

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 815.

**THE Western Democrat**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS—For one square of ten lines or less \$1 will be charged for each insertion, unless kept by Mr. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.  
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City. W. W. HART, Proprietor.  
February 17, 1868.

**Real Estate at Public Sale.**  
In pursuance of authority conferred on me by a certain Mortgage Deed executed to me by Edward Fullings and wife Abby, I will proceed to sell, on the Public Square, in the City of Charlotte, on Tuesday the 14th day of April, being Tuesday of County Court) a certain House and Lot, in the City of Charlotte. Said House is in the heart of the City, fronting on Tryon Street, being the one now occupied by Edward Fullings. Terms made known on day of sale. S. M. BOWELL, Trustee.  
March 2, 1868. 7c-pd

**CHARLOTTE HOTEL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.  
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City. W. W. HART, Proprietor.  
February 17, 1868.

**To Arrive.**  
During the week we will receive New Spring Goods, Call and see them.  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO.  
March 2, 1868.

**To Farmers.**  
A large assortment of Braden's patent Hoes, and many other kinds, just received at  
BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO'S.  
March 2, 1868.

**A. W. SHAFFER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND  
Register in Bankruptcy,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will hold Courts in Bankruptcy in any County in which Bankrupts reside.  
Office at the residence of Mr E. Fullings.  
February 3, 1868. 3m

**VANCE & DOWD,**  
Attorneys at Law, Charlotte, N. C.,  
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.)  
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.  
Chambers collected anywhere in the State.  
April 2, 1868. 1f

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

**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 No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.  
B. F. KILGORE, M. D.  
January 27, 1868.

**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, Eye Salts, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
May 20, 1867.

**THE DRUG STORE**  
Kilgore & Cureton  
Has been removed to the Store in Granite Row, next to the Express Office.  
A large assortment of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, &c., will be found at this new establishment, and will be sold at as low prices as any other house.  
Jan 6, 1868. T. K. CURETON, M. D.

**FAMILY GROCERIES.**  
I have on hand, and am constantly receiving, a general assortment of Groceries, such as Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Meal, and everything else in the Grocery Line.  
I will sell as cheap as any house in Charlotte, and respectfully request persons wishing to buy to give me a call.  
I deliver, within the limits of the City, all Groceries bought at my Store.  
A good lot of Castings and Hollow Ware for sale.  
A. BERRYHILL,  
Feb 17, 1868. Under Mansion House.

**A HALES,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweler,  
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into HALES' 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, 1868. y

**Charlotte Female Institute,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The present session opened on Tuesday the 1st of October, and will continue until 30th June, 1868.  
OFFICERS AND INSTRUCTORS:  
Rev. R. Burwell, Principal and Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Mathematics.  
Jas. B. Burwell, A. M., Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.  
Mrs. M. A. Burwell, English branches and Superintendent Social Duties.  
Prof. A. Baumann, Vocal and Instrumental Music.  
Prof. R. E. Piquet, Drawing, Painting and Modern Languages.  
Miss Mary B. Batte, English Branches and French.  
Miss Sally C. White, English Branches.  
Miss Mary F. Penick, Music on Piano and Guitar.  
Miss Ella R. Carson, Music on Piano.  
Terms as heretofore. For Circular and Catalogue containing full particulars address:  
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
September 23, 1867.

**Where Changes Never Come.**  
The home where the changes never come,  
Nor pain nor sorrow, toil nor care,  
Yes! 'tis a bright and blessed home,  
Who would not fain be resting there?  
Yet, when bowed down beneath the load  
By heaven ordained thine earthly lot,  
Thou yearn'st to reach that blest abode;  
Wait, meekly wait, and murmur not.  
If in thy path some thorns are found,  
O think who bore them on his brow!  
If griefs thy sorrowing heart have found,  
They reached a holier than thou.  
Toil on, nor deem, though sore it be,  
One sign unheeded, one prayer forgot;  
The day of rest will dawn for thee;  
Wait, meekly wait, and murmur not.

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY,**  
At Tiddy & Bro's Book Store, near Scarr's  
Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.  
Bingham's English and Latin Grammars.  
Mitchell's and Cornell's series of Geographies.  
Sterling's series of Books.  
Davies' series of Algebras and Arithmetics, with Keys.  
Emerson's series of Arithmetics.  
Quackenbush's series of School Books.  
Botanics of various kinds.  
"Briek" Pomeroy's Books—Sense and Nonsense.  
St. Elmo—another lot of that popular Book just in.  
Surry of Eagles Nest, a few left, call and get one.  
Four Years in the Saddle—by Harry Gilmore.

