

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870.

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Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Oct 26, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in
Parks' building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where
he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869 Temp

DR. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Charlotte, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the
very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.,
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their
services may be solicited.
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M.
to 5 P. M.
March 8, 1869.

J. C. MILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in
the United States Courts.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite
the Charlotte Hotel.
June 28, 1869 6upd

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Office over B. KOPPMANN'S Store.
Dec 13, 1869 1y

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Ang. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

B. R. SMITH & CO.
General Commission Merchants,
60 Killy Street, BOSTON, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores,
&c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise
generally.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to
us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope for fair and honest dealing, and our best
efforts to please, to receive from our friends that en-
couragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny
Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO:
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Elliot Nat. Bank, Boston.
Loring & Reynolds, 107 Pearl St., Boston.
Marchison & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. T. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Rail-
road, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 6, 1869.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence
on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue
until 30th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually
taught in first class Female Schools, has been em-
ployed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to
expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869 Charlotte, N. C.

J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Flour and Grain,
NEWBERN, N. C.
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, New-
bern; T. J. Latham and Reutree & Webb, Newbern.
Oct 18, 1869 6m

LARGE STOCK
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever
offered in this market, and are receiving weekly
additions, so that they are prepared to supply any
amount of patronage they may be favored with dur-
ing the Fall and Winter.
Country Merchants are especially invited to
call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can
find anything wanted for stocking a country Store
and at very reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our
prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Sept. 13, 1869.

NEW FIRM.
The undersigned have entered into a partnership
to prosecute a General
Fire and Life Insurance
Business, and for the sale of Fertilizers, Lime, Plaster
and Cement, in the City of Charlotte, N. C., under
the name and style of
Burroughs & Springs.
The business will open this day, and be carried
on in the New Building, Corner of College and 4th
Streets, heretofore occupied by Hutchison, Burroughs
& Co. 11, 1869. C. BURROUGHS,
R. A. SPRINGS.

THEIR OLD SOUTHERN HOME THE BEST
AFTER ALL.—We were present, a few days
since, when some returned emigrants were land-
ing on the levee from the Honduras steamer.
There they were, men, women and children, pale,
poverty stricken and emaciated. A year ago
they had departed from their old homes to the
new land of promise in Central America; but in-
stead of a realization of their high dreams of
prosperity, their strength was wasted by fevers
and miasmatic ailments, and their substance was
destroyed. They now return with a higher ap-
preciation of their native land than they ever
had before, and a determination to submit to all
kinds of political evils rather than exile them-
selves again.—N. O. paper.

A Card for the Afflicted to Read.
Having witnessed the remarkable cures and astonish-
ingly beneficial results of treating diseases by
VACUUM, with Dr. Hadgfield's EQUALIZER, we
have been induced to purchase the Patent Right, to-
gether with a complete set of instruments, (at heavy
expense) believing as we do that the results (from
the application of this SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS to
the treatment of the many diseases that CAN NOT,
OR HAVE NOT, been cured by medicines administered
by the most learned and skillful physicians) will re-
ward us for our services. No scientific physician
will deny the correctness of the principle employed,
but must confess that it has not been used in conse-
quence of the enormous expense incurred, and the
poor remuneration for services thus rendered, and
in consequence thereof, substitutes of a very in-
ferior character have been adopted.
We do not propose employing this truly valuable
and scientific instrument as a humbugging machine,
in consequence of its novelty, but simply as an in-
valuable auxiliary in the treatment of diseases, on
acknowledged scientific principles. We do not claim
that it is a panacea for all the ills of flesh and blood,
but we do most positively assert, without fear of
contradiction, that it has in thousands of instances
cured and relieved many of the terrible and painful
afflictions that have not yielded to other treatment,
and we cordially invite all who are suffering to visit
us, and be relieved.
J. M. MILLER, M. D.
R. K. GREGORY, M. D.
Dec 20, 1869 4f

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.
Gregory & Williamson.
(In Bryce's Building.)
Ask the attention of the public to their large stock
of Heavy Groceries, Provisions and fine Liquors and
Wines.
They give special attention to the sale and pur-
chase of FLOUR of the best quality. And they
guarantee the purity of the Liquors and Wines which
they offer for sale.
Their stock consists in part of the following articles:
Groceries.
Flour, Bacon, Lard and Molasses,
Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Soap,
Iron Ties, Bagging and Rope,
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings,
Leather, Fish, of all sorts, &c.
Liquors.
First Proof Whisky, French Brandy,
New England Rum, Apple Brandy,
No. 1 Gin, Peach Brandy.

