

VANCE AND DAVIS. An Interesting Correspondence Concerning Propositions for Peace.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Dec. 30, 1883. His Excellency, President Davis: MY DEAR SIR—After a careful consideration of all the sources of discontent in North Carolina, I have concluded that it will be perhaps, impossible to remove it, except by making some effort of negotiation with the enemy. The recent action of the Federal House of Representatives, though meaning very little, has greatly excited the public hope that the Northern mind is looking towards peace. I am promised by all men who advocate this course, that if fair terms are rejected it will tend greatly to strengthen and intensify the war feeling, and will rally all classes to a more cordial support of the government. And although our position is well known, as demanding only to be let alone, yet it seems to me that for the sake of humanity, without having any weak or improper motives attributed to us, we might, with propriety, constantly tender negotiations. In doing so, we would keep conspicuously before the world a disclaimer of our responsibility for the great slaughter of our race, and convince the humblest of our citizens—some of whom forget the actual situation—that the government is tender of their lives and happiness, and would not prolong their sufferings unnecessarily one moment. Though statesmen might regard this as useless, the people will not, and I think our cause will be strengthened thereby. I have not suggested the method of these negotiations or their terms—the efforts to obtain peace is the principal matter. Allow me to beg your earnest consideration of this suggestion. Very respectfully yours, Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, JANUARY 8, 1864. His Excellency Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.: DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 30th ult., containing suggestions of the measures to be adopted for the purpose of removing "the sources of discontent" in North Carolina. The contents of the letter are substantially the same as those of the letter addressed by you to Senator Dortch, extracts of which were by him read to me.

Apart from insuperable objection to the line of policy you propose, (and to which I will presently advert,) I cannot see how the mere material obstacles are to be surmounted. We have made three distinct efforts to communicate with the authorities at Washington, and have been, invariably, unsuccessful. Commissioners were sent before hostilities were begun, and the Washington government refused to see them, or hear what they had to say. A second time I sent a military officer with a communication addressed by myself to President Lincoln. The letter was received by Gen. Scott, who did not permit the officer to see Mr. Lincoln, but who promised that an answer would be sent. No answer has ever been received. The third time, a few months ago, a gentleman was sent whose position, character and reputation were such as to insure his reception, if the enemy were not inclined to receive any proposal whatever from this government. Vice-President Stevens made a patriotic tender of his services in the hope of being able to promote the cause of humanity, and although little belief was entertained of success, I cheerfully yielded to his suggestion, that the experiment should be tried. The enemy refused to let him pass through their lines, or to hold any conference with him, and he was stopped before he even reached Fortress Monroe on his way to Washington. To attempt again, (in the face of these repeated rejections of all conference with us,) to send commissioners or agents to propose peace, is to invite insult and contumely, and to subject ourselves to indignity, without the slightest chance of being listened to. No true citizen, no man who has our cause at heart can desire this; and the good people of North Carolina would be the last to approve of such an attempt, if aware of all the facts. So far from removing "sources of discontent," such a course would receive as it would merit the condemnation of those true patriots who have given their blood and treasure to maintain the high desecrated and independent soil of this country from the immortal heroes of King's Mountain and other battlefields of the revolution.

If then, proposals cannot be made through envoys because the enemy would not receive them, how is it possible to communicate our desire for peace otherwise than by the public announcements contained in almost every message I ever sent to you? I cannot recall, at this time, one instance in which I have failed to announce that our only desire was peace, and the only terms which formed a sine qua non, were precisely those that you suggest, namely, "a demand only to be let alone."

But suppose it was practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners, with the government of President Lincoln, is it at this movement that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all practical? Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamations, and becoming in point of fact the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept of entry into conference on the basis of these terms? That there are a few traitors in the State who would be willing to betray their fellow-citizens to such a degraded position in the hope of being rewarded for treachery by an escape from the common doom may be true. But I do not believe the vilest wretch would accept such terms for himself.

