

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

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## THE Western Democrat

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

**Dr. W. H. Hoffman,**  
DENTIST.  
(Late of Lincoln, N. C.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

A successful practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate Army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

**M. A. BLAND,**  
Dentist,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Successor to Alexander & Bland.

Office as heretofore, opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Satisfaction warranted. Gas administered.  
Feb. 28, 1870.

**Robert Gibbon, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store  
Residence on College Street.  
Jan. 24, 1870.

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

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1870.

**W. F. DAVIDSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Office over B. Koopmann's Store.  
Dec. 13, 1869.

**DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.  
Office nearly opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.  
Feb. 7, 1870.

**JOHN T. BUTLER,**  
PRACTICAL  
Watch and Clock M'kr,  
AND DEALER IN  
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.  
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the TRAVELING PUBLIC.  
Feb. 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

**B. R. SMITH & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
60 Killy Street, Boston, Mass.  
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Nails, Stoves, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.  
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments to all parts of the world.  
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.  
Orders solicited and promptly filled for Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

REPER BY PERMISSION to  
John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston.  
Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.  
Morse & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.  
J. Y. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
R. Y. McAllen, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.  
T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.  
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Williams & Marshburn, Wilmington, N. C.  
Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept. 6, 1869.

**Charlotte Female Institute,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the first day of the TOBER, 1869, and continue until the first of June, and are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.  
A full course of Teachers in all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.  
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to  
Rev. T. CURRIE & SON,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
July 19, 1869.

**LARGE STOCK**  
**Wittkowsky & Rintels**  
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.  
Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at as low a price as they can be had.  
Give us a call and we will show our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.  
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.  
March 15, 1870.

**DEPTH OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.**—The deep sea soundings made in connection with the laying of submarine cables show the average depth of the Atlantic ocean to be 12,000 feet. The deepest part of the ocean is on the American side, near the Newfoundland banks where an immense basin exists, whose depth is supposed to exceed the height of the Himalayan range.

Judge Paxson, of Cincinnati, declares that the law enabling a party in the suit to testify in his own case has produced a frightful increase of perjury, and that it is not an uncommon occurrence for persons to come into the criminal courts completely encased in an armor of perjury.

### Notice.

**GASTON & MOORE,**  
Successors to Wiley & Gaston,  
DEALERS IN  
Stoves, Tinware, Zinc, Tin Plate,  
SOLDER, &c.

We contract for Roofing, do Repairing and all work in our line.  
COOKING STOVES on hand of all sizes from \$16 to \$50, to which we invite attention.

**GASTON & MOORE,**  
Next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Goods Store  
March 21, 1870.

**J. Nick Hunter**  
Informs his friends and acquaintances, in this and adjoining counties, that he is associated with A. R. NISBET & BROTHER, Grocers, Confectioners and Dealers in Musical Instruments, Toys and Fancy Goods, at their new Branch Store, between the Parks' building and McAllen's corner, Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C., where he is prepared to wait upon them as in days long past, not only in the same old style, but at the same old price. Be sure to give him a call.  
March 21, 1870.

**EDWIN GLOVER,**  
Watch Maker and Jeweler,  
FROM FAYETTEVILLE

Has removed to  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.,**  
And taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Beckwith, adjoining Mrs. P. Query's Millinery Store, where he intends carrying on the

**Watch and Jewelry Business**  
In all its branches. Having had an experience of thirty years in North Carolina he considers himself competent to do any work in his line. He will also keep on hand a good stock of Watches and Jewelry and other goods usually kept in a Jewelry Store.  
He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.  
All work done will be warranted for 12 months.  
March 14, 1870.

**500 Sacks Pacific Guano,**  
JUST RECEIVED.  
We have in receipt of another shipment of 500 sacks of Pacific Guano to most of our farmers. Those who have engaged "THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO" from us, can now send in their warrants and get it in any quantity.  
BURLINGTON & SPRINGS,  
March 14, 1870. Corner College and 4th Sts.

**Preserve Your Eyes.**  
These Lenses, manufactured by the Philadelphia Optical Institute, are superior to any other Glasses in the market. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision not found in any other Glass. They can be used equally well without tiring or fatiguing the eye.  
For sale only at JOHN T. BUTLER'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, sole agent in Charlotte, N. C. and vicinity.  
Feb. 21, 1870.

