

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE STREET

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

FIFTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 762.

\$3 Per Annum  
IN ADVANCE

THE  
**WESTERN DEMOCRAT**  
Published every Tuesday,  
BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM, in advance,  
\$2 for six months.

**New Banking House.**  
BRENZER, KELLOGG & PETERS,  
Bankers and Brokers,  
Trade Street, (Springs Building),  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Gold, Silver, Bullion, Southern Bank Notes, sight and time Exchange, Stocks, Bonds and Coupons  
**BOUGHT AND SOLD**  
Deposits received, subject to sight checks, as with the Banks, and  
**Six per cent Interest allowed.**

**Notice to the Ladies**  
OF CHARLOTTE.  
I am now prepared to execute all styles of  
**Mantua-Making.**  
DRESSES made in the latest and most approved  
Parisian taste.  
All kinds of MILLINERY and FANCY WORK  
at the shortest possible notice.  
The strictest attention will be given to Cutting  
and Fitting. Particular care given to Fancy Trimming.  
Ladies would do well to call early.  
L. H. SMITH,  
34 floor above National Bank.  
Mch 11, 1867.

**VANCE & DOWD,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Having associated themselves together, will practice  
in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Iredell, Catawba,  
Davidson, Rowan Cabarrus and Union, and in the  
Federal and Supreme Courts.  
Claims collected anywhere in the State.  
April 2, 1867

**Millinery and Ladies Fancy Goods.**  
MRS. E. FULLINGS is offering her Stock of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Fashions, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine these Goods and hear prices.  
Dec 10, 1866.

**Just Received.**  
At KOOPMANN'S STORE a fine lot of D. R. Leak's celebrated CHEWING TOBACCO, from the highest to the lowest grade.  
Also, a large lot of LORILLARD'S SCOTCH SNUFF, in small tins and packages.  
The trade supplied.  
March 4, 1867.

**FANCY GROCERIES.**  
Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Mustard, Horse Radish, Powdered Ginger and Cinnamon, Ginger Preserves, Macaroni, Hierarchical seeded Must and Fruits, Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Clams, Sardines, Pine Apples, Peaches, Strawberries, Salad Oil, Catsups, Soda Powders, Vinegar, Killinick Smoking Tobacco, Havana Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, Chestnuts, Green and Dried Apples, Raisins, Fishing Hooks and Tackle, Violin and Guitar Strings.  
**WINE AND BRANDIES.**  
Champagne, Penantin Sherry, old Newton Madeira, old Port, Catawba, Rhine, Jas Hennessy Cognac Brandy, vintage of 1858, Marc Renoult double refined rectified Whiskies, old Bourbon, Rye, Wheat, pure Corn and Monongahela Whiskies, Holland Gin and Schiedam Schnapps, Bitters, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, Cordials and Lemon and other Syrups, London Porter, A. Guinness & Sons' xxx Brown Stout, Dublin, Muir & Son's sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Glass Bottles, Flasks and Dumplings of all sizes to the Trade.  
Old Glen and Fine Whiskey by the barrel, to the trade at small profit.  
Visitors and residents in Charlotte purchasing any of the above for medicinal purposes, can get a pure article by calling on  
J. D. PALMER,  
Feb 18, 1867.

**WHO WANTS A PIANO!**  
Several Patrons of the Concord Female College have requested my aid in securing  
**Good Pianos**  
For their use. This has induced me to make arrangements with some of the best manufacturers which enable me to furnish instruments of the 2nd class at reduced prices. I can save each purchaser from \$40 to \$100. Price lists of the manufacturers will be sent to those who desire them, to aid them in making selections.  
When selections shall have been made the money can be sent to me at my expense, by the Northern Express, and a Piano will be shipped to the Depot the purchaser may designate. Each Piano sold will be fully warranted. Address me at Statesville, N. C.  
J. M. M. CALDWELL,  
May 7, 1866

**AUCTIONEER AND AGENT.**  
S. A. STUART respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally that he will give his personal attention to Auction Sales and the settlement of Accounts, or any business of that kind that may require his services. He will visit the country when desired and act as Auctioneer, or attend to any business in the city as an Agent.  
He can be found at the Corner Drug Store of Dr. McAdea, or at the residence of Mr. Rabe.

**COFFINS.**  
At My Plantation, 8 miles from Charlotte, on the Salisbury road, Coffins of all kinds may be obtained at short notice. A good supply is always kept on hand ready-made.  
Feb 25, 1867. S. A. STUART.

