters, that such an examination has not been witnessed in Abbeville District, within the last ten years. The pupils examined were of both sexes, from the ages of about eight to about fifteen. Reading, Spelling, the Arithmetic, History, Geography, Composition, Declamation, and English Grammar, were the subjects exhibited, and examined upon; and a proficiency in all them was presented from the youngest to the oldest such as the writer, although he has attended many an examination both at the Primary and higer Schools, or Colleges, never witnessed before. What struck the writer as peculiarly remarkable in this examination was Miss Pennal in advance of nineteen out of twenty now engaged in this important business, seems to have comprehended her true mission as teacher-which was simply to aid in the development and discipline of the intellectual faculties; leaving the storing of the mind with materials for future thought, for an after

Considering the unpleasantness of the day, very gratifying number, independent of pat. ons, were present, and all were evidently de-

At the close of the examination exercises Major H. A. Jones, who was present, was called upon for some remarks, to which he responded in a speech of about twenty minutes' length; in which, whilst he expressed his great gratification at the examination he had witnessed, and congratulated that community upon their good fortune in having secured the services of so competent a Teacher, he dwelt upon the importance, or rather necessity, of education, in general, and urged upon parents their duty, in particular, in this regard, as taking precedence of all other matters that could en gage their attention, and stated, briefly, how in his judgment, this most important objecmight be most efficiently accomplished.

Dr. A. Paul, and A. L. Gray, Esq., were also called upon, and made appropriate relands a fraction less than five cents an acre.

| Arrived last night. To day they all express no doubt whatever of the instant secession of South Carolina.—Mercury.

We are informed that the services of Miss Pennal are engaged for another year. This is a pleasant community, and healthy; and parents and Guardians having children, or wards they desire to be educated, would do well to take advantage of this opportunity.

It is very gratifying, to the writer at least, that Miss Pennal, who has thus undertaken the responsible position of guide to the growing intellect, was born and educated in our own District. No Yankee here. So, parents need have no fears as to the morals of their chil-

A SPECTATOR. Nov. 30th, 1860.

THE UNION WITH MR. LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT -Wait for overt act! what more direful overt act will any Southern man want than . Mr. Lincoln's election. Will we not then have a Union without the Constitution ! The President is the representative of the people. Mr Lincoln, as President, will represent the sentiment that slavery expension is at an end-that no new slave State shall ever be admitted into the Union-that slavery is a moral, social and political evil-that it is a disgrace to the coun try-that the elaveholder is a moral monster, the impersonation of inhumanity; in league with the devil. What position before the civ ilized world will the Southern States occupy That of princes proscribed by their own gov ernment-existing by sufferance, but doomed to destruction by submitting to degradation un der a menace : standing still, but forbidden to move : allowed to exist with present limits. but forbidden to go beyond them, subject to orders as the slave is to his master, shut un si in prison, and threatened with punishment for passing the threshold as the negro is, should he leave the plantation against orders; held under this degrading ban to await a pre-or dained doom at anti slavery master's decree ; living as hewers of wood and drawers of water for their Northern cupidity. If any people could occupy a more abject and meaner position than that, it could only be when the elaves become masters, and masters slaves .-Paulding Mississipptan.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—In the Senate nothing was done but to appoint a Committee to wait upon the President, and in form him that the Senate was ready for by siness. It adjourned before 1 o'clock. Nearly all the Senators were in their seats, and good feeling pre-vailed.

vailed. In the House, after calling the roll, a Commit-tee was emit to the Senate to inform that body that the House was now organized and ready for business. A Committee was appointed to join the Senate Committee and wait on the join the Senate Committee and wait on the President. The selection of seats occupied one hour. The occasion was marked by good feeling and history. It adjourned at quarter past 1 celook. Two hundred members are present. All the South Carolina members; excepting W. Forcher Miles, are in their seats. The Message will be sent in at noon to moreow.

At a Special Meeting of

WICKLIFFE & ARMSTRONG

Held on the 3d of December Inst..

The following Preamble and Resolutions were passed unanimously: Whereas, the everlasting wheels of time are constantly rolling over on the mighty axletree of centuries and will eventually bring the first of January, the fourth of March, and the inauguration of Abe Lincoln, Therefore, in view of the foregoing facts, be it

Resolved. That we are indeed greatly in need of MONEY, and must have it.