**J. J. WOLFENDEN & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Flour and Grain,  
NEWBERN, N. C.  
Refer to J. A. Guion, Cashier National Bank, Newbern; to T. J. Latham and Rountree & Webb, Newbern.  
Oct. 18, 1869.

**Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.**  
Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spear's Choking, Excelsior, Columbia and Live-Oak Cooking Stoves.  
Box and Parlor Stoves, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various Housekeeping Articles.  
All wares and work warranted as represented.  
Orders respectfully solicited.  
Feb. 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

**FARMERS!**  
We are manufacturing the celebrated "Watt," "The Charlotte" and "Dilly C" PLOWS.  
We also invite your attention especially to the NORTH CAROLINA COTTON-PLANTER Manufactured by us.  
We also deal in all kinds of Farming Tools, Horse Powers, Threshers, Corn-Shellers, Feed-Cutters, Cotton-Gins, Well-Fixtures, Churns, &c.  
In the old Navy Yard, Charlotte, N. C.  
Jan. 31, 1870. COOK & ELLYSON.

1870. **HARRIS & PHARR,** 1870.  
AT  
Old China Hall,  
Between Tate & Dewey's and First National Bank,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in China, Glass, Crockery and all other House Furnishing Goods to be found in any first-class Crockery House.  
Our Goods having been selected with care and with the intention on our part of meeting to the fullest extent, the wants of Merchants making purchases for retailing, and also for the wants of families, all of which we offer for Cash.  
We solicit orders by mail or otherwise, and a call from buyers, when they visit our City, before making their Spring purchases.  
HARRIS & PHARR.  
Jan. 31, 1870.

**E. M. HOLT & CO.,**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
20 BARRELS prime Corn Whiskey,  
10 Barrels North Carolina Mountain Dew,  
10 Barrels Old Rye for medicinal purposes,  
1 Barrel old Scuppernon Wine,  
Pure Cherry Wine, Champagne, &c.  
1 Cases Canned Peaches,  
1 Cases Tomatoes,  
10 Cases Oysters,  
20 Barrels Crackers, fresh,  
20 half boxes M. R. Raisins,  
one-eighth boxes M. R. Raisins,  
200 bags Family Flour, Hells and others, warranted good.  
Feb. 14, 1870.

**The Practical Question.**  
The great issue now rising up before the people, the one that will sweep everything before it, is the reduction of the tariff. In the New York Times we find it remarked that

"One Western member of Congress, whose majority at the last election was over six thousand, declared a day or two since, that unless the tariff was revised, and relief given to the people by such action, he did not believe a Republican candidate could carry his district next fall. There are others who do not hesitate to predict the loss to the Republicans of the next House of Representatives unless action is taken on the tariff question," &c.

This is true; yet only on one condition—that the Democracy of the country acknowledge the great change that has come over it and run a man with modern ideas. Whatever may be the views of the Southern people with regard to the record of war-democrats, they should not henceforth raise any objection to them upon that ground. To do this would be to take counsel of passion instead of reason, and having burnt our fingers several times by this course, the dictates of common sense should prevent our doing so again.

The great question that is to be determined in the next two years is: Shall the present onerous tariff be perpetuated? It is only the Northern portion of the Republican party that is for a prohibitory tariff—indeed, one-third of even that wing will split off on this issue. Nearly all of the Republicans of the West are for a revenue tariff to be laid on fairly over the whole Union, so as to reduce the burdens of the people of all sections to a minimum.

The judicious selection of a candidate will put the country under the control of the Democratic party, and this will be the only thing that will do it. There is nothing plainer than that the whole North will never go for a Democrat whose record on the war was not clear. Between a man who is considered by them unsond on this point, and a Republican, there can be no doubt how the North will vote.

Now the South will have the choice of victory under a man like Chase, or of defeat under a man like Seymour. With the one can be secured the Democratic vote North and South, aided by probably one-half of the Republican party, who will thus be then brought into a renovated party, may be called Democratic, may be a different name—that don't matter. With the other the present oppressive tariff will be continued for an indefinite period and the Radicals will stay in power as long as they please.

