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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON, JR.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING. JANUARY 25, 1861.

[PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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VOLUME VIII .-- NO. 39.

RHODES

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M. C. M. HAMMOND. UNION POINT, (G. R. R.) Nov. 28, 1859.

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Yours, in great haste, P. W. PRINTUP. WILLIAM FOSTER.

De. 24, 1859 34 1f.

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No. 83 SECOND STREET, Butinone January 28, 1859. REPORT OF ANALYSIS

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REMOVAL. DR. D. S. BENSON would inform him trees and the public generally that has removed his office to the Brick Builds adjoining Mrs. Dendy's residence on the Polic Square: where he may be found at all time when not professionally engaged.

Dec. 12th, 1800, 33-qui

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Celebrated Female Pills.

This invaluable medicine is unfaling in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excesses and renoves all ob structions, from whatever cause, and a speedy

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t is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity CAUTION-These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on Misearriage; but at every other time, and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered 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

General agent for U. S., Job Moses, Rochester Sold in Abbeville by Donald McLauchlin, Dr. I. Branch, and C. H. Allen, and all Druggists everywhere. Van Schack & Grierson Charleston, Wholesale Agents.

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J. P. POOL & Cfr. Jan. 12, 1860, 37 1y.

# NEGROES

WANTED. Likely Boys and Girls,

from the age of 12 to 25.
Persons having negroes ress me at Greenwood, S. C.

Feb. 1st, 1860, 13m.

Complimentary Banquet to the Hon. John B. | . I am content with your policy—we will Floyd.

A number of the friends of the Hon-John B. Floyd, desirous of publicly testifying their respect for that gentleman, and their approval of his coure, tendered him a complimentary dinner, which came off at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on on Friday evening, January 11th. It was an occasion of great interest to all pres-

The banquet commenced at 9 o'clock, and the large company discussed with great great zeal the substantial subjects placed before them. Gen. A. A. Chapman, of Monroe, presided-the guest of the rening being seated on his right, Judge Hopkins, one of the Alabama Comn.issicners, on his left, and F. M. Gilmer, Esq., the other Commissioner, next to Gov. President replied, with stern inflexibility, Floyd. While the festival was progressing, Gen. Chapman arose and read a telegraphic sorry to differ with the Secretary of State dispatch, announcing that Alabama had seceded from the Union, which was received with tremendous cheers.

At the appropriate period, the President equested the company to come to order, for the purpose of listening to the first toast. He gave:

" The Constitution as our fathers made it." [Music-Hail Columbia.]

To this seniment, Hou. Jas. A. Seddon was invited to respond.

Gen. Chapman .- Gentlemen, we have met around the festive board to do honor to a noble son of a no sire-one who has received honors from the Government, but who has quit his position because he could no longer hold it, as he conceived, with honor; for the pledge that had been given by that Government was violated. I give

The Hon. John B. Floyd .- The worthy on of a noble sire. All honor to the Vir ginian who spurps the trappings of a Fed eral place, respects a mother's rights and resents a mother's wrongs. [Music and

three cheers for Gov. Floyd.] the honor conferred upon him. The cir- He laid it before the President, and he did anan were adverted to, as well as his sub- you what it was. Fort Sumter was to be coats," are very conspicuous. We are insequent acts as President. He alluded to taken possession of, and Castle Pinckeny formed that the material is the very bestthe two policies set forth in the annual likewise. Fort Moultrie was to be strength Message. Mr. Attorney Black said we ened. The forts of Georgia were to be must execute the laws. I, said Mr. Floyd, occupied and held, the forts of Florida and ranks. They were ordered to the Island could not bow to that. Mr. Buchanan Alabama taken possession of and manned, said, this question of the forts is a question of property. I agreed to that. I said to this, ships of war and revenue cutters ton Hotel, and through their Captain, more. I said, I am your Secretary, and were to be sent to the waters of South Carohave in my hands the property of the forts.

