

and pleasure seekers. It has the Wofford sociated with sadness. It is a joyful day. College, the institution of learning, under Neh. 8: 10. It is commemorative of our the control of the Methodiste Conference origin; of our Creator; of the erection of this State, and is largely under the of our home; of the commencement of our species; our great birthday. Memoinfluence of this denomination in religious matters, occupying about the same ries run back through the long lapse o. relative position to it that Greenville time to the beginning. Intellection does to the Baptists. The society of the reigns. Aspirations soar. Some how Town is highly cultivated, and from the we cannot sit down in quietness on this day without remembering our honorable relationship to the distant worlds and the greater beings. We cannot walk abroad without erecting ourselves in selfrespect above mean thoughts and mean actions. A right-minded man feels on Sunday that he is not only a world-ling, but a citizen of all space. We dress in our best suits and put on our best manners to express our sense of the purer atmosphere in which we breathe and urg Herald : walk. Do not laugh at that seemingly vain person walking before you in stateliness. It is an effort to realize a proper self-respect. It is called out by the Sabbath. It may be adulterated with a little personal pride, but it is infinitely better than no recognition of the high aim of Sabbath time. The first

effect of Christianity on savages is that they seek to be decently clothed. The first effect of Sunday is to raise up a true self-respect. Amusement, jokes, anecdotes, merry laughter on Sunday denote the size of the soul. Those who gaze on the far off worlds through the latest great telescope do not break out into heetic langhter. If we have a taste for them, great themes attune us to their dimensions. But we cannot belittle creation, redemption, eternity, time,

God hallowed the rest day and blesse it: Though I eat, drink, breathe, walk and dress on Sunday, I do so to bring myself up to an imitation of God in hallowing it. Sunday was not made for mental relaxation, but mental elevation. It was not made to lessen our enjoyments,

renerous and hearty welcome extended o the members of the Convention on the part of the citizens, irrespective of denominational associations, we do not fear to say that Spartanburg is as hospitable as any place within our State. For a report of the proceedings of the Convention we cannot do better than adopt the correspondence to the News and Courier by "Ubique," and the account of Sunday's exercises as given by the Spartan-

November 23 .- The Baptist Church at this place is under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. L. Vass. The building is of Rev. J. L. Vass. The building is off brick, large and commodious. About one hundred delegates from all sections of the State have arrived. From Charles-ton, Rev. Drs. Chambliss and Shuck, Rev. O. F. Gregory and Wm. Thayer, Design account.

Esq. are present. The opening exercises of the conven-tion were held this evening, and intro-duced by a song of welcome, which closed with the doxology. Invocation was offer-ed by Rev. Dr. Reynolds, the former president of the convention. Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Greenville, read the Scriptures and led in prayer. The introductory sermon was preached

The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. Luther Broaddus, of Edgefield, from Eph. vi., 6: "As the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart." The discourse was short, forcible and to the point. Mr. Broaddus, ranks among the first of the rising young min-

istry of South Carolina. Prayer was then offered by Rev. A. W. Lamar, and President Reynolds announced that the reg-ular business sessions of the body would ular business sessions of the body would begin on Thursday, at 10 a. m. Thursday, November 25.—The conven-tion was called to order by Dr. Beynolds, the former president, at 10 a. m. The hymn, "I love thy kingdom, Lord," was

ng, and prayer w

and adopted.

and pledges. The committee on the future of the family. Dr. Broyles is a popular and influen-tial gentleman, and has long been a prominent practicing physician. While State mission board reported that the past history of the operation of the board is a matter of congratulation and thanksgivyet young his greatly increased resources. ing; that none of the fields occupied ought to be given up, and that the policy of the board ought to be the same in the his intelligence, genius, experience and perseverance enabled him to enhance, in great degree, the value and beauty

future as the past; that every Baptist pastor be urged to interest himself in the subject of State missions, to keep the same prominently before their people, and to endeavor to get every one of them to size of least twenty cents per annum. plantation, This beautiful model and productive farm lies in a picturesque region near the swift-flowing Chuckee river, and fine views of the Cumberland and other mountains add sublimity to the surroundings.

give at least twenty cents per annum. The report was then adopted. Rev. Dr. Furman, president of Furman University, submitted a report, the sub-stance of which is as follows: The board The dwelling house is quite attractive in the way of architectural beauty. It is gothic in design, three stories high, and ommands an extensive view over lovely of trustees have conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. J. C. Hiden, of Green-ville, S. C. If \$10,000 be raised by the and enchanting scenes. The grounds, highly cultivated and ornamented with Norway spruce and other evergreens, are sown in blue grass, and a circular car-Ist of January next, and there is every prospect that it will be thisd in good and available bonds, then the trustees will riage drive winds gracefully around their extreme limits, and pleasant walks and paths meander through the shadowy hwn, all bordered by dense hedges of leclare the endowment of \$250,000 comiving green.