Resolved. That we advise and admonish all who owe us to pay up. Resolved. That we request them to get money by some hook or crook, scheme or contrivance, (if half way honest) and pay up.

Resolved. That all persons who do not make a settlement by Return Day, WILL BE SUED indiscriminately, without dread or fear of Abe Lincoln, or the secession of the Southern States.

Resolved, That we beseech all to read this advertisement, and think of their own case. Do not pass it idly by.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

December 3, 1860, 32.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the Legislature during the past week have been unimportant. The Committee appointed to count the ballots for Commissioners in Equity reported the

following gentlemen as duly elected: S. J. Townsend, Marlboro,; B. R. Camp bell, Laurens; Silas Johnston, Newberry; 5 T. Atkinson, Georgetown; D. Goudelock Union; John R. Beatty, Horry, J. H. Pearson Richland.

Mr. Isaac W. Hayne has been duly elected Attorney General. J. J. McCants, of Fairfield, has been duly elected Treasurer of the Upper Division for the

State of South Carolina. The Report of the Military Committee, with the Resolution proposing to raise \$400,000. for Military Expenses is still pending. The Bill from the House to establish

The Bill to raise an Armed Military Fore is still pending in the House. The amend ment which proposes to give to the Regiments of Volunteers the election of their own officers has given rise to an animated debate.

of Ordinance has passed the Senate.

We will publish in our next, extracts from the interesting Debates in connexion with these Bills, and the report of the very excellent re-

marks of Col. Marshall and Gen. McGowan. The Governor has not been elected. Va rious prominent names have been spoken of in connection with the high office, as Rhett, Mu-

grath, Chesnutt, and others. The Comptroller General's report gives some interesting details of the system of land tax. It says over ten millions of scres have been returned, valued at twenty cents an acre, agreeably to the law of 1815, when several of sion. He favors the co-operation of the South-these millions were worth immensely more, pern States, and a general conference upon the He advises an alteration of the law to increase the revenue. He objects to the banking system of the State but the partial system. of the State, but considers these institutions as solvent as Northern banks. He advise sinci- \$700,000 less than during November of last dentally, that the granite Capitol at Columbia be used as the Capitol of the Southern Con-

Public Meeting. At a previous meeting of a large number of out the District.

A meeting was called to day, the 1st Dec., a Andrews Capt. Johnson Sale was called to twenty, days, at the farthest. the Chair, and W. P. Andrews was requested

to act as Secretary. Capt. Sale on taking the Chair, and re turning his sincere thanks for the honor con. ferred upon him, made a few pertinent remarks on the object of the meeting, fully endorsing stitutional right. the course of the State and her leading men ; also, highly approving the formation of Minute assailed to morrow, immediately after its read-Companies.

After the conclusion of which, on motion of of the Abbeville "Minute Men" was adopted

with a few alterations. The election of Officers of said Company being the principal object of the meeting, on motion of F. W. Andrews, a Committee of five viz: Jacob Miller, A. C. Stallworth, G. McD. Watson, W. F. Hackett, and W. C. Hunter were appointed by the Chair to nominate candidates for the Offices. The vote was then taken, which resulted in the election of Maj. C. W. Sproull, Captain; F. W. Andrews, 1st Lieutenant ; A. McNeill, 2nd Lieutenant ; and G. R. Caldwell, 3rd Lieutenant.

COTTON CULTURE ABANDONED IN INDIA

the Indian Government had finally abandoned, purport, though he may consent to modify as being hopeless failures, their experiments at some of the expressions. cotton growing in that country. These ex. A letter from Gov. Letcher to a gentleman periments had commenced as far back as 1789, of this city, declares for a Convention of all and were prosecuted almost without intermis- the States. since elapsed. They had cost from first to energies and intelligence of governors, collectors, commissioners, American planters, and painstaking amateurs."

MEETINGS IN THE UPPER DISTRICTS .- MOSE ngs have been held in the Upper Districts during the past week, and Specohes, have been delivered by Senator, Chemput, Mer Boyce, Col. The Greaville Raisboap and one Minure

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, December 2.—The President's Message is quite long, filling eleven columns of the Constitution newspaper. It is positively certain that the President recommends a Convention of the States to reconstruct the Consti-tution. It is also certain that he announces his purpose to enforce the Federal laws, while

eprecating secession.

