

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

The Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, in a letter to the New Orleans Picayune, reviews the resources of the South and concludes that if the South would not upon her arms, she would not stay in the Union three months. We extract from his letter some suggestions regarding the establishment of publishing houses at the South:

The great question to be solved is, how can we induce "the establishment of large publishing houses amongst us?" My plan may not be the best, but I shall continue to suggest it now and then, till something better is offered. It is for our Legislatures to place at the disposal of their Governors from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to be used in the encouragement of the production of home school and text books.

The day of adjudication arrives. All the State committees have examined the several works and given their votes, and the choice is known. The announcement is made public. From that day on, not an order would be sent, for the abolition text books, now used, to the Northern publishers—any printer in New Orleans—the smallest job office, the owner of which owns nothing else, and "poverly hourly staring," can easily afford to pay the successful author, (on time, and not very long time,) \$10,000 for his manuscripts.

So the author has made \$20,000 to start with. And the struggling jobber might safely esteem himself in a safe condition, if prudent and persevering. For orders for the book would come faster than he could possibly supply them, though he might set a number of Hoe's steam presses at work. Such a book might not be as good, after all, as the committee desired, but it being free from lies, pervasions, anti-scriptural dogmas, sophistries, and wild, highly respectable, it might be esteemed not only safe, but an advancement. And they would see that the ball once in motion, and at others offered remuneration, and the South lent on having her own books, their services as arbiters would not long be required. The thing would work its own way.

Suppose now, the same true of primers, spelling books, readers, geographies, histories, arithmetics, works on mathematics, languages, &c., &c., and the joint committee pronounces in favor of such, as they are deemed worthy. Why, sir, within a year or two your city would concentrate an interest or ownership in some four, five or six such premium works, and you would see one or two publishing houses of the largest magnitude, and noblest enterprise, engaged in such publications, to be found in America.

The fact is we must do something to give a popular guarantee of the patronage and sale of our books before we can ask authors and publishers to hazard the labors of a life time from mere patriotic or pious philanthropy in their production. Does not the French Academy of Sciences pursue a similar plan? Were not the Bridge-water Treaties, and many other most valuable works produced by some such arrangement?

THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI

The Legislature of Mississippi will act on this matter I believe, at its approaching session. I would have done so last winter, but for the sudden and unexpected illness of Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey, who took a warm interest in the matter, and was preparing a bill to introduce when taken sick.

What say the people of Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama, and other sister States? It will be remembered that the great Commercial Convention of Charleston, S. C., in 1854, recommended the Southern States to adopt such a plan. The same resolutions were re-affirmed at the convention held in your city in January, 1855, and seven gentlemen—among whom were the lamented Senator Dawson, of Georgia; D. F. Kenner, Esq., of New Orleans; M. T. Johnston, of Texas; Hon. J. S. Preston, South Carolina; H. W. Hilliard, Alabama, &c.—were appointed a committee to bring the subject to the attention of the several legislatures referred to. As chairman of that committee I have done something; but I have been desirous of seeing my own State take the lead, after which I may take courage for further action.

One word more, and I close for the present, though too much hurried with other duties to do justice to this subject at present. We shall never have a widely circulated influential Southern literature until we adopt measures for the encouragement of remunerative authorship. Let us awake and rise, as surely we must, or "be forever fallen."

Allow me to add, that while no earthly consideration could induce me to dabble in politics, my life and my all shall be given to the advancement and upholding of our educational interests by every fair and available means in which I can co-operate with the numerous and able friends of the cause. Respectfully,

