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Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Testimony Before the Impeachment Managers—Detention and Examination of Mr. Wooley—Protest of the Witness—Board of Visitors to West Point, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House impeachment managers continued their investigation to-day upon the alleged corrupt efforts to influence votes of Senators. Chas. W. Wooley, Esq., of Cincinnati, was before them, and underwent a thorough examination as to the uses to which he had placed some twenty thousand dollars of money that he had drawn from time to time within the past ten days or so.

The testimony of Mr. Wooley was emphatic that he had made no use of his funds to purchase votes of Senators as sought to be proven by Gen. Butler. His evidence was also to the effect that he had not had any conversations with any Senators on the subject of impeachment.

When first interrogated as to the uses to which he had devoted his money, Mr. Wooley objected to answering the question, upon the ground that, having already stated that he had not used the funds for impeachment purposes, the managers had no right to go into an examination of the witness's financial accounts, thereupon Gen. Butler, who conducts the examination solely and generally, without the presence of the other managers, ordered that the sergeant-at-arms take Mr. Wooley into custody until he could have the House order that the witness be brought before the bar of that body for a contempt.

The sergeant-at-arms obeyed the order, and General Butler thereupon left the committee room and went upon the floor of the House to hunt up the other managers, but failed to find any save Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson and Williams. When these managers entered the committee room, Mr. Wooley, rather than seem to shirk the facts, concluded to answer the questions propounded, but protesting, nevertheless, that the managers had no authority to examine into the witness's private accounts, when they did not bear upon the subject matter authorized to be investigated by the House.

The further examination was *in extenso* upon the movements of Wooley—where he was on this occasion, at that hour, who was with him, what was said by this person and that and the witness himself. The developments did not, however, establish any ground for the charge that improper influences had been brought to bear upon any Senator to vote for acquittal.

Thus far the investigation, it is said, has not sustained the allegations in the House resolutions, and there is no reason to expect that Mr. Butler's efforts to fix corruption upon the so-called "recreant Senators" will prove to be any greater success than his concussion and tin-pan argument was in convincing Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull et. al. that a President should be deposed upon political partizan behests.

A few days ago the President made out a list of appointments of visitors to West Point and sent the same to the War Department, that the visitors named might be officially notified. The list is as follows: Hon. W. L. Sharkey, Mississippi; Hon. John Williams, Pennsylvania; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Connecticut; Hon. Leslie Coombs, Kentucky; Prof. Henry Coppee, Pennsylvania; Prof. N. W. Edwards, Ill.; Prof. W. G. Peck, New York.

In giving out these names at the War Department, or in publishing them in newspapers, an error occurred, and the name of the Hon. N. B. Judd, member of Congress from Illinois was substituted for the real appointee from that State, Professor Edwards.

Last night the President received from Chicago the following dispatch, dated 18th instant:—A. Johnson, President United States. After leaving Washington on Saturday evening I saw in a newspaper my name and announced as having been appointed a visitor to West Point. Assuming the truth of that statement I decline that or any other appointment within your gift.

N. B. JUDD.

The President this morning replied by telegram, as follows:

Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago:—The appointment of visitor to West Point, which you decline in your telegram of the 18th, has not been conferred upon you.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Senator Ross has received a dispatch from Republicans in Kansas, approving of his vote on impeachment, and advising him to "stand firm."

From the Chicago Republican.

The Plot to Defeat the Impeachment—Startling Developments.

There have been startling developments here to-day, which show conclusively that there has been a regular conspiracy on the part of Chief Justice Chase and renegade Republican senators to defeat the impeachment and elevate the former to the Presidency at the cost of breaking up the Republican party.

STATEMENT BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Night before last Chief Justice Chase invited Hon. H. S. Bundy, member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from Ohio, to call upon him, and stated he had some important matters to talk about. Mr. Bundy, having long shared the confidence of the Chief Justice, and being heretofore his firm supporter and personal friend, accepted the invitation.

During the interview Mr. Chase told Mr. Bundy that it was his intention to become a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket, and not succeeding in this, he should enter the arena as an independent candidate against General Grant. Of his own success he said there could be no doubt. The impeachment would fail, and thus failing would divide the Republican party, and that statesmen like Trumbull, Fessenden, Henderson, Grimes, and Fowler would be recognized as head of one division of the Republican party; and these five men, he said, had pledged themselves ten days ago that they would stand by and support him in this movement.—The Chief Justice gave Mr. Bundy his views in full on this movement, speaking very confidently as to its success, and predicting the downfall of Radicalism as represented by the advocates of impeachment.

[This is, of course, Radical news.]