Wines.
Sherry, Helvid Champagne,
Madeira, Catawba "
Claret, California "
Cupperrong, Angelica "
Port, Green Seal "
Our Goods will be sold as low as they can be pur-
chased in this market. All we ask is a trial.
Dec 20, 1869. GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.

B. M. PRESSON,
AT THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT,
Takes pleasure in informing his old customers and
friends that he is "Right side up," and having care
for his many patrons, will be pleased to see them at
any time, at his old stand, The sign of the Elephant,
where he is again prepared to supply them with the
very best
Family and Plantation Provisions,
and everything fresh and good for the Larder and
the inner man with some Dressing for the outer, at
astonishingly moderate prices.
Do not pass by, but call in and see if I cannot suit
you as well as you can be accommodated elsewhere,
as it is my pleasure and desire to please the public,
having made extensive arrangements for that pur-
pose.
Dec. 6, 1869. B. M. PRESSON, Agent.

Groceries, Confectioneries, Toys.
N. GRAY
Has bought out the Stock of Goods of Rev. W. S.
Haltom, next to Parks' Building, where he hopes to
receive a call from his old customers and friends and
the public generally.
He has received a fresh supply of Goods in his
line, such as
Family Groceries.
Confectioneries, Toys, Preserved Fruits,
And everything in that line that is desirable to please
the palate or tickle the fancy of Men and Women,
boys and girls.
Remember the place—between McAden's Drug
Store and D. Parks' Building.
Nov 22, 1869. N. GRAY.

Selling off at Nett Cost,
With a view of reducing my stock of superior OLD
WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c., consisting of
French Brandy, \$1 00 per bottle.
" " " 1 50 "
" " " 2 00 "
" " " Extra, 2 50 "
Old Bourbon Whisky, 75c "
" Monongahela Whisky, 75c "
" Jamaica Rum, 85c "
" Port Wine, 1 00 "
" Madeira Wine, 1 25 "
" Sherry, 1 00 "
" Claret, 60c "
" Gin, 75c "
" Schlegel Schnapps, 75c "
" Maraschino Wine, 1 50 "
" Brandy Peaches, 85c "
ALSO,
Ginger Preserves, \$2 00 per jar.
" Pickles, 30c "
" Sardines, 20c per box
" Canned Peaches, 2 lbs., 30c per can
" " Tomatoes, 2 lbs., 20c "
And a great many articles not enumerated here will
be sold at COST.
Give me a call and you will be convinced that I am
in earnest.
Second door from the Court House,
Charlotte, Nov 22, 1869. J. D. PALMER.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of R. M. MIL-
LER & CO., was, on the 14th November, dissolved by
mutual consent.
R. M. MILLER,
JAS. McLAUGHLIN.
Those indebted either by note or account to the late
firm will please call and settle as we wish to
close our business by the 1st of January. One of
the firm or J. Water Miller can always be found at
the old stand to make settlements.
Nov 22, 1869. R. M. MILLER & CO.

A Simple Calculation.
The following request for information was re-
cently submitted to the financial editor of the
Philadelphia Ledger:
"Will you please inform me of a ready means
of determining the discount of a currency dollar
in gold when the latter is reported at a premium
of 35 per cent, and also of ascertaining the com-
value of our government bonds when quoted at
121 in currency, that currency selling at 132 for
\$1 in coin?"
The reply of the Ledger is annexed:
The process is exceedingly simple. First put
down 100, to which place two cyphers to the
right, which makes the sum read ten thousand.
Let this divide 132, and the quotient will be the
coin value of the paper, and if this quotient is
subtracted from 100, the difference is the dis-
count of the paper. Second, divide 132 into
122, first placing as before two cyphers to the
right of the latter, the quotient will be about
\$14, and is the coin value of the bonds. All
this may be accomplished in a tenth of the time
and space occupied in stating it.

