Lefter from Hon: Howell Cobb. The letter of Secretary Cobb to the people of Georgia, has just been printed, and will be dispatched Study at once. After referring to the origin and purposes of the Black Republican party, he says:

Can there be a doubt in any intelligent mind that the object which the Black Republican party has in view is the ultimate extinction of slavery in the United States? To doubt it slavery in the United States? To doubt it is to cast the imputation of hypocrisy and imbecility upon the majority of the people of every Northern State who have stood by this party through all its trials and struggles to its dimato triumph in the election of Lincoln. I am sare that no one can entertain for them in am sare that no one can entertain for them in dividually or collectively less personal respect than I do, and yet I do give them credit for more sincerity and intelligence than is consistent with the idea that in obtaining power they will refuse to exercise it for the only purpose for which they professed to seek it. I do believe that with all their duplicity they do hate heavily and elsewholders out to be much as they slavery and slaveholders quite as much as they say they do, and that no argument addressed to their hearts or judgments in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South would receive the slightest consideration. What might be ef-fected by an appeal to their fears and cupidity

I will not now stop to discuss.
In the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, the Black Republicans gave still more pointed expression to their views and feelings on the subject of slavery. bincoln had neither the record no; the reputation of a statesman. Holding sentiments even more odious than those of Seward, he was indebted to the comparative obscurity of his position for a triumph over his better known competitor.—
By the boldness and ability with which Mr. Seward had advocated the doctrines of "higher faw" and the "irrepressible conflict," he had exhibited to the public a character so infamous that even Black Republicans would not hazard the use of his name. To find a candidate of the same principle and less notoriety was the great work to be performed by 'Chicago Convention. That only was successfully dis-

charged in the selection and nomination of Mr He closes as follows: The facts and considerations which I have endeavored to bring to your view present the propriety of resistance on the part of the South to the election of Lincoln in a very different light from the mere question of resisting the election of a President who has been chosen in the usual and constitutional mode. It is not simply that a comparatively obscure abolitionist, who hates the institutions of the South, has been elected President, and that we are asked to live under the administration of a man who commands ucither our respect nor confidence that the South contemplates resistance even to disunion. Wounded honor might tolerate the outrage until by another vote of the people the nuisance could be abated; but the election of Mr. Lincoln involves far higher considerations. It brings to the South the solemn judgment of a majority of the people of every Northern State with a solitary exception—in favor of doctrines and principles violative of her constitutional rights, humilating to her pride, destructive of her equality in the Union, and fraught with the greatest danger to the peace and safety of her people. It can be regarded in no other light than a declaration of the purposes and intentions of the people of the North to continue, with the power of the Federal Government, the with the power of the Federal Government, the war already commenced by the ten multifying States of the North upon the institution of slavery and the constitutional rights of the South. To these acts of bad faith the South has heretofore submitted, though constituting ample justification for abandoning a compact which had been wantonly violated. The question is now presented, whether lorger submission to an increasing spirit and power of agsion to an increasing spirit and power of ag-gression is compatible either with her honor or her safety. In my mind there is no room for doubt. The issue must now be met or forever abandoned. Equality and safety in the Union anomaloned. Equality and safety in the Union are at an end, and it only remains to be seen whether our manhood is equal to the task of asserting and maintaing independence out of it. The Union formed by our father was one of equality, justice and fraternity. On the 4th of March it will be supplanted by a Union of sectionalism and harred. sectionalism and haired. The one was worthy of the support and devotion of freemen, the olber can only continue at the cost of your horor, your, safety and your independence.

Is there no remedy for this state of things but immediate secession? None worthy of your conservatism has been suggested, except the recommendation of Mr. Buchanan, of new constitutions stitutional guarantees, or rather the clear and explicit recognition of those that already exist.

