

THE NEWBERRY HERALD.

FOR THE HERALD. Friendship's Offering.

DEDICATED TO MY ESTEEMED FRIEND W. H. SHAW.

I've gathered these flowers, my friend, for you,
They are glowing with early morning dew,
And though their beauty will fade away,
Keep them as a memory of this day.

There are roses sweet, and Heliotrope too,
Jasmines white, and Violets blue,
Lovely Geraniums, and Fuchsias white,
Glistening in beauty like stars of the night.

They come expressing my joy to meet,
And with extended hand to greet
One whose friendship like a beacon star,
Ever gleams brightly, though his home is afar.

Friends we have ever been, I and you,
"Weighed in the balance" and found true;
Friends in the sunlight of joy's dazzling light,
Friends still true in sorrow's dark night.

Friends may we ever be, true and tried,
And anchor at last on the other side,
Where angels sweep their harps and sing,
Glory to the new town King.

Williamston, S. C. MAGGIE.

[From the Columbia Register.]

Statement by Gen. M. C. Butler —His Connection with the Hamburg Riot in the Interests of Law and Peace.

Certain newspaper editors and reporters have done me so much injustice by false reports in reference to the recent disturbance in Hamburg, that it is due to myself, to make to the public a statement of my connection with it.

On Friday evening, July 7, Col. Thos. Shaw, with his brother, the Rev. Wm. Shaw, was at Edgefield Court House to see Mr. W. H. Addison and Mr. A. J. Norris and myself on business. After transacting it, Col. Shaw said to me that Mr. Robert J. Butler, who lives near Hamburg, in Aiken County, desired me to be at Hamburg on the following evening, (Saturday), at 4 o'clock, to represent professionally his son, Thomas Butler, and son-in-law, Henry Getzen, in a trial to be had before Trial Justice Prince Rivers. Mr. Butler has been a lucrative client of mine for many years. I inquired of Col. Shaw if he knew the nature of the case to be tried, and he said he knew nothing except what he had heard—that these two young men had had an altercation with a company of negro militia in the streets of Hamburg on the 4th of July, and that Mr. Robert Butler had complained to Rivers, the Major-General of Militia and Trial Justice, and that he supposed the trial referred to that matter.

I accordingly left Edgefield at 9 o'clock next morning in a buggy. When I had gone about seven miles on the old stage road, I met Dr. Geo. Wise, who inquired if I had heard the news from Hamburg. I replied that I had heard nothing special, but was on my way to Hamburg to attend a trial before Rivers. He said the information had reached his neighborhood that the negro militia had threatened to lynch Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen if they were not convicted, and that several young men had gone in that direction.

When nearing the town, I sent word to Mr. Robert Butler to meet me in Hamburg, and give me the facts of the case in which he wished me to appear. Mr. Butler did meet me in a short time, and I there for the first time ascertained the character of the trouble.

I had nothing whatever to do with the matter up to that time—knew nothing but what I have stated. My business there was simply professional; had nothing about me but one law book, and had no more idea of there being a collision than an utter stranger.

I learned after reaching Hamburg that Mr. Sparnick, of Aiken, was in town as the attorney of the colored militia, and sent for him with a view of arranging for the trial or effecting some arrangement between the parties. Mr. Sparnick met me, and, I think, will do me the justice to say that my earnest effort was to prevent any further trouble, if possible, and he appeared equally anxious.

Mr. Robert Butler then interposed and said to Mr. Sparnick that if these men would make acknowledgments for their abuse and maltreatment of his son and son-in-law, he would be satisfied. I said nothing about any apology myself.

It was then proposed that we hold a conference with the officers of the militia company and Prince Rivers, and see if we could not adjust matters. I made this proposition. Mr. Sparnick assented, saying he had an influence with the negroes, and he thought we could arrange it. He went off, as I supposed, to bring his clients, but did not return.