QUOTATION OF COIN.
When gold is quoted at \$1.10, a paper dollar
is worth 91 cents nearly.
When gold is quoted at \$1.15, a paper dollar
is worth 87 cents.
When gold is quoted at \$1.20, a paper dollar
is worth 83 1/2 cents.
When gold is quoted at \$1.25, a paper dollar
is worth 80 cents.
When gold is quoted at \$1.30, a paper dollar
is worth 78 cents nearly.
When gold is quoted at \$1.35, a paper dollar
is worth 74 cents.
When gold is quoted at \$1.40, a paper dollar
is worth 71 cents.
When gold is quoted at \$1.45, a paper dollar
is worth 69 cents.
When gold is quoted at \$1.50, a paper dollar
is worth 66 1/2 cents.

City Lots and Land FOR SALE.
As Agent for the Administrator of the late J. B.
Kerr, I will sell on Saturday, the 29th day of Jan-
uary, 1870, at the Court House door in Charlotte,
the following Real Estate:
8 Lots in Square 111, in Charlotte, opposite the
residence of Charles Frasier, Esq.
2 Lots in Square 108, adjoining the property of
W. A. Cook.
2 Lots in Square 109, in same neighborhood of
above.
Terms—Six months credit with interest from date.
ALSO,
One tract of Land in Union county, adjoining the
Lands of Mrs. J. B. Kerr, Saml' P. Walkup and
others, containing 147 Acres.
Terms—Cash.
S. P. ALEXANDER,
Agent for F. S. DeWolfe, Adm'r of J. B. Kerr.
Dec 28, 1869 4w

Valuable City Property for Sale.
In obedience to a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will, as Executor of Wm. M.
Berryhill, deceased, sell at the Court House door in
Charlotte, on Saturday, the 15th day of January,
1870, at Public Auction, the Real Estate of said
Berryhill, consisting of One Lot with three small
houses, situated at the Corner of Trade and Graham
streets, and opposite the residence of Col. Wm.
Johnston.
Terms, \$500 cash and the balance 12 months credit
with interest from date.
WM. MAXWELL, Executor.
Dec 20, 1869 3w

THE ETNA
Life Insurance Company
WITH
\$12,000,000,
Has paid another loss of \$4,000 upon the policy of
JOHN L. SHINN, Esq., of Concord.
This added to other losses in North Carolina,
amounts to over
One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars.
The very best provision a man can make for his
family, is to get a policy in this old and well tested
institution.
By calling upon the subscriber all necessary in-
formation will be given.
A. J. YORK,
Agent for Concord and Cabarrus county, N. C.
Dec 13, 1869 1m

Spring High School,
LENOIR, N. C.
The Spring Term in this Institution will begin
January 12th, 1870.
Board per Session, \$80 00
Tuition—Classics, 25 00
" English, from \$12 to 18 00
At least one-half of these charges will be expected
in advance. For full particulars apply for a Circular.
E. W. FAUCETT, Principal.
H. C. DIXON, Assistant.
Dec 20, 1869 3w

W. L. SPRINGS, JAMES OSBORNE, L. V. SPRINGS.
Springs, Osborne & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
125 North Water Street, Philadelphia.
Consignments of Yarns, Tobacco, Dried Fruits and
Southern Produce generally, solicited. Prompt re-
turns made.
We have made special arrangements to sell Cotton
Yarns to an advantage, and solicit consignments of
the same.
REFERENCES—R. M. Oates & Co., Burroughs &
Springs, M. L. Wriston & Co., E. M. Holt & Co., and
W. J. Yates, Editor of Western Democrat, Charlotte,
N. C. (Dec 20, 1869 3m)

50,000 Fruit Trees.
NEW GARDEN NURSERY.
We now offer to the public Fruit Trees of all kinds.
Now is the time to send in your orders. We have a
large stock of Peaches, mostly Hales' Early, the
earliest fine Peach known. Also, Apple, Pear, Stan-
dard and Dwarf Cherries, extra fine; Plums, Apricots,
Nectarines, Dwarf Apples and Dwarf Peaches
for Fruit Gardens. Send for a Catalogue which will
give a description and price of all Fruits and Vines,
&c. Address
J. LINDLEY & SON,
Nov 1, 1869 Greensboro, N. C.

