already reached, and passed the culminaaggregate of \$58,579,780.08.

It ought in justice to be observed that several ting point. Put if, in the midst of the extinutes from the departments for the isting excitement, the Union shall perish, is the extinutes from the departments for the year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by year ending 30th June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed by proposing and recommending to the legislatures of the several States the remedy for existing evils, which the Constitution has itself provided for its own preserva-

This has been tried at different critical periods of our history, and always with eminent success. It is to be found in the 5th article providing for its own amendof Congress, and have been tratified by given to the lowest and best process the country is indebted for the individual would act for himself. clause prohibiting Congress from passing any law respecting an establishment of re ligion, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of petition. To this we are also, indebted for the Bill of Rights, which secures the people against any abuse of power by the Federal Government. Such were the apprehensions justly entertained by the friends of State Rights at that period as to have rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Constitution could have long survived without these amendments.

Again, the Constitution was amended by the same process after the election of President Jefferson by the House of Representatives, in February, 1803. This amendment was rendered necessary to prevent a recurrence of the dangers which has seriously threatened the existence of Government during the pendency of that election. The article for it own amendment was intended to secure the anicable adjustment of conflicting constitutional questions like the present, appears from contemporaneous history. In this connection, I shall merely call attention to a few sentences in Mr. Madison's justly celebrated report, in 1799 to the Legislature of Virginia. In this he ably and conclusively defended the resolutions of the preceding Leg islature against the strictures of several other State Legislatures
These were mainly founded upon the pro-

test of the Virginia Legislature against the "Alien and Sedition Acts," as "palpable infractions of the Constitution." In pointing out the peaceful and constitutional remedies, and he referred to none other, to which the States were authorized to resort, on such oc casions, he concludes by saying, "that the leg-islatures of the States might have made a direct representation to Congress with a view to obtain a rescinding of the two offensive acts, or they might have represented to their respec-tive Senators in Congress their wish that two thirds thereof would propose an explanatory amendment to the Constitution, or two-thirds of themselves, if such had been their option, might, by an application to Congress, have obtained a Convention for the same object." This is the very course which I earnestly re-

commend in order to obtain an "explanatory of the Constitution on the subject This might originate with Con savery. This might originate with gress or the State Legislatures, as may be deemd most advisable to attain the obj The explanatory amendment might be con-fined to the final settlement of the true con-

struction of the Constitution on three special 1. An express reorgnition of the right of property in slaves in the States where it now exists or may hereafter exist.

exists or may hereafter exist.

2. The duty of protecting this right in all the common Territories throughout their territorial existence, and until they shall be admitted as States into the Union, with or without clausers and the Union. without slavery, as their Constitutions may

3. A like recognition of the master to have 3. A like recognition of the master to have his slave, who has escaped from one State to another, restored and "delivered up" to him and of the validity of the fugitive slave law enacted for this purpose, together with a declaration that all State laws impairing or defeating this right are violations of the Constitution and are consequently stuly and yeld stitution, and are consequently null and void.

It may pe objected that this construction of the Constitution has already been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and

what more ought to be required? The answer is, that a very large proportion of the people of the United States still contest the correctness of this decision, and never will cease from agitation and admit its binding force until clearly established by the people of the several States in their sovereign character. Such an explanatory amendment would, it is believed, forever terminate the existing dissensions and restare peace and harmony among the States.

It ought not to be doubted that such an ap-

peal to the arbitrament established by the Constitution itself would be received with favor by all the States of the Confederacy. In any event it ought to be tried in a spirit of conciliation before any of these States shall separate themselves from the Union.

PINANCES.

In my first annual Message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress, to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and exravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different Executive December. different Executive Departments The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the sum total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large in the Utan expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period. These greatly exceeded the pay and mileage of the members. For the year ending 30th June, 1858, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$1.480,214, the continued of \$1.40,214, the continued of \$1.40,214, the continued expenses rose to \$2.000 200 70 and \$1.40. tingent expenses rose to \$2,093,309.79, and for the year ending Oth June, 1859, whilst the pay and mileage amounted to \$859,093.66, the contingent expenses amounted to \$1,431,565.78. contingent expenses amounted to \$1,431,565.78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, the total expenditures of the Government in all its branches—legislative, executive and judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of \$55,402,-465.40. This conclusival appears for the sum of \$55,402,-465.40. 465.46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury. In the year ending on the 30th June, 1858, the total expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$71, 901,129.77, and that for the year ending 80th June, 1869, to \$66,346,226.18. Whilst the June, 1859, to \$66,346,226:13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual xpenditure of \$59,848,474.72 for the year ending on the 30th June, 1860, including \$1,040,667.71 for the contingent expenses of Convess sum, therefore, justly chargeable to the year 1859 must be deducted from the sum of 459,-848,474,72, in order to ascertain the expendi-

very gliestion like everything human, will the same fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1860, amounted to \$177,314.62, which, added to the above sum of \$55,402,465.46, makes the

Congress can contribute much to avert it a liberal margin of \$2,500,000 for this reduction, and for other causes, it may be safely asserted that the sum of \$61,000,000 or at the most \$62,000,000, is amply sufficient to ad-minister the government, and to pay the inter-est on the public debt, unless contingent events should hereafter render extraordinary expendi-

ures necessary.