Buchevan's life on this distracting question— the record of a pure heart and wise head. It is the language of a man whose heart is overelmed with a sense of the great wrong and stice that has been done to the minority on, mingled with an ardent hope and de-o preserve that Union to which he has dethe energies of a long and pairiotic life. from those who alone have it in their grate act. Black Republicanism is the great senting and by the election of Lincoln has pronounced in the most road and solemn manner against the princi-les which are now commended to the country or its safety and preservation. As a matter of course they will spurn these words of wishing and patriotism, as they have before turned their back upon all the teachings of the good and true men of the land, or else they will play with us. Is there insidious warfare to dende the South into a false security, that they may the more effectually rivet their iron ina and thereby pit resistance in the future to our power. They have trampled upon the stitution of Washington and Madison. Ill prave equally faithless to their plodges. It is not constitution and the laws of the United which need mendants. But he have which need amendments; but the hearts which need amendments; but the hearts and officer papels. To effect the first of be a hopeless undertaking, whilst the is an impossibility. If the appeal of the dent was made to brethren of the two cas of the country, we might hope for a tepouse. Unfortunately, however, by Repulicanism has thiried baother hood in the country in the Constitution.

he grave with the Constitution.

By any with the Constitution.

By molonger brethern dwelling together

by. The ruling spirits of the North are

Beupblians, and between them and the

of the South there is no other feeling

hat of bitter and intense hatred. Aliens no power on earth can keep them Nothing now holds us together but formalities of a broken and violated toomalities of a broken and violated theo. Heaven has pronounced the destroyer, and is will be accepted by the die only solution which gives to her miss of attropages and safety. To participate the form who have been faithful to the Constitution, will cause the very Southern breast, for with them, the preserve penceably, safety. Replaces and future feculty, however, the separation, and in their hearts, its separation, and in their hearts, its separation, and in their hearts.

The Abbeville Press. ABBEVILLE, S. C.

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

Friday Morning, December 21, 1860.

The friends of Capt. JAMES C. CAL HOUN announce him a Canpidate for Colonel of the Eighth Reg't S. C. M., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Wm. M. Rogers. [Dec. 20, 1860.

AEVERTISEMENTS. We direct attention to the advertisement of the Abbeville Female Academy, by Miss M. E. PUTNAM. Miss PUTNAM is an accomplished teacher and has given general satisfaction. We trust that she may have a flourishing school during the next year.

By reference to the advertisement of the Abbeville Male Academy it will be seen that this institution will be under the charge of Mr. ROBERT M. CHATHAM, during the next year. Mr. CHATHAM is a recent graduate of South Carolina College, and we feel assured that his talents and attainments will qualify him to fill the post with general acceptability.

See notice to Minute Men by Col. A. M. Smith; notice of Election.

The Communication of "Spectator" was received, but too late for publication this week.

THE LEGISLATURE.

This body adjourned on Monday last to meet on Thursday following in Charleston. Our members availed themselves of the opportunity to make a flying visit home. The Session will continue for several weeks.

The prevalence of the small pox in Columbia caused the adjourement of both the Convention and Legislature to Charleston. SECESSION.

The news of the passage by the Convention in Columbia of the resolution, recommending immediate secession was received by our citizens generally with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. Guns were fired, and all were prepared to hail with rapture the era of our second independence.

The Charleston Mercury suggests that the day following the passage of the Ordinance of Secession he observed in that city as a general holiday.

The City Council of Augusta, have resolved to ring the large city Bell on the reception o

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

After an exciting contest the Hon. F. W. PICKENS WAS duly elected Governor of he State for the next two years.

Mr. Pickens is a gentleman of matured experience, and distinguished reputation, and has filled with great credit various prominent publie positions. He was long the acceptable representative of the "Ninety-Six District" in Congress, and has but recently resigned the position of minister at the Court of St. Peters-

His past services, and his acknowledged ability afford sufficient guarantees that the best interests of the State will be safe in his hands. The Lieut. Governor. Gen. W. W. HARLEE, is one well fitted for his position.

THE MILITARY BILL.

The Bill which was reported from the Committee of Conference, and which finally passed | Gis the Legislature, is, in substance, the Senate Bill, as amended by Mr. Marshall, with slight alterations taken from the House Bill. The sixteenth section in reference to the pay of officers, is retained without alteration. We shall publish the Bill at length in our next issue.

The Bill authorizes the Governor to call into This recommendation is the counsel of a patrithe statesman. It exhibits an appreciation of
the evils that are upon us, and at the same time
a devokion to the Constitution and its sacred
querintees. It conforms to the record of Mr.