**Stationery.**  
A large lot of Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens and Holders, and in fact everything usually found at a first class Stationery House.  
**Music.**  
We are Agents for a large Music House, and can furnish any piece of music published in the United States at publishers price, by giving us six days time.

**Wrapping Paper,**  
18x28 for \$1.00 per Ream and Paper half that size for 50 cents.

**Rags! Rags!!**  
100,000 pounds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags wanted, for which the highest price in money will be paid.  
TUDY & BRO.,  
March 16, 1868. At "The New Book Store."

**GARDEN SEEDS, &c.**  
A Fresh Supply of Garden Seeds, from the celebrated House of R. Buist. Also a choice selection of Flower Seeds. For sale at  
March 2, 1868. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

**GARDEN SEEDS.**  
Garden Seeds of every description, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Corner Drug Store.  
Feb 17, 1868. O. H. McADEN.

**Landreth's Garden Seed,**  
Received and for sale at the Drug Store of  
KILGORE & CURETON.

**Burnett's Cocaine for the Hair**  
At the Drug Store of  
KILGORE & CURETON.

**Kerosine Oil**  
At the Drug Store of  
KILGORE & CURETON.

**Kerosine Lamps**  
At the Drug Store of  
KILGORE & CURETON.

**H. M. Phelps' Two Stores,**  
Opposite the Court House.  
DRY GOODS STORE & GROCERY STORE.  
The subscriber would remind the public that he is now dealing in Groceries as well as Dry Goods, and has separate apartments for each branch of business. In his Dry Goods Store he keeps a general assortment of goods for Gentlemen and Ladies' wear—in fact, anything in that line that may be needed by purchasers.  
The Grocery Store is well stocked with supplies of every description. Prices will be made to suit the times.  
He returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and promises to use every exertion to give satisfaction in the future.  
H. M. PHELPS,  
Feb 17, 1868. Opposite the Court House

**City Bank of Charlotte,**  
(Trade Street, Springs Building.)  
Buys ragged and defaced Greenbacks, National Bank Currency and Shipplasters at a very small discount.  
March 16, 1868. A. G. BRENZER, Cashier.

**Country Bacon.**  
3000 LBS. CHOICE COUNTRY BACON,  
Hams, Shoulders and Sides, just received, and cheap for cash.  
March 9, 1868. NISBET & MAXWELL.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
At 5 Per Cent Profit.  
I am now offering my Stock of BOOTS & SHOES at 5 per cent profit, to make room for my Spring Stock. All who are in want of anything in my line would do well to call before buying.  
I am grateful for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. All Goods warranted as represented!  
Don't mistake the place—Sign of the Golden Boot.  
S. B. MEACHAM,  
Next door to Johnson & Elliott's New Book Store, N. B.—To wholesale buyers, great inducements.  
Feb. 17, 1868.

**Bank Notes.**  
Highest market price paid for Southern Bank Notes at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

**Revenue Stamps,**  
For sale at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

**Deposits**  
Received and interest allowed at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

**Gold and Silver Coin**  
Bought and sold at the Banking House of  
THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.

**THOS. W. DEWEY & CO.,**  
Bankers and Brokers,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Hours of business to suit dealers and customers.  
February 17, 1868.

**Planting Potatoes,**  
For sale by  
March 2, 1868. A. BERRYHILL, Under Mansion House.

**American Women.**  
Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe, of New York, has issued a pastoral letter in relation to American women in which he discourses as follows. It will no doubt strike home to many an American household:  
"When I see the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity and the wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first law of refinement—simplicity in manners and attire. When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers, frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians, I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilized heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians. When I read daily of the most ungodly divorces, and of crimes against social purity and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our countrywomen are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training. When I see thousands of households in which young girls are reared for a life of pleasure without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results, nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. As a Christian bishop, therefore I make my appeal to you, Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation by faithfully bearing your testimony against all that tends to the degradation of your sex, and the more so when such crime is not only winked at, but receives countenance in circles which ought to be exemplary."

**Family Groceries and Provisions**  
**JAS. P. ALEXANDER & CO.,**  
(In the Basement Store of Springs Building.)  
Keeps a general assortment of Family Supplies and Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Flour, Meal, Fish, Bacon, &c.—anything usually kept in the Grocery line.  
Prices will be made reasonable, and everything done to please and accommodate customers.  
Give us a call at the Store under the City Bank room.  
J. P. ALEXANDER & CO.  
March 30, 1868.