C. K. MARSHALL.

The fact we are about to relate has the very rare merit of truth combined with the pleasant excitement of the wonderful. Some time ago, a friend of ours purchased a number of picture frames, tastefully made of acorns and handsomely stained and varnished, which he placed in his library at his country house. The ensuing season he and his family departed on a rather distant tour, and for some months the country house remained closed and untenanted. The season was an unusually damp one during their absence, and upon their return it was deemed advisable to have their rural homestead well aired and dried by constant fires in all the rooms before inhabiting it again. Orders to this effect were therefore dispatched, and the opening began under the direction of the old house-keeper. Window and door were flung wide open after another, letting in the sunshine to mildew walls and hangings, until the "household corps" arrived at the library, when as the first pair of shutters swung back, the breeze fluttered in and played on the walls with a sound as of rustling foliage, causing a universal and startled movement of eyes in the direction of the sound. That the astonishment of the gazers was by no means lessened when they beheld the cause of the rustling, our readers will easily credit when we inform them that several acorns on each picture frame had sprouted, and a grove of miniature oaks were gently waving their tiny boughs and fluttering their dark green leaves around the majestic brows of Washington, and Franklin, and Adams, and a half dozen others of our venerable fathers of the Republic. Nature herself had broken through her accustomed laws to crown these patriot heroes with her own wreaths of honor, and offer, even in her dying struggles, this beautiful tribute to their memory.

Now is not this fact worth all the fables of Scherzade or Swift, a hundred times over?—Philadelphia Evening Journal.

The Danubian Principalities.—The Danubian Principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, previous to the Russo-Turkish war, were under the suzerainty of Turkey, without, however, being absolutely dependencies of that power. They have paid tribute to the Porte, but have always claimed separate governments, made their own laws, and have been ruled by their Hospodars.—The Czar claiming the Ottomans over the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire, and the Sultan refusing to recognize the claim, a Russian army was sent against Constantinople, through the Principalities. They were opposed with determined bravery by a Turkish army under Omar Pasha, and after the celebrated siege of Silistria, withdrew across the Danube. Their withdrawal, however, was caused by the landing of the Allied forces at Varna, and the fear that their retreat would be thus cut off. The Russians accordingly retired into Bessarabia, and soon after the war was transferred to the Crimea. During the siege of Sebastopol, Russia offered to give up her claims in regard to the protectorate of the Principalities, and as a sort of guarantee of her good faith in the matter, she testified her willingness that Austria should enter upon a military occupation. The Austrians entered the Principalities, and there still the boundary question of Bessarabia definitely settled. A commission appointed by the Peace Congress was directed to meet at Bucharest for the purpose of re-organizing the government of the Principalities, in accordance with the treaty of Paris, and the action of this commission is to be submitted to the second Congress, which is to meet at Paris, for final determination.

ABBEVILLE BANNER.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS, EDITOR. THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1856.

It will be seen that Mr. JOHN A. CARROLL advertised one hundred bushels of Potatoes for sale. He has presented us a basket of them as a specimen. We can truly say, that they are the finest we have seen this season; we suppose they would average three pounds in weight.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION. We give the following as the result of the election. The table is partially based upon telegraphic dispatches, but we apprehend it will prove to be correct:

Table with columns for FOR BUCHANAN and FOR FREMONT, listing states and their respective votes.

THE PRESIDENCY. The stupendous game for the Presidency which has been playing for the last twelve months, may now be numbered among the things that are past. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that the Democracy holds the highest trump, and will sweep the stakes.

From the South Carolinian. A CARD. DR. GIBBS.—DEAR SIR: In vindication of my character from ungenerous imputations, I request you to publish the following testimonial furnished me in Columbia by the honorable gentlemen who composed the Board of Investigation, and whose names are attached thereto. As it is a matter of some consequence to me, I hope that the papers of the State generally will copy this card. With high regard, I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. H. WILKES. Anderson, November 8, 1856.

HEXTER'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA. We have examined fully the accounts of Maj. Warren D. Wilkes, as presented by him, and are satisfied that he has disbursed the sums entrusted to his care with proper discretion and judgment; that his character is vindicated in his exhibition from all injurious imputations; and we accord him high credit for his industry, energy and patriotism.

A Bank Collapse.—The Manufacturer's and Mechanic's Bank of Columbia, Georgia, has utterly failed. It failed to open its doors as usual on Monday morning last, which significant fact caused a tremendous excitement among the members of its notes. The Columbus Sun says: We have heard of several individuals who hold its bills for over \$2,000. What its condition is, no one seems at all informed. We saw its bills changing hands as low as 25 cents on the dollar. We are disposed to think the case not so bad as to justify so great a sacrifice. It is reasonable to suppose its stockholders good for at least half its liabilities. Every body accords to Dr. Taylor, its President, the greatest integrity, and think the difficulty into which the Bank has gotten, is from deception practiced upon him by parties at a distance, in which he had placed undeserved confidence. We advise all who can do so, to hold on to its bills. We have taken steps to obtain the names of its stockholders, and when obtained, shall give them to the public, when they will be better able to judge of the value of its issues.