I will turn over to my successer that propfour years, and had not thought it necessary erty inviolate. I know these people of to occupy any of these forts. It was not South Carolina. I went to school amongst in the programme that any of the North-them. I know they are not thieves. Isaac ern forts should be occupied. Nay, more: Hayne, Manigault and Frank Risens troops were to be removed from thence and stationed in Southern forts. As a Virginian are good men—they are great men—and a Southern man, I could not shut my and I will back their honesty and integrity, eyes to the fact that this was trampling on if necessary, with my blood. But I can- our political rights, and that all this milinot consent that you place among them a tary display was to wipe out ell our pretenmilitary power that would choke them to sions to honor. I am afraid I tire you the ground. At a subsequent interview with the President, he said to me : "Mr. Floyd, what about sending recruits to Charleston?" Said I, "Nothing about send ing recruits." "Don't you intend to strengthen the forts at Charleston ?" he asked. I replied, "I do not." Said he, "I would rather be at the bottom of the Potomac to-morrow, than that these forts should be in the hands of those who intend to take them! It will destroy meit will cover your name, which is an honored one, with infamy, for you will never be able to show that you had not some complicity in it." I said, " Mr. President,

trust me, there is no danger. I will stake my reputation and I will stake my life that the forts of Charleston will not be touch d." said this because I felt it. The President then said, " But, Mr. Floyd, does that secure the forts!" No, sir," said I, " but it is the best guarantee I can give you that they will not be touched." He replied "I am not satisfied." Said I, "It is yours to command, and you will be obeyed. Youcan strengthen the forts, but it will lead to can strengthen the forts, but it will lead to But there was an insurmountable barrier—the effusion of blood. You can, however, they had pledged their honor that it should put an orderly sergeant there-a man with worsted epaulette and with a stripe on his pantaloons. He is a representative man [laughter]-the representative of the stars and stripes and of Hail Columbia and Yanke Doudle. He can stand there and so proclaim himself, and his nuthority will be respected. Menn while, submit to Congress this question of the secession to south

Congress may say a State Las Carelina. Congress may say a State has a rise, to withdraw, or may say, we repudiate the right of secession—we will send down our armies of theree you to submission. Do this, said I will await the issue. I stayed there, generation, with pain and suspense. I wanted bett and I called for belp were Virginia, the said old mother that gave me tirth, and subject of upon Jeff. Davia, that bright Saladje at the South.—
[Applause.] They came? They and Hunter, [senewed applause.] which he patriots of the sountry, Morth and South, and talked with the President. He then and

send no more troops to the harbor of Chattime in three years, I felt a sensation of

mens of mankind, whose personal virtues This, gentlemen, is the Northern sentiment,

mighty God.

and in his position the Secretary reflected the minds of his people. And when the "I have considered this question-I am -but the interests of the country do not demand a reinforcement of the forts at Charleston-I cannot do it-I take the responsibility"-then, gentlemn, my hopes for the future grew stronger. That is what he said. The next day, this glorious old premier sent in his resignation. W:th the respect I had entertained for four years,

I said, God speed you to your home in the

North. [Laughter.] Thus matters stood, when there came a proposition to send for Gen. Scott. I said send-gladly I said send for him. Gen. Scott came. He had other ideas. He was a soldier. I had not thought what would be the sentiments of a soldier who had been winning laurels in the field when I was in my swaddling clothes. I thought of him as a man whom Virginia delighted to honor who had the decorations of the State in a magnificent gold medal daugling from his of Virginia. neck, and a sword of hers, which I supposed was bright enough and sharp enough to defend the honor of Virginia. But he had a programme-a plan to allay all these the country. He laid it before me as Secre-

gentlemen. [Gries of 'go on!' 'go on!'] ? e was a corrollary to be deduced f. all this. However right it might be as . . . position of a military leader, it presupposes a state of facts which I never ac knowledge. It is that the confederation of the United States, which has been made by with power to crush that which created it. Here is the coercive policy. The whole North instantly rallied to the point of coercion. Black Republicanism was infused with new life. However, I determined to stay until the result of the mission from South Carolina had transpired. Mark you; that conciliatory speeches had been made by Northern men, and the Northern public was fast rallying under the banner of anticoercion, when the announcement of this

policy changed the whole aspect of things. Next came the unfortunate affair of Maj Anderson. The instructions of the Secretary of War did not authorize him to change his position, for he wrote to the Secretary of War and said he could change his position if he had authority to do so. I had pledged my honor to South Carolina -and although I will not swear it, I think the President said so, too. South Carolina with twenty men, could have gone to Korl Sumter any moon-light night and taken it not be. [Applause.] Maj. Anderson, for what reason God only knows, saw fit to hange his position. South Carolina said . you have violated your pledge. I said gentlemen, I have not. All I can do is to resign my commission into the hands of