STATE NEWS.

THE LEAGUES IN COURT.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Sentinel gives that paper an account of the indictment before the Nash County Court for a riotous and unlawful assembly against a lawless band of negroes, members of the Union League, who had arrested and brought to mock trial one of their own color for voting the Conservative ticket. It was proved that Wiley Taylor, colored, while working in the field was arrested by a band of armed negroes acting under the orders of their President, and dragged him by force to Battleboro', the League headquarters in that section. He was illy treated and his life threatened, and after going through the ceremonies of a trial, judgment was suspended until the next meeting.

Two of the ringleaders were arrested upon the affidavit of Taylor. The others live in Edgecombe. These were convicted and plead in extenuation of their confessed guilt that they were obeying orders from their chief. The court only subjected the offenders to a small fine and short imprisonment. The names of the other leaders, especially of the whites, were discovered and it is hoped that the authorities of Edgecombe will attend to them promptly.

DEAF AND DUMB.—We observe that at National Conference of the Principals of the American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, very recently in session at Washington, a paper, on "Trades for the Deaf and Dumb" was read by W. J. Palmer, Esq, Principal of our North Carolina Institution.

THE BLIND.—Geo. Birmingham, a blind man and a graduate of the Institution for the Deaf, the Dumb and the Blind, in Raleigh, is manufacturing, in Wadesboro', a superior article of brooms. This is one of the good fruits of the mechanical department of the Institution.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—A number of the young men of the city propose, we learn, to organize in a few days another Council of this order. Already more than twenty names have been obtained to the application for a charter. The new Council will probably be organized during this or the early part of next week.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE SENATORSHIP.—We had supposed that the *on dits* had fixed the matter, that Mr. Pool and Gen. Abbott were to be the U. S. Senators under the new *regime*, if it is to be *a be*. Within a few days we have, however, learned that the friends of Col. Heaton are disposed to present his claims, and, on the other hand, it is intimated that the West can hardly agree to two Senators from the East. If so, Gen. Abbott and Col. Heaton may look out for breakers. Mr. Pool and his friends will not yield his claims to their Yankee allies, and the West will very likely have a word to say in the matter.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

HOLDEN'S TELEGRAM.—We are confirmed in the opinion that Mr. Holden's Impeachment telegram, which we commented upon on yesterday, was only intended to be *private*, for the reason that he could not have expected any Republican Senators, who would vote for acquittal, to favor the removal of his disabilities, after such a *public* reflection upon their integrity and honor.

The Senate has not yet voted upon the bill which has passed the House, removing the disabilities from certain North Carolinians—among them Mr. Holden. Possibly the bill will share the fate of the Arkansas bill. At all events, Mr. Holden cannot, of course, expect Messrs, Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson, Ross, Van Winkle, Grimes and Fowler to vote for his relief, after *that* telegram. Without their votes, where are the two-thirds necessary for the removal of his disabilities?

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE LEAGUES IN DIFFICULTY—THE NASH FARMERS.—*Messrs. Editors:*—I wrote you last week, giving an account of the trial of some members of the Union League, (negroes) on a charge of riot and unlawful conduct towards Wiley Taylor for voting the conservative ticket, their conviction and punishment. They are now in Nash county jail, paying the penalty of their lawless and outrageous conduct. Their fate will no doubt be a warning and a great advantage to their brethren, who might have been made dupes of in the same way.

I have just been informed that the offenders have made an appeal to their President (?) Staton, whose orders they obeyed, and that he has been to Raleigh to appeal to Governor Holden, the high chief of the League in this State, and the result of these efforts has been an appeal, no doubt, a rich and one-sided affair, to Gen. Canby to interpose the military power and release them.

We have no idea Gen. Canby will act without a fair investigation, and if he is the man we take him to be, when the facts are all brought to his knowledge, he will not only uphold the civil authorities, but he will take them through on "another line" on the charge of intimidating voters for which they are also amenable. Such a course on his part will undoubtedly do good, in disabusing the minds of the deluded negroes, who feel bound to obey the orders of their leaders, whether it be to arrest, try, punish and hang their own members, rob, burn houses or anything else.

This is the first instance we have noticed where the mockery of these secret league oaths and trials, which are very frequent, have been brought in direct conflict with the real laws of the country in court, and it is all important that the people, especially the ignorant negroes, should know which they are to obey—the oaths and orders of Union League or the regular laws of the State.