**WHAT DEEDS NEED NO STAMPS.**—Washington, March 23—Sir, I reply to your letter of the 20th instant, that when, for the purpose of transferring property from husband to wife, or from wife to husband, or from one of them to both jointly, deeds are made to a third party and then back from him to either or both, such instruments need not be stamped as conveyances, as there is no sale, but only an agreement; but if they contain powers of attorney, these should have their appropriate stamps. Very respectfully,  
E. A. ROLLINS,  
Deputy Commissioner.

A. R. NISBET, D. G. MAXWELL,  
**NISBET & MAXWELL,**  
DEALERS IN  
Confectioneries and Fine Groceries,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
Parks' Building, Tryon Street,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
March 25, 1867.

**Gold and Silver Coin**  
Bought and Sold at the  
**First National Bank of Charlotte.**  
T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.  
March 25, 1867.

**Just Received,**  
In Store and will be sold wholesale or retail, Rio and Laguayra Coffee, of superior quality; Sugar; Imperial Gunpowder Tea, best in market; Macassar; Adamantine Candles, by the box; a prime article of Carolina Rice, new crop; Bacon Sides; Leaf Lard; Sugar cured Hams; a fresh lot of Garden Seeds, just in time; Northern Potatoes, good rich Mercer, Pink Eye and Snow Ball; the celebrated Porter Malt; by the box, dozen or gross; Durham's Smoking Tobacco by the pound or sack; Cotton Yarn; Cheung Tobacco; various qualities; Louisville Snuff, always on hand; 500 bushels prime bread Corn; 300 bushels best Seed Oats; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Soda; Starch; Hemlock Leather, as cheap as any; Broads; steel Hoops; Chopping Axes; Trace Chains; Sleighs and Carriage Blades; Curry Combs; Brushes; Coffee Mills; Rifle Powder; Blast Powder; Shot and Cast; a fine assortment of Nails from the best factories in the United States, so called; Whim Rope; Well Rope; Men's Brogans, with various other articles.  
Remember my motto, quick sales, short profits and fair dealings.  
Still at the old stand in Springs' building.  
Look out for the Deer Skin and walk in.  
W. BOYD,  
March 18, 1867.

**HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,**  
Agents for sale of Pacific Guano,  
" " " Pure Bone Flour,  
" " " Bang's Phosphate.  
Genuine Peruvian Guano and Pure Ground Plaster.  
Rockland Lime, Catawba Lime.  
A full assortment always on hand.

**FARMERS!**  
Call and see our new Steel Cotton Plows, Steel Cotton Sweeps, Wrought Iron Cotton Scrapers, Eagle Plows, Cast Iron Corn Plows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters.  
**3,000 Lbs choice Dried Apples,**  
25 Sacks FAMILY FLOUR,  
150 Sacks SPRING OATS,  
On Consignment.  
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,  
Charlotte, March 11, 1867.

**HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS OF THE  
**EQUITABLE**  
**LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**  
Cash Capital \$3,000,000.  
Annual Income \$2,000,000.

The Policy Holder shares in the profits of the Company. The CASH dividend for 1866 is Thirty (30) per cent. Now is the time to secure a Policy and thereby make a sure and certain provision for your family.  
Call for Circulars and Policies.

**ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,** in the Traveler's Insurance Company of Hartford, issued.  
FIRE Insurance Companies of known and indisputable responsibility represented by us.  
E. V. HENDERSON, J. C. BURROUGHS, R. A. SPRINGS,  
March 25, 1867.

**State of N. Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.**  
In Equity.  
J. W. Morrow, Administrator of J. R. Daniel and R. E. Daniel, vs. Chas. E. Spratt and Wm. S. Daniel.  
Petition for Sale of Real Estate.  
It appearing upon affidavit that Wm. S. Daniel, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, notice is hereby given for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed and decree made accordingly.  
Witness, Albert C. Williamson, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, at office in Charlotte, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1867.  
A. C. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

**H. M. PHELPS.**  
"Home, Sweet Home!  
There's no place like Home!"  
I am happy to inform my old friends of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that I have again returned and resumed my old business among them, and am fully prepared to offer them the  
**CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS**  
To be found at any other establishment in the city. Having recently lived in the Northern States, and with my old experience in the PURCHASE OF GOODS, I am not prepared to say I will sell "below cost," or at a reduction on the original cost, or "at and below New York prices," but that I will sell as **CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER.**  
Than any other House, and at a **SMALL PROFIT.** As my stock was purchased for Cash, consequently I can afford to dispose of articles at a slight advance. I have now in Store, and am constantly receiving, a choice assortment of  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Ladies' Trimmings of the Latest Styles,  
Linen Table Damask, Linen Diaper, and all kinds of  
**Flannels, Calicoes,**  
brown and bleached Sheetings, black and colored Alpacaes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.**  
Call and secure Bargains.  
H. M. PHELPS,  
March 11, 1867. Opposite the Court House.

