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

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

TERESA HAUPT, 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, asking 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 whiled 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, encircled her brow, and being caught at the temples, fell in graceful folds, and seemingly almost enveloped her entire form. Thus, like treading on 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 Judge. 'We are,' responded the Judge. Justice Denarie, 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 anew. 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 19th of November last, by twenty persons, composed equally of each sex. The preliminary arrangements were consummated in a private seance on the morning of the same day. During the five or 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 crazy?" "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 mind, the exquisite beauty of which beggars description. Lines B. Denarie, 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 half was perceived. Alas! the apparition was faltering. 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 imploringly 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 unimportant. 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, filing the position with honor and acknowledged ability.

Allen Pence, James Hook, Samuel Connor, Committee.

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 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 section 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 results, if they prevailed in the election. It was, therefore, their interest to avoid giving my 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 men, if the white men would swallow the colored." "These causes 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, 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 "emphatic 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 adroitness 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

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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 accord with himself, 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 akin to that which excited the minds of Pickwickians seeking in vain to find the meaning of "Bil Stuope (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 therefore, to be composed of seven secretaries or heads of departments 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 soldiers" as proof conclusive of Democratic intimidation, and justification for that "illegal" reversal of the result which incurred Vice-President Wheeler's "emphatic disapprobation."

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enlightened press and people of the North, he can afford to pass over in silence the petty mouthings 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 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 spring a new issue for 1880 and intermediate elections. You started 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 undecide themselves. So-called Republican government is at an end there, and if, perchance, Chamberlain continues to act as Governor, he will be powerless.

What is such a government as this 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 tumult. 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 McHenry has never entirely subsidized. After January she 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 conduct 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.

Judge Lawrence, a Republican member of the Congressional committee in Columbia, regards anything with black skin as an ebony cherub without wings. He had thirty-five of these wingless angels of a dark complexion hanging around the Wheeler House for a week drawing per diem and mileage from the government. The other night one of them stole his boots, and the next day the Judge might have been seen skipping around in his slippers, looking very disconsolate, and wondering how any portion of the colored race could be so degraded as to steal a Congressman's boots.

There was a bloody row at Chapell's, on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, on Christmas, in which a man was so severely hurt that he may lose his life.

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 Nowberry county last week.

Mrs. M. A. Davis, of Granitville, 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 with a week.

The Keokoo Courier congratulates its readers on the absence of cases of sunstroke in the Oconee county.

Two town lots sold in George town 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 hold a mass meeting on the 1st of January. Those of Marion will hold 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. Stein, 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 MacCorlae, 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 Meeker 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 the car that ran over him was the one that killed him.

A wagon loaded with whiskey was recently attacked near Pendleton by a party of negroes, the wagoners being beaten, and the whiskey stolen.

The whites, on learning of this outrage, made up a party and visited summary punishment upon the negroes. One negro was shot in the hip and thigh, and another in the arm.

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

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 process 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 Moats, living near Jalap, 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.

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 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