The result has been attained in a considerable degree by the appropriate departments in entering into public contracts. I have myself never interfered with the award of any contract except in a single case, with the Coloni-5th article providing for its own amend-ment. Under this article amendmens have head of the department, with the general inbeen proposed by two-thirds of both Houses struction that these contracts should always be the Logislatures of three-fourths of the several "tates," and have consequently beseveral "tates," and have consequently bebut that, in all such cases, a public officer is
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JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Abbebille Press.

ABBEVILLE, S. C

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, December 14, 1860.

THE ELECTION.

The election on Thursday for Delegates to the Convention passed off very quietly, and resulted without opposition, as fellows; T. C. PERRIN EDWARD NOBLE, JOHN H. WILSON, THOMAS THOMSON, D. L. WARDLAW, JOHN A. CALHOUN

HOGS. A lot of Hogs has been sold in this market

at 74 cents.

THE RESULT.

The Electoral Votes for President have now been cast. We may give a summary of the result :

Bell aud Everett,.....30 Whole Electoral Vote,....

Lincoln's majority over all,......57

MASONIC. evening, 10th inst., the following officers were

clected to serve the ensuing Masonic year : Bro. J. T. ROBERTSON, W. M. Bro. T. B. CREWS, S. W. Bro. H. W. LAWSON, J. W. Bro. J. T. MOORE, Treasurer. Bro. J. G. EDWARDS, Sec'y. Bro. B. JOHNSON, S. D. Bro. ROBERT JONES, J. D.

Bro. WILLIAM HILL, Bro. S. HENRY BEARD, Stewards. Bro. J. F. GREER, Tyler.

MINUTE MEN.

justly claim to be "the banner district" of the and interest. The whole South awaits her State as regards the prompt formation of a action, in the full confidence that she will act regiment of Minute Men, and their tender of promptly. It is this confidence which is service to the State. The following, from the giving strength to the secession movement, and Executive Department, is the reply to Col. which must finally unite the Cotton States in

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, Dec. 4, 1860.

received your communication, through Gen. a seceding State, it would seem that a collision McGowan, of the patriotic offer of service to the State of the regiment of Minute Men, with his administration is not very probable. which you have the honor to command in the present emergency.

I am instructed by the Governor to state that your patriotic offer of the regiment is the first, as a regiment, to tender its service, and that it is accepted—subject, however, to such regulations as the Legislature may direct. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, B. T. WATTS, Sec'y.

To Col. Augustus M. Smith, Commanding Regiment Minute Men

to in the Mercury:

ANOTHER PALMETTO FLAG.

A spirited demonstration was made on board of the ship John Fraser in Charleston Harbor, on the occasion of raising the Palmetto Flag to the masthead. An attractive entertainment was spread and various patriotic speeches were delivered. Tuos. C. Pennis, Esq., a Delegate to the Convention from Abbeville, being toasted, responded in speech which is thus referred

Mr. Perrin expressed his entire sympathy and concurrence in the great movement to political independence, now in progress, and asserting that the feeling in his section was unanimous for action : confessed that much of the unanimity was attributable to the influence of Charleston; that the popular movement to which reference had been made, starting at Charleston, had swept the State—and persons in the rural districts, assured of the readmess with which the capital and commerce of the netropolis were prepared to meet the perils of the great movement, had little taking their part in its emergencies.

SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA. This body at their late meeting in Charleston adjourned to meet in Abbeville, in Novem-

Among the resolutions adopted was one directing the Rev. D. McNeil Turner to prepare

a memoir of the Upper Long Cane Church About 120 members were present at the meeting, of whom one half were Ruling

During the year, much substantial progre s lias been made by the Synod. It now num bers just one hundred ministers, including eight ordained within the past twelve months by the Presbyteries, and excluding thirteen candidates and several Licentiates.

To Synod belong about one hundred and

thirty churches, and 14,000 members, of whom about one thousand have been added during this year. The four Presbyteries of Synod have paid during the year about \$2,000 to be-nevolent objects—not including expenditures for congregational purposes, pastoral support and the Bible Society.