**Edinboro' Medical College,**  
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.  
The summer course of Lectures will commence the first Monday of May and close the first of August. The fall course commences the first Monday of November and closes first of March.  
EXPENSES.  
Full Course of Tickets \$75 00  
Dissecting " 10 00  
Matriculating " 5 00  
Boarding Fee " 30 00  
Graduating at \$4 per week.  
HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.  
March 30, 1868. 2w.

**NEW ARRIVALS**  
At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store.  
5,000 POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON,  
1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,  
25 Sacks of Rio Coffee,  
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,  
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,  
5 Coves of Sugar Cured Hams,  
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,  
10 Hogsheads of Molasses,  
10 Barrels of Syrup.  
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

**Spring and Summer Stock—1868.**  
FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.  
**WITKOWSKY & RINTELS,**  
Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It consists in part of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,**  
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.  
They invite particular attention to their elegant assortment of  
**Ladies Dress Goods,**  
and feel confident that they can give satisfaction in price and quality.  
Their stock of Ready-made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is complete and embraces everything in that line.  
**Boots and Shoes**  
In large quantities and at the lowest cash prices.  
Their stock of Groceries and Hardware is sufficient to supply the demands of their customers and friends.  
The attention of country Merchants is requested, and they are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock of Goods.  
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers hereafter.  
**Milinery and Dress-Making.**  
A separate department is devoted to Milinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and in the latest styles.  
WITKOWSKY & RINTELS,  
March 30, 1868. between the two Drug Stores.

**City Bank of Charlotte,**  
(Trade Street, Springs Building.)  
Solicits the Accounts of Merchants and others, and guarantees satisfaction. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
A. G. BRENZER, Cashier.  
March 16, 1868.

**INSURE YOUR PROPERTY**  
Prompt and Reliable Companies.  
The Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, with a capital of one million dollars, has for last year \$225,000, after paying over \$400,000 losses during the year. It has now assets amounting to \$1,250,000, and security by State law \$2,000,000. This security consists in the Stockholders being liable for double the amount of their stock.  
This Company is always prompt in the adjustment of losses, and the rates are as low as those of any good Company. Call on the undersigned at City Bank of Charlotte.  
A. G. BRENZER,  
March 23, 1868.

**Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.,**  
Cotton and Produce Buyers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, &c.,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Have in Store a good assortment of Groceries of every description. Cotton Ties, Rope, Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Iron Salt, Cheese, Fish, &c. Family Flour of the best brands.  
March 17, 1868.

**Wilson's Family Flour,**  
I deliver all articles purchased from me free of charge at any place within the corporate limits.  
March 30, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

**REDUCED TO \$70 00!!**  
We have been authorized to reduce the price of the SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO to Seventy Dollars per ton cash, and Eighty Dollars on time with note and two approved securities. Quite a large number of our best farmers have already sent in their orders. One price to all.  
We will sell a limited quantity of Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate at regular price, half cash and half note, with approved security.  
Genuine Peruvian Guano!  
Thirty-five tons received direct from Agent of consignors of Peruvian Government.  
Fifty Barrels of Land Plaster, now in store and for sale cheap.  
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.  
March 23, 1868.

**Lime! Lime! Lime!!!**  
A good supply always on hand.  
**Hydraulic Cement.**  
A fresh supply of Hydraulic Cement just arrived.  
**Nails! Nails!!**  
Fifty Kegs of Nails for sale by the Agents.  
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.  
Virginia Straw Cutters,  
The cheapest and the best Steel Cotton Sweeps, and Uley's Plovers, for sale by  
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.  
March 30, 1868.

**Interest! Interest!!**  
Interest on deposits of currency, gold and silver, allowed at the City Bank of Charlotte, Trade street, Springs Building.  
A. G. BRENZER,  
March 30, 1868. Cashier.

**I'll take what Father takes.**  
"What will you take to drink?" asked the waiter of a young lad, who for the first time accompanied his father to a public dinner. Uncertain what to say, and feeling sure that he would not be wrong if he followed his father's example, he replied, "I'll take what father takes."  
The answer reached his father's ear and instantly the responsibility of his position flashed upon him. If he said, "I'll take ale," as he had always said before his son would take it also, and then! And the father shuddered at the history of several young men, who, once promising as his own bright lad, had been ruined by strong drink, started up in solemn warning before him. Should his hopes also be blasted, and that open faced noble lad become a burden and a curse as they had become? But for strong drink they would have been active, earnest, prosperous men; and if it could work such ruin upon them, was his own lad safe? Quicker than lightning these thoughts passed through his mind and in a moment the decision was made. "If the boy falls he shall not have me to blame," and then in tones tremulous with emotion to the astonishment of those who knew him, he said: "Waiter, I'll take water;" and from that day to this, strong drink has been banished from that man's table and from that man's home.