declare the endowment of \$250,000 com-plete. This will throw open the doors of this institution free of tuition, for ten years; to young men of every denomination who can comply with the qualifications and pay their board. The committee on Sunday-schools, through Professor C. H. Toy, submitted as admirable report, which was referred living green. On the night of the "Golden Wed-ding" the commodious and elegant man-sion was brilliantly illuminated from base to summit, over three hundred waxen tapers emitting a beautiful light. The outside of the house, the columns and the found ion milling above stairs were deco an admirable report, which was referred to a special committee to consider the suggestions contained therein. The exancy iron railings above stairs, were decorated with evergreen and autumn leaves —green and gold—green for the "dew of youth"—gold for the rich, golden sunset ecutive board at Columbia was re-elected with slight changes, Rev. A. B. Woodfin being made president. Dr. Furman was invited to preach beof a golden life. Between two of the front pillars were the dates 1825 and 1875, fore the convention a sermon on the duin immense figures—the first encircled by a wreath of evergreen, the other by a wreath of autumn leaves. Within the Resolutions wore adopted requesting the trustees of the Seminary, if at thei house the same appropriate and beautinext meeting the endowment of \$300,000 promised by Kentucky be not raised, that ful devices and designs were observable -green and golden everywhere. In the wide hall was an immense arch of these they consider seriously the invitation to remain at Greenville, and if this be done, colors, and underneath, in large letters of gold, the word "Welcome." Up the that South Carolina will endeavor to Up the winding stairway evergreen and autumn leaves literally concealed the handsome railing. Then the grand old parlor was A Sunday school convention was or-lered to meet on Wednesday night and Thuisday afternoon preceeding the next meeting of this body, and C. H. Toy, O. F. Gregory, W. H. Strickland, John Stout, and F. C. v. Borstel were appointtransformed into a bower of beauty, the handsomely finished walls and beautiful freecoing almost hidden by floral ornamentation, that must have been the handiwork of those possessing great taste and artistic skill. On one side of the ed a committee to prepare a programme.

But your Golden Wedding" bears not

the stamp of bloody Mary. It is the consummation of days well spent and of duty done. Hoping and confidently trusting, therefore, that when you and your honored spouse shall have run your career, and your "golden bowl be broken," that the gates of pearl "on golden hinges turn-ing" may for you both be found ajar,

I am, with sincere regard, Very truly your friend, A. H. P********

A number of presents, some of them quite valuable and useful, were presented by relatives and friends to the aged coule. Thus ended one of the most interesting and enjoyable entertainments ever attended.-Dalton (Ga.) Citizen.

The People Cannot Bear More than Ten Mills Tax.

The upanimous vote of the House Representatives, on Wednesday, against the motion to pass the Supply Act over the Governor's veto, was something of a surprise, even to those who were confident that the veto would be sustained. There was apparently no concert of action in that vote. It was the result of the conviction that the objections to the Act, stated in the veto message, were too strong, at the moment, to be overcome. As such, it tends to demoralize the high-As such, it tends to demoralize the high-tax Radicals, and is gratifying to the public. But the fight is not yet over, Some persons who profess to be in the confidence of the leading spirits of the Radical opposition say that the new Sup-ply Act will be more burdensome than that which was varied. This is doubt hat which was vetoed. This is, doubtless, an extreme view. There will, however, be a strenuous effort to obtain a larger tax levy than that which Governor Chamberlain recommends. When the rote on the veto was taken on Wedneslay a white Radical said to a companion We will let that tax bill go. But if the Governor attempts to curtail our new tax bill, we'll fight him to the bitter end." Many of the members very likely take this view. They drew back, only that

they may leap the better! In this admirable annual message to the General Assembly, Governor Cham-berlain said: "The labor of all classes of our citizens has been rewarded by a Th We wish that we could think so. information that we have, from different parts of the State, compels us to believe that the year now drawing towards close has not been a profitable one for the farmers and agricultural laborers who make up the bulk of the population. It is true that the cotton crop has been Provisions made at a moderate cost. were low in price, and the quantity of readstuffs and small grains raised at home is larger than in preceding seasons. This fact, under ordinary circumstances would have left the farmers a fair margin of profit. But, unhappily for our people, the cotton crop has fallen considerably below the average yield, and, instead o receiving a proportionally higher price for what was made, the farmers are selling their reduced crop at from two to three cents a pound less than the price they obtained for the larger crops of the previous year. This reduction of price is very largely due to the contraction of business consequent upon the rash policy of the neck-or-nothing resumptionists. But we are dealing now with effects, not causes; and we are within the mark when we say that, only where managemeht has been singularly thrifty and careful, have the South Carolina farmers made both ends meet. They have in very few, if any, cases done more than this. Many have lost money by the work of the year. This we believe to be the plain, and unwelcome truth, and every part of the State, every branch of trad nd every industry, is injuriously affected by the straitened condition of the farmers. The laborers feel it, and every town and village in the State feels it too. The general argument of the Govern-or, in favor of the lowest rate of taxation compatible with the payment of current expenses and obligations which cannot be postponed, is absolutely unanswera-ble; but how much stronger that argument becomes when the distresses of the people are taken into account. A tax of en mills will amount to about one mil lion four hundred thousand dollars. Where is so large a sum to come from ? It is not in the pockets of the people. That is certain ! There is reason to hope that, if the General Assembly heed the representations that are made to them, and reduce taxation to the lowest possible point, the people, will contrive to comply with the demands upon them, onerous as these, at the best, must be. They will borrow the money, where ever they can; for no people in the Union are more prompt in paying taxes than the people of South Carolina. But, if the tax be higher than nine and a half or ten mills, and if the General Assembly show no disposition to retrench and re form, the people, in their desperation, will not pay the tax. And then, woe'l upon the Radicals who have broken the bended backs of a patient, too patient,

