

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 879.

Western Democrat

PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, and 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, upstairs, 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

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 Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
OFFICE IN DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868

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 Court.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
June 28, 1869

Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.,
General Life and Fire Insurance Agents,
Office on Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Sept. 7, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
AUG. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Lowry's Old Stand, One door below its former location.
Everybody is invited to call and examine our Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books, Blank and Pass Books, Wall Paper, Blank and Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in the State.
Jan 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
Charlotte, N. C.
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
J. Y. BRYCE,
W. H. BRYCE.
March 5, 1868.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Ngt 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, 1869

NEW GOODS!!
I am receiving New Goods every week, and am determined not to be undersold by any one. Give me a call before buying.
D. G. MAXWELL.

Coffee! Coffee!!
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

Sugar
From 12 1/2 to 20 cents per pound by retail, at MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

Tobacco and Snuff.
Leak's Tobacco and Lorillard's Snuff always on hand at MAXWELL'S.

Confectioneries, Toys, &c.
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine for yourselves.
D. G. MAXWELL,
Parks' Building,
May 10, 1869.

QUERY
Is receiving dried and green Spring Stock of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which he asks the Ladies and the public generally, to call and examine.

MRS. QUERY is prepared to serve her friends with the
LATEST STYLES
in BONNETS, HATS, DRESS-MAKING, &c.
May 1, 1869.

Don't Stay Late To-Night.

The hearth of home is beaming
With rays of holy light;
And loving eyes are gleaming,
As falls the shades of night;
And while thy steps are leaving
The circle pure and bright,
And tender voice, half grieving,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world in which thou movest,
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest,
Is at the angle side;
She waits for thy warm greeting,
Thy smile is her delight,
Her gentle voice, entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world—cold, inhuman—
Will spurn thee if thou fall;
The love of one pure woman
Outlasts and shames them all;
Thy children will cling 'round thee,
Let fate be dark or bright;
At home no shaft can wound thee,
Then, "Don't stay late to-night."

Sewing Machine Depot.

You will find for sale at the above Depot, 22 Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C., the celebrated "COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINES" that are becoming so popular throughout the country, combining all the latest improvements of under-feed and upright SPOOL-HOLDERS. Price only \$15.
Also, the "BUCK-EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE MACHINES," price \$20.
EXTRA Needles for sale.
Agents wanted everywhere.
W. S. HALTOM & CO.
June 14, 1869. 6m

Cleveland Mineral Springs.

(FORMERLY WILSON'S)
These well known and highly appreciated waters, located in Cleveland county, North Carolina, will be opened for visitors on the 10th of June.
Persons wishing to visit these Springs will take the Train on the Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, (which runs at present on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) from Charlotte to Cherryville, 42 miles, and thence, in comfortable conveyances, 10 miles to the Springs.
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage heretofore extended by the public, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, the Proprietors pledge their best efforts to promote the comfort of those who may favor them with a visit.
J. M. B. TAYLOR,
J. J. BLACKWOOD,
Resident Proprietors.
May 24, 1869.

GRIER & ALEXANDER,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
Having purchased Mr. Sims' interest in the Stock of W. W. Grier & Co., they would call the attention of their friends and the Public generally to their Stock of Choice
Family Groceries,
not to be surpassed in the market either in quality or variety.
The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of country produce. A speciality made of good family flour.
All Goods purchased at this house will be delivered anywhere in the City free of charge.
Thankful to our many friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us heretofore, we ask a continuance of the same. Our motto is—as it ever has been—straight forward, true to the line.
W. W. GRIER,
& W. ALEXANDER.
Jan. 18, 1869.

BLUE STORE! BLUE STORE!!

B. KOOPMANN
Has just received and opened his beautiful stock of **Spring and Summer Goods.**
I have a full line of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting in part of Mozambique, Poplins, Lenos, Organzies, Grandines, Piques, Marselles, Delanes, Lawns, Shalleys, Chintz, and every style of Prints, &c.
Hardware and Groceries,
And everything kept in a first-class Establishment
May 3, 1869. B. KOOPMANN.

KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.

KOOPMANN'S BITTERS cures Chills and Fever. For Dysentery and Diarrhoea, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For Cholera Morbus and all Bowel Affections, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For Loss of Appetite, use KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
For sale by all Druggists, and at my Store in Charlotte, N. C.
May 24, 1869. B. KOOPMANN.