I cannot conceive how the people of your State, than which none has sent nobler or more gallant soldiers to the field of battle, (one of whom it is your honor to be,) can have been deceived by anything to which you refer in the recent action of the Federal house of representatives. I have seen no action of the house that does not indicate by a very decided majority the purpose of the enemy to refuse all terms to the South except absolute, unconditional

subjugation or extermination. But if it were otherwise, how are we to treat with the House of Representatives? It is with Lincoln alone that we could confer, and his own partisans at the North avow unequivocally that his purpose, as his message and proclamation was to shut out all hope that he would ever treat with us on any terms. If we will break up our government, dissolve the Confederacy, disband our armies, emancipate our slaves, and take an oath of allegiance binding ourselves to obedience to him, and to disloyalty to our own States, he proposes to pardon us, and to plunder us of anything more than the property already stolen from us and such slaves as still remain. In order to render his proposals so insulting as to secure their rejection, he joins to them a promise to support with his army one-tenth of the people of any State who will attempt to set up a government over the other nine-tenths, thus seeking to sow discord and suspicion among the people of the Southern States, and to excite them to civil war in furtherance of his ends.

I know well that it would be impossible to get your people, if they possessed full knowledge of these facts, to consent that proposals should now be made by us to those who control the government at Washington. Your own well-known devotion to the great cause of liberty and independence, to which you have all committed whatever we have of earthly possessions, would induce you to take the lead in repelling the bare thought of a peaceful submission to the enemy. Yet peace on other terms is now impossible. To obtain the sole terms to which you or I could listen, this struggle must continue until the enemy is beaten out of his vain confidence in our subjugation. Then, and not till then, will it be possible to treat of peace. Till then, all tender of terms to the enemy will be received as proof that we are ready for submission, and will encourage him in the atrocious warfare which he is waging.

I fear much, from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to "aid to the comfort of the enemy," and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its homes, if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make headway. I know you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the Old North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject has arisen from the fear that you will delay too long the action, which now appears inevitable, and that by an over-earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation, men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed. With your influence and position, the promoters of the unfounded discounts now prevalent in your State would be put down without the use of physical force if you would abandon the policy of conciliation, and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you would rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless. If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honor and dignity and the fair name of your State, in your efforts to crush treason whether incipient, as I believe it to be, or more matured in its growth, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitably become.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS."

ANALYZING THE BAKING POWDERS.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, a member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. EDWARD G. LOVE, the well-known United States chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food. Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed and found to contain lime and other impurities; in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent. of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent. The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analyses of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of "Royal": "I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphate or any injurious substance. E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

THE DANVILLE ROAD. A Great Sale and Its Consequences.

Richmond Dispatch. For some time past the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and the West Point Terminal Company—the former really the parent of the latter—have not been on the most affectionate terms possible, and there was fear that at the annual meeting of the Terminal Company, advertised to be held in this city yesterday, a board would be elected hostile to the Danville. The Terminal Company, however, met and adjourned for a week "for want of a quorum." The people with big blocks of stock had absented themselves, and for a time there was some wonder here as to the reason why. Before the day was over, however, telegrams came pouring in from New York that the Logan interest, which had gained control of the Terminal, had also secured a majority of stock in the Danville. Thus the two interests were blended; thus was the speck of war dissipated.

For Richmond people the news had had a substantial interest, inasmuch as the announcement was that the new purchasers of the Danville were A. S. Sully, T. M. Logan and J. B. Pace—the two latter citizens of Richmond, and in every way identified with the prosperity of our city, and having as their associates here, it is said, Major James H. Dooley and E. D. Christian.

PERSONAL. Mr. Sully is a railroad man who has made a grand mark in recent years and who distinguished himself for the ability which he displayed in the reorganization of the Reading Company.

General Logan a native of South Carolina, but ever since the war a citizen of this State, was a Confederate brigadier general at the age of 21 years. It was the brain and pluck of Buford and Logan, and those who were then acting with them, that organized the system; that made of a local road the great power that it is that it is. In the case of 1882, General Logan suffered terribly in torture; but he kept on at work. Lately he was made money again. It was his organization that got possession of the Terminal, and though it brought about yesterday's purchase. General Logan will now doubtless again come to the front in the active management of the Danville system.