That young lad, in the brief utterance, was really the representative of the generation to which he belongs. God has so directed it, that a father is the highest authority in the world to his child. Who does not know that "My father said so" is the end of controversy with the little ones around us? Who does not see the parent's tones and gaze, and manners reproduced continually in the children whose nature is now "soft as wax to receive an impression, and rigid as marble to retain it;" and who watch with a quick and an imitating eye, those who to them are God's viceregents.

Would that we could impress upon the fathers and mothers of this country the solemn fact that the future character of the children is being formed by them. That if they are trained up in the way they should go, when they are old they will not depart from it. But if they become vain, sensual and degraded, the seeds will have been deposited, and the bias given in the early morning of their lives. If we teach them that strong drink is a good creature of God, they will believe us; and when, depending upon our judgment and truth, they shall have taken it, and it shall have shown itself to be the devil's master piece, and have bitten, crushed and dragged them down to ruin, we may weep and pray as we please; the blame will be our own and we must not accuse God, or cast reflection upon the Gospel. We shall have sown to the flesh and of the flesh have reaped corruption. God will have visited the sins of the fathers upon the children. They only took what their fathers took. If on the other hand, we banish the fiends from our homes, and in the hours when their young and trusting hearts are most open to our teaching we tell them that wine is a mocker, that strong drink is raging, and warn them that no serpent is so dangerous, no adder so much to be dreaded we shall be co-workers with that all-merciful and wise God who, to preserve them from taken it, has sent them into the world with a loathing of its taste. Our children will believe us. They will grow up with natural instinct fortified by our instructions and examples. They will be preserved from poisonous influences of the destroyer. There will be a bridgless gulf between them, and the companions who are most likely to lead them into the ways of sin. They will be preserved from habits of extravagance and waste. They will have no companions but those who walk in the ways of God, no employment for their spare time, but that which is elevating and purifying; and when we pass to our reward, they will rise up and call us blessed, for they "took what their father took."

**Foreign Exchange.**  
We draw directly on the principal cities in the following countries at New York rates: England, France, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Spain, Portugal and South America; also in 120 cities in the German States. It is now unnecessary to order Foreign Exchange from New York.  
A. G. BRENZER, Cashier,  
City Bank of Charlotte, Trade street  
March 30, 1868.

**Fresh Arrivals**  
AT THE ELEPHANT STORE.  
Just received a full and complete assortment of Groceries, embracing every article in that line, together with an assortment of THOMASVILLE MADE SHOES for Men, Boys, Women and Misses. Also, Plow Moulds, superior Iron and a splendid lot of Wilson's Family Flour, and the whitest Meal in the City.  
I deliver all articles purchased from me free of charge at any place within the corporate limits.  
March 30, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

**Reduced to \$70 00!!**  
We have been authorized to reduce the price of the SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO to Seventy Dollars per ton cash, and Eighty Dollars on time with note and two approved securities. Quite a large number of our best farmers have already sent in their orders. One price to all.  
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March 30, 1868.

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A. G. BRENZER,  
March 30, 1868. Cashier.

**The Life of Jefferson Davis.**  
Whoever would read a fair, impartial and appreciative life of the distinguished President of the late Confederacy should procure a copy of Mr Alfriend's work. He evidently admires the man whose biography he gives to the public, but that does not incapacitate him from doing full justice to Mr Davis' opponents and on matters of controversy he gives both sides of the question. About one-third of the volume is devoted to the brilliant record Mr Davis has left in the army and councils of the United States; and not the least interesting portion is the speeches delivered by him in the U. S. Senate and his messages to the Confederate Congress. As a matter of course, the reader, after passing perforce at the campaign in Mexico and "that movement at Buena Vista, the genius, novelty and intrepidity of which electrified the world of military science, and extorted the enthusiastic admiration of the victor of Waterloo," will hurry forward to the rise of the Confederacy, which sprung into existence with the suddenness of new land upheaved by volcanic action. We have heard men who were through the Confederate struggle from first to last say that if Mr Davis had been less troubled with Constitutional scruples, the struggle might have had a different end. Perhaps so, who can say. But noble minds can only "noble ends by noble means obtain," and Mr Davis would have been untrue to himself had he sacrificed principle to insure success.