**INTERESTING LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.**  
A large number of prominent citizens of Pennsylvania recently tendered ex-President Buchanan a public dinner, as an "expression of their continued respect and admiration." To this proffered honor Mr Buchanan made the following response:  
WHEATLAND, March 23, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have received, with grateful emotions, your very kind invitation to a public dinner you propose to give me, in the city of Philadelphia, on any day I may indicate. Nothing, I can assure you, could afford me greater pleasure than to meet you around the festive board, and with you renew the pleasant memories of long past years.  
I deny myself this gratification, only in deference to what I consider the wise example of my Democratic predecessors in the office of President. After having administered the most exalted office which the country could bestow, they deemed it expedient to remain in the retirement of private life, and whilst holding their own opinions on the political questions of the day, they left the public discussion of them to gentlemen, like yourselves, still on the busy theatre of active life.

If any other reason were required for my self-denial on this occasion, I might refer you to my advanced age, of which you remind me, by stating that I am now the last survivor of "American statesmen of the olden time, the only living contemporary of Webster and Clay, and Benton and Calhoun." In passing, permit me to say, you might have justly added to these distinguished names that of Silas Wright. He was a statesman who, for sound practical wisdom, for far-seeing sagacity, and for lucid and convincing argument, had no superior in the Senate, even at the period when it was the greatest deliberative body in the world. You have my cordial thanks for your opinion "that no responsibility for the years of blood and sorrow we have endured rests on me, who tried, in a moment of terrible exigency, to do my duty under the Constitution." Proceeding, as this does, from a large number of my fellow-citizens, equal in intelligence, character and patriotism to any similar number of gentlemen in the State, may I not, with much confidence, indulge the hope that you but anticipate the general sentiment of future times?

Under this impression, and always firmly relying on Divine Providence, I have borne with a tranquil and contented spirit all the harsh criticisms which have been published on my official conduct throughout the last unhappy years—Assuming, as you do, "the immediate future of the country to be full of peril," you ask me "for words of counsel, of consolation, and, if possible, of hope." Consistently with my self-imposed reticence, I may say to you: Adhere steadily to the Constitution of your country; exert all your power and influence in disseminating and enforcing its general principles, by means of the press, public speeches, private conversations, and in every other honorable manner, and employ the same untiring energy in exposing and condemning every departure from its precepts. Never despair, for the time will surely come when those shall triumph and control the administration of the government.  
Respectfully  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

**FASHIONS, FASHIONS!**  
ROBISON & GRAHAM,  
Having received their Spring Fashions are now ready to reconstruct the appearance of their customers accordingly.  
April 1, 1867. 1m

**COOKING STOVES,**  
OF THE NEATEST AND MOST SUPERIOR PATTERNS.  
**D. H. BYERLY,**  
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
Has for sale "Sears' Anti-Dust Cooking STOVES," which, for every variety of cooking and great economy in fuel, cannot be surpassed by any Stove heretofore used.  
Everybody who has used one of these Stoves testify that, for convenience in cooking, durability and cleanliness, they are far preferable to all other patterns. Call and see them.  
D. H. BYERLY has also on hand a good assortment of Tin, Japan and Sheet-Iron Ware—such articles as are necessary for house-keeping.  
"TIN-WARE" made to order at short notice on reasonable terms.  
"REPAIR" promptly executed.  
D. H. BYERLY,  
Springs' Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
March 25, 1867.

**GROCERIES,**  
Groceries! Groceries!!  
I have in Store, and am receiving daily,  
20,000 lbs. choice Bacon—hams, shoulders and sides,  
2,000 lbs. superior Leaf Lard,  
20 barrels Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2 and 3,  
1,500 lbs. Coffee, Rio and Java, a very choice article,  
3,000 lbs Sugar—all grades,  
1,500 gallons Molasses—Porto Rico, New Orleans, and other grades,  
Together with a well assorted Stock of  
**FANCY GROCERIES,**  
Consisting in part of  
Pickles, Canned Oysters, Sardines,  
Crackers, Genuine Havana Segars,  
Tobacco, smoking and chewing; Lorillard Snuff,  
Pepper, Spice, Soda, Starch, Soap, Candles,  
Pure Coffer Vinegar, Powder, Shot, Caps,  
Sieves, Buckets, Brooms, Blacking, &c., &c.,  
With almost every article usually kept in a Family Grocery, which I will sell low for cash, wholesale and retail, at my store, two doors below Brenn, Brown & Co's Hardware Store, and nearly opposite the old Charlotte Hotel.  
Give me a call, all I ask is a fair trial.  
March 25, 1867. A. H. TATE.

