

respective Congressional Districts, to elect two Delegates, to represent such Congressional District in the Convention at Nashville in June next.

The Abbeville representatives are fully alive to the deep and abiding importance of this interesting step about to be taken by the South, and we are sure that the patriotism of the District will respond most heartily to the call.

OUR VILLAGE.

On Monday last, the removal of a portion of the hill on which our Court House stands, and the structure of a basement story of brick under the present building, was let to contract, and bid off by Mr. Barton Abbott.

The earth is to be removed to a depth of ten feet at the base of the Court House, with a gradual descent of one foot in forty to the line of the public square; the dirt excavated to be placed in the neighboring hollows within the distance of 270 yards from the walls of the Court House. This contract was taken at \$499.

The basement story is to be made ten feet from floor to ceiling, with a passage of eight feet running lengthwise, and a passage of the same size crosswise the building, with six rooms; the whole to be completed in workmanlike manner, and delivered ready for use by a given time. The contract was undertaken at \$1600.

The rooms are intended to be used as offices for the Clerk, Sheriff, Commissioner, Ordinary and Coroner, and will render the location of these functionaries much more convenient and desirable.

We are very well satisfied that the improvement sought to be made on the appearance of the Village, as well as the convenience and comfort of our citizens generally, and particularly to those whom business now compels to tread the rugged steeps.

With due deference, however, to the opinions of the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings, we must dissent, as to the necessity of having two passages in the basement story. Now we think, and we are not alone in this opinion, that one eight foot passage from end to end would serve all the purposes of utility, taste and convenience in such a building, besides a saving of sufficient space for another large room; which, if not occupied by any of the officers of the Court, might be rented for a sum of money that would nearly keep the whole fabric in good repair for a number of years.

OUR CHURCH.

It affords us great pleasure to announce to the public, that the fine brick church in this village has been examined and received by the building committee, so far as it had been placed under contract. The committee expressed themselves highly pleased with the faithful manner in which Messrs. Wilson & Langston have executed the work generally. May they live to build a thousand Churches.

But we regret to say the church is not yet finished—it still remains to be plastered and fitted up with seats and pulpit, all of which will cost something over \$200. The contract was let out according to the available funds in hand—the committee are now out of funds, and in debt nearly \$100 for the work already done. The liberality of our charitable citizens is already partially exhausted, and we fear the church cannot be finished for some time to come, without some kindly aid from abroad. The friends of religion and morality at home; and the philanthropic contributors to this laudable work, from abroad, have our hearty thanks for their generous aid; and we beg leave to remind them that the workmen are now ready to receive their wages.

Subscriptions will be received by S. R. McFall, M. M. Norton or J. W. Norris jr.

THE WEATHER.

Previous to last week we have enjoyed an unusually mild winter, having had much rain and but very few days of severe cold. Last week we had several intensely cold days. This week we have had all the varieties ever enumerated in the catalogue of weather. In the language of the humorous Tom Hood, first "it snowed, then it snowed, and then it thawed, and now it's frozen. Monday and Tuesday were mild, clear sun-shiny days; Wednesday was dark and cloudy, with heavy rains; Thursday was cloudy and cold, the snow falling in small quantities nearly all day; Friday and Saturday freezing cold, with high winds, and even while we write the winds are driving through our key-hole so keen as to remind us forcibly of the shrill whistle of a railroad engine. For two days the whole range of Mountains have been robed in pure white, presenting a most beautiful and pleasing prospect to the admirer of nature's poetry and grandeur.

From the Telegraph.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Friday, February 1, 1850.

This city is now buzzing like a busy bee-hive with plans, and proposals, and programmes of some settlement, every one having his nostrum ready, and strongly convinced of its curative qualities.

An intelligent gentleman suggested to me this morning that Mr. Clay's compromise had the best prospect of success, because he had not yet met or heard of a single man who approved of its conditions, and consequently no jealousy had been excited by it. Never did a babe so anxiously looked for, and so painfully brought forth, fall so still-born as this Benjamin of the "great commoner" who now misrepresents the sentiment of Kentucky. His project it is needless to analyze or dwell upon—the ricketty thing has not vitality enough in it to need any touch or varnish; the only wonder is that such a proffer should have come from such a source, or have been mis-called "a compromise."

Since the debate on that proposition, a most significant silence has been observed with regard to it. On Tuesday next it will come up regularly, when I presume we will have a battle of the giants in the Senate, over the whole question thus introduced.

CONGRESS, for the Richmond Times.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, p. m. Mr. Mangum presented the proceedings of a meeting recently held in Wilmington, N. C. These proceedings protested against the adoption by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, in any shape or form. Mr. M. took occasion to remark, that the whole South held opinions similar to those advanced by the people of Wilmington, and would never agree to any compromise which should fall short of a recognition of equal rights.