A. HALES
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing,
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Just take it into HALE'S shop,
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year,
When it is used with proper care.
He will do it as low as it can be done,
And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1870 y

A Colored Man's Suggestions.
SMITHFIELD, N. C., Dec. 29, 1869.
To the Editor of the Sentinel:
I am considered a colored person at home, yet
two hours travel on a train, among strangers,
makes me a white man in public estimation. I
never was a slave. I am a native of this State. I
own some property in it, and hope to add more
to what I now possess. Like most men, I love
the land where I was born—and I think I feel
some of that selfish interest in public affairs that
is usually experienced by men that own property.
I wish to see peace, and just prosperity in all
the land. I want to enjoy both myself, and
would be glad if every body else could share in
them. Just now in the beginning of a new
year, I want to offer a little friendly advice con-
cerning the best way of securing to all people
these two great blessings. I give this advice to
the white people because more depends on the
white than on the colored. The whites have got
the most numbers, the most sense and the most
money. Yes, white men of North Carolina,
you can have the blacks your willing instruments
in building up a peaceful and prosperous
State, if you will only have it so.
I am not talking to offend you, my object is
to do good; let me then tell you kindly but can-
didly, how you can make the most that can
be made out of the black man, for you and for
him. The blacks are going to be a long time,
"perhaps always" by white people. Now some
white people are good and some are bad; if the
bad get control of the blacks, the power to do
mischief, of the blacks, will be very great. If
the good secure an influence over the blacks, the
power of the good will be largely reinforced.
The better class of the whites have got it in
their power to mainly control the blacks. All
that class has to do to get this influence is to
allow the blacks to consider that class their
friends.

Don't misunderstand me. I do not mean that
the blacks want you to put them on a social foot-
ing with you; that idea has entered the heads of
very few, if any, of the colored people. I say you
can control the blacks if you will allow them to
consider you their friends. But I will tell you
who the blacks cannot count as the friends of
the black man, or hardly as the friends of the
white man.
The blacks set great store, now, by education.
They think their ignorance is bad in them, and
bad on the State that they are citizens of, and
bad too, particularly, on the better classes of
whites. When it is as plainly to the interest of
all that they should be educated, the black man
thinks that those who ridicule and discourage
his humble efforts to learn and inform himself
and his children must be the bitter enemies of
his race. His friends, he thinks would take the
opposite course. When a bad white man does
some great wrong to a black, the negroes, I must
do them justice, are apt to forget that there
are many good white people, and fall to abusing
the whole white race. And when some mean
black commits an outrage on a white, if the
negroes hear white men abuse the whole negro
race without exception, they conclude at once,
that those white men would not act so unreason-
ably if they were not the enemies of the whole
black race. The negro would be found to vote
for Southern men, for men of property and in-
telligence, but at the same time the negro feels
that his right to vote is his greatest security
against oppression, and he is more apt to vote
for a mean white man who pledges himself to
defend the suffrage, than for the best white
citizen in the State, who refuses to promise that
he will oppose the taking away of a right so dear
to the black man. I am sorry the negro is ob-
liged to vote for those who, outside of this con-
sideration, are not his choice. But in voting as
he does he follows the promptings of that human
nature, which would make all the men that God
ever created, act in like circumstances, just as
he acts, in casting a seeming unworthy vote.
You tell us this question of suffrage is settled
and we ought not to be uneasy about it. But
let me be candid; we ask you to promise that if
you get into power you will not use that power
to unsettle it. If you refuse to give us this as-
surance, we are obliged to conclude that you have
an unspoken intention to unsettle it, if it is ever
in your power to do so. You complain of the
Union League, you can dissolve all the Leagues,
in double quick time if you want to do so, if the
platform of the Conservative party declare for
impartial suffrage and the leading newspapers of
the party support impartial suffrage, the Leagues
would all soon die a natural death. We don't
object to seeing the League die. We tell you
how to put them to death, and you in your as-
semblages and with ours will celebrate their
death with songs of triumph.