**BANK NOTES**  
Bought at the Highest Market Rates at the  
**First National Bank of Charlotte.**  
T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.  
March 25, 1867.

**GOLD BULLION,**  
U. S. Securities, State and R. R. Bonds  
AND COUPONS, Bought at First National  
Bank of Charlotte.  
T. W. DEWEY, Cashier.  
March 25, 1867.

From the Charleston Evening News.  
**GEN. SICKLES' ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.**

The torch-light procession of Tuesday night, which was followed by an immense concourse of colored people, assembled in front of Major General D. E. Sickles' quarters, to offer him the compliment of a serenade. Gen. Sickles' appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic demonstrations. He said:  
"My friends, I thank you for your visit. Although unexpected, it is none the less gratifying. It is your privilege, not mine, to take part as a partisan in the political action of the day. My duty is to see that every citizen of North and South Carolina has a full and fair opportunity to vote as his judgment and conscience may dictate. This duty I shall endeavor to perform. The colored race in this country have gained praise for their admirable conduct during the war and pending the recent agitation of their civil and political enfranchisement. In my Department, I can truly bear testimony to your patient forbearance. When severely provoked to retaliate cruel acts of violence and humiliation, you have borne yourselves with unflinching confidence; the day of your deliverance was not far distant. (Cheers.) Let me enjoy upon you all, in this hour of your success, perseverance in well doing. You are now citizens of the Republic. Remember that the strength of the nation lies in the virtue, industry, loyalty and courage of its citizens. You must try and vindicate the hopes of your friends and repel the forebodings of the skeptical by proving yourselves worthy of the privileges to which you have been admitted. (Applause.) Whenever your large addition has been made to the voters of a State, the same apprehensions have been expressed that are now heard in reference to yourselves.  
Those already enfranchised are easily alarmed at any considerable change in the established order of things. So far, in this country, experience has shown that Union, Liberty and power are safe in the hands of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. (Applause.) None love the land of their birth more fondly; none will defend it with more constancy and valor than those whose labor make up the sum of a nation's wealth. (Applause.) So long as the destinies of this country are in the hands of those whose homes are made sacred by justice, whose liberties depend on the courage with which they are maintained—the old flag may defy all enemies whether from within or without. (Great applause.)  
It would be difficult under the most favorable circumstances for any race of men to engage, as you have now to do, in the most interesting political events, without being deeply moved by their importance and novelty. Let me advise you as a friend, and as one not without experience in public affairs, to preserve at all times the utmost moderation of language, temper and conduct. Avoid anything like violence, impatience or intemperance. Do not give even your adversaries just occasion to complain of the least disrespect shown to them in your discussions, private or public. And beware of those who would endeavor to excite animosities between the white and the black races.  
The prosperity of the South, the welfare of the country are intimately associated with the harmony and good feeling which should exist between the people of both races at the South. Whatever seriously impairs the interests of one race, must result injuriously to the other. Intelligence, culture, capital, land, are not less essential than labor; and yet without labor these have no solid and enduring foundation. You have already shown your appreciation of these advantages by the eagerness with which you have employed the opportunities lately given you to educate yourselves. It will not be long before the white race in the South will be long before they are interested in the education, industry, thrift and progress of their colored population. In this mutual dependence lies the security of all.  
Abundant time and opportunity will be afforded, and ample notice will be given, of all the successive steps to be taken in the organization of the State Governments within my command. It will not be necessary, nor can it be otherwise than injurious to yourselves, for you to neglect such injurious employment and associations to your regular political affairs. I promise you that, without any such sacrifice on your part, every man in the Carolinas, entitled to a voice in the decision of the great question to be passed upon your supervision, shall have a fair chance to act his part without let or hindrance from any one. My friends, I wish you all good night."