Number of the Stars.—Of the stars, thousands are visible to the naked eye, and millions are discovered by the telescope.—Sir John Herschel calculates that about five and a half millions of stars are visible enough to be distinctly counted in a twenty feet reflector in both hemispheres, and thinks that the actual number is much greater. His illustrious father estimated on one occasion that one hundred and twenty five thousand stars passed through the field of his forty foot reflector in a quarter of an hour. This would give twelve millions for the entire circuit of the heavens in a single telescopic zone; and his estimate was made under the assumption that the nebulae were masses of luminous matter, not yet condensed stars. But with the increase of instrumental power, especially under the mighty grasp of Lord Rosse's gigantic reflector and the great reflectors of Pulkova and Cambridge, the most irresolvable of these nebulae have given way; and the better opinion now is that every one of them is a galaxy, like our own milky way, composed of millions of suns.

Spread of Mormonism.—This singular religious delusion is spreading with wonderful rapidity. The "Latter-Day-Saints," as they style themselves, evince great activity in making converts to their faith. In Great Britain and Germany thousands, mainly from among the agricultural classes, have joined them. In Hamburg they have issued a German translation of the Book of Mormon. In Saxony they have succeeded in forming a society of adherents in the city of Dresden, carefully avoiding any collision with the police, who are ever on the alert for new religious sects, suspecting every new doctrine to be a mere cloak for some political plot. The apostles seem to have plenty of funds at their command, apparently derived from England, with which they assist the needy among their proselytes. All through Germany they are making preparations to leave for the New Jerusalem on the Great Salt Lake.

A Great Invention.—A very remarkable invention has recently been patented for making coats of felt, without seams. The facility with which garments can be made and ready to wear in twelve hours from the time the wool is shorn, of which it is made, was shown upon the back of the sheep.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

The senior proprietor of the Edgefield Advertiser, proposes to sell his half interest. We think this a good chance for investment. The paper has two thousand paying subscribers and a large advertising patronage.

The Kingstree Star is the title of a new paper just started at Williamsburg, S. C. It is a spirited sheet, edited by J. E. McNamee. Terms \$2.00 per annum in advance. The Georgian and Democrat has just been received. It is published by J. R. Gossett and J. A. Tolleson, at Marietta, Ga., at \$2.00. Mr. Gossett is favorably known to many citizens of this State, having been for some time Editor of the Greenville Mountaineer.

From the New Orleans Delta. THE ABSOLUTE AND CONCURRENT MAJORITIES. There has been no greater political fallacy current in modern times than the doctrine that the absolute majority should govern. It is wrong in principle and can only be done in practice. The essence of despotism is in it. Under a plausible disguise it conceals a deadly poison which, applied to our Federal Government, must prove fatal to justice, union and liberty.

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Epidemic Among Fish.

A curious phenomenon has just exhibited itself among the finny tribe in some of the rivers of Michigan. It is announced that during the past week, the shores of Grand river have been strewn with dead and dying fish of unusual size. The same epidemic prevails in the Shinawase. This is the second time during the present season that the waters of these streams have been so scourged. A few months ago, every form of creeping thing known to that country was cast dead upon the banks in great numbers. Lizards of enormous size, and offensive appearance, were applied in heaps where they were thrown by the eddying current. Rats, snakes, and almost every species of scaly and slimy monster shared a like fate. Now, however, the disease, or whatever it may be called, is confined to the fish, and is necessarily attracting much attention among men of science and others as to the causes of such extraordinary mortality.