In this county a good many of the farmers find it impossible to carry on their crops, which are promising at this time, b cause of the short crop last year. The County Court, in order to meet this difficulty, have appropriated ten thousand dollars to purchase corn for their relief. This is a wise step and worthy of imitation by other counties similarly situated.—Nash County Correspondent Petersburg *Index.*

DESERVING OF RELIEF.—We have received a letter from Mr. B. H. Hearne, of Greenville, N. C., calling our attention to the helpless and destitute condition in which the family of Reddick Carney are now placed, the result of the barbarous and inhuman conduct of the United States troops, in wantonly burning the home of unprotected women.

Nothing was saved from the house; not a particle of clothing of any description, with the exception of what they wore at the time of the awful tragedy that cost them the lives of a father, and brother, and the nearly fatal wounding of a husband.—The narration of the dreadful deed caused a thrill of sympathy and horror throughout the entire country, and many generous hearts beat with compassion for the defenceless and homeless family of the murdered men.

Their condition is represented to be destitute in the extreme, and their suffering must increase unless relieved by the generous charity of their fellow people.

Any contributions, either in money, provisions or clothing will be most gratefully appreciated. Forward them to Mr. B. H. Hearne, Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., who will see that they are properly applied.

Papers in this State who will copy or notice the above appeal, will be doing a true object of charity and their action in so doing properly appreciated.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

ARRESTED.—We learn that Mr. William Ham, a citizen of this county, and also three negroes, were arrested by the Military on yesterday. It seems that they are charged with the murder of the Miller family in Lenoir county, some twelve months ago, the only evidence so far being that of one notorious rascal, well known to the civil authority of this and adjoining counties by the name of Miller, *alias* Rogers *alias* McHenry; who is now here, confined in jail, and is to be tried upon a charge of horse stealing in Lenoir county.

Mr. Ham has, we believe, borne a fair character in this county, and we hope that he may be able to clear himself of the charge.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes.*

PROBABLY FATAL AFFRAY AT MOSELY HALL.—We learn by a passenger on the train last evening, that a desperate and most probably fatal affray took place at Mosely Hall yesterday afternoon, between R. Waters, Deputy Sheriff of Lenoir county, and a man named Ben Keel, of Green county, in which Keel received twenty-three severe cuts about the head and neck, which will, in all probability result fatally. Waters received three slight cuts in the leg.

A woman was the cause.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

HARD TO PLEASE.—The editor of the Goldsboro' News returns his acknowledgments to a friend for a mess of new crop Irish Potatoes. He actually complains, however, that they were not *cooked* before they were sent. This is only equalled by the "Tar-Heel" in the Valley, during the war, who, after having been without rations for a couple of days, approached a mansion on the roadside and asked for something to eat. Upon being tendered a tempting piece of loaf bread, he indignantly refused it because it *wasn't buttered!*

COUNTY COURT.—The sesssions of this Court commenced on Monday, the usual routine of business being proceeded with. The crowd in attendance was only tolerable, the farmers at this particular juncture desiring to lose no unnecessary time from their duties upon the farm. We conversed with many farmers from different sections of the county who concur in giving us encouraging news as to the prospect of the coming crop, the most serious features that threaten a prevention being the disinclination of the negro to work. He cannot be relied upon as safe labor, and it is feared that at the moment most needed he may be found wanting. We hope, however, that this class of beings may soon learn some reasoning.—Weldon *News.*

COLD WEATHER.—The cold Northeast winds have prevailed frequently this season, seriously putting back the crops and gardens. We are apprehensive that the growing wheat crop, so generally spoken of as very fine in the State, will be seriously damaged. We hope for the best. It wou d be a sad misfortune, in our present condition, if the wheat crop should be cut short.

This is the 21st of May, and the weather reminds us of the gloomy days of November, and is cold enough to make a good fire a necessity. Our gardens are generally backward.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

H. O. A's.—We learn that the H. O. A's. have been in session. Several of the faithful from other points have been here, we presume, in attendance. Mr. Lassiter, Dr. Grissom, Mr. Cantwell, and others, we have seen on the streets.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

MAJOR JOHN W. DUNHAM is to address the Wilson Democratic Club at its next meeting.

NEW POST OFFICE IN ANSON.—We learn that a new post office has just been established in this county, on the line of the Wil., Char. and Ruth. railroad, between Lilesville and the Pee Dee, called New Forrestville, (at the late Anson Tannery,) and that Wm. H. Monson has been appointed postmaster.