MR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE. The Senate then took up the Compromise Resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, and that gentleman resumed his remarks. He contended that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, but thought it ought not to exercise that power without obtaining the consent of the people of Maryland; its exercise; he likewise thought it would be the duty of Congress to compensate the slaveholders in the district, whenever slavery should, with the consent of Maryland, be abolished therein. He declared the slave trade in the District of Columbia to be detestable, and thought the South ought to unite in abolishing it. On the fugitive slave question, he said the free States ought not to hesitate to surrender fugitive slaves.

Mr. Clay said the South had obtained slave territory in the purchase and cession of Louisiana and Florida; it ought not to complain, then, if the free States wanted free territory now. The South annexed Texas—annexation led to war, and war led to the acquisition of territory. In the event of a dissolution of the Union, the South would be no better off than she was now.—She would possess no remedy then which she did not possess now. She could as effectually defend her rights in the pale of the Union, as she could out of it.

Mr. C. said he asked, in mercy, that his earthly existence might be terminated ere a dissolution of the Union occurred.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Mr. Cobb, of Ala. introduced a resolution proposing the appointment of a joint committee of six Senators—three Northern and three Southern men—also twenty-five by the House, divided geographically, to take charge of the territorial and slavery questions, with full power to devise a plan of compromise and submit it in the form of a bill to the consideration of the two Houses.

Mr. Meade intimated a wish to debate the resolution, and it therefore lies over under the rule.

Mr. Inge introduced a resolution declaring that the President had committed a gross and flagrant violation of duty and of the Constitution, by sending Thomas Butler King to California, and inducing the organization of a State Government there before action by Congress authorizing the steps. The resolution also asserts that the authority of Congress is necessary before any government can be organized in the territories.

The resolution lies over under the rule—notice being given by a member that he desired to debate it.

Mr. Hillard introduced a resolution of instruction of the committee on Foreign Affairs, to consider the propriety of revising the Consular system of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

I learn, from a good source, that it is known to diplomatic circles here, that the Captain General of the Island of Cuba has been directed by his Government, to liberate all the slaves, in case of a serious attempt at invasion or insurrection. That the Spanish Government has given out this hint, in an official form, I know. Perhaps it is intended merely to be held in terror over the Government and people of the United States. Of late years,

the Southern people have been accustomed to contemplate the probable annexation of Cuba to the slaveholding States. It is one of the objects held in view by Southern statesmen now here, though they do not wish to expedite an event, by premature measures, which must happen in the natural course of things. In view of the future, the possession of Cuba by the United States, is very important, and particularly to the United States South—a country recently begun to be talked of, and whose boundaries are not yet defined.

In all this struggle between the South and North, the object on the part of the former, has not been so much to secure the right of carrying slaves into California, as to prevent the adoption of a principle, which would forever confine slavery within its present limits, and deprive the South of any hope from the future. To possess Cuba, other than, as it is, a slaveholding country—would be of no advantage to the South. It is easy to see the object of Queen Isabella's Government in giving the above named instructions to the Captain General of Cuba. It is to interest the Southern States of this Union in opposition to the projects of the Cuban invasionists. Cuba has more to fear from the recklessness and cupidity of Northern adventurers than from the South. I know that Mr. Calhoun is utterly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba under present circumstances. He and his colleague, Mr. Butler, were, you know, the earliest opponents of the acquisition of any part of Mexico.

Mr. Buchanan is still here, and is pouring oil on the troubled waters. He is in favor of conciliation and compromise.

The danger, so much apprehended, of a rash course on the part of Congress, in relation to the territorial question, is already past. The Wilmot Proviso is obsolete. Even the House refused to force it to day. The vote, on the motion to lay Mr. Root's resolution on the table—i. e., to reject it—was yeas 105, nays 79. Nearly thirty Northern members voted in the affirmative. It is certain that the House seeks to evade the question.—Correspondence Cha. Courier.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, 9.55.

In the New York cotton market to-day 2,000 bales of cotton were taken by the market. Coffee is declining. In Baltimore 5,000 bags Rio Coffee were put up at auction, only 1,500 of which were sold, at prices ranging from 13.3-4 to 15.1-2. The residue was withdrawn from sale, as the market did not prove as buoyant as was anticipated.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from the south of Ireland are to the effect that the ruin of the peasantry is complete six-tenths of these are now outcast, living in holes and ditches, and mostly without clothing. This is attributed to the operation of the poor law, which, though well intended, have utterly failed of their effect.