Such is the alternative offered to the people of not only the South, but of the whole Union. The Democrats have abandoned success thus far by sticking to dead issues which the voters of the Union have repudiated, and will ever continue to repudiate. The Democrats have their opponents will never be taught common sense by adversity. It rests with the latter to decide whether they refuse to be taught, and thus again play into the hands of their adversaries.—*Norfolk Journal.*

**Important to Farmers.**  
We are Agents for, and offer for sale, the following first class Fertilizers at annexed cash prices per ton:  
Merriman's Raw Bone Super-phosphate, \$80.00  
Crosdale's Genuine, 65.00  
Chesapeake Guano, 70.00  
James River Manure Guano, 77.50  
We are also authorized to sell a portion of the above Guanos on time with note and approved security. A full supply always on hand.  
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.  
March 21, 1870.

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned is now with COL. D. G. MAXWELL (Parks Building) where he will be pleased to see and wait on his old friends when they visit Charlotte.  
A full and complete assortment of first class Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars of the most superior brands will be found at wholesale and retail.  
C. W. BRADSHAW.  
March 21, 1870.

**ESTABLISHED 1857.**  
**JAMES HARTY,**  
Old China Hall Man,  
(Next Door to the Court House),  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Respectfully informs the public that he has on hand an elegant variety of  
**China, Glass and Crockery,**  
Also, a good assortment of House Furnishing Articles, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Castors, Tea Trays, &c. Wood and Willow Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Rolling Pins, Towel Rollers, Bread Trays, Corn Brooms; Clothes, Market and Traveling Baskets.  
Crockery reduced to as low a price as before the war, and many articles far less. Common Cups and Saucers, 25 cents per set, retail; good clear Glass Table Tumblers 50 cents per set.  
I am determined to sell as low, if not lower, than can be bought in the City. Give me a call and I will satisfy you. I mean what I say.  
JAMES HARTY,  
March 14, 1870. next door to the Court House.

### The Latest News.

A large stock of Groceries just bought since the late great decline in Gold.  
A. R. NISBET & BRO.

**Molasses, Mackerel, &c.**  
New Orleans Molasses just received.—  
Mackerel in Half Barrels, Barrels and Kits, 1,000 Pounds Shot,  
800 Dozen Prize Candy,  
5 Barrels Lorrillard's Snuff,  
4,000 Pounds Assorted Candy in 25 lb. Boxes.  
Also, a large lot of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars, at  
A. R. NISBET & BRO'S.

**Musical Instruments.**  
Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes, Harmonicas, Conchinas and Accordions, all fresh and new at  
A. R. NISBET & BRO'S.

**Fruits.**  
10 Boxes Oranges, and 5 Boxes Lemons.  
March 21, 1870. A. R. NISBET & BRO.

**Stamping.**  
All kinds of STAMPING done at Mrs. P. QUERY'S Millinery Establishment. Also, agency for the sale of Patterns for all kinds of Stamping.  
March 14, 1870.

### Domestic Life in Japan.

M. Hamberg, the Swiss Minister at Yeddo, has published some amusing details of the domestic life of the Japanese. In Japan marriage is the universal habit. Almost the only exceptions are to be found in the case of certain monastic orders and among the ladies in attendance upon the Empress. Men marry at about twenty and women at fifteen years of age, but, except in the Buddhist sects, the act is marked by no religious ceremony. Among the presents displayed in always to be seen a double-lipped vase. At a given moment one of the bridesmaids advances, fills it with *saki*, and presents it alternately to the bridegroom and bride until the goblet is emptied. Under this symbol the idea is conveyed that together the husband and wife must drink the cup of conjugal life to the dregs—whether it be filled with ambrosia or with gall. Japanese mothers have greater authority over their children than their fathers, and the rights of women are so far recognized in the country that a woman has wielded the sceptre of the Mikados.

But to return to the home life. The law of the country insists that each child shall be daily exposed to the air without clothes and with its head shaved, and in spite of both rain and sun. During infancy the child's ordinary playmates are a fat, short-legged dog, and fatter tailless cat. Instruction is never forced upon either parents or children; it is supposed to recommend itself naturally, by its own intrinsic merits; and every man and woman throughout the Empire is able to read, write and cipher. The thirtieth day after birth every citizen receives his first name; on attaining his majority he takes a second, a third on his marriage, a fourth on being invested with any public function, which he changes upon attaining each higher grade, and so on to the name given to him after his death. The last is engraved on his tomb, and he is by it known to all succeeding generations.

### What did the man say?

Those who are in the habit of attending police and other courts must have observed the difficulty under which lawyers and judges labor sometimes, in getting witnesses to testify in legal form. The following, which took place in a Cincinnati court last week, is an amusing and perfect example. A man had been caught in the act of theft, and pleaded in extenuation that he was drunk:

Court (to the policeman who was witness)—"What did the man say when you arrested him?"