Wadesboro' *Argus.*

Chicago Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 21—P. M.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows: They congratulate the country on the assured success of the Congressional plan of reconstruction—Congress must guarantee and maintain suffrage to Southern loyalists—denounces repudiation as a national crime—national obligations must be paid in letter and spirit—demands equalization and reduction of taxes—favors extending the redemption of the debt to the latest day, and reducing the interest whenever honorably possible—the Government should be administered with the strictest economy—corruption and extravagance fostered by President Johnson should be reformed—President Lincoln's death greatly deplored, and also Mr. Johnson's accession, and denounces him as a usurper, a violator of the laws, an obstructor of reconstruction, and justly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors—no citizen, native or naturalized, must be imprisoned when abroad except for violations of law—eulogizes soldiers and sailors; their bounties are obligations never to be forgotten; their orphans and widows are the nation's wards—immigration should be fostered by a liberal and just policy.

The Convention sympathizes with all oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

The resolutions were adopted, there being only two or three dissenting members.

Mr. Logan nominated General Grant, who was unanimously nominated by the Convention

Gov. Brown, in announcing Georgia's vote, said the maxim of Georgia Republicans was, enemies in war, in peace friends.

On the first ballot for Vice-President Wade received 149; Fenton, 132; Wilson, 119; Colfax, 118; Harlan, 16; Kelley, 6; Creswell, 14; Pomeroy, 1. On the fifth ballot Colfax was nominated, receiving 552 votes.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Passenger fare from St. Louis to New York has been reduced to twenty-five dollars, making it "cheaper to travel than to stay at home.

IMPEACHMENT.

Radical Opinions—The Death Knell of the Republican Party.

The annexed extracts are from editorials of some of the leading radical journals of the country. There seems to be a decided unanimity of feeling "that there is nothing to fear for the Republican party:"

[From the Hartford Courant—Radical.]

The fate of the Republican party is not bound up with Andrew Johnson. The escape of an ordinary criminal from deserved punishment brings no ruin to the jury that fails to convict or to the persons who make the complaint against him. * * * The trial has been conducted fairly and impartially, and serious injury to the Republican party is not likely to result from it whether the final result is in accordance with the verdict of the eleventh article or conviction is secured on some other article.—Panic and disaster to the great party of freedom and progress are not likely to follow. * * * Justice and right are the principles upon which our party is founded. Neither the conviction nor acquittal of Andrew Johnson, if the verdict in either case is in accordance with law, can seriously affect the future of Republicanism. The people will note the verdict and march on.

[From the Providence Journal—Radical.]

There is nothing, so far as we can see, to be feared from the judgment of the Senate, taken by itself, either for the country or for the Republican party. It will not be in the power of Mr. Johnson, if he remains in office, seriously to harm the country, if he is ever so much disposed to attempt it; and as for the Republican party its future must depend upon itself. That future at the present moment is, to say the very least, fully as bright and free from clouds as it could have been had the judgment of the Senate been the other way. It might have ruined itself then, and may ruin itself now. It will do so if it adopts the spirit of suspicion and proscription which has of late been so rapidly developed and if it attempts to make all its members think alike on points about which they can never entirely agree. We do not believe, however, that this is to be the dominant spirit of the party. Its real work is too broad and patriotic to allow such a spirit to control it, and that work will now be entered upon with renewed zeal so soon as these transitory excitements have subsided.

[From the Boston Advertiser—Radical.]

So far as the Republican party is concerned it has escaped what would have proved under the most fortunate circumstances an embarrassing responsibility. It would have required more than human wisdom to have taken this wreck and fragment of an administration and made it into one that could be approved and defended. It would have been impossible to purge it of the corruption which claims a vested right in various departments, and equally impossible to escape responsibility for them as they are. Mr. Wade would have needed a larger measure of discretion than he has credit for to deal not only with those who would desire to assist him in the distribution of patronage but with the difficult questions affecting the national credit and prosperity which have been waiting for this hour. Whatever prestige is lost by the failure of impeachment may be recovered by closing up at once the legislation already too long delayed, and entering upon the canvass with ranks united and a purpose to win. There is still too much at stake to be put in peril by wasting ammunition within our own ranks while the common enemy is in front.

[From the New Haven Journal—Radical.]

The immediate effect of the decision is, of course, the continuance of the President in office for the remainder of his term, the discomfiture of the managers on the part of the House and a very marked jealousy and distrust between prominent leaders of the Republican party. Out of the latter may grow a result which in some form has long seemed inevitable—we mean the separation of the party into its natural elements of Radical and Conservative Republicans.

[From the New Haven Palladium—Radical.]

If, indeed, impeachment should be made a party test, and the Senators who voted against it and all who refuse to believe they were "perjurors" solemnly read out of the party, then a fatal disruption must inevitably ensue. But impeachment was not and must not be made a party measure. To do so now were worse than folly.

[From the Springfield Republican—semi-Radical.]

