NEWS & TIMES.

189UED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY THE ORANGEBURG NEWS COMPANY. GEO. BOLIVER, Business Manager. Terms of Subscription.

One Copy one Year.....\$2 00 Rates of Advertising.

Notices inserted in Local Column at 20c per

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SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1876.

THE REPUBLICAN BARBECUE

AN IMMENSE CROWD-RESOLUTIONS, &c-Speeches by Hons. E. W. M. MACKEY, C. W. BUTTZ, AND W. J. WHIPPER.

Notwithstanding the opposition that was manifested towards the idea of Republicans having a Barbecue on the 4th of July, the affair turned out to be a grander success than its staunchest friends hoped for it- Re publicans flocked into town from all portions of the county, and we do not think that we would be far from the truth in asserting that with but one or two exceptions the entire force of the leaders were out. From every Township we greeted men who controlled their section. So it cannot be said that the Barbecue was a partisan or one-sided affair. The crowd here could elect any ticket put into the

All of the speakers who were to have been present were not here but those essembled were not permitted to go home without hearing anything.

About 10 o'clock in the morning the procession assembled on Russell Street and marched down to the beautiful pine grove near Mr. Riggs' spring, where a stand had been creeted for "speechifying" purposes, and which was kindly tendered to the Republicans by that gentleman.

The Hon. E. I. Cain acted as Chairman, and Mr. B. G. Frederick as Secretary. Before the regular pregramme was taken up a motion was made by A. F. Browning Esq., that a committee of one from each Township be appointed on resolutions. This motion was carried with an amendment that five from the County at large should be added.

The chair appointed the following as the committee : Avinger's, January McNeal; Bookhard's, A J E Minge; Branchville, E Green; Brown's, A Harris; Club House, AC Williams; Cedar Grove, Adam Phelphs; Corbettsville, B G Fredrick; Easterlin's Ellis Forrest; Elliott's, JG Murph, Fogle's, E C Gray; Foures Chapel, J P M. Foures; Fort Motte, RR Duncan; Felder's, T J Phillips; Grittins, & K. Felder; Jamison's Addison Haince; Gleaton's, J H Livingston; Knotts Mill, Rufus Wherstone, Lewisville, R. Jefferson; Orangeburg, T K Sasportas; Rowesville, Rev Sam'l Mays; Zeigler's, Jacob Dupont. At large; A F Brownang; Rev. Thos Phillips, J Felder Meyers. H P Cook, Benj Bias.

Mr. Browning acted as chairman of the committee:

The celebration was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Thos. Philfeeling sentences.

The Rev. Dr. Webster then followed with the reading of the Declaration of Independence, a duty which he performed admirably. In fact so well did he emphasize the most eloquent passages in that splendidly written paper that frequently burst after burst of applause interrupted him. We heard one man say "Well, it was worth coming here to hear that speech,"

The committee on resolutions, which had returned in the merntime, reported through Mr. T. K. Sasportas, the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have assembled together for the purpose of celebrating this the ore hundredth birth day of the Declaration of the American Independence, out of which grew the Proclamation of Freedom; AND WHEREAS, we enter fully into the spirit and sentiment of Freedom which to-day pervades this Government, and believe that we, as Republicans, have as much right to glorify it as

any other party, therefore, be it
Resolved, That we rejoice in the fact that America has reached this the Centennial Lirth day of her National Independence; that no one will watch closer ler honor and half hour to surrender his arms and Gelson, in a trial to be held before integrity in the future than ourselves; waited about this length of time. Trial Justice Prince Rivers.

her prosperity and power as a Nation. Resolved, That the Republican pary is the party of Freedom, and that we pledge ourselves to stand stead fustly by its principles.

Resolv d, That those who oppose

Republicanism and strive to create strife in our ranks, are enemies of Freedom and should be looked upon with distrust everywhere. Resolved, That we heartily endorse

and commend the course of the able and efficient solicitor of this circuit, the Hon. C. W. Buttz.