Witness—"He said he was drunk."

Court—"I want his precise words, just as he uttered them; he didn't use the pronoun *he*, did he? He didn't say 'he was drunk'?"

Witness—"Oh, yes, he did, he said he was drunk; he acknowledged the corn."

Court—(getting impatient at the witness's stupidity)—"You don't understand me at all; I want the words just as he uttered them; didn't he say, 'I was drunk'?"

Witness—(deprecatingly)—"Oh, no, your honor. He didn't say *you* was drunk; I wouldn't allow any man to charge that upon you in my presence."

Prosecutor—"Pshaw, you don't comprehend at all. His Honor means, did not the prisoner say to you, 'I was drunk'?"

Witness—(reflectively)—"Well, he might have said *you* was drunk, but I didn't hear him."

Attorney for prisoner (blandly)—"What the Court desires is to have you state the prisoner's exact words, preserving the precise form of pronoun that he made use of in reply. Was it the first person, I, the second, thou, or the third person he, she or it? Now then, sir (with severity), upon your oath didn't my client say *I* was drunk?"

Witness (getting mad)—"No, he didn't say *you* was drunk either, but if he had, I reckon he wouldn't have lied any. This 'ere 'spos the poor fellow charged this whole Court with being drunk?"

The question whether hanging should be abolished was recently discussed by a debating society. Sam Wood was adverse to the suspensory process, as may be gathered from his peroration:—"Mr. President, talk of hanging for stealing! Why, sir, where would I have been, where would you have been, where would we all have been, if hanging were the penalty for that offence?"

Cute Ohio lawyer to plain country woman, a witness: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do." "What did he do the first year?" "He milked," replied the lady. Cute lawyer whistled and let her go.

As proof of the fact that girls are useful articles, and that the world could not very well get along without them, a late writer states it as a fact that if all the girls were driven out of the world in one generation, the boys would all go out after them.

"I don't want mother to marry again," said a little boy one day at breakfast. "Why not?" was asked with some surprise. "Because," said he, "I've lost one father, and I don't want the trouble of getting acquainted with another."

A town clerk in Illinois who had recently given a young man a marriage licence, received from him the following note: "Sir—I will send you the licence that you gave me for this reason because the girl whose name is on this paper went back on me because she could get another feller his name is George Jones send them so you can give him licence for her but be sure and get your fee for so doin'." No more at present but believe me your most hart broken Joseph Miller.

H. C. ECCLES, T. H. GAITHER,  
of Iredell county, N. C. of Mocksville, N. C.  
**ECCLES & GAITHER,**  
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.

For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds, Mason House Building, Charlotte, N. C.  
REPRESENTS—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Ingram, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C.  
March 28, 1870.

### Confederate Times.

The Hampton Roads Conference.  
Written for the New York News.

The writer for a long time believed that the barren results of the Fort Sumner Conference were due entirely to the stubborn and impracticable views held by Mr. Davis, and to the rigid instructions with which he fettered the Commissioners. How often has it been declared by Southern as well as Northern men—fair and candid men, too, who were willing to render justice to either party—that Mr. Davis was responsible for every drop of blood shed after that conference! How often has been repeated the story that on that occasion Mr. Lincoln called for a sheet of paper, pen and ink, and gravely writing the word "Reconstruction," turned to the Confederates and said: "Gentlemen, give us this, and here"—turning the leaf—"you may write anything you choose." Now, there is not one word of truth in all this trash, though such stories have been believed by grave Senators and Congressmen, and have been "handed around" by them to credulous thousands of the North and South. Nay, it is passing strange that any one should receive such nonsense unquestioned, as thousands have done. The subject facts were derived from gentlemen of the highest standing, who were members of the Confederate Congress, actors in these scenes, and who were personally consulted on more than one occasion when the matter was under discussion.