Impeachment is as dead as Marley ever was, but it does not follow that, like that old curmudgeon, it has lived wholly in vain. Nothing is more deceptive than the appearances of success or failure; and history has all and more than it can do in reversing the verdicts of the times. * * * In a strictly party point of view it is a fair question whether acquittal will not prove to be for our advantage. The failure to convict certainly has not wrought irreparable mischief; while conviction would have brought a great burden upon the party.

[From the Baltimore American—Radical.]

The effect of this vote on the Republican party we think not at all hurtful. However many of that party may be disappointed, and how great soever the army of expectants now not to be gratified immediately, it seems clear to us that the incoming of a new executive would have been the cause of as much weakness almost as of benefit. While it would enable us to clean out the Augean stable of Johnsonism in the public offices, and to prevent the influence of the whiskey ring and the toll on office holders in favor of Democracy at the next election, it would have also offered occasion for fierce differences and bickerings among the friends of rival candidates on the eve of the Presidential election, and which could not fail to imperil somewhat our success in November.

[From the Philadelphia Post—Radical.]

In the defeat of the eleventh article a few men have dealt the Republican party a harder blow than it has for a long while had from the entire Democracy.

[From the Brooklyn Union—Radical.]

For the Republican party we have no fear. It has looked to impeachment so confidently as a means of ridding the nation of a detested and detestable Executive, and has regarded his removal with so much of the natural zeal of indignation at the betrayal of his party and his principles, that it will be for the moment checked and disappointed. It is possible that in the excitement of this feeling it may injure itself by unworthy, narrow and hasty declarations regarding the seven dissenting Senators. This is the only way in which serious harm can come to it. * * * * It is only by giving way to unseemly rage at the verdict and denouncing as a partisan betrayal the vote by which it was secured that the Republican party can earn that vengeance which history points out for those who pervert or degrade judicial processes to partisan ends. Whatever were the motives of the seven Senators, the Republican party cannot punish them for political desertion without confessing that impeachment was worse than a blunder—a wretched and fatal crime.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENT.

[From the Boston Post—Democratic.]

Thus far this game of impeachment is brought to nought by the upright and conscientious action of the few men in the Senate who hold their country at a far higher worth than their party.—Justice is established firmly in her seat, and judgment has not fallen in the streets. Our country is not yet a byword of reproach abroad, because a handful of wicked men may suppress one branch of the government at pleasure, depose the Executive for party reasons, override law with military force, and consolidate in their own hands the powers which were intended for use only in distribution. We may hold our heads, since we have been spared the disgrace which these seditious plotters had prepared for our endurance. The country cannot thank those republican Senators enough who remained true to their solemn oaths and refused to outrage their consciences. As it looks back to this critical period, it will realize more and more vividly what perils it had escaped. The probabilities that went with the removal of the President will startle us more and more with their momentous magnitude. With the entire government in the hands of these confessed revolutionists, outside of the constitution, flouting every sacred obligation of justice and every obstruction of established law, invading the States, disfranchising the intelligent portion of the populations, ruling a whole section through secret party machinery acting on the ignorance of semi-barbarism, corrupt, extravagant and reckless in expenditure, feasting and fattening themselves on the general revenue—what a fate have we all escaped, even in being compelled at last to rise in concert against this band of Jacobins, by the deliberate vote of the handful of republican Senators whom neither their menaces nor their abuse could shake!

[From the Albany Argus—Democratic.]

Let this hell-broth boil and bubble a while longer. We shall see if those who have dabbled in it will reap anything but delusion and despair. What a chapter for history! What a theme for the satirist! Cataline rebuking rapine, and Cethegus sedition, pale before brazen, blundering Butler, exposed but now for secret complicity with rebels, supplying them with stores, &c.; Ashley, broker in perjury; the judicial murderer Bingham; Logan of the mock jewelry, and the malignant Stevens, arraigning the President for the most innocent act of his life.

The trial has been so managed that the judgment of the Senate falls upon Wade, upon Stanton, and upon Grant, who obtruded himself into the controversy only to encounter the shame and disgrace.

We rejoice that the country has escaped the stain which the success of this conspiracy would cast upon its history. We rejoice that this trial, instead of being a precedent of abuse for years and a provocation to retaliation, will now stand as a warning to faction, and the fate of the disgraced promoters point the moral for misguided ambition for an age to come.

[From the Philadelphia Age—Democratic]

We hail the signal triumph of the right in no spirit of party exultation. It is full of promise, full of glorious significance for our country and her institutions. Let it strengthen every man's faith to put his trust in truth and justice, against which "the gates of hell shall not prevail."