Resolved, That the Republicans owe a debt of gratitude to Hen. E I Cain for his devetion to the Republican party, and that we fully endorse

Resolved, That Rev. Thos. Phillips, leserve the thanks of the friends of education throughout the County for the able and zealous manner in which he has conducted the office of School Commissioner

Reso'ved, That we heartily endorse commerd the action of our Legislature in electing to the posisition of Judge of this Circuit our worthy citizen, Hon. W. J. Whipper, and shall deem the obstacles being thrown in his way as a blow at the d arest of our rights and liberties and that we request our Republican friends throughout the State to aid him to the utmost extent of their ability in obtaining his seat, a posi-tion to which he was elected by a majority of legal votes of the General Assembly,

Resolved, That we endorse and ratithe nomination made at Cincinnati of Hays and Wheeler, for Fresident and Vice-President respectively.

Resolved, That we recognize the Orangeburg News and Times as the authoratative organ of the Republican party in this County and commend its course to our friends generally.

[Signed] A. F. Browning, Chair. Com.

[Signed] B. G. FREDRICK; Secty. Com.

As we said already the above report from the committee was adopted unanimously.

After which Congressman E. W. M. Mackey was introduced and made a general 4th of July Speech. He was followed by Soliciter Buttz, who reviewed his course, and showed up his bolting procivilties to the great disgust of the few colored men who had cheered him, not knowing who he was. Buttz carried the crowd with him to the utter annihilation of our (?) Congressmau.

Hon. W. J. Whipper was the last speaker, and orated at considerable length on the Day. He was finally asked whether he designed to take his sent. He replied that he did, and hoped to do so peaceab'y. His speech however was mainly of the day and what it commemorated.

A recess was here taken for dinner, while partaking which a severe cloud came up and the crowd quietly dispersed.

The Barbecue was a complete success. Not a single difficulty happened to mar the serenity of the occasion, and everybody seemed to go away satisfied. There were about twentyfive hundred present.

Sheriff Cain, Benj. Bias, F. Mellette, A. F. Browning, B. G. Fredrick J. H. Fordham and others deserve much credit for the success they made of the affair.

The Hamburg Row.

There was a fatally desasterous collision between the whites and blacks at Hamburg in this State on Saturday last, in which several lives were lost, one white and six colored. Several were also wounded. There lips, who attered many elequent and are two versions of the affair. In order to be fair we give them both, with the hope that the guilty parties whosoever they may be, will be duly punished when caught.

We give first the official report and secondly the account published by General Butler, who claims to have been misrepresented by the News and Courier in its statement of the unfortunate amente:

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The difficulty grew out of a dispute which originated between two white nien and some militiamen while parading on the 4th of July, the later refusing to break ranks for the former to pass. The Captain was arrested for obstructing the highway and was summoned before General Price Rivers for trial, with General M. C. Butler as prosecuting attorney. On the day of trial crowds of white men came into Hamburg from Edgefield and elsewhere armed to the teeth. This frightened the militiamen, who with their Captain betook themselves to their drill room where they expected to defend themselves as best they could. Here General Butler sent to represent professionally his son, him word that he would give him | Thomas Butler, and son-in-law, Henry

ed, fire was opened (I know not client of mine for many years. I inwhether by General Butler's order or not) upon the building, and was returned by the besieged.

At the end of a half hour, Merriwether, who was firing from behind the bridge pier, was killed by a shot from the windows as already described. His death exasperated his friends o the highest degree, and, their fire making no impression upon the house, they sent to Augusta for an old cannon, six-pounder, placing it in an exthe house. They fired four rounds of canister, which drove the negroes from their stronghold, and ended all appearance of fight.

The ehief of police (Cook) and Moses Park were killed about this time in attempting to escape. The remainder of the party secreted themselves under several houses in the blocks, which was now entirely sur rounded, and in a little while all were captured, some with arms in their hands. The prisoners were marched off a hundreds yards and compelled to lie down, surrounder by their guards. They were kept in this manner for some time, when Attaway, Dan Phillips, Albert Minion and Hamp Stevens were called out singly and shot to death on the abutment of the wagon bridge, and in full view of a large number of spectators. Pompey Curry, when his name was called, rose suddenly and dashed off through the high road, escaping with a bullet through his leg.

Gen. Butler had left several hours before this began, and had restrained the crowd while he remnined. Some men from Augusta also protested in the name of humanity, and were threatened and told to attend to their own business. Two or three negroes who had been captured in the street were vouched for and rescued by gentlemen from Augusta who had been attracted to the spot by the firing. One negro (John Thomas) was shot in the back while in their charge and died yesterday. I can find no evidence of citizens of Augusta having been implicated in the killing, though a large number were present in the early part of the evening and with equal positiveness that they participated in the early firing.