Fatiriess Mission .- Our exchanges say that the 30th June, 1860, including \$1,040,667.71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deduced from this amount the sam of \$4,296,009.29, with the interest upon it of \$150,000, appropriated by the Act of 15th February, 1869, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the regames and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1869." This sum therefore in the success of this move. commission to South Carelina, to urgadelay in ginia express great confidence in the success of

The Governor of Kantucky is understood to 1859 must be deducted from the sum of \$59.
848,474,72, in order to ascertain the expenditure for the year ending on the 20th June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditures of that year of \$55,402,495,46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We publish in our present issue that portion of the President's Message which relates to our Federal Relations, and which in the present crisis will be found peculiarly interesting .-Like everything which comes from the pen of day. The message of Governor T. O. Moore Mr. Buchanan, it is an able production, distinguished by clearness and precision of statement, and a thorough familiarity with the to have led the President into inconsistences which are very apparent, and which have the country. The President denies to a State of action among the slaveholding States. the Constitutional right to secede, and yet no right to coerce a seceding State. The If secession be a violation of Constitutional the same time to deny to the Government the sien. right to quell rebellion is a contradiction in ceding State, and besides that its exercise spirit and intent of the Constitution -- the conclusion is therefore irresistable that this is not consolidated Government, but a compact beright in each State to determine its infractions, and the mode and measure of redress.

The Message sets forth in a striking point of view the dark catalogue of our wrongs-concedes that the most palpable violations of Constitutional duty have been committed by the acts of different State Legislatures to defeat the fugitive slave law-and admits that the injured States having exhausted all peaceful and constitutional means to obtain redress, would be justified in resistance to the Government of the Union. The peaceful remedy suggested is an explanatory amendment of the Constitution, which should settle its construction on three points-1st. The right of slavery in the States; 2d. The duty of Congress to protect it in the Territories; 3d. A recognition of the right of the master to his fugitive slave. But suppose that these concessions were made, would they satisfy the South? Would they give any increased security to the institution? Would they put a stop to that censeless agitation of the slavery question, which according Lodge, No. 3, A. F. M. held on Monday to the statement of the Message itself, has in spired the slave himself with vague notions of freedom, and excited the worst fears of servile insurrection? It is preposterous to expect that any such parchment stipulations, would weigh a feather with the masses, or stay the onward progress of abolitionism. Emancipation is the great end of the Republican party, and the openly avowed policy of its leaders. All concessions to slavery are mere temporary expedients to effect the final doom of slavery. Our State has realized the greatness of the peril, long ago, and has only awaited the co-operation of her sister States; and now that co-operation is at hand, she is prepared to take the Abbeville, says the Columbia Guardian, may only step, which is consistent with her honor a Southern Confederacy.

Entertaining the views which the President has expressed in the Message that the General DEAR Sin: His Excellency Gov. Gist has Government has no right to use force against his part to enforce the collection of the Revenue or to increase the strength of the Federal Fortifications, but this we suppose he will by all means avoid. The question of their cession will be referred to Congress, and upon its action will depend the question of peace and war. Mr. Hale and others have threatened co-ercion, but this is supposed to be mere bluster to test the feeling of Southern members. Senator Davis and other well informed Statesmen, do not apprehend civil war.

THE LEGISLATURE.

A bill has passed the Senate requiring the Judges on the Circuit to send the Court of Appeals their notes of evidence taken on trial. And also a bill to establish a Board of Ordnance and Ordnance Bureau.

A bill has passed the House to increase the salary of the Governor to \$5,000, by a vote of 55 yeas to 50 nays. The Military Bill is still under discussion .-

The House Bill was amended in the Senate, by the adoption of Col. Marshall's Amendment which very materially changes the character of the original Bill This amendment the House has refused to adopt, and a conference will likely be appointed.

Gov. Gist has sent in his last Official Communication, in which he urges the necessity of cession is determined on, I propose migrating prompt action by the State at the ensuing Con-

Gen. McGowan, the Chairmat, of the Committee on Education presented an interesting. Report upon the Normal School in Charleston, which we will publish in our next issue.

Mr. Davis presented the petition of the citizens of Abbeville village praying an amendment of the Town Charter, so as to give the taxing power.

The Legislature, it is supposed, will adjourn. during the present week, to meet again in January next.

THE PLANTERS HOLDING BACK THEIR

COTTON.

New Orleans, December 5.—It is now fully scertained that the planters Bare resolved to hold on to their cotton, and the audden falling off in the receipts at the ports (amounting to nearly one-half) is ample confirmation of the fact. The reason assigned by the planters for their course is the severe depression that exists in the Atlantic and Gulf markets, and the suspension by the Barks, of Georgie, South Carolips, and other States, through which their exchanges are done.