It directs that one volunteer company shall be raised from each battallion of infantry, and two rifts companies from each infantry brigade, and one or more cavalry companies from each cavalry regiment-with the privilege granted to the various Companies, Battalions, and Regiments which shall offer their services, as a whole, to retain their own officers.

"It authorizes the Governor to call this force into active service whenever the safety of the State shall require it—the term of service not to be longer than 12 months.

The various Brigadier Generals, and the Major-General to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of 12.00 property.

THE CONVENTION.

We publish in another column a full account of the first day's proceedings of the State Convention which met in Columbia on Monday

By a unanimous voterit was resolved that it was the opinion of the Convention, that the State of South Corolina should forth with second from the Union known as the United States of America:

The Convention then adjourned to meet in Charleston at 4 o'clock p, m., on Tuesday, and here the ordinance of secession will be passed, as soon as it can be perfeated.

Thus has our gallent little State, with unparallelled unanimity resolved to resume her separate independence, and to secede from a Union which is no longer able to guarantee her rights, and protect her institutions. She leads the van in a glorious movement, and we have every reason to believe that our sister Southem States will ed operate, promptly and most cordially. John A. Elmere, the Commissioner from Alabama to our Convention, has assured na that there will be a majority of 40 for sec sion is the Alabama Convention, which meet

THE INAUGURAL OF GOV. PICKENS. The Inaugural Address of Gov. Pickens, de livered before the Senate and House of Representatives on Monday last, will command general approval: It is firm, yet temperate in tone, and indicates that the new Governor fully realizes the responsibilities of his position.

and is prepared to meet its varied exigencies. The address clearly presents the dangers which threaten us in the Union. A party has been organized at the North on principles of deadly hostility to the South, and whose undisguised purpose is to subvert our institutions. This party has recently triumphed in the election of the President and Vice-President of this Union, and they now propose to inaugurate a Chief Magistrate who will use the vast powers of the government in direct hostility to the rights, interests and peace of the Southern States of the Confederacy. This is the great orert act which henceforth macks the guarantees of the Constitution powerless for our preservation.

We have long exercised a patient forbear ance, and have repeatedly warned the North ern people of the dangerous policy they were ursuing. We have also often appealed to our sister States of the South, in order to obtain their concerted action in saving the Federal Constitution. But our efforts have been una vailing. and we have no alternative but to in-terpose our sovereign power as a State, to protect the rights and ancient privileges of the people of South Carolina.

Gov. Pickens truly states that it would be absurd to suppose that this was a perpetual union for our ruin. The Constitution is a compact between co-States; and upon al. vital questions from the very nature of the instrument, each State must decide upon the mode and measure of protection which is necessary to secure the preservation of its interests and institutions.

The Governor expresses the opinion that it would be to the interests of the State to open our ports free to the tonnage and trade of all nations, reserving the right to discriminate ngainst our public enemies-and in this connection presents a cheering view of our varied resources.

He asserts emphatically that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, and that she will secode separately and alone be the consequences what they may. On this point there can be no compromise.

To our sister States who are identified with us in luterest and feeling, we will cordially look for co-operation in a future Union, but not until we have first resumed the inalienable rights and powers of sovereignty. In the present emergency the firmest and most decided measures, are the wisest and best.

The Governor states that it is our desire to separate in peace, but if the States of the North decide otherwise, we are prepared for any event, and will endeavor, bumbly relying upon Divine Providence, to do our dutyifaith. fully, bravely and honestly.

ELECTION OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Two ballots were taken to day for Lieuten nt-Governor.

.The result was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT:	12.
W. W. Harlee	64
Nat. Heyward	47
Wade Hampton	. 12
John Townsend	. 11
P. J. C. Weston	. 5
J. F. Marshall	. 75
Messrs. Black, Barnwell, Douglas, 1	Elliott
st, Middleton, Simms, Marague Ware	Ma
ok and Preston, received one vote each	,

SECOND BALLOT. The result was as follows-65 being a ma jority: W. W. Harles . . . . . . . . . . . 106 Nathaniel Heyward . . . . . . . . . 3 Charles Macbeth . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1

The result of the second battot was the lection of William W. Harlee, of Marion, and was so announced in form.