Mr. Wagner, Chief Clerk of the Census Bureau, resigned yesterday. He will immediate: ly return to South Carolina, to share the forunes of the State.

The Abolitionists held a caucus to night, and bad a division on a proposition which Briggs. of New York, will introduce into the House of Representatives; and which is in effect, a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and a andification of the Fugitive Slave Law. najority present favored it, but the party as whole, is against it. The Americans are also favorable to this compromise, but the Southern delegations indignantly spurn it. The propo-

sition is understood to emanate from the Sew-ard wing of the Abolitionists. The Abolitionists intend to thrust forward Wm II. Seward as their great pacificator. He is preparing to make a set speech very soon af-ter the session opens. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, intends introducing a proposition to appoint a committee of the House, consist-ing of one member from each State-thirty-three-in all—to which all questions relating to slave-ry shall be referred. Mr. Nelson, also from

Tennessee, will propose a compromise similar to that of Briggs, but not immediately.

Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, is here, and says we need have no fears in relation to the ourse of that State-that her secession is certain. Hon. Wm. Phillips, commissioned by the Government to try the slavers at Key West, returned to day. The trial had been postponed. He reports Florida manimous for secession.

A content of the Douglas party has decided take the Union side against the States Rights men. Douglas made a Union speech List night.
Mr. Breckinridge is not for immediate seces-

The United States revenue last in

federacy. The public debt, in stocks and bonds members of Congress are here. Messrs. Keita amounted to \$4,406,000; the aggregate recipia Bonham, Boyce, Miles, McLucen and A-hmore

Washington, December 3 -Matters here are begining to wear a gloomy aspect. The Congressional delegations of the Gulf States are unanimous for secession This greatly surthe citizens of Phoenix and community, a Com- prises the Abolitionists, who expected to find pany of "Minute Men" was formed to act in South Carolina alone. The Abolitionists have concert with the similar organizations through- decided to make no compromise, but to les

things take their course. The secession of a number of the Southern 91 o'clock, a. m., and on motion of F. W. delegations is arranged to take place within

The Breckinridge and Lane Club of this city disbanded to-night, with a declaration by its President that the Union is at an end.

President Buchanan, in the Message, takes very strong ground against secession, as a con-This portion of the Message will be fiercely

ing-and that, too, by the very men who have hitherto been the President's warmest friends. Alex. McWall, the Constitution and By-Law The old American party leaders are ringing their hands, and striving to devise some scheme to save Union. A conference of the Unionists of the Senate and House had been called for to night; but is indefinitely postponed, at the suggestion of Senator Crittenden Conservative men despair of the Union last-

> The Supreme Court met to-day. All the Associate Justices except Justice Wayne, were present. They soon adjourned, visited the President and left their cards with such of the M. C.'s as practice before their Court. Tomorrow, resolutions in refeaence to the death of Judge Daniel will be presented.

WASHINGTON, December 2 .- The President sent his Message to the printer on Thursday; of Commerce of the 14th inst.) contain the fol. but that portion referring to the secession queslowing very significant paragraph, showing tion was subsequently withdrawn, and, it is, that after all the protracted efforts to grow cot. understood, is still under co-sideration privaton in the British Indian possessions, the at- tely in the Cabinet. It is thought that the tempt has been at length abandoned as hope. President may yet be induced to withdraw the anti-secession argument, at the earnest solicita-"In the annual report of the Bombay Cham tion of warm Southern personal friends, He ber of Commerce, a statement announces that will not under any circumstances, change its

sion during the seventy-two years that have Mr. Gulick of North Carolina, has been promoted to the responsible post of Chief last, three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, Clerk of the Census Office, in place of Mr. and as the report states, 'had absorbed the Wegner, of South Carolina, resigned.—Char-Clerk of the Census Office, in place of Mr. leston Courier.

> THE SOUTHERN BANKS .- Thompson's Bank Note Reporter quotes uncurrent funds of all the banks South of Washington at ten per cent, discount; Maryland and Washington City three to flye par cent, in New York,

Ashemore, Col. Praston, Gol. Orr and Judge Man, -We understand that at a meeting of the Magrath, all of whom have been busily enga. Board of Directors of the Greenville Railroad, ged arousing the geople. We are pipased to it was manimously resolved to transport all ready for the movement. " up and arms, &c., for companies of Minnig Men, over their ready for the movement."