It is thought that this action of the planters will have a tendency to arrest any further downward movement of the staple. The decline already submitted to on the balance of the erop yet to be received, (estimating the whole crop at 4,000,000 bales,) amounts, in round figures, to about fifteen millions of dol-

OUR SISTER STATES. Louisiana -The Mercury of yesterday has

the following cheering dispatch : Baton Rouge, La, December 10 .- The Louisiana Legislalture met here at 12 e'clock to-

was read amid great excitement. The Governor recommends the immediate setion of Louisiana, so as to be out of the principles and details of the questions discuss- Union before the inaughration of Lincoln, and ed; but a desire to harmonise opposing doc- that the State Military Board should buy and trines and reconcile conflicting interests seems distribute arms among the people, for which purpose hecalls for the appropriation of half a million of dollars. The Governor also asbeen fully exposed in the public journals of serts the right of secession, and counsels unity

In the Senate the Convention bill was intro affirms that the General Government has duced. In the House a resolution was introduced fixing the time for the assembling of the propositions seem to be entirely incompatible. Convention early in the month of January next. The preamble to the resolution declares right, a rebellion against constituted authority that the Northern States which had nulified and barevolutionary resistance, then the general | the Constitution had no right to vote for a

The Picayune, a paper which has heretofore its Constitutional rights-the remedy must be been opposed to the State Rights party, in its concurrent with the right. Secossion is either assue of this evening, gives way before the cura Constitutional or Revolutionary right. To rent of public feeling, and admits that the peohold that the right is Revolutionary, and at ple of Louisiana are strongly in favor of seces-

TEXAS .- From this State we have the most terms-an absurdity. The President shows cheering intelligence. A mass meeting of the clearly that the Constitution has vested in the critizens of Gonzales county passed a long series General Government no power to corree a so- of the strongest resolutions, requesting Governer Houston to convene the Legislature, and would change the essential character of this that if he should not, the Legislature should Government, and be at war with the whole meet at all events. The Houston telegraph says that "enrolling minute men and raising lone star flags is the order of the day in nearly every county in the State, and that so general tween sovereign powers, with the reserved are these manifestations, that Texas may be set down as ununimously opposed to Black Republican rule.

> THE CONSTITUTIONALST FOR SECRSSION .- We are pleased to fied the following declaration of the position of that paper in the Constitutional ist of this morning :

> "We have stated that the position of our paper is in favor of secession. By that we mean, that the State of Georgia by herse'f, and upon her own corporate responsibility, should, on or before the fourth day of March, 1861, resume by the solemn voice of her people, in convention assembled, all her sovereignty; and dissolve every tie which binds her in the Federal Union.

> If we are not mistaken that paper recently contained some able editorials favoring the formation of a Southern Confederacy, but advocating delay until provision be made to meet all the contingencies that may result from secession. We are truly gratified that a paper of such extensive influence has abandonce the idea of delay.

> The conviction seems to be becoming almost universal that the wisest and safest course is for Georgia to get out of the Union on the 16th of January. We shall then go out before a collision is provoked-and once out, the Federal authorities will not be so mad as to force a collision-if they do, it will unite us and rum them .- Augusta Dispatch.

COMING SOUTH.

The Mobile Tribunc publishes the following extract of a lette. from a Northern gentleman to one of the largest commercial houses in that

"You will dobtless be surprised at thus hear ing from me, as I am sure you have long since forgotten my existence. My apology for thus presuming to address you, is the present political agitation in our country.

"First, I propose to give my own record. am and always have been a believer in and advocate of the divine and legal right of slavery, and of free trade, and of the right of secession, and I believe that the South has been forbearing unto the North until forbearance with his administration is not very probable. I propose to cast my lot (as soon thereafter as | uary. do this, I must lose my property here, as there is no sale now for town property here, and to have it as it would be in case of secession. in an abolition, Northern Confederacy, I know it would be of no account, as I would not then live here. Now that the abolitionists have elected their President, all I want to know is, will the cotton States secode? and if so, do they want any of the products of this aboli tion State-corn, wheat, flour, pork, oats, &c. ? If so, these are abundant and cheap, and the

transit rapid and cheap by river or railroad. "If there will be a secession of the cotton States, I propose, first, to help them defend the same if necessary; and, second, to open a direct import trade from Mobile or Charleston with France and England. Thus I propose to recommence life in the Southern Confederasy, if only one is declared. I have property here valued at \$45,000 in 1856, that I cannot sel now for anything, as on account of my political ideas of slavery and Southern rights, I am counted as fanatical as you would consider Garrison or Sumner. To my own mind seces sion is the only course for the South to pursue

-will they do it? "Please let me hear from you of the prospects, at your earliest convenience, and if se South immediately."