DISUNION.

"This denouement is considered so certain that already the minds of statesmen are almost exclusively turned to projecting the means and onditions of reconstruction.

"Disunion is sure to occur. Can a reunion ever be effected?. The tone of the Republicans o day affords not the slightest prospect of such consummation. When Northern sentiment is ready to agree to what the South demands, the Sewards, Sumners, Hales, &c., must neces sarily vacate their present places, and make room for conservative men! The whole in-fluence of these and their followers, therefore, will be thrown against concession, Indeed, Mr. Hale intimated that the North had presented her ultimatum. Southerners bok, therefore, why wait any longer? Delaye are dangerous. They'are worse, they are ruinous to the South. Such is the talk of the Senators from the cotton States."

BESIGNATION OF GER, CASS. Gen. Cass, Scoretary of State, has resigned his post, and the resignation has been accepted

by the President. Gen. Cass was induced to this course owing to a irreconcilable difference of opinion as to the propriety of reinforcing the garrison at Port Moultrie, in the hartportof Charleston, the General being in favor of sending additional troops there, while the Presi dent opposed such a measure for obvious rea

sons.

The Cabinet are unanimous in the opinion that it would be not only unwise and injudicions, in the present disturbed and expited state of the Southern people, to send additional oree to Fort Moultrie, but that it would cer tainly result in a collision, between the State and federal tecops. Omeral Scott, is understood, consides with this opinion.

The Governor, a knowledge of the House, this day, in the seventh ballotting for the

From the Southern Guardian. State Convention.

The Sovereign Convention of the people of this State assembled yesterday, at 12 M., in the Baptist Church, on Plain street. The only decorations inside the building Gere a beautiful blue silk flag, with guilt fringe, presented by the ladies of Charleston, which was suspended over the rostrum, and hore the words, "South Carolina Convention, 1860." On the reverse, a Palmeita having on its trunk an onen Bible. Palmette, having ou its trunk an open Bible, with the words, "God is our refuge and strength ever present to help in time of trouble, therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the sen. The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."

On motion of ex Governor Adams, Gen. D. F.

lamison was requested to act as chairman, On motion of Mr. J. I. Middleton, the Chair-

Ex Gov. Adams offered a resolution to open the sessions of the Convention each day with prayer, and that Rev. Mr. Breaker perform that solemn service on this occasion. The reso-lution was carried, and the Rev. gentleman proceeded to do the office he was called on to perform.

Mr. Quattlebaum moved that the Convention proceed to the election of a permanent presiding officer by ballot. otion was adopted and the Convention

roceeded to vote.

Mr. Fair moved that a majority of votes shall

determine the ballot.

Some discussion ensued upon this point, when it was finally resolved that the temporary chaff man should count the ballots in accordance with the precedent set by the Convention of 1832. and that in following out the precedents still further, the Convention should elect its pre-presiding officer by a majority of the votes

The number of votes cast were 155; neces-

The number of votes cast were 155; necessary to a choice, a mejority of 78.

The ballot resulted as fellows:

W. H. Gist, 27; J. L. Orr, 22; D. F. Jamison, 1; J. C. Furman, 6; J. H. Means, 1;

J. Chesnut, jr., 22; J. P. Richardson, 2; D. L.

Wardlaw, 15; R. B. Rhett, 5 · W. F. DeSaussure, 1; R. W. Barnwell, 17; J. H. Adams, 3; J. P. Carroll, 6; J. A. Inglis, 3; B. F. Junkin, 4. No election. On motion, the Convention proceeded to second ballot, as follows: Number of votes

a second ballot, as follows: Number of votes cast 152; necessary to a choice 78.

W. H. Gist, 33; J. L. Orr, 31, D. F. Jamison, 27; J. Cheenut, jr., 27; D. L. Wardlaw, 13; R. W. Baruwell, 12; scattering 7.

On the third ballot there was no election.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows; Number of votes cast 151; necessary to a children

ber of votes cast 151; necessary to a choice D. F. Jamison, 118: J. L. Otr, 30: J. Chesnut, jr., 3. Mr. Middleton announced the ballot.