Blackberries.

I want to buy a large quantity of Dried Blackberries this Summer and Fall, and hope the people of the surrounding country—children, boys, women and men—will gather and dry all they can and bring them to my store. I will pay a fair cash price, which is at present ten cents per pound.
June 14, 1869. W. J. BLACK.

Catawba Valley Land Company.

Having been elected President of the Catawba Valley Land Company, chartered by the Legislature of North Carolina at its last session, "for the purpose of facilitating the Sale of Lands and other Real Estate, and the more speedy development of the Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing resources of the State," I hereby give notice to the community at large, that the Books of said Company are now open for the entry of Farming Lands and other Real Estate, to be disposed of by said Company by Certificates. The Company will not deal in any other than Landed Property or Real Estate, and it is our purpose to dispose of all the Real Property that may be entrusted to us, at fair prices and upon fair and honorable terms.
A small fee of Two Dollars will be required of every one upon entering their Land on our Books for sale.
W. F. DAVIDSON,
President C. V. L. Co.
June 14, 1869.

Dissolution.

The firm of T. L. RITCH & BRO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. The business of the firm will be continued by T. L. RITCH.
T. L. RITCH,
P. M. RITCH.
June 7, 1869.

HIRAM BALLARD,

General Commission Merchant,
37 Water Street, NEW YORK.
For the sale of Dried and Green Fruits, Flour, Tobacco, Cotton, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Flour, Grain and all kinds of Southern productions.
My long experience in the Commission Business enables me to sell goods without delay for the highest market prices.
Cash advanced on consignments. Sales promptly made. Send for price current and marking plate.
June 21, 1869. 9m

An Incident at Niagara.

A good many years ago a steamer was accustomed to make daily trips between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The nearest point to which she could approach the mighty cataract was Chippewa Creek, a few miles distant, on the Canada side. One day there was a pleasant excursion, and several hundred men, women and children went down from Buffalo. After spending the day in all sorts of amusements, in looking upon the falls, admiring the rainbow, passing under Table Rock and behind the falling waters, they gathered themselves on board the boat, toward night, to return home. By some miscalculation of the engineer, sufficient steam had not been generated, and when, after passing out of the creek, the boat met the strong, rapid current of the river, instead of moving forward, she was slowly, slowly borne back toward the dreadful cataract. The people on board, as may be imagined, became instantly alarmed. The color fled from their cheeks; they stood in speechless horror; the roar of the cataract sounded fearfully distinct in their ears; as slowly, slowly they were little by little borne back toward it. At length the engineer bethought himself of the oil with which he lubricated his machinery. He threw it into the furnace—the flames blazed up more intensely—steam was generated more rapidly and the wheels moved with increased velocity; there was a pause, as the Titan forces were contending for the mastery. A moment more, and there was an upward movement. Now slowly, slowly the boat passed against the current. In a short time the point of danger was passed, and a long, heavy sigh of relief broke from the bosom of every one on board. A venerable, grey-haired man was there among them. He lifted his hat from his head, and said in a voice trembling with emotion, "The Lord has delivered us; great is the name of the Lord; let us pray." And down upon the deck knelt the multitude, while the heartfelt offering went up to God, who had wrought for them so great a salvation.

A man died in New Orleans a few days ago, leaving one of the simplest and briefest wills on record. It consisted of only these words: "Mrs. Roper is my heiress," with a codicil of four or five words more. Although it was severely contested in the Courts its legality was sustained.

A dandy, who sported an enormous moustache, asked a lady what she thought of his looks. "Why," said she, "you look as if you had swallowed a squirrel, and left the tail sticking out of your mouth."

Wm. Char. & Ruth Railroad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24, 1869.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in Wilmington, on the 29th day of July, 1869, for the purpose of re-organization under the amended charter of the Company.
Transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of June.
By order of the President and Directors.
I. T. ALDERMAN, Secretary.
June 7, 1869. 1w

Fresh Cakes and Candy.

I have secured the services of a First Class Baker, and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of CAKES AND CANDY warranted fresh and nice. Baking every day. Orders filled at short notice.
Weddings and Parties furnished at short notice.
I also manufacture plain and fancy Candies.
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER.

Canned Fruits, &c.

Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn. Pickles by the dozen or gallon at
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER'S.