have been pardoned by me between the 1st December, 1874, and the 31st October, 1875; that 44 have been discharged by expiration of sentence; 4 by commuta-tion of sentence, and 21 under the regulation allowing a reduction of one-twelfth of the time of sentence as a reward for good behavior; that 24 have escaped; 4 have died; one was shot in an altercation with a guard, and 1 was drowned; 6 are designated as "trustees," who should prior to May 1, 1875, have been droppe should from the records as "escaped," making a total of 167 discharged during the year,

and leaving 322 in confinement on the 31st October, 1875, of which number 318 are males and 4 females. I am gratified to state that great improvements have been made during the

past year in the management of the Pen-itentiary, especially in the cost of main-taining the prisoners. On the 14th of [April, 1875, Col. T. W. Parmele was apointed Superintendent, and on the 1st f May, 1875, he entered upon his duties. A proper system of accountability for all supplies furnished the Penitentiary was at once adopted and enforced. A set of hooks was opened in which the accounts have been entered, and written requisitions for supplies and vouchers for all expenditures are now on file for the verification of all accounts. All supplies received have been invariably weighed, measured, or otherwise taken account of The results of these obvious measures of good management have been unmistaka-

While the number of convicts has been greatly increased, the entire cost of main-taining this increased number has been greatly reduced. Thus for the month of April, 1875, with an average number of convicts of 243, the pay roll of guards and employees was \$1,426.78; while for the month of September, 1875, with an average number of convicts of 300, the pay roll of guards and employees was \$1,225.35. For the month of April, 1875, the cost of groceries and beef was \$2,-028.57; while for the month of Septem-ber, 1875, the cost of the same items was \$1,027.15; the per capita cost for the former month being \$8.34, and for the latter month \$3.42.

Notwithstanding many disadvantages the financial condition of the Penitentia ry, at the close of the year, was eminently satisfactory. The failure of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company caused

permitted that policy to pass without opposition, as another experiment, but it is viell known that we had no heart for nents caused liberal and metho plays of mining industry and its pro-lucts to be made co-ordinately with agrifight. And here let us say to our Charleston cotemporary, that it is not true that "by co-operation the Indepen-dents and Conservatives carried Union culture and its products. These displays were not only of great direct service to the countries making them, but advanced

County." The Democrats carried Union Count the knowledge of geology, mineralogy, mining and metallurgy. In making such collections the governments of Europe had the advantage of the aid of organby unflinching work against great odds, Every intelligent white man in every township determined to free the County ized corps of mine engineers in the ser-vice of the State. In the United States, a from Radical corruption, and they did it manfally. We elected every Democratic just representation of its mineral wealth must be left to voluntary patriotic ofcundidate upon our ticket, except the Clerk of the Court, and we could have elected him, for he is one of the purest Prof. Wm. P. Blake, of New Haven

and best men in the County, but it was hard to beat a one-legged confederate soldier, particularly when he was not by his geological and mining reports, as also to the American public by the able manner in which he discharged the du-ties of an United States Commissioner considered much of a Republican, any-how, while every candidate placed upon our ticket by the Independent Republi-cins was defeated. The coalition move-ment in this County lost us a member to the Legislature, sure. The folly of the policy became so apparent at the last election that the most influential and popular advocates of it then now strongly

oppose it. If the people of South Carolina require any evidence that the Conservatives can do as Mississippi has done, we point them to Union County for encouragement. In this County we have from two to three hundred more colored voters than white, but in the last election we elected Conservative Senator by over 200 majority-making a gain to the Conserva-tive ranks of nearly six hundred votes. A similar gain in each County would re-duce the Radical majority in the State to at most one-half, and if the News and Courier would strive as earnestly and ably, for the straight-out Conservative ceuse, as it does for amalgamation, that County alone would reduce that majority from five to ten thousand more.