The Confederate Congress, during the whole of the Winter of '64, were perfectly aware that the issue was practically decided, and as an evidence of this I will relate an anecdote illustrative of the times and of the temper of the men who were behind the scenes. On a certain occasion while Congress was in secret session and the clerk was employed reading some uninteresting paper, to which no one was paying attention, a little cotare had collected around the chair of a member from Tennessee, Mr. G. W. Jones, one of the oldest members, and a gentleman who had been in public life under the "Old Government" for many years. Mr. Jones was earnestly urging the propriety and necessity of remaining in session every day until the curtain fell. He opposed an adjournment for any purpose or for a brief period, and said that the most dignified way and the right way was for every member to remain in his seat and be arrested there when the capitol fell into the hands of the Federal troops. "Yes," replied a member standing near him, "that is the proper way. Let us fall with the Roman toga wrapped around us." Another member inquired, "What do you think they will do with us, Mr. Jones?" "Hang every single one of us," he replied, "and they ought to do it." "What?" added he, "Do you expect to engage in such a rebellion as this, fail, and then escape?" "No! let us remain here and meet our fate like men!"

It was just about this critical period that Mr. Foote made his famous exodus. "Coming events were casting their shadows before," and the william Governor and Senator was preparing to "stand from under" before the crash came. He was but following his natural instincts; for the first article in the Governor's creed has always been to take excellent care of—Mr. Foote. Gen. Lee had repeatedly visited Richmond, and to the President, his Cabinet, and to many of the more prominent and discreet members of Congress, had promulgated his honest opinions of the impending crisis. He felt—long before Congress seemed to realize it—that the struggle was practically over and the "cause lost." He was well informed of the strength and disposition of every corps under Gen. Grant's immediate command. He had been advised fully and most correctly of the strength of Grant's resources, and from whence he could expeditiously derive aid. He knew that he was helplessly outnumbered, and that he would be compelled to stretch out his already attenuated ranks; so he gradually and surely passed back to Amelia Courthouse, and thence—! The propriety of the evacuation of Richmond, and, as a necessary consequence, a retreat into North Carolina, had been laid before Mr. Davis by Gen. Lee.

Mr. Davis summoned the Virginia delegation in Congress to a conference with General Lee. He calmly placed the issue in their hands. The Virginia delegation, whether wisely or not, God knows, rejected the proposition, arguing that if General Lee was forced to retreat beyond the bounds of Virginia, that his whole army would be disintegrated; that it would be impossible for him to carry the Virginia troops with him. It was on this very occasion that Mr. Davis remarked to these gentlemen, "That he believed, determined as they might be, that the struggle was over." "As for myself," said he, "I feel that my career is closed. I have no future."

Distinguished gentlemen, sincerely desirous of concluding a peace beneficial and honorable to both parties, had repeatedly visited the Confederate capital. It is not known when or by whom the idea of a conference was first suggested. It was certainly about the time Messrs. Blair and Stevenson were passing through the lines, and it is equally certain that there were not a few prominent gentlemen in the Congress, and filling eminent positions in the Confederacy, who were not averse to any scheme which would enable them to act a conspicuous role as peace-makers—men who, perhaps naturally, were exceedingly anxious to catch the first glint of the silver lining of the dark cloud which was portentously looming up, and threatened to envelop the cause in which he had staked their all.

*Suave qui puet* is over the cry in the hour of disaster. The material with which to shape heroes and martyrs cannot often be found among the politicians *par excellence*, many of whom, in our land and in our day, have been vena to a degree. Prominent among those who were earnestly peering through the gloom in search of a safe haven in those dark times, Mr. Vice-President Stephens, a man of almost unerring sagacity, and of very great intellectual superiority, whose sympathies never had been fairly enlisted in the cause. He had not been one of the foremost men in the revolution, but had been prominent only in his attempts to allay the imperilled excitement of the times. When the waves of popular commotion were seething and boiling, he was perhaps as restless as others of his compatriots, but was more patient in enduring the ills of which they complained, and to the latest hour he was consistent in his earnest efforts to hold back his countrymen from striking an aimless, and of necessity, a useless blow, before the

moment for action arrived; and yet in the very first days of the new government, prominent upon the foremost billows of the surging and heaving sea of troubles, appeared this strangely seared and pallid visage, side by side with his great antitype—to speak—the chosen chief, who was a soldier by instinct, bold and dashing, possessed of impetuous bravery and the qualities which, while they might render him the idol of the people, wholly unfitted him for their leader. Thus, when the doors of the temple of Janus swung wide open, this conservative politician, who, like nine-tenths of the people, sincerely loved the Union—was "precipitated" into the revolution, and soon held the second place in the new-born Confederacy—though this was not so much an account of any great confidence in the man, as because he was one whose name, whose influence and whose intellect can be purchased for a cause only by rewarding them with prominent positions.