Modern IMPROVED LIBERALISM.

I intend Painting as cheap as any man can, to do it well. House, Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Freecoing Churches, Dining Rooms, Parlors, Halls, &c., done in the latest and most improved and elegant style.
THEOPHILUS JOHNSTON,
Charlotte, N. C., P. O. Box 101.
References—Hon Z B Vance, J. Y. Bryce & Co., Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co., J. H. McAden, Rev E J Meynardie, W J Yates.
Feb 1, 1869. 6m

FRESH ARRIVALS OF

China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

JAMES HARTY,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE)
Is just receiving a very large stock of **China, Crockery and Glass Ware,** Together with a good assortment of House-keeping articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Butter Prints, Ladles, Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Burners, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.
WM. BINGHAM, ROBT. BINGHAM, W. B. LYNCH.

The Session of 1869-70, begins 25th of August and continues forty weeks.
The course of instruction includes the ordinary English branches, the Ancient Languages, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping and the elements of Natural Science.
Expenses, including Tuition, Board, Books, Fuel, Washing and Clothing, \$305.
Circulars sent on application.
June 21, 1869. 6w

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Spices! Spices!!
Just received a lot of fine ENGLISH SPICES of very superior quality to anything ever offered in this market.
NUTMEGS, CLOVES,
MACE, GINGER, SPICE,
BLACK and WHITE PEPPER, &c., &c.
At
April 12, 1869. F. SCARR'S
Drug Store.

S. GROSE & CO.,

Respectfully call the attention of the Wholesale and Retail buyers to their complete Stock of GROCERIES which they offer on low terms.
S. GROSE & CO.,
Trade Street, opposite the Post Office.
Nov 30, 1868.

Fire Screens and Window Shades.

A lot of Fire Screens and Window Shades, just received and for sale by
WADE & GUNNELS,
At the City Book Store.
June 7, 1869.

Justices' Summons, or Warrants,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

The Lincoln Assassination Trial.

Brutal Treatment of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Edman Spangler, who was tried and sentenced by a military commission in May, 1865, on a charge of being engaged in the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, and pardoned by President Johnson, has prepared the following statement, asserting his innocence of all knowledge of the crime, and detailing the cruelties practised on the prisoners before and after conviction.

STATEMENT OF EDMAN SPANGLER.

I have deemed it due to truth to prepare for publication the following statement—at a time when I hope the temper of the people will give me a patient hearing—of my arrest, trial and imprisonment, for alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate the late President Lincoln. I have suffered much, but I solemnly assert now, as I always have since I was arraigned for trial at the Washington Arsenal, that I am entirely innocent of any fore or after knowledge of the crime which John Wilkes Booth committed—save what I knew in common with everybody after it took place. I further solemnly assert that John Wilkes Booth, or any other person, never mentioned to me any plot, or intimation of a plot, for the abduction or assassination of President Lincoln; that I did not know when Booth leaped from the box to the stage at the theatre that he had shot Mr Lincoln; and that I did not, in any way, so help me God, assist in his escape; and I further declare that I am entirely innocent of any and all charges made against me in that connection. I never knew either Surratt, Payne, Atzerodt, Arnold, or Harold, or any of the so-called conspirators, nor did I ever see any of them until they appeared in custody. While imprisoned with Atzerodt, Payne and Harold, and after their trial was over, I was allowed a few minutes' exercise in the prison yard. I heard the three unite in asserting Mrs. Surratt's entire innocence, and acknowledge their own guilt, confining the crime, as they did, entirely to themselves, but implicating the witness, Weichman, in knowledge of the original plot to abduct! and with furnishing information from the Commissary of Prisoners' Department, where Weichman was clerk.