from five to ten thousand more. The, people of Union do not stand still, or let a little opposition frighten them from their duty. On the contrary, the greater the opposition the more zealous and active they become, and in that way they have redeemed the County. We honestly believe the Radical ma-rester of theirs themsand in more formi

jority of thirty thousand is more formi-dable in sound than invulnerable in opposition, and can be overcome by earnest, well, directed and liberal efforts on the part of the intelligent white citizens. If it to be his bounden duty, to work, in season and out of season, to disenthral the old commonwealth from the rapacity and infamy of Radicalism, the State can is a deplorable want of accurate knowl-edge as to the varied and valuable mineral deposits of this State, even among her own citizens, which may properly be ascribed to the lack of any large and be restored to an honest ecoand will nomical and honorable government. We believe further, that the comproillustrative collection of her mineral products. The contemplated museum nise policy has driven a number of good Conservatives from the polls, and is carryyould not only obviate this sad deficiency, but prove a safe repository for such valuable specimens as might be useful to ing many others right over into the Rad-ical ranks. The first believe that voting for Radicals, even on a conservative tickthe scientist who should desire to study et, is nothing more nor less than a com-promise of their political principles, and therefore will not vote at all, while the latter honestly believe they may just as and describe the resources of our mines. Parties desirous of sending minerals and ores for the National Museum, are requested to communicate with the under-signed, who will forward them all neceslatter honestly believe they hay just as well go the whole hog and run the risk of getting a part of the spoils, as to go for an undefined policy and yote for "pig and puppy," both on the same ticket, thus helping to mix up in official poet; tion a great deal of had with some little sary information on the subject. The time is short before the opening of the Centennial, and those who delay collecting and forwarding their, specimens incar risk of being deprived of this oppor-, tunity to exhibit. CHARLES U. SHEPARD, JE., For the life of us we never could see Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston. what the coalition Democrats expected to gain by their policy, or when they ex-pected to be able to achieve such a vic-Boys, Do Somerning.-Boys, do not pectra to be able to achieve such a vic-tory over the Republican corruptionists as to drive them from their strong holds. Are they dilly dallying along until by natural causes the thirty thousand Radihe a burden to your parents, compelling them to support you. Do something and matter, what, so that it is honest. Look around, and obtain employment; then off with your coat and determine to work cal majority shall literally die out or leave the State? If that is their hope, your way up: The ladder of prosperity is within the reach of every one inclined such work can thus be made available at leave the Scate? If this is then how greatly reducing the cost of maintaining it must be apparent to every thinking the institution. Besides this, between mind that it will be so long deferred that \$3,000 and \$4,000 worth of bricks have to use it. the staff since is a sense of the sense it. The staff since is no need, for you to work. What a sense set set set of you to work. What a sense set set of the new, bat next. they think they are winning more Ridi-cals to Conservatism than driving Con-servatives to Radicalism? In fact, we servatives to franceising in first, we cannot imagine what object they have in view that will secure a victory for honest government and ensure the State spainst a revival of Badicalism in a more devila year, or next month, some bad investment, may absorb his riches and leave him in a condition worse than poverty in debt. There are hundreds of probable fills for ish form than ever before. We grant that times which may reduce his means; ill-pess may lay him low; and his business; is the ways as they may determ most at the tageous, provided it does not come into direct competition with other labor. To a certain degree every man competes in labor with other men, but it will be easy to find employment for the able-bodied calities the same humiliting concession. will have to be made to the same politi-cal characters as Bowen, Whittemore, Leslie, Mackey, et ill omnia genus. On the other hand, in those Counties where judicious, just and persistent blows are made against such influences, the Con-servatives will, drive all such "pestilent fellows" out of political place and power, and elect as their representatives and County officers; honest, intelligent and. competent men. It does seem to us that the people must have become tired of fair promises, clothed in elegant words to hide their hollowness, and will demand deeds of reform hereafter .- Union Times.

at the world's fair at Vienna, 1873, has been entrusted with the organization and general direction of this national museum. With him are associated a co-op-erative committee of specialists and men of science throughout the country, who are to assist in the collection and forwarding of specimes illustrative of the mineral deposits of their sections. The undersigned, having been appointed a member of this committee, cordially and earnestly invites all individuals and companies owning lands, containing ores and other mineral beds, as also all persons interested in the developement of our natural resources, to unite with him in forming such a collection of the min-eral wealth of this State as shall, not only reflect credit upon a community far, from unconscious of the acknowledged wealth of its mines, but may, at the same time, exhibit the mineral products, now so little known abroad, and, as yet hardly utilized at home, which are merey awaiting the coming of capital to prove a source of revenue to a comparaavely impoverished people. A complete callection of various ores of South Oar-lina, embracing, the products of her gold, copper, iron, manganese, kaolin, corundum, mice, phosphatic and other mines; exposed to view before the eyes of the world, first at the Centennial exhibition and afterwards in the permanent stitution museum of the Smithsonian In at Washington, would serve as the