On motion, a committee, composed of Messrs. Burnett, Thomson and Miles, were appointed to wait on Mr. Jamison, and conduct him to the The Chairman said:

The Chairman said:
GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: When I say that I have no words to express the gratification which your confidence has given me, I say what or cisely I mean. I can't express what I feel, therefore I shall say but very little now. There is no honor which I have felt to be more grateful than to sign the act of this body as a member of the Convention; but I regard it as the highest possible honor of my life to sign it as your presiding officer. We are engaged in a great subject—a most important matter. God knows what the result may be. That it may turn out to the glory and honor of South Carolina is my fervent wish and last prayer. May God help the State.

God help the State,

I feel unaccustomed to the duties of presiding
over a body like this, I have long since left
deliberative bodies, and must ask your indulgence for what I may lack. I stated that I had nothing to say. I cannot express the feelings that agitute my boson.
On motion of Mr. Lyles, it was

Resolved, That the President of the Convention appoint a messenger, clerk, and door keeper for the Conventi, s. Mr. luglis offered a resolution providing that when this body adjourn, it adjourns to meet in Charleston, on the 18th; and that the delegation from St. Philip's be requested to secure a

Mr. Mazyek moved to lay it on the table. Mr. D. L. Wardlaw moved to take a recess

till 7 o'elock. Mr. Adams moved that the Hon. Mesers. Et

more, of Alabama, and Hooker, of Mississippishe invited to address the Convention at 7 o'clock. Judge Wardlaw afterwards withdrew his mo-Mr. Miles: I will say a few words on the question to lay on the table.

I will express my warmest hope that the res-

lution of the gentleman from Chesterfield will not be adopted, and I do so because it is my fixed conviction that the adoption of that reso lution, and the adjournment of this body from Colombia to any point, without having taken section on the event which has brought us, to gether, will have the most unhappy, if not a issastrous effect on the great cause in which the South is united. [Applause.] There were two arguments which were urged in favor of this proposition in the course of a conversation through the city, and one is the prevalence of a contarious disease, and the their contarious disease. through the city, and one is the prevalence of a contagious disease, and rheother is that there is not sufficient accommodation for the members. With reference to the first point: If the people of South Carolina are prepared to resume their sovereignty and take their position among the nations of the earth as an independent people, and prepared to face all dangers and emergencies which grow out of that aftitude in my humble judgment the reason is almost puerile.

It think every question is subsidiary to this great and important matter of withdrawing South Carolina from the Union of the earliest moment practicable, and the missperchension and misconstruction list, would necessarily out out of this adjournment prior to any action would dampen the hopes of our friends, and cladden the heart-off one serming. 

move until South Carolina is out of the Union,

and we have reclaimed our sovereignty.

Mr. Keitt agreed with the gentleman, as to prompt and speedy action. He said I am ready to take the State out of the Union—I am ready to go now, and forever—and to go at once—and to burn the bridges behind me, [applause.] Not one of these gentlemen will go further to I will. But is there anything here in the character of the soil which renders it important for the honor of the State that your ordinance of secession should pass here—will not the same instrument, if adopted in Charleston, have the same vitality as if passed here. They will same virancy as it passed acre. They will suser at you if you go. Why, pray? I sit because you did not come here and run through a great measure in hot haste, with all the stages of its detail? Is it because, when the Convention assembled, it did not, in fifteen minutes, with the carry out its ordinance of secession! Will they do it because this Convention, not shocking its on motion of air. J. I. Middleton, the Chairman was requested to appoint a temporary sected requested to act in that especity.

