

The News and Herald.

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In Advance.

MARRIAGE WITH A GHOST.

The Latest Story of Materialization--A Wedding With a Spirit Bride.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

TERRA HAUTE, December 18.--We, the undersigned, managers of Anna Stewart's seances, are in daily receipt of letters calling our attention to a report under the caption of "Marrying a Ghost," found in your issue of a recent date, making our version of the unique wedding. In reply we take from said report the following extract fully endorsing the statements made therein by your correspondent:

"At 7 o'clock Mrs. Stewart entered the cabinet, the lights were turned down, and quiet prevailed, broken only by the sweet and trembling vibrations of the doctor's music-box, a condition necessary to assist the controlling spirit to more fully materialize. Some twenty minutes were in this manner while away, when the door of the cabinet opened, disclosing an angelic figure arrayed in a complete bridal costume of snow white texture, indescribably beautiful. The veil, which appeared like a fleecy vapor, enfolded her brow, and being caught at the temples, fell in graceful folds, and seemingly almost enveloped her entire form. Thus, like a being from the clouds, the form walked softly out upon the rostrum. The Judge, who had received spiritual intelligence as to what was about to occur, at once recognized the materialization as that of his departed wife, and exhibiting considerable feeling, mingled with much dignity of manner, approached her with affectionate greeting, and placing within her gloved hand a bouquet of rare flowers, imprinted upon her lips a fervent kiss. 'Are you ready?' inquired the Doctor. 'We are,' rejoined the Judge. Justice Denahie, of this city, then stepped upon the rostrum, and joining the hands of the couple, a few well chosen words, in the name of the great Overruling Power, united the mortal to the immortal; vows of eternal constancy and fidelity were exchanged, pledges of love were made. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the spirit bride received the congratulations of the company present, and then slowly receded. As she crossed the threshold of the cabinet a dazzling light flooded its precincts, revealing to the audience a spirit face of marvellous beauty."

The above, as reported, was witnessed on Sunday evening, the 18th of November last, by twenty persons, composed equally of each sex. The preliminary arrangements were consummated in a private residence on the morning of the same day. During the fifteen minutes taken up by the interview the apparition was seated by his side, asking and replying to questions indicative of a superior intellect. The conversation on her part was conducted in a loud and distinct whisper. She manifested the greatest pleasure in accepting the privilege granted to reassure him of her continued regard and affection. In reply to the question referring to the proposed marriage: "What will the ignorant and prejudiced say? Will they not regard me as a mad woman?" "It matters not as to what they may say, let us please ourselves," was the decisive and emphatic reply. His wishes regarding the wedding dress were consulted with manifest interest and scrupulous care. She appeared on the momentous occasion attired in the habiliments agreed upon, with the pleasing exception that in splendor they surpassed the hopeful anticipations of the anxious nuptial, the exquisite beauty of which beggars description. Linus B. Denahie, Esq., the official whose services by pre-engagement were secured, promptly mounted the rostrum at the proper time, and passed on to meet them as they arm in arm advanced to the front. Unexpectedly warning to halt was perceived. Alas! the apparition was fading. In swaying, the head and shoulders fell backward, the face, partially dematerialized, assumed a pallid and ghastly appearance. Awe-stricken, his Honor, the squire, awaited the results with anxious solicitude. In the meantime, sympathetic minds implore and silently offered prayers in her behalf. A few moments of breathless suspense and the crisis passed. Behold! she rallied, coming up with a power that inspired all with a grateful confidence in her ability to pass successfully through the trying ordeal. At the conclusion of the ceremony the judge conducted her to the cabinet, following which the illumination referred to was introduced. After the brilliant light faded away, the apparition reappeared, shook hands with the judge, then the squire, and afterwards with all in the room, returning to the cabinet, closed the door and was seen no more. Thus terminated the most startling and interesting event ever recorded in the annals of spirit phenomena.

In conclusion, we desire to say that the location of the judge in Vermont was incorrectly reported, and the initial "A." is fictitious. Doubtless the omission was for prudential reasons. The inaccuracy in the location and the initial letter do not change the important fact, and a correction is unnecessary. It

may be proper, however, to assure the public that his Honor occupied the executive chair in a judicial capacity of judge in his Circuit Court District for fourteen consecutive years. The execution of his official acts was noted for accuracy and promptness, filling the position with honor and acknowledged ability. Allen Pence, James Hook, Samuel Connor, Committee.