**GEN. LONGSTREET'S VIEWS.**  
General Longstreet has written the following letter to the New Orleans Times:  
NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1867.  
In your paper of yesterday you have expressed a desire to hear the views of several gentlemen upon the political condition of the country. I find my name mentioned among the list, and proceed without hesitation to respond. As I have never applied myself to politics, I cannot claim to speak to the wise statesmen of the country who are devoting their energies to the solution of the problem which agitates the public mind. I can only speak the plain, honest convictions of a soldier. It can hardly be necessary, at this late day, to enter into a discussion of matters that are usually brought up in arguing upon the proposed plan for reconstructing the government. Indeed, I think that many of them are not pertinent to the question. The striking feature, and the one that our people should keep in view, is that we are a conquered people. Recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left the wise men to pursue, and that is to accept the terms that are now offered us by the conquerors—There can be no discredit to a conquered people for accepting the conditions offered by their conquerors, nor is there any occasion for a feeling of humiliation. We made an honest, and I hope I may say a creditable fight, but we have lost. Let us come forward, then, and accept the ends involved in the struggle. Our people earnestly desire that the constitutional government shall be re-established, and the only means to accomplish this is to comply with the requirements of the recent Congressional legislation. It is said by some that Congress will not receive us even after we have complied with their conditions, but I can find no sufficient reason for entertaining this proposition for a moment. I cannot admit that the representative men of a great nation could make such a pledge in bad faith. Admitting, however, that there is such a mental reservation, can that be any excuse for us in failing to discharge our duty? Let us accept the terms, as we are in duty bound to do, and if there is a lack of good faith let it be upon others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES LONGSTREET.

**BLOOD STAINS IN MURDER TRIALS**  
The readers of the Ledger must have noticed in the reports of the trial of Gottlieb Williams for murder, that one of the witnesses was minutely examined upon the subject of the blood stains found upon his clothes and upon the razor found near the dead body of the murdered woman. The object of this examination was to ascertain whether the blood upon the razor and the blood upon the clothes of Williams were the same sort of blood, and, if possible, to determine whether the one was that of a human being, and the other the blood of animal. Many persons have doubtless wondered how such things can be ascertained; and a considerable approach to certainty can be made upon such questions by applying the facilities afforded by modern science. The blood found in animals (including the human race in the animal kingdom) is mainly of two kinds—red blood and white blood. The former is common to all vertebrated animals or those having back-bones, while white blood is found in some of the lower orders of animals, such as the crustaceans or shell-fish. The red blood of the higher orders of animals, including man, gets its red tint from certain minute particles that are suspended in the fluid and are called "corpuscles" by scientific men. These are small circular objects, shaped somewhat like a common wafer, though not quite so flat. In different animals these red corpuscles are very different in size, and the difference can be readily detected by the microscope, and accurately measured by an instrument known as the micrometer. A microscopic examination and measurement were made from the material that produced the stains found on the razor referred to and the clothes of Gottlieb Williams, and the witness who made the examination, and who was an expert in that department of science, declared them to be blood stains, and that the blood was the same both on the razor and the clothes.

It is much easier to make such examinations whilst the blood is yet fresh than it is after it has become dry and hard. When the blood has been drawn for some time, the corpuscles of which it is united adhere together, with their broad sides united, just as pennies or other coins are put up in rolls; and, in fact, have the appearance of such rolls of coin. From the examination of the blood of animals of various species it has been found that these corpuscles vary very much in size. That is, that while the average size is always the same in any one kind of animal, it will vary from that of other kinds. So that if portions of the blood freshly drawn from a man, a cat, a bird and a frog are presented to a physiologist accustomed to their examination under the microscope, he would be enabled to point out the blood which belonged to each, from the size of the corpuscles.  
For these reasons, in case of murder, the dried blood or blood stains found on persons charged with murder have been submitted to the examination of experts, to determine whether the stains so found upon the clothes or other objects were caused by human blood or the blood of ordinary animals. But says H. Miles Edwards, in his elaborate work upon physiology, the deformation of the globules renders such observations very difficult, and in order that confidence should be placed in the results obtained, many precautions should be taken. It would therefore appear that the examination should be made by one thoroughly acquainted and practiced in re-researches of the kind; and the testimony even then should be received and examined with the greatest caution.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Vermont man recently bought twenty six railroad tickets, intending to take his wife and twenty-four children to the West. Among the two dozen are eleven pairs of twins—all boys.  
Almost every young lady is public spirited enough to have her father's house used as a court-house.