the President. I did so, gentlemen, and here I am. [Prolonged cheers.] This brings us to the last topic to be considered in this prolix and I fear thresome speech. [Go on.] There is a policy of evercion on the one side, and anti-coercion on You are now on your march to your posi-the other. The North must decide this cion in the lines, and the smiles of woman question. It is peace or war. And the question comes up—shall the pretext of Go, and may the God of Justice and holding the forts of the South be made the Liberty, as well as the God of Battles, go pretext of sending then and arms to coorde the liberty that is the plan on The Company then marched to the boat. the South I telleron that is the plan on foot, and you have got to meet it. The sluggard and the coward may bug the delusive hope of Defer lines, but there will be no better the part of the you have got to look the lapeat to you as Virginians of the best done so much for this glorious Union—Virginians, whose blood alone of all the States, was strewn over every fletd from the best of Butaw, a curculase our leans, went over to the Island with them.—Charleston Courier.

In the money scale you stand still higher, Never was so magnificent a Lu raon leston." Then, gentlemen, for the first given to the children of Israel as you gave in territory to this very freesoil principle.

This power now turns upon you and says, delight in my heart. I thought the ques- We demand this of you; or we will correct tion capable of peaceable solution, and you into obedience. Look at the history though you may not think it worthy of of the past. The speaker referred to Alexmention, devoutly returned thanks to Al ander Hamilton and John Q. Adamsgenerally regarded as the great arch ene mies of republican freedom-yet they re-The speaker next alluded to the course pudiated as monstrous the doctrine of coerof Gen. Cass, then Secretary of State, whom cion. Adams, when President, said in the he pronounced one of the noblest speci. case of Georgia, You cannot coerce a State. Yet now it is not only boldly proclaimed. he had never ceased to revere, after four compared the colonial wrongs with the prebut carried into actual operation. Mr Floyd year's association. Gen. Cass said: "These sent, and asked, how incomparably great forts must be strengthened-I demand it." are the wrongs of this day above those which prompted Patrick Henry to say, 'Give me liberty or give me death!' If, with all the light before you, you still hesitate, I can only say that he who dallies is a dastard and he who doubts shall be damned [Loud cheers.] If you are willing to wear the badge of inferiority, I shall quit my native State and go with the master race. Are you ready to stand for your equality [Yes! yes! Now is the day and now is

the hour to occupy a position of security. It's a long time since I ceased to hope to meet the approbation of everybody. I know it cannot be. The history of mankind shows this. But this I can say, that I am the first Secretary, for years and years who has administered the Department of War upon the estimates and within the appropriations made. I never asked for a deficiency bill to meet expenditures. have expended over sixty millions of money and only ask, that in your investigations of my official course, you will not resort to forgery or perjury. I have been true to you and, in conclusion, permit me to say that, as a private citizen, I came only to give you the information I have given, and to proclaim to you, that as over a hundred years ago my progenitor poured out his life blood in vindication of the liberties of the country, so I am ready, after the lapse of a century, to pour out mine in defence

Gov. Floyd took his seat amid almost deafening cheers.

Our Volunteers. The District of Abbeville had a fine spectres of disunion, and bring peace to Company in the Palmetto Regiment, and Mr. Floyd expressed his deep sense of tary of War. I told him ! did not like it. to the defence of the State one of the best the same gallant District has contributed cumstances of the election of Mr. Buch- not much like it at that time. I will tell one hundred strong, and having "red much of the best blood and many of the ranks. They were ordered to the Island and the forts of Louisiana occupied by troops of the United States. In addition Meeting-street they halted at the Charles-

Among other things he fold them that they had to:ls as well as glory before them. That he knew something of the hardships of a soldier's life. On one cold, raw, wintry day in December, 1846, he stood predisely in the same spot, where they then stood, a private soldier in the ranks of the Palmetto Regiment, mustered into the service of the United States, to serve " during the war with Mexico." How well the Palmetto Regiment discharged all its duties towards that Government, which is now our enemy, let the pages of impartial history relate. He said that the company before him was here for a purpose far different, and upon a principle much higher.