I was arrested on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, and with Ritterspaugh (also a scene shifter) taken to the police station on E street, between Ninth and Tenth. The sergeant, after questioning me closely, went with two policemen to search for Pennat John (the name of the boy who held Booth's horse the night before) and made to accompany us to the headquarters of the police on Tenth street, where John and I were locked up, and Ritterspaugh was released. After four hours' confinement I was released, and brought before Judges Olin and Bingham, and told them of Booth bringing his horse to the theatre on the afternoon of the 14th of April (1865). After this investigation I said: "What is to be done with me?" and they replied: "We know where to find you when you are wanted" and ordered my release. I returned to the theatre, where I remained until Saturday, when the soldiers took possession of it; but as the officer of the guard gave an attache and myself a pass to sleep there, we retired at 10 P. M., and at 1 A. M. a guard was placed over me, who remained until 9 A. M. Sunday morning, when I was released. I did not leave the theatre until Sunday evening, and on our return this attache (Carland by name) and myself were arrested by Detective Larner. Instead of taking us to the guard-house he said he would accompany us home to sleep there, but we all went to Police Headquarters on Tenth street, and when Carland asked if we were wanted, an officer sharply said "No." I returned to the theatre that night, and remained the next day till I went to dinner, corner Seventh and G streets. That over I remained a few minutes, when Ritterspaugh, (who worked at the theatre with me) came, and meeting me said: "I have given my evidence, and would like now to get some of the reward."

I walked out with Ritterspaugh for half an hour, and on returning to lie down left word that if any one called for me to tell them that I was lying down. Two hours after I was called down stairs to see two gentlemen who had called for me. They said that I was wanted down street. On reaching the side walk they placed me in a hack and drove rapidly to Carroll Prison, where I was confined a week. Three days afterwards Detective, or Colonel, Baker came to my room and questioned me about the sale of a horse and buggy (which belonged to Booth), and I told him all about it freely and readily. On the day following I was called into the office of the prison in order to be recognized by Sergeant Dye, who merely nodded his head as I entered and then he left. (Dye subsequently testified that he was sitting on the steps of the theatre just before Booth fired the shot, and to seeing mysterious persons about.) I was allowed on the fourth day of my imprisonment to walk the prison yard, but from that evening I was closely confined and guarded until the next Saturday at midnight, when I was again taken to the office to see a detective, who said: "Come, Spangler. I've some jewelry for you." He handcuffed me with my arms behind my back, and guarding me to a hack. I was placed in it and driven to the Navy Yard, where my legs were manacled and a pair of Lillie handcuffs placed on my wrists. I was put in a boat and rowed to a monitor, where I was taken on board and thrown into a small, dirty room, between two water-closets, and on to a bed of filthy life preservers and blankets, with two soldiers guarding the door. I was kept there for three days. I had been thus confined three days on the vessel when Captain Munroe came to me and said: "Spangler, I've something that must be told, but I must not be frightened. We have orders from the Secretary of War, who must be obeyed, to put a bag on your head." Then two men came and tied up my head so securely that I could not see daylight. I had plenty of food, but could not eat with my face so muffled up. True, there was a small hole in the bag near my mouth, but I could not reach that, as my hands were wedged down by the iron. At last, two kind-hearted soldiers took compassion on me, and while one watched the other fed me. On Saturday night a man came to me and, after drawing the bag so tight as to nearly suffocate me, said to the guard, "Don't let him go to sleep, as we will carry him out to hang him directly." I heard them go up on the

deck, when there was a great rattling of chains, and other noises; and while I was trying to imagine what was going on, and what they intended to do, I was dragged out by two men, who both pulled me at times in opposite directions. We, however, reached a boat, in which I was placed, and were towed a short distance, I could not say then where we stopped, for my face was still covered. After leaving the boat, I was forced to walk some distance, with the heavy irons still on my legs. I was then suddenly stopped, and made to ascend three or four flights of stairs; and as I stood at the top waiting, some one struck me a severe blow on the top of the head, which stunned and half threw me over, when I was pushed into a small room, where I remained in an unconscious condition for several hours. The next morning some one came with bread and coffee. I remained here several days, suffering torture from the bag or padded hood over my face. It was Sunday when it was removed and I was shaven. It was then replaced. Some hours after General Hartranft came and read to me several charges; that I was engaged in a plot to assassinate the President, and the day following I was carried into a military court still hooded before all of its members. I remained but a short time, when I was returned to my cell for another night and day and then again presented in this court. Mr Bingham, Assistant Judge Advocate, read the charges against me, and asked if I had any objection to the Court, and I replied "No," and made my plea of "not guilty." They then wished to know if I desired counsel, and when I answered affirmatively, General Hunter, the president of the Court, insisted that I should not be allowed counsel. He was, however, over-ruled, but it was several days before I was permitted legal aid, the Court in the meanwhile taking evidence with closed doors. On every adjournment of the Court, if only for an hour, I was returned to my cell and the closely fitting hood placed over my head. This continued till June 10, 1865, when I was relieved from the torture of the bag, but my hands and limbs remained heavily manacled.