I might say more, but perhaps I have said
enough. I am not counted a good party man, I
am one of the few colored men who have cast
votes for Conservatives. Consider well these
things and others that you will think of, and
decide if it is not for the good of the State, that
you take control of the black man, instead of
leaving him to be used by political gamblers and
adventurers.
Respectfully,
J. B. ALFORD.

A RARE CHANCE
For Investment.
On the first day of February, 1870, I shall sell at
Public Auction, on the premises, that Valuable
WATER POWER and MILL PROPERTY, formerly
known as B. N. Smith's Mills, situated on Rocky
River, in the south-eastern part of Cabarrus county,
15 miles from Concord and 22 miles from Charlotte,
on the Albemarle road. The improvements on the
premises are a first-class MERCHANT MILL, SAW
MILL, COTTON GIN with Patent Press—all as good
as new, and in good running order—with abundant
surplus Water-power sufficient to run a vast amount
of other Machinery. There are also two comfortable
two-story frame DWELLINGS on the place, with
usual out-buildings, and a young Orchard of choice
Fruit Trees.
This is one of the most desirable locations and
water-powers in Western North Carolina, and there
being no town near it to compete with, it is one
of the best country-stands for selling Goods. The
water power is amply sufficient to drive a first-class Manu-
factory of any kind.
ALSO, will be sold THREE SMALL FARMS of
60, 90 and 200 Acres each, adjoining the above tract,
with improvements. The soil is well adapted to the
growth of Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, &c.
The property will be sold on a credit, by install-
ments—one-third in 30 days, one-third in 6 months,
and one-third in 12 months. A liberal discount will
be made for cash.
ALBERT EVANS,
Smith's Ford P. O., Cabarrus co., N. C.
January 8, 1870 4wpd

Secret History of Impeachment.
*Interesting Disclosures—The Agreement under
which the President was Acquitted—The
Legate Letter—General Butler's Part in the
Matter.*
A Cincinnati paper publishes several columns
of the secret history of the impeachment scheme,
furnished by its Washington correspondent,
from which we condense what follows:
The first attempt to use money in the matter
came to the knowledge of Mr. Johnson's friends
in the form of a proposition to bet \$50,000 that
it would be acquitted. The offer came from
persons known to be in the confidence of promi-
nent Radicals, who stood before the country as
strongly independent men.
It was brought to the attention of Mr. Randall,
Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Seward, by the person
to whom it was submitted, and this last named,
who is a very well known expert in all such
matters, urged the officials named to take mea-
sures to raise the funds to cover the bet.
Mr. Seward and Mr. Randall were disposed to
countenance the raising of the amount. But
before it could be done, matters had drifted so
far as to cause the plan to be dropped. It is to
this day considered by these friends of Mr.
Johnson, who were privy to the affair, as a direct
offer to acquit the President for \$50,000.

HOW THEY DID IT.
Meantime, about a half a dozen of the Presi-
dent's friends, prominent among them being Mr.
Randall and Mr. Cooper, the private secretary,
began to work together as a sort of committee of
ways and means to devise measures to defeat
conviction.
Cornelius Wendell was called in, and when
asked his opinion of the way out of the trouble,
he replied emphatically: "Buy your way out."
"How much will it cost?"
"Two hundred thousand dollars."
"We can't raise it."
"Then you can't acquit."