Washington, Devember 6, 10.35 P. M .-The House Finance Committee has resolved on Monday to report a new Loan Bill of \$10,000,-000, to meat the wants of the Government. This measure will relieve the immediate necessities of the Treasury.
Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina, will resign

rom the Military Committee. The Chairman of the Committee asked him to-day attend a meeting to consider the defence of Fort Moul-trie, when Mr. Bonham informed and that he whould withdraw from the Committee.

The Postoffice Department this day, according to law, supplied the Charleston Postoffice with blanks to last till July, 1861. The Sepatorial cancus of the Democrats will be held on Saturday night, to consider the

policy to be pursued with reference to the Secession question. Hon. A. H. Stephens writes here that Geergia will inwitably secede. Judge Black, at present Attorney General, will be nominated for the vacancy on the Bench

of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge Paniet. Some of the New York members count their city to be free like Hamburg. They want to get rid of New England at any price. The rich bankers here are in great distress.

weather is clear and cold .- Courier.

Potition in Vincinia - Richmond; December 6. 1860.—Secretary Floyd writes here that he holdete the right of secretion, but advises the State not to be pre-ipitate. Hos. John Minor GREET ON THE Machine.—The N. Y. Tribune says: "Bis President's Mosesure insults reason, ontrages homenity, falsifies history, and defeatom try. He approves of the right of second All the Bank common sense." It calls President Bachman out advocates the use of force; if second years of payment.

Our State and the U. S. Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Yw York Herald, in his dispatch to that paper on

Friday, says:

1 learn from a gentlemen who arrived to day rom South Carolina that a certain degree of dignity and moderation will characterize the action of that State in seconing from the Union, action of that State in seconing nominal which he believes she will surely do. That which he believes she will surely do. That State will send a Commissioner to Washington to consult with the President. The latter will not receive such commissioner, who will then ap-peal to Cutgress, amaniace the grievances of his State, and the terms upon which South Carolina proposes to go out. The commission-r will then await the action of both Houses. The gentleman from whom I learn the above assures me that the Legislature of South Carolina is equally divided between passing a bill fixing an early day on which to secode, and a tall leaving the time of secession subject to the action of The correspondent of the New York Times

snys: Serious apprehensions are expressed as to the anticipated collision between the F-deral and State Government after South Carolina shall have seceded from the Union. It is suppose she will attempt to control and regulate the po of Charleston. The President says in his Me sage that he will continue to collect the public

singe that he will continue to collect the public revenue at that point. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, commanding the port of Charles ton, will enable him to do so,—and hence it is believed a collision will be inevuable, soon after the act of secession shall be accomp ished. I have reason to believe this fear is entirely groundless. South Carolina will do nothing bastily which will involve a collision with the Federal authorities. Her first move will be to send Commissioners to Washington to arrange all matters amicably if possible. They will tay be-fore the President the application of their State to be recognised as an independent Government on condition of paying her proportion of all lia

olities, and to have surrendered to her such

public property as may be located within her territorial binus. This proposition the President will communicate to Congress with a favorble recommenda-tion, and the hope is entertained that Congress will authorize the President to make the surren der, and arrange with that State off the details necessary to avoid collision. Such is the present programme of the parties cone med, and one

will be successful and satisfactory.

If Congress should refuse authority to the President to surrender the Government property. e will decline giving it up as long as h hold it by force but he has a confident hope that the wisdom of Congress will dictate a policy

It will also be arged that by avoiding bloodshed, there would be a hope for a speedy re-construction of the Confederacy. Blood once spilled, reunion would be hopeless. Such will be the course of events, and the issue, whether bloodless or otherwise, will be in the hands of Congresa.

FOR GOVERNOR.

The following was the result of the fact two liotings for Governor:

FIRST RALLOT. The Committee appointed to count the vot for Governor announce 163 yotes east, of which 82 forms a majority. B. J. Johnson received 52 votes F. W. Pickens, 52; R. B. Rhett 31 R. B. Barnwell, 2; B. F. Jamison, 24; A G. Magrath, 1; James Chesnut, 1. There was consequently no election. SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. DeSaussure, from the special committee

appointed to count votes for Governor, reported F. W. Pickens, 53; B. J. Johnson, 50; R. B Rhett, 28; Chesnut, 1 . Jamison, 27; Townsend, 1 : Barnwell, 1.

OUR SI-TER STATES .- From Mississippi, learn that the Legislature adjourned on the 30th ult., after passing unanimously the Convention bill an I resolutions favoring immediate Secession.