Mr. Jamison then delivered a stirring advantage of the injurious effect it will have on our sister. Southern States? How helm on the mark do we such forms as may be necessary, or because of the injurious effect it will have on our sister Southern States? How, let me ask, do we doubt what we do? Is there a single doubt but that the Convention will withdraw the State from the Union? Is there any doubt in our sister States that we will do it! Are we to lose one thousand votes in Georgia by post to lose one thousand votes in Georgia by post poning the ordinance of secession till to-morrow? If, on the other hand, gentlemen can show any-thing we will lose by going to Charleston, I will be the first to stay, and if necessary, to make the sacrifice of my life and remain. If this thing do invoke the God of battles; if the cry is, "to your tents, oh, Isreal," so be it; but if we are to go to the tented field to morrow,

and I can sleep on a comfortable bed to-night, I will do it. (Laughter and applause)

Last right, after the re-assembling of the State Convention, the President introduced John A. Elmore, Esq., Commissioner from the State of Alphane. State of Alabama

State of Alabama,

Mr. Elmore proceeded to address the Convention. Our limited time and space will not permit us to give anything like a report of the remarks made by the gentleman.

Mr. Elmore announced that as to the mode and measure of the remedy for our existing evils, the State of Alabama, consult existing.

evils, the State of Alabama coincides with the evis, the State of Alabama coincides with the views entertained by the people of South Carolina. He said that if the issue of war was brought upon us, and the right to secede was denied, Alabama was prepared to argue that question with steel. He said that the State Rights party of Alabama has had fo struggle and contend with the Opposition since 1850 and contend with the Opposition since 1850 until now, when they were all ready to stand by South Carolina. He announced, and was so requested to a nounce to this Sinte by the Governor of Alabama, that the State would secede when her Convention met on the 14th of January, by a majority of forty in the Convention. It was all important, he said, that there should be no delay, no faltering now, on the part of South Carolina. The Convention should not pass an ordinance of secession to take effect at some future time, but at once. He said that it might have the semblance of fultering if they passed an ordinance of pro-

faltering if they passed an ordinance of prospective secession.

Mr. Elmore was frequently applauded during the course of his remarks.

G. E. Hooker, Commissioner from Mississippi having been introduced next, addressed the Convention. He expressed his gratification at the courtesy and hospitality he had received since his arrival here, and said it was an indication of the strong ties and thanimity of cation of the strong ties and unanimity of sentiment that existed between the people of Mississippi and South Caroline. He said that he had heard that day the inaugural address of the Governoy elect, and that there was not one sentiment contained therein that would not received the same parallel. not received the same plaudits in Mississippi that its received here.

He then argued, at some length the right of secession; that the States in the beginning had signed the Constitution and entered the Confederacy as States, and that the Convention which had framed that instrument never inended to obliterate State laws.

He stated that at a recent county Conven-tion, when it was announced that South Carotion, when it was announced that South Caro-lina had elected eccession delegates with entire maninisty the large assembly were as one man and an mounced that they would stand by South Carolina come weal or wee. He said that at one time he had thought it would be latter to have concerted action

would be better to have concerted action convinced that the separate and independent action of each St. te was the proper course. If the Federal Government should forget, he said, the principles upon which the government was founded, and attempt coercion, the first gunthat was fired would bring thousands of willing hearts and strong arms from Mississippi, to the aid of South Carolina. Mr. Hooker is an eloquent and effective speaker, and, like Mr. Elmore, was frequently applanded.

The Chair called attention to a rule of the

which must be er forced in futifre. He alluded to demonstrations in the galleries and within the building. He so ded that no occasion would be given for again calling attention to this metter. to this matter.

The President drew attention to the folion

In a President drew attention to the following resolutions, which had been offered by Mr. Inglis previous to the recess, and on which the yeas and nays had been called:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Convention that the State of South Carolina should forthwith secede from the Federal Union known as the United States of America.

Resolved That a convention

as the United States of America.

Resolved, That a committee of — members be appointed to draft an ordinance, proper to be adopted by this convention, and in order to accomplish the object, all individual members desiring to submit a draft or scheme for such ordinance be requested to hand in the same, without delay to said committee.

without delay, to said committee.

Resolved. That the act of the General Assembly of this State providing for the assembling of this Convention be referred to the same committee with instructions to consider and report thereon.

and report thereon.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, the blank being filled with 7. The amendment was received with appliause.

Mr. Inglis; If any one was anxious, very anxious to the control of the control ment was received with applause.