During his journey homeward from Mexico there occurred a most impressive illustration of that strict devotion to principle which, above all other considerations, is the real solution of every act of his life, public and private. While in New Orleans, Colonel Davis was offered, by President Polk, a commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, an honor which he unhesitatingly declined on the ground that no such commission could be conferred by Federal authority, either by appointment of the President or by act of Congress. As an advocate of States' Rights, he could not countenance, even for the gratification of his own ambition, a plain infraction of the rights of the States, to which respectively the Constitution reserves the appointment of officers of the militia. The soldier's pride in deserved promotion for distinguished services, could not induce the statesman to forego his convictions of Constitutional right. The declination of this high distinction was entirely consistent with his opinions previously entertained and expressed. Before he resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, the bill authorizing such appointments by the President was introduced and rapidly pressed to its passage. Mr Davis detected the Constitutional infraction which it involved, and opposed it.

As Mr Davis' brief but brilliant Confederate career, from the fact that every incident connected therewith is of world-wide interest and historic importance, has a tendency to overshadow the services he rendered the United States while a member of President Pierce's Cabinet, it is well to extract the passage enumerating them:  
"Under his control the department of war was greatly advanced in dignity and importance, receiving a character far more distinctive and independent of other branches of the Government than it had previously claimed. He infused into all its operations an energy till then unknown, introducing improvements so extensive and comprehensive as to occasion apprehension of an almost too powerful and independent system of military organization. It is a fact universally conceded that his administration of the War Office was incomparably superior to that of any official who has filled that position—contributing more to the promotion of efficiency in the army, to the advancement of those great national establishments so vital to the security of the nation, and to the systematic, practical management of the details of the office. In reviewing Mr Davis' conduct of this important department of the Government, the splendid improvements which he inaugurated, his earnest and unceasing labors in behalf of the efficiency of the army, it is impossible to overestimate his eminent services to the Union, which even at that time his traducers and those of the South would pretend he was plotting to destroy. In the Cabinet as in the Senate, there was no measure of national advantage to which he did not give his cordial support, no great national institution which he would not have fostered with generous and timely sympathy, nothing to which he was not zealously committed, promising to redound to the glory, prosperity and perpetuity of that Union, in whose service he had been trained, whose uniform he had proudly worn, and beneath whose banner he had braved a soldier's death.

Secretary Davis made many recommendations contemplating radical alterations in the military system of the Union. One of the first measures was a recommendation for the thorough revision of the army regulations. He opposed the plying of officers, at an early period of service, permanently upon the staff, and advocated a system, which, he contended, would improve the discipline and efficiency of officers, "whereby the right of command should follow rank by one certain rule." The increase of the medical corps, the introduction of camels; the introduction of the light infantry or rifle system of tactics, rifle muskets, and the Mitrailleur were all measures advocated by Secretary Davis, and discussed in his official papers with a force and intelligence that make them highly valuable to the military student. He urged a thorough exploration of the Western frontier, and important changes in the arrangement of defenses against the Indians, demonstrating the inefficiency of the system of small forts for the purposes of war with savages. To obviate, in a measure, the expense, and almost useless trouble of locating military posts in advance of settlement, he suggested the plan of maintaining large garrisons at certain points, situated favorably for obtaining supplies and accessible by steamboat or railway. From these posts strong detachments could be supplied and equipped for service in the Indian country. His efforts were most strenuous to obtain an increase of pay to officers of the army, and pensions to the widows and orphans of officers and men, upon a basis similar to that of the navy.

During the Crimean war, Secretary Davis sent a commission, of which Major General McClellan then a captain of cavalry, was a member, to study and report upon the science of war and the condition of European armies, as illustrated in the operations incident to that struggle. At his suggestion four new regiments—two of cavalry—were added to the army, and numerous appropriations made for the construction of new forts, improvements in small arms, and the accumulation of munitions of war."

A great deal has been said and written on the failure to obtain results from the victory of Mansass, and the author of the present volume could scarcely, in justice to Mr Davis, pass over that controverted question. The reader will find it thoroughly discussed, and also full details of the steps taken by the Confederate authorities to mitigate the horrors of war by facilitating the exchange of prisoners, and the manner in which their advances were met by the Federal Government.