It appears that negroes are not generally well disposed to a residence in California, even with liberty as a companion.—Telegraph.

The Galveston Civilian says: "If the question, whether there shall be slavery in California, were left to the darkies themselves, there would be 'none of it,' or free negroes either. Major Dalton, of this city, took out a servant with him, with the understanding that he was to be free after serving his master there a short time; but the boy, finding that region to be the antipodes of 'the place where the good darkies go,' was glad to get back to Texas and slavery. He looks upon 'involuntary servitude' in Texas as preferable by far to the life led in the mines, either by whites or blacks.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Democratic party in Legislative caucus at Milledgeville, have nominated to Hon Charles J. McDonald, and Hon. Matthew Hall McAllister, as delegates for the State at large to the Nashville Convention, and the Hon. Alfred Iverson and Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, as alternates.

The Whigs we understand have nominated the Hon. Wm. Law and Hon. Charles Dougherty. We have not learned who are the Whig alternates. Constitutional.

NOTICE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on the first Monday in March next, at Pickens Court House,

243 Acres of Land, 2 miles East of Bachelor's Retreat. On the premises is a Fall of water 36 feet within 100 feet, with a good Grist Mill.

Situated as the Land is, in a good neighborhood, and within two miles of a good School, it offers inducements to a small family, not to be surpassed.

Enquire of Esq. Bolls on the premises, or to the subscriber.

Wm. C. LEE.

Jan. 26, 1850. 37—1t.

MONEY! MONEY!

Those indebted to the late firm of Thompson & Keith will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of officers for collection if not paid by the first day of March next.

E. M. KEITH.

Jan. 5, '50.

Positively the last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the year 1848, are respectfully solicited to make payment, on or before the 1st of March next, as I am compelled to have money. Those not complying with the above, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of proper Officers for collection.

S. R. McFALL.

Pickens C. H. Feb. 12, 1850.

39—2-t

CORN, BACON, &c.

There will be sold, at the late residence of Josiah F. Perry, deceased, near the Tugalo River, in Pickens District, on Saturday the 30th of March, to the highest bidder—

Twelve or thirteen hundred Bushels of Corn,

Two or three thousand pounds of Bacon, Three or four hundred pounds of Lard, Several head of likely Cattle, Steers and Beeves,

A large quantity of Fodder, &c. The property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving his note bearing interest with approved security.

Persons already indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment on the day of sale.

B. F. PERRY, Adm'r.

Greenville, S. C. Feb. 2, 1850.

39

4-t

HEADQUARTERS,

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25, 1850.

ORDER NO.—

The entire suit of the Governor are required to attend him in Charleston on Friday, the 22d of February next.

Each Aid, residing in the Brigades coming under the order of the 22d inst. will attend him at the reviews.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. W. CANTEY,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

39

2st

CITATION.

Jane Trotter and John R. Trotter, having applied to me for letter of Administration on the Estate of Josiah Trotter late of Pickens District dec'd. The kindred and creditors are hereby notified to fore me on the 25th inst. to show cause if any they can, why said Letters of Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal 11th February 1850.

W. D. STEELE, o. r. d.

SOUTH CAROLINA,

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Tyre L Roper, & wife Melinda Roper, Applicants;

vs.

Wm. Edens, Alexander Edens, Pascal Sutherland & wife Esther Sutherland Jesse Adams and wife Polly Adams, Defendants, for the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Edens dec'd. And it appearing that Jesse Adams, and wife, Polly, reside without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they do appear within three months from the date hereof or their consent to said Sale will be taken as confessed.

W. D. STEELE, o. r. d.

Ordinary's Office. }
February, 2, 1850. }

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Pickens District.

VIRTUE OF WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS TO ME DIRECTED

Will be sold before the Court House in Pickens District, within the legal hours, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next,

600 Acres of Land lying on Estaton, adjoining lands of O. E. Barton and others; 1 Road Wagon, 2 bay Mares, levied on as the property of John McKinney at the suit of W. L. Keith and others.

108 Acres of Land on the waters of Saluda River, adjoining lands of Joseph Harbin and others; by virtue of an attachment in favor of W. L. Keith vs. J. M. Boggs.

1 negro man named Bob, levied on as the property of Tilman D. Coleman and Abigail Coleman at the suit of John Bowen.

All the interest which the defendant Preston Wade has in a Tract of Land lying on the waters of Saluda River, adjoining lands of A. Blythe and others, containing 100 acres more or less, at the suit of John Bates, jr. vs. Preston J. Wade

71 Acres of Land lying on the waters of 12 Mile, adjoining lands of Isaac Anderson, Sarah Banks and others, levied on as the property of M. M. Banks at the suit of J. E. Hagood.