It is needless to add that there

Do somethin

Conn., well known to the scientific world

but to raise them to a higher standard We do not lose time on Sunday, but gain it. When you understand what the Sabbath was made for, you do not accept it for rest, but you accept rest for it. Rest is not the object, but the opportunity for an exchange of engagement. The Creator meant it for the portion of time in which we are to hold converse with Him-our highest and noblest employment. If there is a sanctuary near you, fail not to enter it and add your help to its worship and reverence. If there are acts and sentiments in it that do not please you, remember that religion and religion's worship are committed to "earthen vessels." It would be a miraculous thing if men exhibited no infirmities in religion. Open before you the great Sunday book and read; read with thought, and not flippantly; read between the lines and you will find yourself surrounded with things great and venerable; things as old as time; the heary past stratified there for your study; the sublime future projected there; a stern, sterling ethics there blocked out of the quarry of nature. The Bible is Sunday's mirror, reflecting nature, God, man, His sight." truth, duty and destiny.

A Hint to South Carolina,

The Vicksburg Herald illustrates the The Vicksburg Herald illustrates the power and influence of the press by re-ferring to instances in the recent elec-tion. It says the Natchez Democrat was among the few journals that opposed a square out fight with Radicalism and favored a "compromise" policy. It ad-hered to that programme, and what was the result? A Radical victory in Adams the result Y A Radical victory in Adams county by one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three majority. The neigh-boring counties, subject to the influence and circulation of that paper also went Radical. Where the newspapers, as in Hinds, Warren and Washington coun-ties, made a straight-out fight, though ties, made a straight-out light, though the negro majorities are quite as formid-able as they were within the reach of the Natchez *Democrat*, an overwhelming Democratic victory has been recorded. This has been the universal experi-

ence of every Southern State which dis-enthralled itself, and it will be the experience of South Carolina, when the people of that commonwealth determine to be free, and do not permit Chamberlain and his cabal to beguile them with great expectations and soothe them with the beauties of semi-Radicalism. It is the beauties of semi-Radicalism. It is a dreadful thing to believe that South Carolina has fallen into such a stupor, after her many experiences. It will be a blot upon her escutcheon if she does not rise for deliverance, even as Mississippi has done, at the ballot box. If the men of Carolina are asleep, let the women start the ball. If the presses of the State are satisfied with the present condition of affairs, let new present con-ted. The example of Mississippi has proved the folly of compromise, the pow-er of true journalism, and the glorious capacity of a people to free themselves whenever an effort, properly led, and in whenever an enore, property led, and in the right direction, is made with tre-mendous energy and enthusiastic and unselfish unanimity.—Augusta Constitutimalist

- The Jackson Times, the leading Republican organ in Mississippi, says:-From the character of those who have controlled the caucuses of the party, and thence the leadership and policy and destiny of the Republican organization, defeat was only a question of time. It has come at last, and though by means we do not approve, yet it has overtaken us, and the party is at the bottom of the hill."

Thomas Dawson, the oldest minister in South Carolina. The roll was then called had done to secure religious liberty to this country, and explaining how they would celebrate it. The committee on place of next meetand delegates enrolled. The election of officers resulted as follows : Rev. J. L. Reynolds, D. D., President; Rev. J. ing was allowed time to report through the Working Christian. Landrum, Vice-President; Prof. J. B. Patrick, Rev. O. F. Gregory, Secretaries;

sugge

ies of the pastoral relation."

raise the said endowment.

At night a mass meeting listened at-

tentively to a centennial speech by Dr.

Services on Sunday were conducted in Prof. C. H. Judson, Treasurer. the Baptist. Methodist and Presbyterian At this juncture of the proceedings Churches by Baptist ministers in atten-Rev. A. W. Lamar, corresponding secre-tary of the State Mission Board, stepped upon the platform, and in a neat little Churches by Baptist ministers in atten-dance upon the Convention. At the Baptist church, Rev. R. H. Griffith preached at 11 A. M., Rev. W. H. Strick-land in the afternoon, and Dr. J. P. Boyce in the evening. At the Methodist church, Dr. J. C. Hiden preached at 11 A. M., and Rev. L. H. Shuck in the evening. At the Presbyterian church Dr. McIntosh preached at 11 A. M., and Rev. Mr. Eason in the afternoon. speech presented to the convention through the president, a gavel, the hear of which, he said, was made of ivy from the mountains, and the handle of ceda the mountains, and the name of cetat from the sea coast, both everyreens, which he presented as an emblem of State mis-sions—unification. President Reynolds, in receiving it from the body, said that he had made speeches on almost every conceivable topic, but never yet on such Rev. Mr. Eason in the afternoon. After the sermon in the Baptist church Sunday evening, the Convention was called to order, and after disposing of unfinished business, the farewell address was delivered by Dr. Reynolds, the Presknoc - down subject as a gavel, and in an appropriate manner accepted the donadent, which was a most eloquent, tender