[From the Washington Intelligencer-Democratic.]

The votes of the Senators who secured this result will be cherished with affection and veneration when the intelligence and virtue of the country shall scrutinize their action and appreciate the value of the great service which they have rendered in the hour of the gravest peril. Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull, Henderson, Van Winkle, Ross and Fowler deserve the public gratitude for their manly independence and self-sacrificing devotion to duty in presence of difficulties and temptations such as rarely confronted public men. They cannot be too highly honored or too much commended for their courage, their fidelity to honest convictions and their noble stand against arrogant party dictation. What political reward could compensate the loss of that proud consciousness of right which these Senators now enjoy, sustained as they are by the approbation of the calm judgment of the nation?

Judge Trumbull.

Concerning the late action of the above eminent jurist, the Chicago Tribune (rep.) has the following:

"The gentlemen who demanded that Judge Trumbull should vote for conviction, whether he believed Johnson guilty or not, ought rather to thank God that they have a *Senator who dares to do his judicial duty as he understands it*—one who has the high courage and manliness to go *through the Red Sea of obloquy and odium for conscience sake.* Whether they will find another after he is *crucified* may well be doubted. One thing is certain, the *republican* party not only cannot carry the next Presidential election on a verdict obtained by *coercion and terrorism*, but it cannot carry an election at any future time with such a record. Let it be well understood by the people that the republican party demand the convicton of Andrew Johnson, *right or wrong, hit or miss, and there will be the devil to pay, and no pitch hot*—Why, we ask, did not gentlemen make their unconditional demand upon the Senate before Senators had declared their views of the case? Why did they preach about an impartial trial beforehand? Why did they fool each other with the idea that the impeachment was a *trial?* Why did they not declare *then* that the trial was intended to be a *farce*, a *fraud* and a *lie*, instead of waiting until now? Why did they not pass a resolution before hand like this: *Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson must be convicted, whether guilty or not."

What the Democrats will do if Successful.

Col John Forsyth, the talented editor of the Mobile Register, who is now at Washington, writes to his paper concerning the policy of the Democrats towards the South in the event that they get possession of the Federal goverment:

I have taken a good deal of pains to learn what are the sentiments of leading Democrats as to the action of the party, should it win the administration in the November contest, in reference to Federal policy towards the South. It was a question of the largest practical interest whether, should the Democracy come into power, it would leave the whites of the South to struggle as best they could out of the mire of Radical reconstruction, or whether it would at once lift them out by the strong hand of Federal power. I get but one answer to the inquiry, and that is, the Democracy will be swift to sweep from the statue book the whole system of African reconsiruction as utterly null and void and of no effect, and at once to recognise the existing white constitutions of the Southern States, and re-admit the latter to their full equality in the Union. I must confess that I did not personally need such assurances, for when policy and good faith point to one course, the result is seldom doubtful. But some Southern friends did deem them necessary. I think that before Congress adjourns the Democrats in that body will make a further declaration and pledge to this effect.

The Democratic soldiers of Minnesota will send delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

From the Raleigh Register.

Letter from "Itinerant."

FLEMINGTON, N. C., May 14, 1868.

The traveler who leaves the cars of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, at Flemington Station, will find himself on the soil of Brunswick county, N. C. Flemington is 34 miles from Wilmington, *en route* for Columbia, and Brunswick is the most southerly county in North Carolina—and the most swampy.

LAKE WACCAMAW.

A short walk of one-fourth of a mile will bring the traveler to the top of a bluff, some fifteen feet high, that overlooks one of the most beautiful sheets of water I have ever beheld. It is Lake Waccamaw. This singular sheet of water is seven miles long, by five wide. It is oval shaped, and, from the bluff, every part of the surface can be seen at one glance. A small sail boat could hardly hide itself, even in a cove, from the observer.

TIMBER WALLS.

Lake Waccamaw is entirely surrounded by the native trees, excepting a few little openings made by the farmers axe; and right at your feet, below the bluff, stands a "shingle shed." It contains a steam engine and machinery for sawing and splitting the cypress and juniper wood, and shaving it into shingles for Northern markets. It stands directly on the margin of the lake.

The outline of this scene lacks variety. At no point does the height of the bluff exceed 20 feet, and at some points it falls to a level with the water. On the south side it is a swamp, and this is filled with a fine variety of timber—cypress, juniper, pine, gum, ash, maple, live oak and white oak, hickory, buckeye and other wood. These are what the practical eye sees. The lover of nature would complain, at first view, of monotony. It is the opposite of mountain lake scenery, and the Valley Virginian would hardly admire it. He would make the complaint once made by a Shenandoah Virginian of the prairie regions of the west. A Western man, visiting the Valley, was discanting upon the excellence of prairie lands and pretty scenery, and was halted by the Shenandoah farmer, who waved his heavy hand along the line of the Blue Ridge, on one side, and the North Mountains on the other, and his eye sparkled as he said: "Ah, your prairies may be rich, but, sir, your region lacks the *fringes* and *ruffles.*"

SHELL MARL.