Sam Spencer, a negro man, came to Mr. Dam's store, where I was with Mr. Robert Butler, his son and son-in-law, and said that he desired to see me privately. I at once went to Mr. Dam's back room. He said he was sorry to see so much excitement, and I expressed regret at it, when he said that he thought inasmuch as Trial Justice Rivers was to hear the case, he would prefer not to be in the conference. I agreed with the propriety of that position, and he then said that the officers of Doc Adams' militia company would meet me, but did not like to come to Mr. Dam's store, as there were armed men there, but would meet me at his (Spencer's) office if agreeable to me. I said certainly I would meet them at his office, and alone if they preferred. He then went off and did not return.

marked that I was indifferent as to the character of the court, as we only desired to arrive at the facts, and inquired if the parties accused would be present. He said that he did not know, but would have them called, which his constable proceeded to do from the door. About this time Sam Spencer came in, and said to me that he thought if the trial could be suspended, the matter could be settled. I replied that he must see the Trial Justice, and if he would suspend, I had no objection. Whereupon Rivers announced the case suspended for ten minutes, and I was invited by the Intendant of the town, a negro man named Gardner, to the Council Chamber, for the purpose of meeting the militia officers of Adams' company. I repaired at once to that place, and remained there about a quarter of an hour. Nobody appearing but Gardner, with whom I had some talk as to the necessity of something being speedily done, and that I thought the best solution of the matter was that these people should deliver up their arms as a means of settling the present difficulty and a guarantee against a future recurrence; he said he knew nothing about it; and waiting, as I thought, long enough, I got in my buggy and went over to Augusta on business having no relation to the Hamburg matter; and while there, was questioned by a number of persons as to the status of affairs in Hamburg, to whom I replied that I thought a collision between the whites and blacks imminent and likely to take place.

After despatching my business, I was returning through Hamburg, on my way to spend the night at Mr. Robert Butler's two miles in the country, and leave for home early next morning. When about half way across the bridge, I met a delegation of four negroes—Paxley, Edwards, Spencer and Sims—who stopped me, and said that, if I would go to Spencer's office, the officers of the militia would meet me and endeavor to stop the impending trouble. I agreed; went directly to the appointed place, and waited there some twenty or thirty minutes, but one of the officers, Cartledge, appearing. He said he would do all in his power to induce the militia to disband and give up their guns, and I believe he did.

While I was in Augusta, a body of men rode into the town (Hamburg) mounted. I went around the street to look for Mr. Butler, and had not been gone long before I received a message from Prince Rivers asking me to meet him. I declined to do so, saying that I had made about four appointments, which were observed by myself only, and that he must come to me. I, however, did go to meet him, and he asked me if the men would give up their arms, would I guarantee the safety of the town. I said I have nothing whatever to do with the town, and could give no guarantees of any sort, as I had no command or authority, but would say, as a citizen, that, in my judgment, if they would do that, there would not be the slightest trouble; and he said that he thought that right, and would go and advise them to that course. In about ten minutes the report was circulated that the negroes refused to give up their arms, and intended to fight. And a few minutes thereafter the fight did ensue. The negroes were fortified in their drill room in a brick building, known as Sibley's corner, and they raised a yell and fired from the windows, which was responded to by the whites, and a general firing took place.

Not a very great number of the firing began, Mr. McKie Merriwether, a most estimable young man, was shot in the head and killed. Not a negro had been touched, and Merriwether's death naturally infuriated the already excited crowd, and they were under the leadership of no one.

During the firing, some parties unknown to me brought over a piece of artillery, and fired four or five times at the building and returned. The firing of the negroes from their position then ceased. I left the crowd arresting the negroes. How many were killed or how they were killed I do not know. This collision was the culmination of the system of insulting and outraging of white people, which the negroes had adopted there for several years.

Many things were done on this terrible night which, of course, cannot be justified, but the negroes "sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind."

I did not attempt to accomplish by force what I could not accomplish by peaceful means.

I was not the leader of this body of infuriated men. I was there in the line of my profession. The collision was a sort of spontaneous combustion. I thought I saw it approaching, and did all that any human being could be expected to do to prevent it.

I have no objection to being saddled with whatever responsibility fairly attaches to my conduct, but I have no idea of permitting newspaper reporters, for the sake of a sensation or for other purpose, presenting me as the leader of a mob, when I was no more the leader than I am more responsible than any other person who might have been there in the line of his duty.

M. C. BUTLER.

The Southern Planter and Farmer for July has been received. Its table of contents, as usual, is made up of the most instructive and useful articles. We regard it as one of the very best agricultural periodicals on the continent, and cannot too highly recommend it to the farmers of the South.