Mr. Inglis; If any one was anxions, very anxious to take the State out of the Union. He was more so. If any one desired it more he could not conceive. He was more ready than the readiest, yet with these sentiments he had offered the resolution. He knew that the argument that has been made would be urged; but he did not see the force of it. Helpid offered it, beligking it would be made. The ordinarce to be passed, must have deliberation. Not a line of it would be adopted that had not been discussed; we must deliberate on if; we must take those measures that will tend to fastlitate it. You cannot pass the ordinance to morrow: we will lose nothing by adjourning over to Charleston; could not see how an adjournment of our position should be made. If so may pass a resolution, saying that it is the judgment of this body that an ordinance of secession, instant secression, should be passed as soon aspossible in order to give time for preparation. Another reason the Convention should be taken of the last that the resteat agree about the total the fat that the resteat agree.

Mis last illness, which was protracted through four months had been a humble foilewer of the sust of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the four months had been a member of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the first the first of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the formation of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the four months had been a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Deacon in it is in the age. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Deacon in it is in the age. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Deacon in it is in the age. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the four months had peen a member of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the four many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church, and spenking of it without the four many

ration. Another reason the Convention of go away, was in the fait that the gradetes ehould be taken of the healthstatis. Their bodily health was important a ahould be preserved as well as the health in mind. With this loatineous disease a chile he mind. With this loatineous disease a chile he mind. With this loatineous disease a chile health of the with the same and the matter deliberation to business another mark the sitting of the bad was there in Collection that would make the sitting of the bad was there in Collection that would make the mind of the bad was there in Collection that the world make the collections of an impring character will account one of an impring character will account on the collections of an impring character will be contained to the collections of an impring character will be contained to the collections of an impring character will be contained to the collections of an impring character will be contained to the collection of the collection will be contained to the collection of the collection of

THE ABBEVILLE PRESS CALENDAR.

Address of the Southern Members of Congress to their Constituents. Washington, December 15 -The following is

reliable copy of the Southern address: To our Constituents: The argument is exhausted; all hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of Committees, Congressional legislatation, or Constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be degains, and we trust the South will not be de-ceived by appearances, or pretence, or guana-tees. In our judgment, the Revehicans are res-olute in their purpose to gran, shing that will or ought to satisfy the South. We are satisfied that the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people suite the organization of a Southern Confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate secresion; and that the primessolution Confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate secession; and that the primary object of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a union with hostile States.

J. L. Pagh, David Clopton, Sydenham Moore,

J. L. M. Curry, J. A. Stallworth, (Representatives,) Alabama; A. Iverson, (Senator.) J. H. W. Underwood, L. J. Gartrell, James Jackson. J. Jones, M. J. Crawford, (Representatives,) Georgia; G. S. Hawkins, (Representatives,) Georgia; G. S. Hawkins, (Representative,) Florida; T. C. Hindman, (Representative,) Arkansas; Jefferson Davis, A. G. Brown, (Senators,) W. Barksdale, O. R. Singleton, Reuben Davis, (Representatives) Mississipa; Burton Craige, Thomas Ruffin, (Representatives,) North Carolina; John Slidell, J. P. Benjamin, (Senators,) J. M. Landenn, (R. presentative,) London, (R. presentative,) Lond Carolina; John Slidell, J. P. Benjamin, (Sena-tors,) J. M. Landrum, (Representative.) Lou-isiana; L. Wigfall, J. W. Hemphill, (Senators,) J. H. Reagan, (Representative.) Texas; M. L. Bonham, J. McQueen, J. D. Ashmore, (Representatives,) South Carolina. ----

CHEERING FROM ALABAMA .- A gentleman in Montgomery, Ala., subscribing to the Guardian writes to us as follows:

'Alabama will as certainly secode from the esent Union as South Carolina, and even if she should not, she would never permit coer-icion by the Federal Government. Two weeks would see 30,000 volunteers side by side with Carolinas, fighting for their rights.

All the Breckinridge men and two thirds of the men of this State are for solitary and immediate secession. It is thought that if South Carolina would secede in time for it to be generally become

rally known before the -24th, the day for election for members to the State Convention, it would swell the majority for immediate

HYMENIA

MARRIED, On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Martin, Major H. A. JONES, of Abbeville to Miss NELLLE HUTCHINSON, of Co-

Married, on the 18th inst. by Rev. Henry, Jacobs, Paster of the Thearith Israel Congregation of Charleston, S. C. Mr. G. A. VISANSKA to Miss ANNA R. daughter of Moses I. and Leah Winstock, both of Due West, Abbeville Dist. S. C.