From Texas, we have news that the secession feeling is so strong, that Gov. Houston will probably resign.

From Florida, we learn that the Legislature has adjourned, to meet again the first Monday, 7th of January next. The recent session called a Convention of the State to consider and determine what shall be the action of the State in the pending crisis, and ordered an election of delegates to take place on the 22d inst. ceases to be a virtue,' and in case of secession, The Convertion is to meet on the 3d of Jan-

tutiona ist, the organ of the late Douglas party of Georgia, and acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most influential of Southern journals thus alludes to the recent speech of Hon. A. II. Stephens: "Anything from Mr. Stephens will be read with interest, and at this exciting time, a speech from him will be sought with avidity. We, therefore lay his speech at Milledgeville before our readers. But we are compelled to differ from him as to the feasibility of his plans to save the Union. The antagonism of the two sections, North and South is radical and incurable. The South should take care of herself by establishing a government of her own. Let Georgia so act as to make the South a unit, avoiding alike needless delay and undue precipitancy." The Discuion feeling seems to be increasing in Georgia.

Mississippi.—An immense meeting of Mississippians was held last week at Jackson in that State. Speeches were made by Gov. Pettus, Hon. A. G. Brown, Judge Guotson, Maj. Barksdale and others. Resolutions were adou ted expressing a settled determination never to submit to Abolition rule. The last resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we sympathize fully with the people of South Carolina, feeling that their cause is our cause, and that whatever may be the final determination of the people of this State respecting their relations to the existing Union, we cannot but regard a blow struck at South Carolina, or any other Southern State, as a blow struck at us, and that it is our duty to oppose and resist any attempt, from any quarter, to molest her or them in their efforts to escape from the sectional tyranny about to be inaugurated.

A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
The Washington correspondent of the Mercury says: The measures to be discussed in Congress o

Pacific Railroad, homesteads for the home less and a tariff, to supply Mr. Cobb's exhaus ted exchequer, added to the inflammable sub ject of secession, will keep the country in great agitation, and whip up the timid to the point of separation. To borrow a quotation from the patriotic Senator of Massachusette who has stolen so much from us-"let the Union slide." . Mr. Cobb has not resigned yet. It is said

the Senators from Virginia, Messre. Hunter and Mason, fully approve the course South Carolina is pursuing, and are anxious Virginia should follow suit, which she certainly will before long. Every sensib e man here believes we shall have a Southern Confederacy in aix months if the Cotton States are firm. THE ALABAMA COMMISSIONER,-The Augusta

Chronicle says that Col. John A. Elmore, of Montgomery, (not Hon. W. L. Yahob , as reported,) has been selected by Gov. Moore, of Alshema as Commissioner to South Carolina. All the Banks in the City of Charleston and several others in the State have suspended spe-

Helegates to the Convention. Lexington District.—Gen. Paul Quattlebaum, Co! Caughman and Dr. Geiger. Crange Parish.—Judge Glover, Hon. L. M.

eict, D. R. Barkon, Ci. teleston, -A. G. Magrath, W. P. Miles, J. wasend, R. N. Gourdin, H. W. Connor, T. Wagner, R. B. Rhett, C. G. Memminger, Manigault, J. J. P. Smith, I. W. Hayne, J. Honour, R. DeTreville, T. M. Hanckel, L. Spratt, A. W. Burnett, W. Middleson, T. Simons, F. D. Liebardson, B. H. Kutledge, E. McCrady, F. J. Porcher, Christ Church.—Dr. O. P. Bouneau, W. P.

Abbeeille,-T. C. Perrin, Edward Noble, John H. Wilson, Thomas Thomsea, D. L. Ward-law, John A. Calhoun,

Anderson,—Hon, J. N. Whitner, Hon, J. L. O.r., J. P. Reed, R. F. Simpson, B. F. Maul-

Barnwell .- L. M. Ayer, W. P. Finley, -Braham, — Lawton, Gen. D. F. Jamison. Chester.—A. Q. Dunovant, Thos. Moore, John McKee, Richard Woods.

Fairfield.—Ex Gov. Means, W. S. Lyles, H. Davis, James Buchanan. Geografile. -- J. C. Furman, W. H. Campbell, James Harrison, P. E. Duncan,
Laurens,—II. C. Yeung, H. W. Garlington,
W. D. Watts, Thomas Weir, sr., John D. Wil

St. Andrew's. - E. M. Clarke, A. H. Brown, St. John's Berkeley.-W. Cain, P. C. Snow-

St. Thomas and St. Dennis .- J. L. Nowell. S. O'Hear. Mathew's,-John Wannamaker, 175; Dr.