The -bodies of the slain pe were left lying where they fell. Enc. spot is marked with blood to-day. One or two of the bodies were mutilated with hatcheis of bayonets, Attaway's being one of these. One of the four negroes lived until next morning, and died from less of blood.

The feeling in Augusta among the better class is one of unqualified coudemmation. All are agreed that the affair cannot be justified on any grounds. It was the work of some of the band who had inflamed themselves with liquor during the fight.

The negroes of Hamburg fled by scores to Augusta for protection, but all are 'returning to-day. A number of their houses were broken into and robbed, and the furniture destroyed. Prince Rivers' house was sacked. His loss is several hundred 'dollars. The band hunted for him to kill him also, but he had escaped.

The feeling among the negroes in Hamburg is that of terrified submission. All the killed had families. one exception, (Moses Park,) and the grief and distress of the women and children was violent and heartrend-

Total killed: Negroes, 7; whites, 1; wounded, negroes, 4; whites, 1.

General Butler's History of the Affair.

[Special to the Journal of Commerce.] COLUMBIA, July 11 .- The following is General Butler's account of the

Hamburg militia riot : 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 7th, Colonel Charles Shaw with his brother, the Rev. Wm. Shaw, was at Edgefield, C. H., to see Mr. H. W. Addison and Mr. A. J. Norris and myself, on business. After transacting it, Colonel 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

and that we congratulate her upon No sign of yielding having appear. Mr. Butler has been a lucrative pany. I repaired at once to that we will publish in a future issue.

quired 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 posed position within fifty yards of at 9 o'clock the next morning in a buggy. When I had gone about seven miles on the old stage road, I met Dr. Geo. Wise, who enquired 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 Gelson 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 wanted 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. I 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. Henry 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 all armed. It is affirmed and denied his son and son-in-law he would be satisfied. I said nothing about any apology myself. It was then propsed that we hold a conference with the onicers of the militia company and Prince Rivers, and see if we could not adjust matters; I made this proposition to Mr. Sparnick, and he assented, saying he had influence with the negroes, and he thought we could arrange it. He went off, as I supposed, to bring his clients; but did not seturn. 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 inte Mr. Davis' back room. He said he was sorry to see so much excitement, and I expressed regrets 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 me at Davis' 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 perferred. He then went off, and did not return. The time appointed for the trial having arrived, I proceeded with my clients to the trial justice's office. Rivers was not in, and after a time his clerk went for him, and he opened his court. I inquired, as a preliminary question whether he was sitting as a civil or a military officer. He replied that that depended upon the facts as they would be developed; that he was then acting as a peace officer. I remarked that I was indifferent as to the character of the court, as we only desired to arrive at the facts, and inquired if the accused parties 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 thi 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 objections: whereupon Rivers announced the case suspended for ten minutes, and I was invited by the intendent of the town, a negro man named Gardner, to the council chamber, for the purpose of meeting the militia officers of Adems' com-

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 recur rence. 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 question ed by a number of people as to the status of affairs in Hamburg, to whom I replied that I thought a collision between the whites and blacks im minent and likely to take place. After disputching my business, I was returning through Hamburg on my way to spend the night at Mr. Robert Butler's, fwo miles in the country, and leave for home early next morn ing. When about half way across the bridge I met a delegation of four negroes, Pixley, 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 impend ing trouble. I agreed, went directly to the appointed place and waited there some twenty or thirty minutes, but one of the officers, Cartledge ap pearing. He said he would do all in his power to induce the militia to dis band and give up their guns, and I believe he did. Whilst I was in Augusta a body of men rode into the town of Hamburg mounted. I went around the street to look for 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 we had made about four appointments which were observed by myself only, and that he must come to me. I, however, did go to meet bim and he asked me if the men would give up their arms would I guarantee the safety of the town. I said I had nothing whatever to do with the town, and could give no guarantee 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 vell and fired from the windows which was responded to by the whites, and a gener al firing took place. Not a very great while after the firing began, Mr. Mc-Kie Merriwether, a most estimable young man, was shot through the head and killed.