Divinity, Geometry, and Language.—At the scientific meeting at Albany, Prof. Gibson remarked upon a curious connection of geometry and language. Three letters occur in almost all primitive languages.—They are a line, an angle and a circle.—Thus: I, A, O. In almost all languages these letters are used in the word expressing Divinity. In Hebrew, IOA is a name of Divinity. Greek, AIO the root of aionios, "the eternal." In Hindu, Japanese, and other Asiatic tongues, the same letters are used similarly. In Indian these letters occur in Manto, the word for Spirit. These letters, in the old Greek or Phoenician alphabet, are the first, last and middle letters, signifying the beginning, middle and end, Alpha, Iota and Omega.

Live for a Purpose.—The secret of all success in life, of all greatness, nay, of all happiness, is to live for a purpose. There are many persons always busy, who have yet no great object in view. They flit away their energies on a hundred things, and never accomplish anything, because never giving their attention to only one thing. They are like butterflies, flitting from spot to spot, never gaining weight; while the ant, who keeps to a certain circuit around her hole, lays up stores for winter comfort. Such persons are doomed to be dissatisfied in the end, if they are not sooner, for they find in the race of life they have been passed by all who had a purpose. It is not only the positive drones, therefore, but the busy idlers that make a blunder of life for the want of purpose.

Yankee Enterprise.—A Boston mechanic named McGowan, has contracted with the Russian government for the removal of the ships of war which were sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, for the defence of the town. The vessels were made air tight and were supplied with orifices to attach hose to pump them out. On attempting to raise them in this manner, the seams were found to have started to such a degree as to render it impossible. They will now be raised by chains and large screws made for the purpose, applied to the ships by men in submarine armor. There are 121 vessels in all and the price to be paid is said to be in the vicinity of \$200,000.

Hogs and Pork.—The Cincinnati Price Current of the 29th ult., reports contracts for fifty thousand hogs have been closed in that quarter, chiefly at six and six and a quarter cents net, for early delivery. The packing season there will soon commence. The same paper reports sales of mess pork at \$17 per barrel, while at the same period last year pork sold at twenty dollars.

"Teething" Again.—There is an old slave colored woman, familiarly known as Aunt Betty, in this city, who is now one hundred and one years of age, and has a new set of teeth just beginning to peep out from her gums. She resides on Mark's alley, which runs from Old street back to the South Side Railroad, a few steps above Grace Church.—Petersburg Express.

Called of the Lord.—Honorable D. S. Dickson said in a recent speech, that the political persons who were preaching politics said "they were called of the Lord." He said he knew the Lord in ancient times did, on one occasion, use a jacksaw to deliver a message, but he was not aware that such was the case at the present day.

Small Notes in Tennessee.—In accordance with a law of the last Legislature, on and after the 1st of September, 1856, the issuance or circulation of small notes of a less denomination than \$5, by any bank, except the bank of Tennessee, is made an indictable offence, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000.

The Kansas Free State Convention.—New York, Nov. 4.—A special correspondent of the Times, states that the Free State Convention met at Big Spring on the 28th ult. It nominated Keeler as delegate to Congress. A resolution censuring Gov. Geary was postponed.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, Nov. 5, 1856. WHEREAS, it is the duty of every people to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God—to express their gratitude for His Mercies, and devoutly implore His blessing for the future: Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ADAMS, Governor of the State of South Carolina, do, in conformity with the established usages of this State, appoint the TWENTYETH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, to be observed as a day of THANKSGIVING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER, and invite and exhort our citizens of all denominations to assemble at their respective places of worship, to offer up their devotions to Almighty God, the Giver of all good. Given under my hand and seal of the State, in Columbia, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the eighty-first year of American Independence. JAS. H. ADAMS, Governor.

Another Letter from Texas.—Travis, Co., Texas, Aug. 15, 1851.—Messrs. Fleming Brothers—Dear Sir: There were several cases of Chills and Fevers in my mother's family at the time we received the M'Lane's Liver Pills, ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficiency of these celebrated Pills in this disease. Mother has not been troubled with the sick headache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left, you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct, as before, to Austin, Texas. Respectfully yours, MEREDITH W. HENERY.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of Dr. M'Lane. Sold by WARDLAW & LYON, Abbeville, C. H., S. C., and by any Agent in every town in the South.