Dautzler, 165; Dr. A. Darby, 165 being but two to be elected, the tie in the last wo viciates their election.

Richland — William Hopkin, J. H. Adams, Maxey Gregg, W. F. DeSaussure, J. H Kins

Symter.—A. C. Spain, Rev. H. D. Green, Rev. T. R. English, M. P. Mayes, St. James Goose Creek .-- John M. Shingler.

Williamsburg.-A. W. Dozier, J. G. Pressley, R. C. Logan, Edgefield, F. H. Wardlaw, R. G. M. Duno vant, J. P. Carroll, A. J. Hammond, James Tompkins, James Smiley, Wm. Gregg, Darlington.—II. W. Charles, J. A. Dargan,

Parlington.—I., W. Charles, J. A. Dargan, Rev J. M. Timmons, I. D. Wilson, Horra.—J W. Beaty, M. J. Ellis, Kingston Parish.—T. W. Beaty, W. J. Ellis, Martharot.—E. W. Goodwin, A. McLeod, W. Johnston.

Laucasier .- Dr. R. L Crawford ; Dr W. C. authen ; Rev. D. P. Robinson. -W. S. Grisham, Wm. Hunter, John Maxwell, R. A. Thompson.

Prince William's.—W. F. Hutson, J. F. Frampton.

St Helena.-R. W. Barnwell, J. D. Pope, St. Peter's - Langdon Cheves, B. H. Rhodes. St. Stephen's -T. L. Gourdin, J. S. Palmer, Union -J. M. Gadberry, W. H. Gist, James Jeffries, sen., J. S. Sims, sen. Vork.—br. R. T. Allison, br. A. J. Barron,

Samuel Rainey, A. B. Springs, W. B. Wilson, Newberry — Maj. J. P. Kinard, Col. R. Moor-man, Mr. Joseph Caldwell, Col. Fair. -----PREPETUTY OF POLITICAL COMPACES.-Mr. Amos Kendall in his Letters addressed to the people of the South dwells with much emphasis on the words employed in the old Articles of Confederation, "this Union shall be perpetual." He argues that if that compact was perpetufied by Conventions of the people in all the ctal Assembly made for the reheful insolvent States, presents higher claims to the character of a nerpetual compact. The answer to this is of a perpetual compact. The answer to this is time, and other the crediters to whom the said that the legislatures of the States represented doseph D Dey is in anywise indicated, be, and their sovereignty, in the one case, just as much a, the Conventions did in the other. But these ville Court House, on the Fast Monday in March were mere terms of course, and did not bind next to show cause, r any they can, why the beyond t cir subsequent correspondence with payer of petrion aforesaid, should not be they appeared. We would ask if these words of perpetuity were of so much force, why were the old articles of Confederation abolished,

and an entirely new government founded on their displacement as d overthrow! U. S. TROOPS AT THE SOUTH -As some interst attaches attaches at present to the complement of United States soldiers stationed South. we append what is said to be a correct list of them: At Fortress Monroe, Va., 8 companies of artiflery; at Fnyetteville arsenal, 1 company of artiflery; at Fort Moultrie, S. C.; 2 cor For Discretox .- The Augusta (Go.) Consti- of artillery; at Key West, Flu., 1 company of artillery; at Barraneas Barracks, near Pensa-cola, Fla., I company of artillery; at Baran Rouge, La., 1 company of artillery-total about 800 men. There are about 12. United States marines at Norfolk and Pansacola. The recruiting stations of Jefferson, Mo., and Louis rille, Ky., have no full company garrisoning them just now.

HYMENIAL

MARRIED, on Thursday 6th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, by Rev. Wm. II. Davis, Dr. D. F. HILL to Miss EMMA

MARRIED, on the 27th ult. by Rev Mr MARKIED, on the 27th onl, by Rev Mr. McL ese, MR. JAMES BUCHANAN, to MISS MARGARET E. BUCHANAN—all of this

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY SIR JAMES CLARKES Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED LETTERS DY ROYAL PATENT. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the ufe of all those painful, and dangerous dis nses incident to the female constitution.
It moderates all excesses and removes all ob-

structions, from whatever cause, and a speedy TO MARRIED LADIES

is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short tim oring on the monthly period with regularity CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken or females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, and in eve ry other case they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Neryous and Spinal Affections

Pair in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Patigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteries, Sick Hendathe, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a flisordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have fail ed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain,

can be sent post free for \$1 and 6 postagestamps General agent for U. S., Job Moses, Rochester Sold in Abbeville by Donald McLauchlin, Dr. Is Branch, and C. H. Allen, and all Druggiels everywhere. Van Schack & Grierson Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A LL Persons indefined to the Estate of PHILIP CROMER Dead, are requested to pay by share notice, and thom, holding de mands against the Estate will please present them properly steeted.