Speaking of Mr Davis' persistent belief in the ultimate triumph of the Confederacy, the author says:  
"That he did not fully comprehend the widespread demoralization of the South in the last months of the war, is hardly to be questioned. Judging men by his own exalted nature, he conceived it impossible that the South could ever abandon its hope of independence. He did not realize how men could cherish an aspiration for the future, which he did not embrace the liberty of their country. No sacrifice of personal interests or hopes were, in his view, too great to be demanded of the country in behalf of a cause, for which he was at all times ready to surrender his life. Of such devotion and self-sacrificing, sanguine and resolute spirit was the natural product, and it is a paltry view of such qualities to characterize them as the proof of defective intellect. Just such qualities have won the battles of liberty in all ages. Washington, at Valley Forge, with a wretched remnant of an army, which was yet the last hope of the country, and with even a more gloomy future immediately before him, declared that in the last emergency he would retreat to the mountains of Virginia, and there continue the struggle in the hope that he would "yet lift the flag of his bleeding country from the dust." In the same spirit Jefferson Davis would never have abandoned the Confederate cause so long as it had even a semblance of popular support."

Almost to the last moment of the Confederacy, he continued to cherish the hope of a reaction in the public mind, which he believed would be immediately kindled to its old enthusiasm by a decided success. It was in recognition of this quality of inflexible purpose, as much as of any other trait of his character, that the South originally intrusted Davis with leadership. Fit leaders of revolutions are not usually found in men of half-hearted purpose, wanting in resolution themselves and doubting the fidelity of those whom they govern. Desperate trial is the occasion which calls for the courage of those truly great men, who, while ordinary men despair, confront agony itself with sublime resolution.

If ingenuity and malignity have combined to exaggerate the faults of Mr Davis, the love of his countrymen, the candor of honorable enemies and the intelligence of mankind have recognized his intellectual and moral greatness. The world to-day does not afford such an example of those blended qualities which constitute the title to universal excellence. For one in his position, the leader of a bold, warlike, intelligent and discerning people, there was demanded that union of ardor and deliberation which he so peculiarly illustrated. Revolutionary periods imperatively demand this union of capacities for thought and action. The peculiar charm of Mr Davis is the perfect poise of his faculties; an almost exact adjustment of qualities; of indomitable energy and winning grace; heroic courage and tender affection; strength of character and almost excessive compassion; of calculating judgment and knightly sentiment; acute penetration and analysis; comprehensive perception; laborious habits, and almost universal knowledge. Of him it may be said as of Hamilton: "He wore the blended wreath of arms, of law, of statesmanship, of oratory, of letters, of scholarship, of practical affairs," and in most of these fields of distinction Mr Davis has few rivals among the public men of America.

But it is altogether a fallacious supposition that the military situation of the Confederacy, in the last winter of the war, was beyond redemption. The most happy glance at the situation revealed the feasibility of destroying Sherman, when he turned northward from Savannah, with a proper concentration of the forces yet available. President Davis anxiously sought to secure this concentration, but was disappointed by causes which need not here be related.

The book is got out in good style, and enriched with an excellent engraving of the distinguished soldier and statesman of which it treats. It is issued simultaneously by the Gaxton Publishing House in Cincinnati and Chicago, and by the National Publishing House in Philadelphia and Richmond.

**Apprenticeship to Journalism.**  
The "editor and proprietor of a daily newspaper in the north of England is prepared to receive a young gentleman for the purpose of educating him in all the branches of newspaper work. He will be instructed in short-hand, paraphrasing, &c. He will have frequent opportunities of writing leading articles, when he shows sufficient ability. A premium required."

This is a step in the right direction. But, instead of putting a boy who enjures a talent for journalism in an editorial room, we would make him copy-holder to a proof-reader, filling up his spare time by working at case. School and college education furnish but a small portion of the requirements necessary to a journalist. A boy will learn more of what a newspaper should do, say, and avoid by the comments of compositors on the copy they receive, than he could learn in any other way. For the schoolastic standard is not an adequate test of the fitness of an article or paragraph for publication. And in cases requiring impartiality or judgment, control of temper and tact, the schoolastic mind would evince great shortcomings. Journalism should be a trade; a mere book education contains but a small portion of the requisites essential to those who practice it. Special knowledge can be acquired rapidly, readily and thoroughly from various sources when an emergency arises. But as there is no school for a soldier so good as the army; no practice so perfect as serving through a campaign; so there is no school for a journalist so good as a printing office; no practice so thorough as working in its details. —New York Commercial Advertiser.