Scrofula and Salt Rheum of four years standing, cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture.—Wootter, Wayne Co., Ohio, December 1, 1855.—Messrs. Bennett & Beers—Gentlemen: Having for four years past been suffering with Scrofula in its worst form, without finding relief from our best physicians, I was solicited by a friend to try Carter's Spanish Mixture. It gives me pleasure to state that before finishing the first bottle, the disease relaxed; I then ordered two more bottles; and, with heartfelt gratitude, I state to you the fact that two bottles of your excellent preparation has entirely cured me. The third bottle I give to a friend who had been suffering with Salt Rheum for a length of time, and he, like myself, owes his restoration to health to the virtues of "Carter's Spanish Mixture." You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you may think proper, if it will benefit the afflicted. Your obedient servant, JOSEPH ROBINSON. November.

Medical Society of Abbeville District. THE regular meeting of this Society will take place at Abbeville, C. H., on the third Thursday, (20th) Nov. 11, 1856. H. T. LYON, M. D., Sec'y.

Potatoes for Sale. A T M'Home Place, ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS of fine cutting Potatoes, for sale, at 75 cts. per bushel—Cash. Must be applied for immediately. JOHN A. CALHOUN.

TEACHER WANTED! At Lowndesville, S. C. THE prospect good for a FLOURISHING SCHOOL. Applications will be received until first Monday in December. Address R. M. DAVIS, Ch'n B. of T. Nov. 12, 1856.

Sale of Rail Road Stock. THE Subscribers will sell by public auction at Abbeville, C. H., on Saturday, December next, Sixty-seven Shares of Stock in the G. & C. R. R., on which the assessment has been paid. This Stock is the property of the Estate of John Donald, dec'd. The proceeds for the assessment will be included in the sale. A credit of Three months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. SAM'L DONNALL, Jr., Ex'or. Nov. 8, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE. WILL be sold at Abbeville Court House, on Saturday in December next, a Tract of Land, containing 840 Acres, bounded on North-East by Sam'l Speed, on the South by J. E. Calhoun, and on the West by Henry Mack. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to visit the premises before the day of sale. Said land can be sold privately at any time before that day. MARGARET COWAN. Nov. 12, 1856.

POOR HOUSE ELECTION! THE Commissioners of the Poor for Abbeville District will receive bids for the Superintendent of the Poor House, for the year 1857, on Saturday, the 29th inst. The Superintendent will have charge of the inmates of the Poor House, and act as Overseer of the farm. He will be supplied with provisions for himself and family (if he has one) by the Commissioners. The Physician must supply his own medicines, and attend to the inmates when called on. Proposals will be received by the Secretary and Treasurer, up to that day. The applicant for the place of Superintendent, will state the number of his family, and give some idea of the services they can perform, &c., &c. JOHN A. WIER, Sec'y and Treas'r. Nov. 10, 1856.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Abbeville District.—Citation. By WILLIAM HILL, Esq., Ordinary of Abbeville District. WHEREAS, Andrew Gillespie has applied to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John H. Kerr, late of the District aforesaid, deceased. These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me at my next Ordinary's Court of said District, to be holden at Abbeville Court House on the seventh day of November inst., to show cause, if any, why said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand and seal, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the 81st year of American Independence. WILLIAM HILL, O. D. Nov. 11, 1856.

Commercial. ABBEVILLE C. H., Nov. 12, 1856. Cotton.—A considerable quantity of the market. Market bid. 11 @ 11 1/2 extremes. COLUMBIA, November 10, 1856. Cotton.—Our market has been dull to day, there being very little offered for sale. 40 bales sold from 11 to 11 1/2.

Commercial. CHALLENGE, November 8, 1856. The transactions to-day were limited to about 1,000 bales. The market presented a languid and drooping appearance, but no quotable decline was established in prices—11 1/2 @ 12 1/2 cents.

Sons of Temperance. GIVE special attendance of all the members of the Abbeville District Sons of Temperance, in a meeting on Wednesday Evening, 19th of Nov., at their Hall, on an Address by F. W. P. R. A. Felt, Esq., who will read and there deliver a paper on "Sons of Temperance." Invited to attend. Nov. 13, 1856.

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