The State of South Carolina found herelf in a fixed minority in the Union upon a vital institution. She found the Government coalesced against her, and animated by a spirit of fanatical hatred towards her, She thought it necessary for her existence to secede from the Federal Union, and has resumed her sovereignty. That last right of self preservation has been denied her and she is threatened with coercion by the strong arm of Federal power, and the minions of consolidation. Youder bristling fort, standing in the harbor of Charleston, and looming up out of the water like some grim monster of the deep, full of munitions of war and of armed men. which was built with our means, and for our protection, is proclaimed our enemy, and points her gans upon us.

An effort to reinforce that fort has been repulsed by South Carolina, speaking in thun ler tones from the mouths of her cantion, whose echos have reached you under the mountains. We have declared South Carolina to be a free and indepen-dent State. We have pledged the lives of united as a band of brothers, and you are born to assist in the glorious achievement.

thom .- Charleston Courser.

GUNNERY AND FORTIFICATIONS.

At this time the following extracts from an article in the Boston Courier will be read with interest. The writer does not believe that any fort is impregnable,-Speaking of For Sumter he says:

It is constructed of solid masonry, oc tagonal in form, with a double row of portholes on all sides for heavy ordnance, and is said to be bomb proof withal. The armament of the fort consists of 140 guns 15 of them being ten inch 'Columbiads,' which have a wide range, and throw either shot or shell. But with all its perfection of bomb proof casemats, improved guns and natural advantages of position, it is not impregnable, especially to attack from the land side. It can be successfully shelled from temporary batteries on Sullivan's Island, and Mount Plesant even, which is about two miles distant, and where the besiegers would have the advantage of elevation. With the heaviest ordnance, it could probably be successfully breached by batteries on James Island, and then easily carried by storm. Here, then, are three points It is well known by military men that,

by a combined, direct, vertical and enfilade

fire, the guns on the faces of defensive works even when well traversed, can be silenced from a distance; for, in the attack, the besieger occupies to great era of a circle, and the besieged a small era within it; so that, as the former has a choice of position he can aligne himshlf on the prolongations of the faces of the ravelins and bastions, where he can erect his enfilled batteries, and establish his direct and mortar batteries in situations best suited to assist them; so form) of the defensive works, are exposed to a combined fire, that soon produces the effect of slackening their fire. Engineers have endeavored to remedy this serious of masonry for the guns, covered on top so as to be proof against the bursting of shells. There are two kind of bomb-proof buildings; one being isolated, that is, covering detached buildings, poweser magazines or hospitals: and the other covering the whole are called casemates. To this class belongs Fort Sumter. Now, although the theory that such fortifications are impregnable is very good, practice has shown serious objections. In the first place, the casemates they are constructed; and when their arches are ruined by the breaching batteries of the assailants, the whole mass of the ramart and parapet sinks down into the casely find situations for batteries, whence his guns can see the cheeks of the casemated ricy. embrasures, though the guns in these casemates cannot be brought to bear upon him; the assailant can thus batter the cheeks with shot that will bound or deflect from the embrasures into the casemate to the destruction of the guners. This evil was especially noticed by military men in in 1800. On examining the interior of these casemates after the surrender of the castle, the English officers were surprised to observe the mischief which had been produced by shot that had deflected from the cheeks of the embrasures, and entered the casemates. It showed that a direct fire into a casemated embrasure must render such batteries untenable. The only remedy for this is to place the batteries in such a situation that the embrasures can only be seen in the direction in which the guns they shelter can be pointed. It is only necessary to give some examples of the effects of shells and the force of heavy balls, in order to show that the roof of blinded battertes cannot resist them for any great lenghth of time. In low situations, however on a river or on a coast, they are efficient to protect the gunners against the fire from ships' tops in passing the battery.

From Dr. Hutton's experiments in the parapolic theory of gunnery the following stadt will one day be added to the examples prominent facta appeared: An eighteen nounder discharged successively with 31, 3, and 24 pounds of powder, at a butt formed of English oak planks, bolted firmly together, forming a solid mass of 321 inches in thickness, perforated the butt each time, driving great quantities of splinters before it. The lowest charge, 21 pounds, occasioned the greatest destruction, for it separated the planks and broke the inside one short in two. Another butt formed in the same marner, firmly bolted with iron bolts 1 inches in diameter, forming a mass 41 feet thick, was penetrated by balls from an 18 pounder, fired with six pounds of powder, from 97 to 46 inches, With three