One young and likely Negro Fellow sold as the property of John McKinney and Jesse McKinney at the suit of W. L. Keith.

On Tuesday after Sale day, at the house of the defendant, one Hundred Bushels of Corn as the property of Harrison Dillard at the suit of B. Hagood.

J. A. DOYLE, s. r. d.

Sheriff's Office, Feb. 9, 1850.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS

PICKENS DISTRICT.

Allen Keith, assignee, } Dec. in Attach

vs. } Perry & Keith,

Joel M. Keith. } Pitt's Att'ys.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his Declaration in my office, and the Defendant having no Wife, nor Attorney, known to be in this State on whom a copy of this Declaration may be served, On motion of Plaintiff's Attorney,

It is Ordered, That the Defendant do appear and plead or demur to the said Declaration, within one year and a day from this date, or judgment will enter by default.

W. L. KEITH, c. c. r.

Clerk's Office, }
January 1, 1850. } 33-1y

BARGAINS AT SALUBRITY.

W. S. & T. P. WILLIAMS have just replenished their Stock of Goods with the very best assortment and the latest style of Dry Goods, Cloths, Satinets, &c., Linen, Shirting, Northern Homespun &c. Calicoes latest fashions, at 5 to 25 cts. per yard, Silk Gloves and handkerchiefs of superior style, lower than ever offered here before, and mens Hoskin Black Gloves, a good article, at 75cts per pair. A fine lot of Shoes and Boots of every style: Hats and Caps, from 15cts to \$1.00, Fine Hats from \$1 to \$5.00

Groceries, Sugar and Coffee, superior article, New-Orleans Molasses at 50cts per gal. Iron, Nails and castings on good terms. All of the above will be disposed of as low or lower than they have been sold in this market in many a day.

In exchange for Goods we will receive Beeswax, Tallow, and Feathers at the market prices.

Come and examine for yourselves, for we are determined to sell for small profits and quick returns

Jan. 12, '50, 34. tf.

TAXES.

The Tax-Collector of Pickens District will attend at the following places, viz:

On Tuesday the 5th of March at Jno. Bowen's; 6th at the Trap; 7th at Hester's 8th at Wolf Creek; 9th Mrs. Barton's; 11th Hurricane; 12th McKinney's; 13th West Union; 16th a delightful change, Poole's; 19th Bachelor's Retreat, soon Rockwell; 21st Wm. Saunders; 22nd Miller's; 23d R. Gaines; 25th Salubry; 26th Pickensville; at Pickens C. H. on Monday and Tuesday of Spring Court. My books will then be closed; All returns not made by that time will be double taxed.

All persons are required to return all taxable property transferred or purchased since the last tax return.

State Tax 20 per cent.
Road " 12 " "
Poor " " "
J. BOWEN, t. c.
Jan. 18, '50. 36--1f

HEAD QUARTERS.

COLUMBIA DIVISION. }
GENERAL ORDER. }

ALL applications for Arms and Accoutrements will in future be made to the Commander-in-Chief direct.

Each application countersigned must contain the actual strength of the Company, the number and character of arms and accoutrements on hand, and the number and character of arms and accoutrements required. In no event will any requisition be complied with until all the old or useless arms and accoutrements are returned or satisfactorily accounted for to one of the Arsenal Keepers of this State.

The 117 Sec. A. A. 1841, herewith published, will be rigidly enforced.

By order Commander-in-Chief.

J. W. CANTEY,

Adj. and Ins. Gen.

"Each officer required by law to make any return or report, or who shall be required by any superior officer, and fail to make such return or report, shall be liable to be fined as follows, to wit: A Major General, one hundred and fifty dollars; a Brigadier General, one hundred dollars; a Colonel, or officer commanding a regiment, seventy-five dollars; a Lieutenant Colonel, Major, or officer commanding a battalion, fifty dollars; a Captain, or officer commanding a company, twenty-five dollars; a Judge Advocate General, seventy-five dollars; a Brigade Judge Advocate, fifty dollars; a Regimental Judge Advocate, twenty-five dollars; a Paymaster General, seventy-five dollars; a Division Paymaster, fifty dollars; a Brigade Paymaster, thirty dollars; a Regimental Paymaster, twenty-five dollars; and all commissioned staff officers shall be fined in similar sums, according to their respective rank, and fifty per cent. on the amount of the last general tax of such delinquent of any grade."

All papers in the State will copy

Dec 22 32-tf

Judge for Yourselves.

Those indebted to me either by note or account must call and settle or they will have costs to pay.

J. N. LAWRENCE,

Jan. 5, '50

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