The Coming Fall Elections.

STRAWS THAT WILL SHOW HOW THE PRESIDENTIAL WIND IS BLOWING.

In view of the Presidential election in November, the State elections which will precede it will be looked to with interest. The following is the order of these elections:

1. Kentucky, on the first Monday in August. This election will be for members of the legislature and circuit judges. The Democrats are making active preparations for the election; but so far the Republicans indicate a purpose to let the election go by default.

2. California, on the first Wednesday in September. This election is for members of the General Assembly and members of Congress. The parties are pretty equally divided, each claiming the victory, and an exciting contest is predicted.

3. Vermont, on the first Tuesday in September. The election is for State officers and members of the General Assembly, and as the State is overwhelmingly Republican, the only interest attached to the election will be in noting the relative loss and gain of the two parties.

4. Maine, on the second Monday in November. Here a State ticket will be elected; and there seems to be no doubt of the re-election of Gen. Selden Connor, Republican, the present Governor.

5. Georgia, on the second Tuesday in October. Gen. A. H. Colquitt is likely to head the Democratic ticket for the governorship, whose election is predicted by 75,000 majority. As yet the Republicans have not indicated a purpose to contest the field.

6. West Virginia, on the second Tuesday in October. This election embraces a State ticket, members of the Legislature and members of Congress. The Democrats are already in the field with a State ticket, headed by Hon. A. M. Matthews, present attorney-general, for the governorship. The Republicans will nominate a State ticket during the latter part of the present month. The Democrats claim that all their dissensions are healed, and that they will carry the State by a large majority.

7. Ohio, second Tuesday in October. In this State a ticket, with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, will be elected. The Republicans claim they will carry the State by an increased majority over Hayes's vote in 1875.

8. Indiana, on the second Tuesday in October. Here a full State ticket will be elected, the Democratic ticket being headed by Hon. J. D. Williams, present member of Congress, for the Republican ticket by the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, late minister to Austria. Indiana promises to be the battle-ground preparatory to the Presidential contest in November, and both parties will put forth their best efforts to secure the ascendancy.

9. Iowa, on the second Tuesday in October. This is a Republican State, and may be expected to cast its vote in that direction, both in October and November.

10. Nebraska, second Tuesday in October. This is also a Republican State.

11. Texas, on the first Monday in November. This State will probably go Democratic by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority, but the election is too near the time of holding the Presidential election to affect it in any perceptible degree.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—The New York Sun says: "South Carolina was never in a more unhappy condition than at the present time. The State Treasury is bankrupt, and the managers of the public institutions are without means to feed their inmates. Owing to the failure of Hardy Solomon's bank, of which Governor Chamberlain was the attorney and one of the directors, a large amount of the State funds deposited there were lost, and it was impossible to pay the July interest on the consolidation bonds. The most frightful destitution prevails in many of the counties, and about one-fourth of the land in the whole State is advertised to be sold for unpaid taxes.

"These are some of the fruits of Governor Chamberlain's administration, and the people are discovering, at last, that since the late reformation, that adroit carpet-bagger is pursuing his schemes of self-aggrandizement with quite as much vigor as when, with equal professions of zeal for honest government as attorney-general and a member of the notorious financial board, he supplied the brains for the Scott King which piled up the enormous fraudulent debt of 'the Prostrate State.'"

In spite of the frantic appeals of the fusionists, a straight Democratic ticket for State officers will undoubtedly be put in nomination; and with such a man as General Wade Hampton at its head, there is a chance of its being elected, as bitter quarrels exist in the Republican organization."

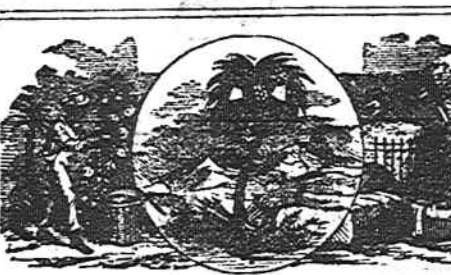
GAYE BOND AND FLED.—State Detective James Canton arrived in the city this morning from Raleigh and Henderson county, N. C., where he had been with a requisition for W. P. Flemming, alias Fortune, the forger, who had defrauded the Charleston banks out of \$10,000. When the South Carolina officer arrived at Henderson with the requisition, approved by the Governor of North Carolina, he found that Flemming had been arrested on Tuesday last, taken before Justice Patten on Thursday, where he waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of \$2,500, putting up this amount for his appearance, as he found it difficult to procure bondmen. The next day he fled from the State by way of the Air Line railroad, taking with him his sister-in-law and leaving his wife and six children behind.