**TRUST IN GOD.**

The following narrative from the autobiography of Henry Y. Stilling is a beautiful illustration of holy trust and confidence in God. Stilling was an eminent physician in the service of the Grand Duke of Baden. He died in the year 1812, and consequently was well known to many persons now living. His career was an extraordinary one.  
"In youth, Stilling was extremely poor—destitute of the common comforts and necessities of life. After a long season of anxiety and prayer, he felt satisfied that it was the will of God that he should go to a University and prepare himself for the medical profession. He did not, at first, make choice of a university, but waited for an intimation from his heavenly Father; for, as he intended to study simply from faith, he would not follow his own will in anything. Three weeks after he had come to this determination, a friend asked him where he intended to go. He replied he did not know. "Oh," said she, "our neighbor Mr. T. is going to Strasburg to spend the winter there; go with him."

This touched Stilling's heart; he felt that this was the intimation he had waited for. Meanwhile Mr. T. himself entered the room, and was heartily pleased with the proposition. The whole of his welfare now depended on his becoming a physician, and for this a thousand dollars at least were requisite, of which he knew not in the whole world how to raise a hundred. He nevertheless fixed his confidence firmly on God, and reasoned as follows: "God begins nothing without terminating it gloriously; now, it is most certainly true that he alone has ordered my present circumstances entirely without my co-operation, consequently, it is also most certainly true that he will accomplish everything regarding me in a manner worthy of himself." He smilingly said to his friends, who were as poor as himself, "I wonder from what quarter my Heavenly Father will provide me with money?" When they expressed anxiety, he said, "Believe assuredly that He who was able to feed a thousand people with a little bread still lives, and to him I commit myself. He will certainly find out means. Do not be anxious—the Lord will provide."  
Forty six dollars was all he could raise for his journey. He met unavoidable delay on the way, and while at Frankfurt, three days' ride from Strasburg, he had but a single dollar left. He said nothing of it to any one, but waited for the assistance of his Heavenly Father. As he walked the street and prayed inwardly to God, he met Mr. L., a merchant from his place of residence, who said to him:  
"Stilling, what brought you here?"  
"I am going to Strasburg to study medicine."  
"Where do you get your money to study with?"  
"I have a rich Father in Heaven."  
"Mr. L. looked at him steadily and inquired, "How much money have you on hand?"  
"One dollar," said Stilling.  
"So," said Mr. L., "Well I am one of your Father's stewards," and handed him thirty-three dollars.  
The first trial made him so courageous that he no longer doubted that God would help him through everything.  
He had been but a short time in Strasburg when his thirty-three dollars had again been reduced to one, on which account he began again to pray earnestly. Just at this time, one morning, his room mate, Mr. T., said to him, "Stilling, I believe you did not bring much money with you," and offered him thirty dollars in gold, which he accepted as in answer to his prayers.  
In a few months after this, the time arrived when he must pay the lecturer's fee, or have his name struck from the list of students. The money was to be paid by 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. Thursday morning came, and he had no money and no means of getting any. Five o'clock in the evening came, yet there was no money. His faith began almost to fail, he broke out into perspiration; his face was wet with tears. "Some one knocked at the door. "Come in," said he. It was Mr. R., the person of whom he rented the room.  
"I called," said Mr. R., "to see how you liked your room."  
"Thank you," said Stilling, "I like it very much."  
Said Mr. R., "I thought I would ask you one other question: Have you brought any money with you?"  
Stilling, much overcome, answered, "No, I have no money."  
Mr. R. then looked at him with surprise and at length said, "I see how it is; God has sent me to help you." He immediately left the room, and soon returned with forty dollars in gold.  
Stilling threw himself on the floor, and thanked God with tears. He then went to the college and paid his fee as well as the rest. His whole college life was a series of just such circumstances. He was often in want of money, but he never asked man for it; for he had no man to ask, and it always came when he needed it. Was he authorized to enter a course of study with such prospects and such expectations? The dealings of Providence were such that he had not a shadow of doubt that it was his duty to enter on this course of study; he prayed fervently for Divine guidance and felt that he had it; he availed himself of all the lawful means in his power for the supply of his own wants, and when he had no means of his own, he asked help of God, and never failed to receive what he asked. He became one of the greatest benefactors of the poor that the world had ever seen. He restored sight, during his life, to nearly five thousand blind people, most of whom were very poor and unable to render him any pecuniary reward.  
He that is good will become better, and he that is bad, worse; for virtue, vice, and time never stop.

"How is your husband, dear?" asked one lady of another. "Oh, he is in a very bad state," was the reply. "And pray what kind of a state is he in?" persisted the other. "In State Prison."