QBITUARY.

DIED, at Millway, Abbeville District, the p'ace of his residence, on the 17th day of No-vember last, JOHN COTHRAN, Esquinc, in vember last, JOHN COTHRAN, Esquin, in the sixty-second year of his age. "He reets from his labors, and his works do follow him." He was a merchant, just and sugacious; a planter, intelligent and enterprishing; a magistrate that pacified strile and repressed crime: a citizen, patriotic, liberal and useful; an indulgent and watchful master; a kind neighbor; a faithful and steadfast friend; an affectionate father and husband 'an langer.

kind neighbor; a faithful and steadfast friend; an affectionate father and husband; an honest man, and an humble follower of Jesus.

His last illuses, which was protracted through four months, he bere without a nummer, contemplating death and spenking of it, without fear. For many years he had been a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Deacon in it at his death. From his suiding faith in the merits and mercy of his Savior he derived his concolation and support in the trying hout. He has left a widow and tour children.

Kilenda source not as those who have no hope; but sollow him as he followed Christ.

the peculiarly suited. It will, in a short im bring on the mirely period with regulari a CADTION—These wills already not be take

exercion Palotration at

THE EXERCISES

OF THE

ABBEVILLE ACADEMY

Will be resumed on the First Monday in January, 1861

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

MR. ROB'T N. CHATHAM, A. B. THE Scholastic year will comprise Two Terms: The 1st commencing the First Monday in January, will continue 28 weeks; the 2-1 commencing the Second Monday in Sep-

tember, will continue 12 weeks.

Rates of Tuition: 1st SESTION; 25 SESION Reading, Spelling and Primary Geography. \$14 00 The above with English Grammar, Mitchell's Ge-ography, and Arithmetic 20 00 The above, with Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Composition and History 28 00 Theatove, with Latin and

Pupils will be charged from the time of enring to the end of the Session. Board can be procured convenient to the Academy.

J. J. WARDLAW, See'y Board Trustees: ABBEVILLE

PEMALE ACADEMY.

MISS M. E. PUTNAM

MIE Principal of the above Institution re turns her thanks to the public for the paage heretofore extended, and solicits its kind interest during the next session.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on TJESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF

JANUARY.

The following are the Rates of Tuition for the Selfolastic Year of FORTY WEEKS:
Spelling, Reading and Writing.
The above, with Geography, History,
Grantmar, Arithmetic and Composition, 24.00 The above, with Algebra. Geometry, Chemistry, Botany, Arithmetic, Logic,

Rhetoric and Ethics, The above, with French and German, The above, with Latin and Greek, Use of the Piano in taking lessons, Use of the Piano in practising, 3.00 Contingent expense, lifty cents each Session, or One Dollar per year, ec. 21, 1860, 31, tf

ATTENTION! MINUTE MEN

A CCORDING to the lights now before us, no Company can be received under 60 Privates at Contains of Contains of the Regiment of the Regiment of Albayille. Are, Therefore, charged forthwith to recruit shelt tanks up to required numbers.

AUG. M. SMFIL.

Col. Rest. M. W. W.

Dec. 19, 1800; 84, Col. Reg t M. M. HEADQUARTERS.

Eidern Remuest, S. C. M. THERE will be an election for Gofferel of the lighth Regiment, South Caroline Militar to fiff the radency occasioned by the westguation of Col. Will M. Rogdre, at the respective Minster Grounds on EMPLAY, 26th resignation of Col. Wh. M. Rogers at the respective fineter Grounds on EMDAY, Soth day of LANUARY FORT.

The Captains communiting Companies will cold two subalterns to their asymptones, and open the Polis at 10 o'aboth A. M. and close of telector, and should be a Marrow's Old Kield on the day following, count, there vitals, and sleeping the elections and fortest at the result to long Jap. Bates.

And So. J. T. Owen and Captain So H. Jones are charged than the extentions of this order.