No one need attempt to detract from Mr. Stephens's well-earned fame, for he stands prominent in a land which has been prolific of great men; but few of those who know him well will deny that he possesses one quality—a dominant selfishness, to which friends, party, patriotism, everything, must yield. Well, the conference was determined upon, and definitely arranged. The Government at Washington had no thought of sending "Commissioners" *pro forma*; but the President and his Secretary, Mr. Seward, resolved to proceed to Fort Sumner to meet there the gentlemen sent thither by the Confederates, for the purpose of having a quiet and dispassionate talk about the "situation." This conference, then, was entirely unofficial, so far as one, and by far the most important side, was concerned.

It should not be forgotten just here, despite all that has been said and printed, that Mr. Davis was entirely opposed to this meeting, feeling well assured that absolutely nothing of importance could result from it. He yielded only when most strenuously appealed to by some of the prominent men about him, foremost among whom was Mr. Stephens, and as there was no love between "the chief" and his Vice-President, he resolved to select Mr. Stephens as one of the triumvirate who were to compose this barren embassy, taking care, however, to appoint as the two others his warmest and most trusted friends.

Senator Hunter and Judge Campbell. Gen. Grant passed the three gentlemen through his lines, and they proceeded to Fort Sumner without unnecessary delay. They were received with courtesy by all officials with whom they met, and especially by Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of State; but at the very outset Mr. Lincoln distinctly informed them that it was not his purpose to treat with them. He calmly discussed the state of affairs, referred to the tremendous force which he held in the hollow of his hand, and spoke of the inexhaustible supplies at his command in every section of the country; said that the "game was almost played out," and that the "one thing the Confederacy," so-called, "must do just then, was simply to—submit!"

He promised to secure for them the best terms possible. As to slavery that was dead! There was some allusion to the settlement of the "mixed question" by the Supreme Court, and to the probable contingency that doubtless years would elapse ere the matter would be definitely decided; but this was, perhaps, a mere *placido*. It is reported that whiskey and water were imbibed freely, and that Mr. Lincoln illustrated his views by an anecdote or two. Mr. Seward was especially facetious. He met his old confederate, Mr. Hunter, with great apparent—it may be real—cordiality, smiled upon him with genial complacency, and said: "God bless you, Hunter, my old friend! I am very sorry for you. Just 'ground the weapons of your rebellion' and we will do the best we can for you. No doubt a few of you will be hung"—and here he almost melted into tears—"but that is unavoidable. I entertain a very sincere regard for you, and some of my old friends associated with you in this stupendous folly, but it must be confessed you have wilfully thrust yourselves into a very bad predicament, rationally very bad. Let us take another drink!"

### Exodus of the Negro.

After the Israelites were liberated from bondage, there was an exodus from Egypt unto the land flowing with milk and honey. So there seems to be an exodus of the formerly slave States, to the more congenial climate of the Gulf States. This draught is felt to be very heavy in Kentucky and Virginia, and is beginning to be felt in North Carolina. But these States lie contiguous to the North, and just in proportion as the tide of black migration recedes, will the tide of white immigration flow in, bringing with it habits of thrift and industry, with labor saving implements and practical knowledge, sufficient to make up and more than make up for the deficit. We desire to see this movement of population Southward from the North States encouraged. North Carolina is only one day's travel from New York and Philadelphia and yet how few of the people of those latitudes are aware of the great advantages our State presents. Cheap lands, a fine climate, excellent water power, unsurpassed facilities for reaching the great central markets of the North, both by water and rail, and these facilities continually improving, are some of the advantages our State offers to the immigrant. Wheat, corn, oats, the grapes, grapes, the small fruits, potatoes both sweet and Irish, cotton, tobacco, flax, wool, peanuts, rye, tar, pitch, turpentine, timber, lumber, coal, iron, horses, cattle, mules, hogs and sheep are some of our productions. It will be seen from an examination of this list how admirably suited it is to the wants and tastes of the laboring white men of the North and of Europe. Let them come and assist us in developing the unequalled resources of our noble old State. Our people will give all *bona fide* citizens (adventurers who come here to get fat offices we do not have) a most cordial welcome.—*Carolina Farmer.*

They tell this story at the expense of a Virginia lawyer: Once upon a time, when he had gained a case, his opponent told him that he would appeal it, and he replied: "Very well; I will meet you at Malachi." But a brother lawyer, whispered to him, "Philippi, Philippi," and again he said: "Very well; adding, 'Malachi or Philippi, they were both good men'."