The list of Baptist ministers in South Carolina was called and corrected. Fri-day, 11 A. M., was set to hear the report of the executive board. The usual standand affectionate farewell. A parting hymn was then sung, "Blessed be the tie that binds," during which the members of the Convention passed around shaking hands and taking leave of each other, ing committees were then appointed. At night a large and attentive congre which was one of the most solemn and ation listened to a discourse from Rev. A. B. Woodfin, of Columbia, from Ro-mans iii, 10: "For by the deeds of the law shall no flesh living be justified in ffecting scenes we have ever witnessed SPATER WORK .- One of the simples

and daintiest of the home arts is the making of pictures by "spatter work." The following directions for amateurs in FRIDAY, November 26 .- The regular

exercises of the convention were begun by singing the hymn, "O, for a thousand the process we take, from the Scientific American: Spatter work pictures, usually delicate designs in white, appearing up-on a softly-shaded ground, are now very by singing the hymn, "O, for a thousand tongues to sing," reading of the xxiii Psalm, and prayer by Dr. Jas. P. Boyce, of Kentucky. The roll was called, new delegates enrolled, and minutes of yes-terday read and confirmed. The following bodies were admitted as constituents of this convention : Beaver

on a sorry-shaded ground, are now very popular, and are, with a little practice, easily produced. Procure a sheet of fine, uncalendered drawing paper, and arrange thereon a bouquet of pressed leaves, trailing vines, letters or any design which it is desired to have appear in white. Fas-ten the articles by pins stuck into the smooth surface, which should be under-neath the paper. Then alightly wet the bristles of a tooth or other brush in rub-Dam Church, of Reedy River Associa-tion; Horeb and El Bethel churches, of Abbeville Association, and Pacolet Church, of Broad River Association.

The report of committee on foreign nissions was read by Rev. Dr. Chambliss ber, Indian ink or common black writing

ink; then draw them across a stick in such manner that the bristles will be Rev. A. W. Lamar, corresponding secretary, then presented the report of the State Missions Board. There are in embent and then quickly released. This vill cause a fine spatter of ink upon the ploy of the board thirteen missionaries, preaching at twenty-five stations. The paper. Continue the spattering over all the leaves, pins and paper, allowing the report shows as the work done for the year: Sermons preached, 1,185; addresscentre of the pattern to receive the most es delivered, — ; prayer meetings held, 430 : religious visits paid, 1,531 ; bap-tisms, 283 ; miles traveled, 10,891. The ink, the shading edges off. When done remove the design, and the forms will be found produced with accuracy on the tinted ground. With a rustic wooden frame this forms a very cheap and pretty ornament.

tisms, 285; miles traveled, 10,521. The total obligations of the board for the year is \$4,351.50. The total receipts to date \$3,834.28, leaving an indebtedness of \$851.52. Against this amount the - The great humorist, Mark Twain, secretary holds reliable pledges for \$510.-50; leaving a deficit to be provided for before January 1st, 1876, of \$441.12. having consented to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the poor of Hartford, Conn., By invitation of the convention the following missionaries were then called forward, and gave an account of their in a letter to the committee, says: "As this will probably be the last time I shall ever have the opportunity of hearing sound wisdom and pure truth delivered from the platform, I wish to buy a ticket ields and work : Rev. C. A. Baynard, in the Colleton Association; Rev. F. Jones, of Beaufort; Rev. W. J. Hatfield, of for this lecture, and I herewith send mon-Mayesville; Rev. G. W. Singleton, in the Blue Ridge Section; Rev. R. N. Pratt, of Abbeville; Rev. J. C. Hudson, , in ey for the purchase. I am aware I could N. get in for nothing, and still be acting in get in for nothing, and still be acting in a measure honorably; but when I run of the Air Line Mission; Rev. Luther my lecture over in my mind and realize Broaddus, of Johnson Mission, on Colum-bia, Charlotte and Augusta Railroad; Rev. O. F. Gregory, of the Charleston what a very treasure of priceless infor-mation it is, I cannot conscientiously accept a free pass." — A curious incident happened at the