The bluff you occupy is underlaid with hard rock, of shell marl, evidently a salt water formation. It seems to underlie a large part of the lake. It is composed of oyster and clam shells. It is plain that the sea once extended over this lake; and indeed, the ocean is now only thirty or forty miles distant.

When the ocean receded in a past age, it seems to have left this lake behind, and but few if any important changes have taken place since, except that the water is now fresh instead of salt. Not a tree, not even a stump or root is to be found it it.

DEPTH.

The depth of Lake Waccamaw varies as you leave the shore. A man on horseback can ride entirely around the lake, they say, in the water near the shore. There it is a sandy beach, but as you approach the centre the water deepens. For a quarter of a mile, it hardly exceeds four feet, then comes, say two feet fall, and for another quarter it is six feet, then another step of two more feet, then a basin, say twenty or thirty feet deep. This basin has a muddy bottom—but this is natural, mud belongs to a lake of water. Did you ever think of the incongruity of a sentence that places *Mudd* in a *Dry* Tortugas. I wonder the U. S. Government does not see this blunder, and send the package to a wetter place.

THE INMATES.

Lake Waccamaw is famous for its fish, both for variety and abundance. Trout, goggle-eyes, several varieties of perch, and oh, Chesterfield, a fish the man called yaller-bellies.

Pic Nic parties visit this fishing place from Wilmington, Columbia and all intermediate stations. They are about building a dancing place on the shore of the lake under a big oak, for dry land fishing for the boys and girls.

ALLIGATORS.

The swamp on the south side is the home of the alligator. They come out upon the lake, at times, especially early in the morning. Their music is a sort of base to the bull-frog, "louder, deeper, and yet more full." They are coarse, ugly and clumsy. They vary from ten to twenty feet in length. They are the lowest and meanest of all cowards. For instance, a flock of ducks are floating gracefully on the lake, when suddenly, one disappears, an alligator has spied them at a distance, and diving, he has slipped under the flock, and caught a duck by the foot, and pulling him under, has decamped, and so have the surviving ducks.

FEATHERED INHABITANTS.

This lake is the home of a good variety of birds and fowls. Ducks abound, several kinds. The Scroggin is abundant, It is a blue bird, long neck, and famous for its eggs. Bushels can be gathered from the surrounding swamps, the size of a young pullets egg. They lay in the bushes, and small trees. The bird itself is not eaten by man.

Cranes, herons, and many other fowls and birds abound, but the prettiest is the fork-tail hawk, called by the people Eagle, but it is a hawk, with a fish tail, and is very handsome.

NAVIGATION.

Across the lake from your shell bluff, is a dent in the timber wall; it is the head of Waccamaw river. Here it starts for the ocean; distant by water one hundred miles. In its route it passes Conwayboro' and Georgetown, S. C. The lake and river will accommodate a steamer eight feet draught. On its route the Waccamaw admits to its company the waters of the Yadkin—the South Carolinians call it Pee Dee; but the change is no improvement, you had as well call an eagle tom-tit.

SQUALLS.

This lake is subject to a very singular peculiarity. The water may be as calm as a good tempered girl of sixteen, but suddenly a squall arises, within three minutes, and the water gets as rough as the sea, tossing your boat equal to salt water. I passed through one of these sudden changes, and was as glad to get out of it as I imagine I would be to escape from an old woman with a broom.

K. K. K.

The secret out! The mystery solved!! The mystic tie unwound!!! In the vicinity of this lake lives a veritable K. K. K. I saw him; had him by the hand; talked to him, and escaped unhurt. He has a human shape, is tall, kinder than I thought he was, and he goes over this lake once or twice every week; is very fond of fish and fowl. He is quite gentle in manner, rather prepossessing; very communicative; and if any of your readers desire to visit this beautiful sheet of water, he had better accompany this native of the swamps. His name is Kinchen K. Kounci, and lives near Rosindale; near enough to be found on enquiry.

ITINERANT.

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch.

Senator Henderson.

HE DECLINES TO APPEAR BEFORE THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Henderson has written a letter to the Impeachment Managers in reply to their summons to appear before them, declining to obey the subpœna, and will to-morrow bring the matter to the notice of the Senate.