To the interested be it known, that I, Linus B. Denahie, certify that the statements in the above referring to my connection therewith are strictly correct.

L. B. DENAHIE.

Colored Democrats in Louisiana.

From the Springfield Republican.

The testimony produced before the House committee of investigation at New Orleans, very recently has only confirmed and supplemented the evidence already furnished the Northern public by such intelligent observers as Messrs. White of the New York Tribune, Redfield of the Cincinnati Commercial and Handy of the Philadelphia Times. No candid person can longer doubt that there was a large colored Democratic vote in Louisiana at the recent election, and that more negroes would have voted the same way but for intimidation that was frequently practiced--intimidation more the less effectual that it was often of a moral or religious rather than a physical character.

It is not singular that the Democrats should have won over a large portion of the colored people to their side. As early as two years ago, they had accomplished considerable in this direction. Indeed, the Democratic programme in all parts of the State, except perhaps portions of the "bulldozed" parishes, seems to have been the same during the last campaign as in 1874, which latter Republican Congressman Foster, of Ohio, thus described:

"It became the interest of the Conservatives, at least at the late election, not to intimidate, but to acquire, by every fair means, the colored vote. Parties who were alleged to have threatened blacks even with the refusal of employment were subject to prompt arrest. It was known that pretenses would be sought to deprive the Conservatives of the result, if they prevailed in the election. It was, therefore, their interest to avoid giving any such pretenses. Accordingly, they determined everywhere to co-operate and conciliate the blacks. They voted down the propositions or suggestions which were made in the early part of the campaign for refusal to employ those colored voters who would not co-operate with them, and generally sought, by combining with colored voters, to carry the election."

At the same time the more intelligent negroes were already in 1874 appreciating the fact that their own interest were bound up in the change of government. "An intelligent colored witness," says Mr. Foster, "testified that he desired better government, and to that end was willing to swallow the white man, if this white man would swallow the colored." "These canons and feelings," Mr. Foster continued, "naturally united to swell the Conservative vote in such localities exactly as are indicated by the returns,"--though the very fact of such swelling of the Conservative vote, then as now, had been seized upon by the Republican managers as proof conclusive of Democratic intimidation, and justification for that "illegal" reversal of the result which incurred Vice-President Wheeler's "euphatic disapprobation."

If the Democrats got a considerable negro vote in 1874, it would have been strange, indeed, if they had not secured a much larger one in 1876. Two years more of disgraceful Republican rule have been imposed upon them,--a government, the enormity of which has never been more forcibly described than in these extracts from last year's files of two of the chief Republican organs of the country--the New York Times and the Boston Advertiser.

The government of William Pitt Kellogg in Louisiana is one which we have never been able to defend. Durell's decision, which aided in establishing it, was an outrage. The conduct of the Returning Board which declared it elected was dishonest. The taxation since 1872 has been arbitrary and oppressive. Legislation has in hundreds of cases been a shameful farce. Districts have been represented by men who never saw them. The small revenue gleaned from the impoverished people has been diverted to improper uses.

For years, the great State of Louisiana, whose people have as good a right to be left alone to manage their own affairs as the people of Massachusetts, has been ruled not by its own citizens, but by two carpet-baggers (referring to Kellogg the present Governor, and Packard, the Republican candidate to succeed him) holding Federal office and having the audacity to enlist all the power of the Government upon their side in the inevitable confusion which they provoked. Whenever the elections have not been carried

in their favor, they have overthrown the returns by some jugglery, like Judge Durell's midnight order, or the manipulations of a Returning Board; and, when that has not succeeded, orders from Washington have re-enforced them, and the people have had no alternative but to protest and bide their time.

To declare, as the average Republican organs now repeat, days after day, that the colored voters of Louisiana--men who have now exercised the right of suffrage for ten years--would go in a solid mass for four years more of such government,--and this, too, in face of the fact that thousands of them went with the Democrats in 1874--would be a confession of such dense and hopeless ignorance on the part of the negro race as might well make us despair of the future. It is the one hopeful feature of the Louisiana election that the negro vote was not cast in a lump, this year--that so many of the colored men have come to see the outrageous character of Republican rule in Louisiana, and, after "biding their time," as the Advertiser put it, seized last month's opportunity to declare that they would have no more of it.