Mr. Pace is the wealthiest man in Richmond, and one of the richest in the State. He is probably worth two millions of dollars, and is in the prime of life, full of luck and pluck. He has been a valuable citizen to Richmond, and is now in a position to be more valuable than ever before.

DANVILLE STOCK. The Danville stock consists of 50,000 shares at \$100 each. Previous to yesterday the Logan party had acquired, it is said, about 15,000 shares, but the Scott syndicate held 25,000 shares in a solid block, and insisted upon selling all or none. So Logan, Pace, and Sully, and their associates, whoever they are, agreed to buy the 25,000 shares, for which they paid \$230 a share, or \$5,750,000. Thus the Danville and the Terminal come together again in the closest possible relations.

WHAT IT MEANS. The purchase insures the amalgamation of the stocks of the Richmond and Danville, the Terminal Companies, and it is believed that a common stock will be issued for each. It also guarantees the unification of the entire system (2,700 miles of track) and avoids disintegration, which was feared, and about which there was some danger if this purchase had not been made. It is now hoped by all our people, and believed by some in good position to know, that the main difficulty will be moved back from Washington to Richmond.

PACE, LOGAN AND SULLY. Colonel Buford, Mr. Pace and General Logan were all in New York yesterday, and it was not possible to ascertain here who are associated with Pace, Logan and Sully in their purchase, but it is believed that they are backed by and associated with Northern men of great means, such as George Stone and the Rockefellers.

It is supposed that the new purchasers are friends of Colonel Buford, and that they will render valuable services in some high capacity. Terminal stock went up yesterday to 65-15 in twenty-four hours. The Danville stock, which sold yesterday at \$230—that is to say, some of those shares—were sold in 1882 at 51; the average price about that time did not, indeed, exceed 65; but since that year the stock have several times changed hands, and generally at a steady advance.

A Foolish and Stubborn Belief. In the efficacy of certain remedies of violent action, is the besetting foible of the ignorant and prejudiced. The indiscriminate use of purgatives is a very common phase of the fatuity of such people. Aloes, podophyllin, disguised in sugar coating, castor oil, mercury, and other old-fashioned drugs, still hold their own among this class and although the success of Lister's Stomach Bitters sufficiently disproves the necessity or violence in medication, the adherents of an exploded fallacy still persist in giving and taking inordinate purgative doses. Dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, are as certainly and thoroughly subdued by the Bitters, as they are invariably aggravated by an indiscriminate use of medicines, official or proprietary, belonging to the class which we have condemned. Fever and ague, nervousness, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys, yield to the Bitters.

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SALE OF ATLANTIC HOTEL, AT MOREHEAD CITY.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Carteret county, made at March term, 1886, in an action wherein John M. Wilson and P. S. Stevenson were plaintiffs and John Gatling and wife and others were defendants, we shall offer for sale at the Atlantic Hotel, in Morehead City, at 12 o'clock m., Thursday, December 9th, 1886, all that parcel of land lying in Morehead City, in the county of Carteret and State of North Carolina, being known in the plot of said town as squares one and two, on which the Atlantic Hotel is situated; bounded on the north by Bridger street, on the east by Third street and on the west by Fourth street; situated on both sides of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad track and containing four acres, and fully described in the pleadings in said action; and to which references had for greater certainty, with all the buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging. Also, at same time and place, all the interest of John Gatling and his assignees in 12,000 acres of land lying on Bogue banks between the Atlantic ocean and Bogue sound, near Morehead City, adjoining the lands of the United States; with the buildings thereon; also, at the same time and place, all the personal property, in the hotel and outbuildings, consisting of parlor, dining-room and bed-room furniture, kitchen furniture, crockery ware and all necessary furniture of a large hotel. Terms: Personal property cash. Real estate \$7500, remainder in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest from day of sale; upon failure to meet deferred payment entire balance to become due. Title retained until full payment of purchase money. SPIER WHITAKER, F. H. BUSBEE, Commissioners.

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