Baptist Association. The report was referred to two com-Railroad Convention in St. Louis the other day. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was called to the platform, and was met by Gen. Sherman, who greeted him cor-dially and shock him by the hand amid mittees, one on the future, and the other on present finances of the board. Saturday, 11 oclock, was set to hear the

report of the president of Furman University, and consider the interests of that

institution. The committee on the Centennial work reported that it was desirable that a joint for next, and Gen. Sherman gave him effort be made to secure the sum of at least \$50,000 by means of the family roll, were cries for Jefferson Davis, but there

arlor, over a sofa, was an arch of everas. P. Boyce, reciting what the Baptist reen, intermingled with the "sear and rellow leaf." This arch was supported by two columns draped in green and gold. Over the sofa, just under the arch, was a large "marriage bell" resembling gold. Innumerable little bells hung

from its circular edge, and a cluster of tiny golden bells formed the clapper. Be-neath this bell and arch the old couple sat upon the sofa-old and not yet old, for with their pleasant and not yet old, for with their pleasant and sunny faces, and smiles and genial, merry ways, they seemed almost as youthful as the gay young folks around them. In different gay places could be seen the dates, 1825 and 1875, in green and gold, representing youth and age. Wreaths of green and autumn leaves encircled these dates, and around the walls, near the ceiling, in large gold letters, was this quotation from the Bible—"Behold, that thus shal the man be blessed that feareth the Lord ; yea, thou shalt see thy children's children nd peace upon Israel." In this case the promise has been more than verified te this aged couple, for their children's childrens' children were present on this

happy occasion. Near the sofa, where the dear old peo ple sat, stood the daughters, next the grand children, and then visitors and guests. Rev. G. W. Callahan, of the church, occupied a conspicuous position near by, and from a quaint-looking news-paper, which he held in his hand, pub-

paper, which he held in his hand, pub-lished fifty years ago in Greenville, read the marriage notice of the Doctor and his wife. It was a small, odd-looking sheet, yellow with age. The coarse pa-per and imperfect printing, contrasted with the present improved styles, were when the present improved styles, were astonishing evidence of the rapid ad-vancement in printing and paper making. Mr. Callahan made some feeling remarks relative to the occasion, and referred to the life-history of one present, Dr. Geo. R. Brown, formerly of South Carolina, and the only witness to the marriage cerinony fifty years previous. The wife nd companion of his youth (a sister of Mrs. Broyles) who was then present, is buried in the old Palmetto State. Thirty summers have shed their roses, and thirty winters their snows, upon her grave. The remarks of Mr. C. were beautiful, especially his reference to the "shadowy past," which was touching and Not an understanding heart expressive. Not an understanding heart but what filled with emotion !-- not an eye but what grew dim with tears ! The Doctor and his estimable spouse

so loved and revered for their excellence of character, received the congratulations of the company in their pleasant way, and treated all with genuine hospitality. The splendid dining hall was thrown

open and supper announced at the same time by the clock that the wedding supper fifty years before was announced. The table, set in the form of an H, was beautiful and loaded with every delicacy It was ornamented in the most artistic manner, and brilliantly lighted by three pyramids of lights. Several mammoth cakes attracted particular attention, the dates 1825 and 1875 visible upon them in figures of green and gold.

After supper the young people engaged themselves in the dance, a string band, composed of fine musicians, rendering the sweetest of music. Current topics the day were discussed with ability by the older people, and the impartial criti-cising of a:t, literature and music, made the evening cheerful. Several letters were received from per-

sons invited, and some read, one of which, a rather pithy and humorous pro-

duction, we append below: GREENVILLE, TENN., JV. 3, 1875. Dr. Broyles, —My Dear Sir: Until to-day I had expected to be able to attend your "Golden Wedding"—the fiftieth anthe cheers of an assemblage which was pretty fairly divided between the North and South. Gen. Beauregard was called niversary of your wedded life-and to have, in person, presented my congratuproposed to be used, as means for raising were also some audible protests, and he have, in person, presented my congrate to be used, as means for raising were also some audible protests, and he have, in person, presented my congrate to be used, as means for raising were also some audible protests, and he have, in person, presented my congrate to be used, as means for raising were also some audible protests, and he have, in person, presented my congrate to be used, as means for raising were also some audible protests, and he have, in person, presented my congrate to top unitens, is about Democracy, including the purpose of higher education; the line at Mr. Davis.

people! The machinery of the law may enable the County Treasurer to collect the taxes by force. Even that cannot be done where the inability to pay is general. Who, in the country districts, will dare to buy the property of his distressed ueighbor, and what will it avail the govergmon, and what will is available gov-ernment, if the property, by thousands of acres, is forfeited to the State, for want of bidders? But, whether the taxes be collected or not, the righteous indigna-

tion of the people, white and black, will fall like a blight upon the selfish legislators who put the burden upon them. They will be branded as with the brand of Cain, marked as faithless public scrvants, who, for their own gain, have plundered and oppressed the people. The finger of rebuke will be pointed at them by the colored laborer on the seacoest, as by the white farmer whose fleecy crop whitens, as with snow, the moun-tain foot. No shrieks about Democracy,

deficiency of the receipts under the levy of taxes made for penal and charitable institutions for the last year, together with the failure of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, the sum of \$4,500 in unpaid warrants remain now on hand. These warrants, together with the income derived from the sale of bricks made by convict labor, will, however, fully meet all the outstanding indebted