AN ANCIENT BRITISH VILLAGE.--In preparing the ground for new university schools in Oxford, England, the remains of what is supposed to have been an ancient British village dating back perhaps two hundred thousand years, have been found. They look like mounds of gravel, but are apparently circular walls, of six inches or more in thickness. The mounds or walls cover a large extent of ground, and are of various sizes, but all are on or about the same level. The floor of one has apparently been covered with concrete, and is sufficiently compact to allow one-half of it to be removed in a single piece. The bones of domestic animals, a portion of a human cross, a Saxon knife and arrow head have also been found. It has been irreverently suggested that the site is nothing more nor less than that of an old gravel pit, and the discovery of bones to that which excited the minds of Pickwickians seeking in vain to find the meaning of "Bill Snodgrass (his mark)!" but the antiquarians are confident that the remains are those of an ancient village, and they are preparing for an exhaustive examination of the subject.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY.--The New York World's Washington special says a public meeting to discuss the question and petition Congress to pass amendments to the constitution abolishing the Presidency will take place in a very short time. The public and members of Congress especially are invited. It is proposed to abolish the Presidency and substitute an Executive Council thereof, to be composed of seven secretaries or heads of departments; four to be elected by the House of Representatives and three by the Senate from members of their respective houses for two years; one or all to be removed at any time by the house electing them, and each to have the right of a member in both houses.

FEELING AMONG THE SOLDIERS.--We have received a letter "from a private in the ranks of the United States army, at the Washington Arsenal, used now for tool soldiering." The want of space prevents its publication in full, but we believe that the writer expresses the position and ideas, not only of himself, but of a majority of his comrades and superiors. He says: "I have been at a great many places of late, and I find the greatest number of enlisted men are for Tilden and Hendricks." Again: "I ask the people of the United States, would a soldier of the United States army be bound to put in a corrupt President, not lawfully elected? Why, a soldier would be breaking the laws of the country by putting in a President that is not lawfully elected by the people's votes, and a soldier ought not to be used as a tool for political parties."--Washington Union.

OUR BULDOZED PRESIDENT.--Our bulldozed President is pursuing a course of which he will repent. President Grant's own impulses would have hurried him into complicity with the law-defying proceedings in South Carolina. He is misled by the Chandlers, Camerons and hot-headed partisans to whom he has unwarily given his confidence and who seek to make him the instrument of their partisan violence. We call on him to discard these reckless advisers, who are using him as a ladder which they will kick down when they have climbed on it to the attainment of their objects.--New York Herald.

"Tain't no use in your cryin'," said a heartless maiden to her prostrate lover; "I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth." "Well, Mary," he replied, breathing through his nose with great difficulty, "you'll lend me your pocket handkerchief, won't you?"

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CAROLINA'S CHOICE.

Her New Senator, General M. C. Butler.

No one supposes that the Democratic Legislature of South Carolina either would or could please the Northern Radicals in their choice of a United States Senator. General Butler is known to us all as one of the most moderate and Conservative men in South Carolina, and knowing this fact, it is not necessary for us to enlarge upon it. But we take pleasure in reproducing from the Philadelphia Times, a journal thoroughly independent in politics, the following article. In speaking of General Butler's career and antecedents, it says:

Mr. Butler is a highly cultured South Carolinian, who has ever been conspicuous for his conservative counsels and actions. He served under Hampton during the rebellion, lost a leg at Brandy Station, rose to the rank of Major General in the insurgent army by his merits as a soldier, and, like all brave men on both sides, when the war ended he bowed to the arbitrament of the sword, and has ever been in accord with Hampton in teaching, alike by precept and example, submission to the government in the generous spirit that is due from faithful citizenship. He was at Hamburg on professional business on the day of the horrible butchery, and, as the preliminary hearing proved, had no part in the bloody affair, except to make exhaustive efforts to maintain the peace. But his prominence as a citizen made him an inviting target for those who sought to turn a cowardly murder to political advantage, instead of judicially ascertaining the truth and punishing the guilty, and his name has been inseparably interwoven with that revolting tragedy. Governor Chamberlain was then the undisputed Governor of South Carolina, with the regular troops practically at his command, with his State militia armed and absolutely under his orders, with Republican judges in every judicial district, and with Republican machinery for the selection of jurors. He had but to command the law, whose agencies were all in political revolt with himself, to enforce swift judgment against the murderers, for atrocious murderers there were at Hamburg beyond a question. But that did not suit the purpose of the man who was charged with the preservation of the peace of the State, and the enforcement of the laws. Instead of summoning the law to assert its majesty, he rushed away to Washington and called for "more troops" with dramatic flourish to fire the Northern heart. In a public letter he associated the name of Mr. Butler with the massacre, to which the accused publicly answered that he was innocent, that he was voluntarily in the hands of the law, and that he challenged prompt and searching judicial investigation of the murderous affair, so that the innocent should be acquitted and the guilty punished. Nor did Mr. Butler, like Governor Chamberlain, stop with a newspaper proclamation. At the earliest moment he appeared before a Republican judge and asked not for his discharge, but for a reference of the case to the proper tribunal for the most exhaustive investigation. The Republican judge held this "red-handed ruffian," this "moving spirit in the bloodiest deed recorded in our modern history," to bail in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance at the court for trial. This was last mid-summer, and why has he not been tried? Why has the Republican Governor not made his Republican judge call in his Republican jurors and try Mr. Butler for the Hamburg massacre? Five blacks were horribly butchered after they had been captured and disarmed. There must be a clear case of most diabolical murder against some parties, and if Mr. Butler aided or abetted the murderers, he is equally guilty with them alike in law and morals, and why has he not been tried? He publicly challenged Chamberlain to try him before all the Chamberlain legal machinery, and he gave notice that he would then and there show who were the real authors of the Hamburg tragedy, that he had striven most earnestly to prevent. It was this notice that made Chamberlain retreat from the trial of Butler. It was the fear that Butler would prove that the Hamburg massacre was concocted and forced to consummation by political leaders most trusted in the counsels of Chamberlain, and that it would be established before a Republican court and a Republican jury that the deliberately planned features of the Chamberlain political campaign to arouse the country, furnish an excuse to place South Carolina under martial law, and thus insure a new lease of carpet-bag power in the State. From August last until now Mr. Butler has defied Chamberlain in his own courts, and as yet he is without any to accuse him at the bar of justice. Such is the truth of Mr. Butler's association with the Hamburg butchery so far as the public can judge from an impartial hearing of both sides.

So long as this disingenuous Carolinian is thus known to the enlightened press and people of the North, he can afford to pass over in silence the petty monthling of those Radical papers whose political creed begins and ends with hatred to the South and her people.

Redfield's Last Letter.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., December 21.--Lately I met a Northern Democrat who was as mad as a dog with a tin kettle tied to his tail, and not without a reason, from his point of view, equally substantial. "Why," said he, in an outburst of indignation, "if it hadn't been for the yelp of Solid South, Solid South, we would have carried Ohio and Pennsylvania. The radicals played upon the fears of the people by pointing to the fact that the South was solid for Tilden. That very thing defeated us in those two States, to say nothing of Wisconsin, and the Pacific slope. And now, after defeating us in the North by the Solid South bugaboo, they say the South wasn't solid after all, and proceed to take from us South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida! Did you ever hear of such impudence? But they have played this Solid South card the last time. Hereafter they will have to have some other stock in trade." And the Democrat consoled himself with this reflection:

So, Republican orators, you must spruce a new issue for 1880 and intermediate elections. You startled the country by the cry of a solid South, when, in fact, the South wasn't solid after all.

What will be the result of the present complication in South Carolina? Those who expect to find any permanent solution of the difficulty other than turning the State over to the Democrats--that is, the white people--can deceive themselves. So-called Republican government is at an end there, and, if perforce, Chamberlain continues to act as Governor, he will be powerless.

What is such a government as his in South Carolina and Kellogg's in Louisiana good for anyway? They cannot stand alone an hour if Federal protection is withdrawn, and with that protection they are powerless to command respect or enforce law. I fail to see what good is to come from a continuation of an attempt to uphold so-called Republican governments in these States.