After Mr. Wendell's proposition had been under
consideration for a few days, he was called to
another meeting, and informed that they had
decided to try and raise the money. Said
Wendell:
"Raise your money. Appoint a man to hand it
over. I don't want anything to do with you.
You understand. Get your money. Get your
man. And let me alone."
Under this arrangement \$165,000 was raised.
New York operators furnished the most of it.
New York city furnished the man to handle it,
or part of it, in the person of E. D. Webster,
whose connection with Thurlow Weed is known.
As may be supposed Mr. Wendell did not ap-
proach any Senator, but left it to the middle man,
BUTLER TAKES A HAND.
Butler being apprised by his detectives of
what was going on, it was determined to meet
with money and buy Wendell.
For a time he pretended to be willing to sell
out. An attempt to have him meet and confer
with Butler was persisted in for some time. He
put those who approached him off, however, with
the remark that Butler was too smart, and he
would not trust himself in Butler's hands.
All this time Wendell and his associates were
straining every nerve to trap Butler with a direct
proposition from his side to buy off Johnson's
friends, made in such shape and with such wis-
dom as would enable Senator Johnson or Mr.
Uendricks to rise in the Senate, expose the whole
affair and so force acquittal.
It is asserted that the President discouraged
the use of money, and though it was raised, the
middle men got it.
WHAT THE PRESIDENT PROMISED AND DID.
The drift of affairs in the Senate was carefully
watched by Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Everts,
and through third parties became known at the
White House. They came to know that Fra-
sander, Grimes and Trumbull were pretty cer-
tain to vote against the impeachment of Johnson
from conviction. Mr. Henderson, who was being
strongly pressed to vote for acquittal, and had
finally agreed to do so, was in great fear of
the effect both upon himself and upon the
country.
Henderson wanted to vote against impeach-
ment, but he was anxious in regard to what Mr.
Johnson might do in the event of acquittal.
Moreover, he wanted company in the matter.
The President declared he had no intention of
doing anything in a spirit of revenge, if acquit-
ted. Mr. Henderson was made aware of the
President's views and assertions. Meantime the
advisers of Mr. Johnson had become convinced
that the case would turn upon one or two votes,
and he urged the President to meet and confer
with one of the Senators who shared the views
of Mr. Henderson. A meeting was arranged be-
tween him and Senator Grimes at the house of
Reverdy Johnson. They met there. It was
agreed that the Republican Senators already
named would vote for acquittal, provided the
President would agree to certain pledges, whose
fulfillment in their opinion would avert any con-
sequent national calamity. Among the pro-
visions which they offered for the President's ac-
ceptance in relation to the Cabinet were that
Everts, Schufeldt and W. S. Crossbeek should
be appointed therein. They also advised that
money should be used in lobbying the death of
the impeachment movement. Johnson expressed
his willingness to appoint the above-named gen-
tlemen, and actually did appoint the two first
afterward.

The nature of this interview was reported by
Mr. Grimes, and the President was acquitted by
the votes of those who were parties to the agree-
ment. This is considered the real secret of the
impeachment trial by such of the President's
counsel, and of his intimate friends, as were ac-
quainted with the circumstances related. They
hold it to be entirely independent of the plan in
which Wendell, Randall and others were en-
gaged, and that it was arranged and carried out
without their knowledge.
POMEROY'S LETTER.
The testimony of Webster, Randall and Wen-
dell, as taken by Butler, has never been pub-
lished. It would be a matter of great interest to
see how, with the knowledge he had of the case,
General Butler avoided bringing out the facts
stated in the first part of his letter.
Randall, Wendell and the President had for
a year known of the existence of what is now
styled the Legate letter, which they were fully
convinced had been written by Senator Pomero-
y.

Butler forced its production at the examination,
which is as follows:
UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, April 16, 1869.
"Dear Legate:—I want you to see the P. M. Gen'l
in person, and ask him for the P. M. Gen'l's
letter, and if he will give it to you to-day, he may consent
my support for his nomination, and should either
himself or the President get into trouble, even if it
be impeachment, they can count on me to aid in
getting them out, by word and vote; you may say
so to him. Don't go home without making the deal,
and make it in earnest."
"I want for you last night, but could not get you.
Burn this as soon as you have read it."
Very respectfully,
S. C. POMEROY.

When Wendell, during the impeachment, said
this was "brought him by Legate, and was in
Pomero-oy's handwriting, Butler broke in upon
Wendell during this recital with:
"How do you know that it was Senator Pomero-
oy's handwriting?"
"How do I know that you are Mr. Butler, sir?"
was the reply.