MRS. D. A. CROMOR, RE'T'S A. F. CROMER, Ext. Dec. 18, 1890; 13-2t

CANDIDATES.

For Ordinary. JOHN A. HUNTER, Col. J. G. BASKIN JOHN W. LESLEY, S NATHANIEL McCANTS, Esq.

For Sheriff. ROBERT JONES. WILLIAM G. NEAL

The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT. In Equity.

Elizabeth English, Bill for Sale of vs. David J. English, property, &c.

DURSUANT to order of Court, and at the risk of H. R. Burditt, former purchaser, will re sell at public outery, at Abbeville C.

SALE DAY in JAN. next, (7th),

1 LIKELY Marion, -W. W. Harlier, W. B. Rowell, NEGRO WOMAN, D. Evans, A. W. Bethea, HULDAH.

TERMS: Parchase money to be paid in two instal ments, du-December 3, 1861, and December 3, 1862, interest from day of sale, payable an-mally. Purchaser to give bond with at least two good sureties and pay the costs in cash.

WM. H. PARKER, C.E.A.D. Commissioner's Office, Dec. 11, 1860. \$ SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUR of Sundry Writs of Fierr Facins o me directed, I will sell at Abbeville Court House on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY next, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to wit: 100 Acres of Land, more or less, as the property of Nimpod Williams, ads Brock, Arm-

500 Acres of Land, more or less; also, Two Negroes, Julius and Prince, as the property of John Elkin, ads Lites & Admus. 226 Acres of Land, more or less; also, Feur

the property of James Gil'am, ads C. V. Barnes and others. 4 Negroes, Fielding, Dick, Rish and Harper as the property of Stanley Crews, ads Robt. Y Jones, and others.

Negroes, Harriet, Martha, Jim and Phebe, as

At the residence of R. C. Harkness, Jr., on At the residence of R. C. I. one lot of cot-the 2th day of January, 1861, one lot of cattle, ton, one lot corn, one Buggy, 2 head of cattle, one lot of hogs, as the property of Savage Hall, ads. H. H. Sendday, R. L. Harden, and

J. T. MOORE, S.A.D. Sheriffs Office, Dec. 12th, 1860

The State of South Carolina, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

OSEPH D. DALY, who is in the custody of the Sheriff of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of Capitas ad Satisfociendam at the suit of the State of South Caro ina, having filed ally obligatory on the States, which was ratified by the Legislatures only of the States, Court of Common Pleus, praying that he may be respectively, the Constitution which was rational to the henefit of the Acts of the General Court of the Constitution which was rational to the henefit of the Acts of the General Court of the Court of

granted.

MATTHEW McDONALD, c. C A. B. Office of Common Piens, Abbeville District,

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Abhaville District .- Citation. WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abhoville District.

HEREAS, Richmond S. Cobb and Eliza-V both Logon tave applied to me for cities of Administration, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Fredcrick is Logan, late of the detriot aforesaid

These are therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the esid deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordmary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House, on the 26th day of Dec inst., to show cause, if any why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this the 10th

day of Dec. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the 85th year of American Independence. WILLIAM DILL, O. A. D.

Ordinary's Office, }
Dec. 10, 1860 }

JUST RECEIVED AT AGNEW, M'DONALD & CO.'S

PIFTEEN BARRELS New Crop N. O. Molasses, 5 Bbls Muse, Molasses,

" C. Y. Sugar,

ALSO. 54 Bbls No. 2 Mackerel, 10 Kits No. 1 9 Half Barrol Salmon. Dec. 12th, 1860, 88, 81

GUNS AND PISTOLS

A FULL LINE on hand, for sale low for Cash, by AGNEW, McDONALD & CO.

Dec. 12, 1860, 33, 3t

WO FIRST RATE CARPENTERS to hir by the day, month or year.
Apply to I. BRANCH.

Dec. 12, 1860, 33, tf

REMOVAL. DR. D. S. BENSON would inform his patrons and the public generally that he has removed his Office to the Brick Building adjoining Mrs. Dendy's residence on the Public Square, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

Dec. 12th, 1860, 38-8m

Notice.

AS THE distributors of the Estate of ABRAHAM LITES, Dee'd, are all of age, and any one to realize their respective shares of said Estate, those indebted will greatly obliga is by coming forward and paying up as promptly as possible. MORL LITES.

> Administrators: Nov. 16, 1866

JAMES C. LITES.

A LL persons indebted to the will confer a first favor by paying at least a part of their indebtedness by the Pipet of January pers.

Nov. 28, 1904-32 a