Not a negro had then 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 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. 1 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 spontancous combustion. I thought I saw it approaching, and did all that any human being could 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 any other purpose, presenting me as the leader of a mob, when I was no more the leader and no more responsible than any other person who might have been there in the line of his Signed, M. C. BUTLER.

Governor Hayes has written an able letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, which

Tilden, the nominee of the Democrats for the Presidency, is a bachelor but is not really bad off in the way of female company. We see an account going the rounds of the press that there are four women in all living with him in his gubernational man sion at Albany. He ought to be a staunch supportor of female suffrage.

Governor Chamberlain is advertised to speak in a number of places, throughout the State during the consing month. There is no telling what will be the result of the coming fight in the Convention, but we guess the NEWS AND TIMES will fall into line and support the nomince put forth by that body, provided always, that he be not Franklin J., Moony, or Leggett. Our business manager is in for honesty and declares that this journal shall not support a corruptionist.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having become sole owner of the property known as the Mcroney's Hotel, I desire to state to the public that the H tel will not be discontinued, but will, on the contrary, be kept up, if possible, better than ever heretofore.

It was advertised for sale for the paltry sum of two hundred dollars, which was not my debt but one against Mr. Meroney, as ecurity on a note for a party who failed to nect it when due. And as suit for the money was brought against Mr. Meroney and not the makers of the note, we thought it best to let the property be sold and that I should buy it in; which I dld and now have titles for it. No more debts of a like nature can ever come against it; so my friends may console themselves with the assurance that Meroney's Hotel will continue to be in the future what it has been in he past the only first class house of the kind ever kept in Orangeburg. I ask my friends throughout the County and State to continue their patronage with me, and I guarantee that they will always be well cared for, and ever leave the hospitable roof of my Hotel perfectly satisfied.

ANNIE E. E. MERONEY,

Proprietress:

FOR SALE

ONE N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW Turbine 9 inch Water Wheel, and Gearing. I have ginned two crops with it, about 100 bales, it giving entire satisfaction, Any one about to put up a Water Giu, will do well to see my Wheel, with a 12 fobt head on Wheel—I will warrant that the Wheel will run a Forty Saw Gin, and Gin 4 Hales of Cotton per day. Also set of 30

J. K. HANE. Fort Motte, S. C.

For Sale

On the Twenty-fifth day of July, 1876, I pidder for cash one Gray Mule, levied on as he property of Pierce Lee at the suit of

Place of sale opposite the Court House at Orangeburg, S. C. Time of sale, 10 o'clock GEO. W. BRUNSON, Agt.

Orangeburg, S. C., July 11th 1876.

Turnip and Rutabaga Seeds.

ALSO

Winter Cabbage SEEDS of all discriptions just Received from the Celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, for Sale by E. EZEKIEL.

july 8

NOTICE. OFFICE OF COUNTY AUDITOR,

Onlingenting, S. C., July 5th 1876. TO W. P. MURPHY and D. W. ANTLEY. Take Notice, that Mrs. J. D. King and Mrs. Elezabeth Ayres have each paid in to the County Treasury the amounts necessary to redeem the lands purchased by you at Delinquent land sale, held June 5th 1876, together with 25 per cent, additional, necessary to redeem the same.

JAS. VAN TASSEL, County Auditor of Orangeburg Co.

Rare Business Chance.

Having decided to change my business 1 offer at private sale my entire stock of Groceries, Liquors and business Stand Cor-ner R. R. Avenue and Russell St. on the

This is a rare opportunity to any one wishing to engage in a paying business, only a small amount of Cash is required. Apply to either CHARLES S. BULL, or

J W MOSELEY

In The District Court of the United States.

FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

IN THE MATTER OF WHILIAM P. WITT,

BANKRUPT-IN BANKRUPTOY.

Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors holding Liens on the Estate of William P. Witt, a Brankrupt, must prove their Liens before E. M. Seabrook, Esq., Register in Bankruptey, at his office, in the Town of Sumter, S. C. on or before the 18th day of July 1876, otherwise they will be debarred from the benefits of the decree to be made in this case. made in this case.

By order of the Hon. George S. Bryan,
Judge of the District Court of the U. S, for

C. B. GLOVER, Orangeburg, S. C., July 8, 1876.