The report would show that Wendell was
about to give some further evidence regarding
the letter, when Butler again interrupted with:
"We want no hearsay evidence, sir. Tell only
what you know."
"Shall I tell you I know, Gen. Butler?" was
the very significant answer.
When Wendell was re-called a few days later,
Butler said to him: "You remember you were
not sworn the last time you were examined?"
To this Wendell replied that he had thought
of it afterwards, and it seemed a very queer cir-
cumstance.
As to the Legate letter, Mr. Randall, under
oath, gave the same version regarding it that
Wendell had given, and declared it to be in
Pomero-oy's handwriting. Legate was also ex-
amined. None of the testimony was alluded to
in Butler's report.

Sent Her Husband to School.
An interesting case has lately held possession
of one of the Brooklyn courts. It appears that
some years ago a young lady holding a good
social position in Boston gave her heart to a
young man who was greatly her inferior in edu-
cation. Trammelled by so petty conventionali-
ties, however, the lady made up her mind to
marry him first, and send him to school after-
wards. She did so, paid his schooling in ad-
vance, examined his reports, reviewed his les-
sons with him, and did everything in her power
to manufacture a docile school-boy out of her
husband-lover. After going through a long
course of educational sprouts, she introduced him
to the society in which she moved, and as Mr.
and Mrs. Lewis, the two were well received, and
lived to all appearances very happily. A child
was born to them, whom they named Corian,
and Mrs. Lewis contemplated a happy future.
About this time, however, her ungrateful hus-
band ceased to care for her, went after actress
and pretty women generally, ceased to take an
interest in his books, and did all a bad man could
to break her heart. Wearied out, Mrs. Lewis
applied for a divorce, and pending the conse-
quent litigation the court awarded to her the
custody of her child. With desperate ingenuity,
intent upon wounding her to the very quick,
Lewis kidnapped this child, his own daughter,
and finally bore her away on a roundabout route
through the Canada, and so brought her to this
city, where he procured lodgings in past Seven-
teenth street. Here they were discovered by a
Boston detective, by means of an elaborate per-
sonal inserted in one of the New York morning
newspapers. Mrs. Lewis was telegraphed to at
Boston; and in a day or two the matter will be
definitely settled. There's a grateful husband
for you! Husbands are too often like the scrip-
turally-mentioned children. You train them up,
and away they go! I am afraid after Lewis left
college he attended night school too much.—
New York letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS.—How
much longer shall we be condemned to hear this
horrid cry upon our railroads? On certain Ger-
man railroads about the ordinary dinner hour a
man gets on the train and takes orders for his
passengers who desire dinner. At another sta-
tion, about half an hour distant, the said diners
are placed before each passenger, the number of
orders having been telegraphed from the station
where they were taken. For half an hour or
thereabouts the passengers are at liberty to en-
joy their meal, and then at another station the
empty plates and baskets are taken away. It
need not be supposed that there is any incon-
venience or possible discomfort in these railway
dinners. One does not hold a plate on his knees
and a cup of coffee in his hands. Upon the
arrival of the train at the dinner station each
passenger ordering the meal is furnished with a
tall, round basket, about as high but not of so
great a diameter as a flour barrel. This basket
has a flat top, with a rim around it and a door
in the side, which opening shows shelves within,
with hot soup, meat, vegetables, and perhaps
dessert, with a bottle of wine, bread, &c., &c. A
depression in the top of the basket holds the
drinking-glass, and all the passenger has to do
to take out his plates, one at a time, and eat at
his leisure. The cost of this meal is something
like a half dollar. The value to a hungry tired
individual is at least five dollars. Are the
American people so stupid that they would not
appreciate some improvements of this kind?
Let any enterprising Railroad company try
them.

Land at Auction.
On Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1870, I will
sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 1 o'clock,
a valuable tract of LAND, 3 miles from Charlotte,
the Lawyers' Road, adjoining Parks & Wallis' Mill.
The tract contains 180 Acres. It is well timbered
and is first-rate Cotton Land; well-watered and has
a splendid meadow.
This is one of the best tracts of Land in the vicin-
ity of Charlotte.
Jan 2, 1870 3wpd. IRA PARKS.

Plantations for Sale.
I offer for sale the valuable Plantation on which I
now live, 3 miles North of Charlotte, containing about
400 Acres—one-third cleared, and the other two-
thirds well timbered—some of it good Meadow.
Also, the "Moore place," about 3 miles from Char-