pounds of powder the penetration was 36

shell filled with lead will produce a greater blow than an iron shot of the same diameter, dischared with the same quantity of powder; "it may also be made to range further, from being better able to overcome resistance to the air. At the siege of Cadia the French used shells filled with lend, which, discharged with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second from howitzers, ranged to a distance of three miles. An instance of. the rapid and terrific effects of bombard-

ment took place in India, in the reduction of the strong fortress of Hattrass. The Bengal Artillery had thirty-two mortars in battery, and expended upwards of 3,000 shells. They opened fire at 9 o'clock, and scarcely ten minutes had elapsed when several fires were discovered in the fort. At 5 c clock the great magazine, containing 200,000 pounds of power, blew up, with an awful explossion. The lofty and massive walls in comparison with which the walls of our forts are mere shells, ceased to be impregnable in less than twelve hours

strong places. In breaching, no gun of less calibre than 24 reander should be used. The best method of forming a breach is, first to cut the outer wall (revetment), which supports the embankment, towards the bottom, by a horizontal line, and at various distances by vertical lines, to shake afterwards each portion of the walls, between two of the vertical lines, to cause it to crumble into the ditch or water at the foot. The destruction that guns on the terre-pleins (top or plat- of the outer wall being thus prepared, it is only necessary to break the mass between the vertical lines; to shake these parts and disunite them; and the tumbling to pieces will soon take place. Batteries to breach disadvantage by making vaulted apartments fire as quickly as they can with precisionabout 25 or 30 rounds per hour.

and the garrison sought safety in flight that

night. The more recent siege of Moultan,

in the Punjaub, in 1819, is another exam-

ple of the power of artillery in reducing

At the siege of St. Sebastian, 3,500 rounds were fired from 10 guns in 51 hours great accuracy of range being at the same time observeed. An exposed wall may be breached with certainty at distances from mass of ramparts; in the latter case they 500 to 1000 yards, even when elevated 100 feet above the breaching battery. At the siege of Badajoz, a breach of 100 feet was made with 9500 shot, at a distance of 530 yards, through a casemated wall. At the siege of Ciudad Rodridgo, the main breach batteries weaken the ramparts under which of 109 feet was created by 6,100 shot, at a distance of 560 yards, through good masonry. It appears, from a series of nine years' experiments made at Metz, Strasbourg and La Fere, from 1816 to 1825. metes and expose the interior of the works. that, at a range of 1460 yards, the droga-In the second place, if casemated guns can bility of bitting with a twelve pounder and command the country, they can also be sx-pounder is as 8 to 3; of the eight pourseen from a distance; and as the choice of der and sixpounder about the poportion of position is with the assailant, he can readi 3 to 2. This practice shows the superiority of the heavier guns in point of accur-

We have endeavored to show in the foregoing that fortifications, however scientifically constructed, or of whatever material or cost, can not withstand, for any considerable time, the effects of the shot or shell. There are times, however, when these forces can not be brought to bear exthe capture of the castle of Seylla, in Sapin cept at the expense of great labor and time; but even a fortification so situated has not been found able to hold out against the desperate valor of disciplined troops. Fortresses perched on almost inaccessible heights have been stormed repeatedly; surrounded by water, they have been scaled from boats. The sacrifice of life is sometimes awful in such cases-whole companies, and regiments even, being swept away in the discharges from the fort; but the dead bodies of the advance serve as a bridge for the reserve over which they rush to victory. The Peninsular war, and, later our own troops in Mexico, especially at Chepultere, the English and the French in the Crimea and in India, furnish many examples of the weakness of the most powerful tortifications when assailed ty determined men. It was one of Napoleon's maxims that a fortified place could only protect a garrison and arrest the enemy a certain length of time. Gibraltar and Cron-

> Hor, Bur Good .- A good dencon recently, addressing a Sabbath School, made a point by the following anecdote:

'Children' continued the deacon, you all know that I went to the Legislature last Year. Well, the first day I got to Augusta I took dinner at the tavern ; right beside me at the table, sat a member from one of the back towns, that had never taken dinner a tavern afore, in his life. Before his plate was a dish of peppers; and he kept looking and looking at them; and finally, as the waiters were mighty slow bringing on things he up with his fork and in less than no time souzed down on it; the trans came into his eyes, and he seemed hardly pounds or powder the potentiation was 30 inches, and with 22 pounds, 28 inches. To to know what to do. At last, spitting the people into his heads, he laid it down side of his plate—and with a voice that set the which shot strike, balls made of heavier their and coal.