The double government at present in South Carolina is the fourth of the sort we have had in the Southern States since the war. You remember the two-headed government in Alabama that was for so long a time a nuisance and a shame. You remember the appeals to Washington, the fights and turmoil. It is all over, and Alabama is at peace. Then there was the double government in Arkansas--Brooks at the head of one end and Baxter at the other. It is over, the white people, that is to say the Democracy, are in power. Old Joe Brooks has a postoffice, and there is peace in Arkansas. Louisiana had a long experience with a double government, and, indeed, has it now, for McEnery has never entirely subsided. After January who will have more of it, for Nichols and Packard will both be inaugurated.

The reason that the Republican party is a failure in the Cotton States is because there is no white element in it except the office holders. The blacks cannot count good government, and if they could, I don't believe the whites would long submit to it. These agitators in the Cotton States are rebellious against negro rule where the negroes are in the majority. That is the truth of the matter.

And you need not look for peace under so-called Republican government in the Cotton States, unless some white material can be got into the Republican party. It is the talk here that Hayes, if inaugurated may attempt to build up the shattered Republican party in the Southern States. It can be done, but the effort will require skill and the cutting loose from numerous carpet-baggers who have brought shame and disgrace upon the very name of Republican.

There is a good opportunity for statesmen to come to the front about this time if there are any in the country.

H. V. R.

South Carolina News.

The Abbeville boys had a merry time last week, rolling the citizens in the snow.

The county officers of Pickens have all filed their bonds, none of which have been rejected.

A negro shot and killed himself by accident on the Chalmers place in Newberry county last week.

Mrs. M. A. Davis, of Graniteville, is looking for a runaway son who left his home some days since.

The Sumter True Southern mentions not less than two dozen gin-house robberies in that county within a week.

The Keowee Courier congratulates its readers on the absence of cases of sunstroke in the Keowee community.

Two town lots sold in Georgetown lately for sixty dollars--one for twenty-five dollars, and the other for thirty-five dollars.

The cotton house of J. J. Dale, of Ladies' Island, Beaufort county, was burned down quite recently. The cause of the fire is not known.

Nearly five hundred dollar's worth of goods were stolen from the various merchants of Newberry on the Saturday before Christmas.

The taxpayers of Sumter county held a mass meeting on the 1st of January. Those of Mecon were held one on the 8th of January. They are going to decide who to pay taxes to.

Anderson county follows Charleston. The Democrats are called to attend a mass meeting on Monday, the 8th of January, to take some action in regard to the payment of taxes.

On the 21st ult. the gin of Mr. William H. Steiner, near Bradford Springs in Sumter county, took fire by accident, while in operation, and the gin-house with its contents was destroyed.

On Saturday, the 23rd ult., a man by the name of Campbell was assaulted in the upper part of Marion county by two negroes, who beat him with clubs so that he died the next day. The murderers have been arrested.

On Christmas day a difficulty arose between MacCorrine, one of the soldiers stationed at Marion, and a colored man named Moses, in which the latter cut the soldier with a knife. After being severely punished, Moses took to his heels and ran away.

A man named Mecker was recently run over and killed by a train on the Air Line Railroad, near Liberty. It is said that this unfortunate man had a singular predilection, when intoxicated, to lie down on the railroad track, and it is supposed he met his death in that way.

A wagon loaded with whiskey was recently attacked near Pendleton by a party of negroes, the wagons were badly beaten, and the whiskey stolen. The whites, on learning of this outrage, made up a party and visited summary punishment upon the thieves. One negro was shot in the hip and thigh, and another in the arm.

A serious shooting and stabbing affair occurred at Branchville on the 26th ult., in which a colored man named Stephen Rigby was shot and killed, another named Warren Wilson shot in the leg, and a white man named J. W. Fairly stabbed in the thigh.

H. G. Judd, clerk of court of Beaufort county, holds the fort. He refuses to surrender his office to the canary-colored Bumpfield, and it is said that the rest of the officers will hold the fort with him. The reason assigned is that there is no law for an election of county officers on the 7th of November. All the contesting parties are Radicals.

South Carolina.