HE IS EXAMINED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO HIS VOTE ON THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

Senator Henderson was to-day before the committee of the House to examine into the alleged efforts of Missouri Congressmen to influence the vote of Mr. Henderson in the impeachment trial. The testimony included a detailed history of what transpired between the Missouri Congressmen and the Senator, the principal features of which have already been given to the public.

HE IS QUESTIONED ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET—HE ENTERS A PROTEST.

In addition to this matter, the committee questioned Mr. Henderson about the alleged promises of the President to reorganize his Cabinet. After stating that he had heard of proposed changes in the heads of departments for about a year, and had recently heard something of the same purport, and had expressed the wish and now hoped that such changes would be made, in order to insure confidence in the judicious action of the Administration hereafter, Senator Henderson remarked, "Now, gentlemen, I have answered these questions, but I deny your right to go into such investigation, and desire your clerk to record my protest against this examination." The protest was accordingly recorded by the clerk, and thereupon a discussion arose upon the protest between the members of the committee, a majority of whom decided that the objection was well taken.

The clerk was then directed to expunge that part of the record relative to Cabinet changes.

Conference of Southern Traitors at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 19.—10:30 P. M.—The conference of the delegations from the Southern States to-night was organized by selecting J. W. Holden, of North Carolina, as chairman. A lengthy debate occurred regarding the status of the Southern States; during which the impending danger from the acquittal of Johnson was alluded to frequently, and all of the speakers declared that they could not return to their homes with safety if he is not convicted. The meeting agreed not to press their claims for admission to the Convention, but will rely on the action of the Northern delegates. That this action may be entirely from extraneous influences, they also agreed not to declare themselves in favor of any candidate for Vice-President. A proposition to hold an immense mass meeting in Chicago during the Convention, at which Southern speakers will alone participate, and will portray the political condition of the South, was adopted; after which the meeting adjourned.—*Forney.*

The Carpet-Baggers at Chicago.

The World's Chicago correspondent telegraphs:

"Virginia, if admitted, will vote for Wade. By the way, the Southern delegates are busy going around to the Northern and Western delegates, secretly promising to vote for each vice-presidential candidate as the first choice of each delegation, in order thereby to obtain a majority of the delegates for the admission of the Southern men to the Convention.

"One of the delegates from the Southern States asserts that their delegates are poor, and propose to make something out of their votes if they can."

Porter's "Homestead" Law.

A "poor man" writes to the Bristol News in denunciation of Porter's homestead law, and gives the following good reason for his opposition:

"I am now," he says, "worth $800, and have a credit to this amount. The credit this little property gives me has many times since the war saved my family from actual suffering; and if I had been required to pay the cash down for the necessaries of life, I could not have raised the money without selling my little home. Now, if $2,000 worth of property is exempt, it will reduce all business to a cash system with the poor class of people. I, owning $800 worth of property, will not have credit for a cent, but will have to pay the money down for every yard of cloth and pound of coffee I use, while the rich man can loan his money at high interest, and buy on a credit whatever he may use. This law protects the rich, but is ruinous to the poor man."

The Cotton Gin.

Mr. M. E. Joslyn Gage contends that the cotton gin, one of the greatest inventions ever made, was originated by Mrs. Greene, the wife of Gen. Greene, of revolutionary fame. After the Revolution the family moved to the neighborhood of Savannah, where Gen. Greene died, leaving his widow and five children in comparative poverty. Eli Whitney went to board in Mr. Greene's house, and the first cotton gin was made by him in that house, under Mrs. Greene's supervision, and entirely in accordance with the idea which she explained to him before the work was commenced. Mrs. Greene afterwards married a man named Muller as her second husband, and became Whitney's partner in the manufacture of gins after the invention was completed, and had proved successful in practice.

Illness of Ex-President Buchanan.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer states that the condition of Mr. Buchanan's health is very critical; he is still confined to his bed, and allowed to see no one.—The prostration resulting from his illness is such as to occasion, owing to his advanced age, the gravest apprehensions as to the result.

Profitable Crop.

There is a gentleman living in Southampton who planted this year ten acres in strawberries. A few days since he contracted to sell them to a New York merchant for ten thousand dollars, he to pick and ship them. This is what we would call a profitable crop, and would advise our farmers to turn their attention to raising them as well as tobacco.

Petersburg *Express.*

MARRIED

In St. Timothy's Church, Wilson, N. C., by Rev. A. A. Benton, on the 20th inst., Col. THOS. S. KENAN, of Duplin, to Miss SALLIE, daughter of the late Dr. L. J. Dortch, of Wilson county.