On one Sunday, while I was confined at this place, (the Washington Arsenal,) I was visited by a gentleman of middle stature, rather stout, with full beard and gold-framed spectacles. He noticed my manacles and padded head. I afterwards learned that he was Mr Stanton, the Secretary of War. It is proper to state that when the hood was placed on me, Captain Munroe said it was by order of the Secretary of War. My first thought was that I was to be hung without trial, and the hood was preparatory to that act.

The first time I ever saw Mrs. Surratt was in the Carroll Prison yard, on Capitol Hill. I did not see her again until we were taken into court the first day of my trial. My cell was on the same corridor with hers and I had to pass it every time I was taken into court. I frequently looked into her cell, a small room about four feet wide by seven feet long. The only things in her cell were an old mattress laid on the bricks and an army blanket. I could see the irons on her feet, as she was generally lying on the mattress, and was the last one brought into court. She occupied a seat in court near the prison door. The seat was twelve inches high, and the chains between the irons on her feet were so short that she always had to be assisted to her seat. She was so sick at one time that the court was compelled to adjourn.

On the 17th of July, about midnight, I was conveyed to a steamboat, and arrived the next day at Fortress Monroe, and was thence taken to the gunboat Florida. The irons on my arms were temporarily removed, but Captain Dutton, in charge of the guard, ordered heavy Lillie irons to be placed on me, when General Dodd, chief officer in charge, more humanely countermanded his order and had the irons again removed from my arms. I was placed for security in the lower hold of the vessel, and compelled to descend to it by a ladder. The rounds were far apart, and as the irons on my feet were chained and a few inches apart, my legs were bruised and lacerated fearfully. The hold where I was confined was close and dirty, but after two or three days I was allowed on deck in the daytime, but was closely guarded. I was allowed to speak to no one of the crew. We arrived at Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, and were handed over to Colonel Hamilton, commanding, who placed me until the next day in a casemate. The next day I was brought before Colonel H., who informed me that he had no more stringent orders concerning me than those prisoners confined there.

I managed to get along comfortably for a while, though to some of the prisoners the officers were very cruel. One man by the name of Bunn, while helping in unloading a government transport, got hold of some liquor and imbibed too freely, for which he was taken to the guard house and tied up to the window-frame by his thumbs for two hours. General Hill then ordered him to be taken down and be made to carry a thirty two pound ball, but as the hanging had deprived him of the use of his thumbs, he was unable to obey. The officers, however, put two twenty-four pound balls in a knapsack and compelled him to carry them until the sack gave away from the weight of the iron. He was then tied up by the wrists and gagged in the mouth by the bayonet from 8 P. M. till the next morning. He was then taken down and thrown into the guard-house, but was so exhausted that he had to be removed to the hospital. It was decided to amputate three of his fingers, but this was reconsidered. He lost, however, the use of his thumb and two fingers. This punishment was inflicted by Major McConnell, officer of the day, and was carried out by Sergeant Edward Donnelly.

Another poor prisoner named Brown, was once excused by the doctor from work on the plea of illness, but the Provost Marshall insisted and finding him too ill and lacking strength made him carry a thirty-two pound ball. He staggered under the weight and was compelled from weakness to put it down. He was then taken to the wharf and with his legs tied together and his hands tied behind him, a rope was placed around him and he was thrown into the water and then dragged out. This was done three or four times he, begging for mercy most piteously. He was finally jerked out of the water and ordered to return to his ordinary work. The poor wretch crept off apparently thankful for any escape from such torments. Capt Jos. Rittenhouse

was officer of the day, and his orders were carried out by Corporal Spear.

During the latter part of last October I was placed in irons and compelled to work with an armed sentinel over me. I did not know the reason for this, for I was unconscious of having given offence, and had conformed to every regulation. I was then closely confined and allowed to communicate with no one for four months. The pretense for this, I afterwards learned, sprang from an attempt of Dr. Mudd to escape.