ness of the last fiscal year. In the interior economy and discipline have been made. The more youthful are now separated from the other inmates, and constitute what is known as the "Re formatory Department," in which they are regularly instructed every day by competent teachers; and their time occu-pied in such ways as to remove them from the demoralization of constant association with other and more confirmed criminals. In the employment of the convicts in labor all has been done that was possible under existing laws. An attempt was made to raise corn on lands near this city, but owing to the late period at which the work was begun, and the severe drought of the midsummer, comparatively little was realized from this labor, though enough was done to demonstrate that, under ordinary favorable conditions, such work can thus be made available in been made. But the most advantageous use of this

labor cannot be made while the present restrictions of law are in force, and I most restrictions of law are in force, and I most earnestly recommend that authority be given, by a change of the present law iter the Directors, to employ this labor in such ways as they may deem most advan-tageous, provided it does not come into inmates of the Penitentiary, which will not sensibly effect the price or amount of the employment of other laborers. The cost of maintaining our convicts, now a heavy burden, will thereby be greatly re-

duced, and the welfare, physical and moral of the convicts will be promoted. I do not recommend an increased ap-propriation for the support of the Peni-tentiary for the present year. On the contrary, if authority is given to the Di-rectors to employ the labor of the con-victs, as above recommended, I shall recommend that the the appropriation be reduced to \$30,000. If such authority is not given, I shall recommend' that the appropriation be continued at \$40,000; and that \$3,000 of this sum, if so much

be necessary, be used in constructing a new roof for the South wing of the Penitentiary, and for putting a roof on the North wing, and for other permanent re-

The past indebtedness of the Peniten tiary contracted prior to October 31, 1874, is, nominally, \$87,918.39.

In connection with this subject, I call attention to the report of pardons, reprieves, and commutations granted by nie since December 1, 1874, which I herewith transmit, agreeably to the requirements of section 11 of article III of the constitution. In discharging this most onerous and painful duty of my office. I have endeavored faithfully to redeem the promise made in my inaugu-ral address. The whole number of pardons and commutations granted by me up to November 1, 1875, was thirty-six. With scarcely an exception, all applica tions for pardon or commutation have been referred by me to the Judge who tried the case, and, as will be seen in nearly or quite every case, my action has had the sanction of the Courts and best citizens of the State. At this point I also call at intion to

the matter of rewards for the capture of

"Yes, sar," said an eld negro, "yes, sar, I'se gwine into polyticks, I is. I'se gwine to vote for de judges and sich like, an"fore God I'se gwine to vote for Grant, an' den I'se gwine to run for the legisla-ture, an' from dar I'se gwine to de peni-tentiumary. I knows, I does, Mr. Brown does the me det it am jest one step from done tole me dat it am jest one step from de one to de odder, an' dat in de penitentiumary niggers dey get board an' close for nothin. Yes, sar, I'se gwine into polyticks, I is."

- From present indications the aproaching winter will be a severe one, and our farmers should at once get all their animals not in a good, thrifty condition, into such a state before the severe weather of winter sets in. Animals put in fair flesh before cold weather comes will go through the winter much better, and with less expense to the owner, than stock starting through in a poor condition.-Miloh cows especially.should be housed and well fed.

low the other night, but couldn't keep it there because it disturbed her sleep.— And there, all the time was her bed ticking right underneath her, and she never thought of that at all.

population is 110,153 negroes and 74,488 whites.

lacking his upervision, may go to ruin. Then you, his son, not having been taught the necessity of labor, are un-skilled in thruse of hands or brain, and most humble workman in your father establishment; for his experience will recommend him to another situation. recommend him to another situation. Besides, poverty to you, who have never known the want of anything, becomes doubly aggravating. Brought up in lux-ury and idleness, plain food is franseous to your dainty palate, and common gar-ments seem the livery of shame. You shun a meeting with the associates of your better days, and they pass you with a shifting nod as mich as to say. "You a chilling hod, as much as to say, "You are poor now, and of course cannot pre-

sume to reckon us among your acquai tances." Boys, strive to be independent. Learn to be useful in the world—to be able to paddle your own cance," as the saying is. Then, if trouble comes to your father, he will have at least one friend io assist him in regaining his former prosperous condition—an affectionate, industrious,

and energetic son. - There was a rector in England who, after his establishment in a parish preached the same sermon to his congre gation Sunday after Sunday-a very good sermon, but always the same. At last the farmers sent a deputation to request a change. "Very well," said the rector, a change. "Very well," said the rector, "but now let any one of you tell me all about that sermon." Not a person could give an account. "Then," resumed the

give an account. Inen, resumed the clergyman, "I'll continue to preach it till Pm sure you all know what it contains." — The State census of South Carolins shows a total population of 928,447, an increase since the taking of the United States, census of 1870 of 217,841, which indicates gross error in one enumeration or the other. The colored population is 572.726, the white 850.721. The