How can Chamberlain hold on to the office of Governor in opposition to the tax-payers and respectable people all over the State, defeated at the polls and counted in by fraud, and inaugurated by an illegal Legislature? Of course he could not remain a single hour in the office but for a body-guard of Federal soldiers which President Grant keeps around him. He cannot remain thus long. Deprived of all authority by the decision of the Supreme Court, as he will be, and utterly derided by the people, what can he do? He can appeal to President Grant, and what will he do? If he proceeds further to bolster the illegal government he encounters the decisions of the courts and the public verdict in many forms, and stands forth boldly as the usurper still defying law and right, and leading into dust every principle of liberty and self-government.

It would be well for this issue to be settled. Grant does not soundly upon this South Carolina business. It is worse than the murder of a man. It is the murder of a whole State. How to "trammel up the consequences," that's the matter at the White House.--Richmond Dispatch.

Miscellaneous News.

The Lake shore train, bound west went through the river bridge near Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 29th ult., and fell seventy-five feet into the river. One-fifth of the passengers were killed.

Governor Fairbanks, of Vermont, has signed the "nuisance bill," and it is now a law. The bill makes every liquor saloon a nuisance, and for every conviction the penalty is a fine of from \$20 to \$200, or a fine of \$20 and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one or more than three months, in the discretion of the court.

Otis D. Swan, broker, of Wall street, New York, disappeared on the 38th of December. Before leaving he stated that he had misappropriated funds held by him in trust for his brother and sister. The amount is stated to be \$600,000. He is also in default for four or five thousand dollars belonging to the Union League Club, of which he was one of the founders.

The New Orleans Democrat of the 24th says that the Superior Criminal Court in that city had been compelled to adjourn over for three days because there was no fire in its court room, the State having thrown the expense of providing for that court upon the city, and the city being out of funds. The delay multiplies the city in heavy costs, such as continuances, summonses, detentions in prison at sixty cents per head per day, &c. And yet New Orleans should be one of the most independent and flourishing cities in the Union. "Reconstruction" has done the work for her.

On the Fourth of July a little girl named Bondar was so seriously injured by a brick falling from the top of the new American office, Baltimore, and striking her on the head as to cause her death in the course of a few days. The father of the child brought suit against the American, laying damages at \$10,000, but which on the payment of \$1,000, was discontinued. Now Bondar brings suit in \$10,000 against the gas fitters of the building, through whose carelessness, it is alleged, the casualty happened. The little girl was very dear to him, and he proposes to make her so to others.

The Sprague mills at Augusta, Maine, are now employing about 450 persons, and week before last did their largest week's work. They manufactured 156,000 yards of print cloth, all finished and put into bales and forwarded to the print works at Cranston, Rhode Island, where the cloth will be stamped ready to be put upon the market. Ninety-five thousand yards of cloth were woven the last month in excess of the amount woven at the mills during the corresponding month last year.

Governor Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, is a native of Bethel, Maine, and over fifty years old. Gen. Cuvier Grover, of the regular army, is his brother. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and has lived in Oregon since 1850. He has held all sorts of Territorial and State offices, and was the first Representative of the State in Congress. The Grand Rapids Democrat says the Governor is a Michigan man, hails from Coldwater and was a colonel in thymery.

PRETENDED ACTS.--The following is a full list of the acts pretended to have been passed by the Bayonet House and the Senate, and approved by ex-Governor Chamberlain:

An act to make appropriations for the expenses of the Legislature.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of certain public officers."

An act to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the State government.

An act relative to county officers.

An act to extend the time for officers to qualify.

A joint resolution requiring school claims of Newberry county to be registered.

An act to charter a ferry in Georgetown county.

An act to repeal the lien law. [This pretended act is not intended to go into effect, if at all, till December 31, 1877.]

An act to regulate the payment of the debt of Newberry county.

The bogus Legislature doubtless had a fine time in going through the farce of passing bills and declaring them to be laws. They will have a hard time indeed in enforcing their measures.

The inmates of the poor-house of Kershaw county are threatened with starvation, and no supplies can be obtained except upon the individual credit of the members of the old board of county commissioners. It is hard to see what our public institutions are going to do for money this year.

Mr. Henry Moate, living near Jalapa, in Newberry county, had his hand caught in a gin a few days ago, and so badly mangled that four fingers had to be amputated.

John C. Wilson, of Newberry, recently lost four children from diphtheria within sixteen days.