Colonel St. George Leger Grenfell, aged 85 years, was taken sick and went to the Doctor to get exused from work. The Doctor declined to exuse him. He then applied to the Provost-Marshal, who said that he could not exuse him if the Doctor could not. Grenfell then tried to work and failed. They then took him to the guard-house, tied him up for a half a day, and then took him to the wharf, tied his hands behind him, tied his legs together, and put a rope around his waist. There were three officers, heavily armed, who drove spectators from the wharf; I could see and hear from my window. The Colonel asked them if they were going to throw him into the water, and they answered, "Yes." He then jumped in, and because he could not sink, they drew him out and tied about forty pounds of iron to his legs, and threw him into the water again, and after he had sunk twice they pulled him out again, and then compelled him to go to work. The officers who had him in hand were, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Pike, and Capt George W. Crab, assisted by Sergeant Michael Gleason, and assistant military storekeeper G. T. Jackson, who tied the iron on his legs. Captain Samuel Peabody tied up Grenfell for saying that "he was capable of doing anything." Colonel Grenfell was forced to scrub and do other menial work when he proved he was so ill as to have refused to eat his ration for a week. All of the officers hated Grenfell on account of a letter which appeared in a New York paper, which they said Grenfell wrote, about trying up the prisoner—Dunn—which letter was truthful, as others and myself were witnesses to the details it related. One very stormy night Grenfell, with four others, escaped in a small boat and was evidently drowned near the fort. His escape was discovered, but the storm was so severe that it was deemed too dangerous to pursue them, although a steamer was at the wharf. Grenfell frequently declared his intention of running any risk to escape, rather than, to use his own words, "to be tortured to death at the fort." These are only two or three instances of the many acts of cruelty practiced at the fort. During my imprisonment at Fort Jefferson I worked very hard at carpentering and wood ornamental work, making a great many fancy boxes, &c, out of the peculiar wood found on the adjacent islands; the greater portion of this work was made for officers. By my industry in that direction, I won some favor in their eyes. I was released in March of the present year by executive clemency.

EDMAN SPANGLER.

VALUABLE LAND SALES!

By order of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, Fall term, 1868, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Charlotte on **WEDNESDAY the 24th of AUGUST** next the following property, to-wit:
THE VALUABLE GOLD MINING PROPERTY known as the Carson or Grier Mine, 2 1/2 miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 121 acres, all well timbered, and the greater part of the tract is well adapted to farming purposes. The mine has been successfully worked for a considerable length of time by Maj. Z. A. Grier and others. This property is so well known in this community, that it requires no glowing description to attract attention. Any person wishing to examine the property will please call on the subscriber at Carson & Grier's Store.
THOS. GRIER,
Adm'r. of Z. A. Grier, dec'd.

ALSO, on SATURDAY the 7th of AUGUST

next, at the late residence of the deceased, 10 miles south-west from Charlotte, I will sell that valuable tract of land known as Z. A. Grier's home-place, containing about 1040 acres, regarded as the best plantation in the county. This land will be sold in six lots, making it very desirable to persons wanting small farms.
Lot No. 1.—Contains 141 1/2 acres, more than one half new in a high state of cultivation, 50 acres being fine river bottom. On this lot are a comfortable log house and stables.
Lot No. 2.—Contains 167 1/2 acres, about 100 acres in cultivation, and 50 to 60 acres very fine river bottom. This lot has a comfortable log house and stables.
Lot No. 3.—Contains 229 1/2 acres. This is a very desirable lot, consisting of creek and river bottom, and some of the best upland in the county.
Lot No. 4.—Contains 104 acres, about 50 acres in cultivation. This land is entirely upland and of a very superior quality.
Lot No. 5.—Contains 66 1/2 acres, all wood land, acknowledged by our best judges to be the best piece of land in the county.
Lot No. 6.—Contains 230 acres, on which the dwelling house and other buildings are situated. This lot will be sold subject to the widow's dower. This is undoubtedly the most desirable tract of land in this part of the State.
Each of these lots is well watered, and has a sufficient quantity of timber for farming purposes. Any one desiring to see this property can be accommodated by calling on Capt Jno B. Erwin, who resides on the premises.
A credit of six months will be given.
THOS. GRIER,
July 5, 1869. 4w Adm'r. of Z. A. Grier, dec'd.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have owing me about SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for Groceries and Provisions. I am compelled to pay my debts, and those who owe me must pay up in order that I may meet my obligations. Now is the time I need help, and if those whom I have favored and accommodated will do their duty to me and give me a part if not all of what they owe, I shall be thankful.
June 21, 1869. B. M. PRESSON.