The action of the magistrate in taking \$2,500 from a fugitive from justice, who was known to have stolen \$10,000, was generally condemned, when it was discovered that the scamp had abandoned his family. Flemming was liberated before Mr. Canton had procured the papers from Gov. Brogden. The Charleston banker will, as a matter of course, and a matter of law, recover the \$2,500 lost as a collateral by Flemming for his appearance.—Union-Herald, 15th.

The Columbia Phoenix nominates Gen. Samuel McGowan for Governor.

The Herald.

THOS. F. BRENEKER, EDITOR.



NEWBERRY, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Herald is the highest respect a Family Newspaper, devoted to the material interests of the people of this County and the State. It circulates extensively, and as an Advertising medium offers unrivaled advantages. For Terms, see first page.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

Primary Elections.

It has become apparent to a good many that nominating conventions express but very imperfectly the will of the people. It happens very frequently that the nominees are not the choice of the majority, nor represent they their sentiments and opinions. In speaking now of County Conventions the people residing at the court houses have a controlling influence beyond that, to which they are perhaps entitled on account of their more trained intelligence and their greater familiarity with political subjects, which naturally arises from their greater concentration and the consequent mental contact. Thus far their preponderating influence is legitimate and healthful. But, partly owing to their easier intercourse with each other, partly because of their higher ambition and greater confidence, the town folks get together, generally under the lead of some experienced politician and prepare a ticket to be proposed, and a nominating committee to be appointed; somebody, of course, has to commence the action and we attach no blame to the man who takes the initiative; but the system is vicious.

On convention day the country folk, either en masse or as delegates from township clubs, come shortly before the call of the meeting, mostly without plan or preparation; before they can take breath the nominating committee is appointed and nominees proposed; no time is given for them to consider whether such nominees are in accord with their own sentiments, and if they perceived it they lack the necessary quickness and confidence to oppose their appointment, and they go home with the vague idea that they have been badly treated somehow or somehow else, and after considerable talk with neighbors and severe reflection they find out that the nominees are not their representatives. It cannot be denied that the convention system gives too much power to a few men, however sincere and honest they may be; in the hands of men not so scrupulous, such Conventions may be made the means of great oppression.

Primary elections, we have no doubt, are a great improvement on the old system. It means that the members of the township clubs themselves, in their township meeting and not their delegates at the County Convention, nominate the candidates. By such a plan the influence of the townships would become more equalized, the tendency to forming cliques would be checked and the real choice of the people would be more likely to receive the nomination. These primary organizations—township clubs—would have ample time for consideration; they would not be taken unawares as they frequently are; at the County Conventions; they would have more confidence when only among their neighbors—composing the township clubs—to express their opinions and to propose such persons with whom they are really one in sentiment, as their representatives. Besides, the whole country would find out which men were really the representative men of each township as judged by their own neighbors.

These are some of the benefits which present themselves, to be derived from primary elections. Experience alone can show its practical working, but that a change is required and loudly called for, of that there is no doubt. We are highly in favor of trying the experiment. Our neighbors of Greenville and Abbeville are advocating its adoption. As to the details of the plan, we refer our readers to the subjoined letter of Mr. J. S. Cothran, President of the Abbeville Democratic Club.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.
July 7, 1876.

Dr. J. C. Maxwell, Vice-President
Abbeville County Democratic Club,
Greenwood, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of this date has just been received, also other com-

munications making the same enquiries.

As there seems to be some differences of opinion as to the mode of holding the primary elections agreed upon by the County Club at its last meeting, I hasten to give you my version of the system, though free to confess that the matter being new to me, I am by no means perfectly certain that I understand it thoroughly.

It was determined at the last meeting of the County Club, that during the present month or prior to the meeting on sale-day in August, each Township club shall name certain candidates for the thirteen County offices to be filled at the November election, as follows: Candidates for the Senate, for five members of the Lower House, for Judge of Probate, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Sheriff, Coroner, and three County Commissioners.

The names of the candidates so named by the several clubs, will be reported to the County Club at its next meeting on sale-day in August, when a list of these candidates will be made out for each club in the County.

Some time between sale-day in August and sale-day in September, the Township clubs with these lists before them, will meet and ballot for the thirteen offices to be filled. A correct poll list of all the ballots will be kept and sent up by each club to the meeting of the County Club in September, when the lists will be called over and aggregated by the County Club, and the candidates who shall have received the highest number of the whole vote of the clubs will be declared by the County Club to be the nominees of the Democratic party of Abbeville County for the approaching election.

Very truly yours,
J. S. COTHRAN.

Pres. Abbeville Co. Democratic Club.

The Spoils to the Victors.

The New York Herald in a recent article, in which it reviews the letter of acceptance of Governor Hayes, after showing that his announcement to retain in office the present incumbents was a very cheap pledge coming from the candidate of the party now in power, makes the following suggestion:

"Governor Tilden might make a great and favorable impression on the country if, in his letter of acceptance, he would make no removals except for incompetence or unfaithfulness, because such a pledge from him would be a magnanimous repudiation of the spoils system and a noble sacrifice of party interest to the cause of reform."

We think the suggestion a very good one. It is high time that the abominable doctrine, "The spoils to the victors," be abolished; if it is not openly professed by every incoming administration which has ousted one of a different party, it is systematically acted on nevertheless. We know of nothing which would increase the stability of the Government by increasing the independence of the office-holder than the knowledge that faithful servants would be removed for good cause only; they would not use improper influences to keep the party which appointed them in power, and the bargain and sale of offices, which has increased to a fearful extent, would be greatly diminished. We, of course, do not include the cabinet officers and others who must necessarily be in political accord with the President, but we speak of the thousands of subaltern officers whose function is mere administrative, we might say mechanical, and has no possible connexion with political principles. Why, for instance, the sixty-five thousand postmasters who have incurred expense in fixing up their offices, and who have done their duty, should every one of them be removed to the great inconvenience of the people, we cannot reconcile with common sense and an advanced social organization! It is easily reconciled with low political principles—principles which find now their embodiment in such men as Blaine and Cameron—but such principles as we should learn to discard from this Centennial on. We hope that Tilden may inaugurate a new era in politics, act with honesty at home, and with justice abroad. Let him bury the old politics and old diplomacy in one common grave and he will have the gratitude of the future.

Santa Anna is dead, aged 78. His wooden leg is the best preserved part of him now. The Mexican veterans ought to buy it and carry it in the Centennial procession. One turbulent spirit has found rest.

There is a great probability that public buildings and thoroughfares will hereafter be lighted by electricity. The experiments instituted to light the Paris Great Northern Railway station have been successful beyond expectation.

The State Democratic Convention will meet in Columbia in August, to nominate a State ticket for the fall election. The fusion idea is becoming quite unpopular, and from present appearances will not be tolerated in the Convention.

The promises of Hayes in his letter of acceptance are very fair, but will the Blaines and Mortons and Camerons allow him to carry them out. A President, however honest and willing, but weak in the joints will do us no good right now.

No President ever changed his cabinet as often as Grant. In the last two weeks five or six of the prominent officials in Washington have been removed, and it is probable that they had commenced to become too honest to suit the coming campaign.

The colossal statue of Independence for the harbor of New York, will be finished, it is hoped, in time to be shown in Paris during the Exhibition in 1878. The wrist of this gigantic statue has been moulded lately. It took 200 sacks of plaster for its composition, and weighed 5,075 Kilograms.

They are playing Polo—horseback shiny—in Paris now. We, of course, gather this information from Bennett's Herald, who is the champion Polo player in America. If we believed in puns we would suggest that the Commodore be made commander of the next Polar Expedition; but as we despise puns we won't say so.

The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, which participated in the 4th of July parade in Philadelphia, have been making a tour of the North and have been feted wherever they have gone. The Charleston papers are full of long accounts of the differ-

ent entertainments they have attended in New York, Boston and elsewhere. The New York Sun, having received several letters asking what is Governor Tilden's religion, informs its correspondents and the rest of mankind, that it is the Christian religion; that he is of the Presbyterian denomination, and that he has given proof of the sincerity of his faith by enforcing in the performance of his official duties that divine commandment—Thou shalt not steal.

Editorial Review.

Castle Garden, the Immigrants Home, is burned down.

The Charleston News & Courier condemns the Hamburg riot.

Where is Boss Tweed? What's become of the original Keely-motor?

The Greenville News is offered for sale on the first Monday in August.

Gov. Perry, of Greenville, has written a letter opposing the scheme of primary elections.

Hancock and Adams are supporting Tilden. Carl Schurz, we are sorry to say, has fallen from grace.

Gov. Perry has written several letters to the Greenville papers from the Centennial which give a good description of the Exhibition.

Maj. Geo. W. Melton, a prominent business man of Chester, died in Columbia, at the residence of his brother, S. W. Melton, on Sunday morning.

The Sun thinks the election will depend upon the vote of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. New York with either will decide the conflict.

The Blackville News comes this week edited under its new management by Mr. J. D. Kennedy, who we hope will make it a sprightly and live journal.

Gov. Hayes has written a letter to the Executive Committee of the National Republican party, accepting the honor conferred on him by the nomination.

Servia and Turkey are at war, with each other with no prospect of any cessation of hostilities. A battle was fought last week in which the Servians lost heavily.

The students of Howard University will no longer be required to attend church as part of the College rules. That's proper, forced religion is not worth a cent.

The Enterprise & Mountaineer of Greenville, last week published the list of premiums to be offered at the ensuing Fair at Greenville, to take place October 1st.

A general Indian war seems to be unavoidable. No chance for lower taxation. Each Indian killed, it has been estimated, costs the Government one million of dollars, a Sioux perhaps a little more.

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FOR THE HERALD.

Church Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the President of the South Carolina Lutheran Synod, a convention of the Church was held at Bethlehem, near Pomaria, July 11th, to take steps for the endowment of Newberry College.

Capt. J. N. Huffman was elected Chairman, and Rev. J. B. Haskell, Secretary of the Convention. Revs. J. P. Smeltzer, H. W. Kuhns, D. Bird, and Messrs. W. A. Cline, Wm. Halliwainger, A. Fischer and Simon E. Caughman were appointed a committee to prepare business for the Convention. The committee submitted a plan for the raising of an endowment of \$80,000, which after a thorough discussion was adopted.

The agent to secure the endowment, Rev. S. P. Hughes, a graduate of Newberry College, and recently graduated in the Theological Seminary, Salem, Va., is to take the field about the first of September next. Mr. Hughes is a young man of industry and ability, and we cheerfully recommend him to the kind consideration of the many friends of the Institution and of education.

Before adjournment, on motion, Rev. H. W. Kuhns was requested to address the Convention in the interest of the endowment and of education; and to say that, he performed, the duty will would give only a faint idea of the effort of this most estimable divine.

The first meeting in reference to the College was held in this church nearly twenty years ago, and now after several ups and downs of the Institution—when the prospects are brightening—and in order to secure it beyond all future contingencies, the same church happens to be selected to put on foot a measure to endow it, and thus provide against any possibility of failure.

New & Miscellaneous.

WANTED.

Being out of employment, and needing work—to keep the pot boiling, as the saying is—I take this method to let my friends know that if they have anything that I can do whereby a little money can be had, I am the man for them to call on.

L. R. MARSHALL.

July 19, 29—11.

REPORT of the Condition of "The National Bank of Newberry,"

at the State of South Carolina, at the City of Columbia, on the 30th Day of June, 1876.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....\$205,061 64

Overdrafts.....3,248 99

U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation.....150,000 00

Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages.....2,000 00

Due from other National Banks.....67 48

Due from State Banks and Bankers.....8,329 05

Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures.....8,000 00

Specie, viz.: Gold and Silver.....9,105 58

Checks and other Cash Items, including Stamps.....2,319 18

Bills of other National Banks.....2,244 00

Fractional Currency, including Nickels.....565 75

Legal Tender Notes.....2,958 83

Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer on account (5 per cent. on Circulation).....3,050 00

Silver Coin.....800 00

\$415,868 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in.....\$150,000 00

Surplus Fund.....25,000 00

Undivided Profits.....20,216 27