

## THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

ONE of the most interesting episodes of the war between the States was the informal conference in Hampton Roads, on the 3d of February, 1865. It was held on board a steamer anchored near Fortress Monroe; and the participants were, on the one hand, President Lincoln and William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, and, on the other, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell, commissioners appointed by President Davis. There has long been considerable misapprehension in the public mind as to the origin, objects, and results of that conference. As I was a member of the Confederate Congress at that time, and had, to some extent, an inside view of the situation, I propose to give my recollection of the incident.

In the beginning of the year 1865 the prospects of the Southern Confederacy were gloomy indeed. Grant, with his hosts, had swung around upon a new base, and was at City Point, on the James River, threatening Petersburg and Richmond, then defended by the Army of Northern Virginia under the incomparable Lee. That army, during the preceding year, had covered itself with imperishable glory in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court House, and at Cold Harbor. Numbering less than 60,000 men it had inflicted a loss of more than 50,000 upon the enemy in the campaign, resulting in Grant's change of base; but, with inadequate supplies of food and clothing, it was then suffering all the discomforts and hardships of winter in the trenches around Petersburg and Richmond. Sheridan, in the valley of Virginia, with a powerful and well-equipped army, had driven back Early with his little band of Confederates, and had completely devastated that beautiful and fertile region. Sherman, after destroying Atlanta and laying waste the surrounding country, was at Savannah, with an army of 65,000 men, prepared to march through the Carolinas and to form a junction with Grant in Virginia. Such was the military situation, when, in the early part of January, 1865, Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., a gentleman of great ability and acknowledged influence with the administration at Washington, made his appearance at Richmond.

He brought with him no credentials, but exhibited to Mr. Davis the following card :

“ December 28, 1864.  
Allow the Bearer, F. P. Blair, Sr., to  
pass our lines, go South and return.  
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.”

After a private interview with Mr. Davis, Mr. Blair returned to Washington, and in a few days came again to Richmond. Another consultation was held, in the course of which Mr. Blair suggested to Mr. Davis that a suspension of hostilities might be brought about by a secret military convention between the belligerents for the purpose of maintaining the Monroe Doctrine on this continent, and thereby preventing the threatened establishment of an empire by France in Mexico. He frankly declared that, in his opinion, the final result of the proposed military convention and the suspension of hostilities would be the restoration of the Union. On January 12, Mr. Davis handed to Mr. Blair the following letter :

“ RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, *January 12, 1865.* ”

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

*Sir* : I have deemed it proper and probably desirable to you to give you in this form the substance of the remarks made by me to be repeated by you to President Lincoln, etc. I have no disposition to find obstacles in forms and am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace. I am ready to send a commission whenever I have reason to suppose it will be received, or to receive a commission if the United States Government shall choose to send one. Notwithstanding the rejection of our former offers, I would, if you could promise that a commission, minister, or other agent would be received, appoint one immediately and renew the effort to enter into a conference with a view to secure peace to the two countries.

Yours, etc.,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.”

On January 18, Mr. Lincoln delivered to Mr. Blair the following communication, with the understanding that it should be shown to Mr. Davis :

“ WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1865.* ”

F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

*Sir* : You, having shown me Mr. Davis's letter to you of the 12th instant, you may say to him that I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue, ready to receive any agent whom he or any other influential person now resisting the national authority may informally send me with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country.

Yours, etc.,

A. LINCOLN.”

After seeing the foregoing letter, and after consultation with his Cabinet, Mr. Davis, on the 28th of January, appointed Alexander H. Stephens, Robert M. T. Hunter, and John A. Campbell as commissioners to proceed to Washington, and to hold an informal conference with Mr. Lincoln upon the subject referred to in his letter of the 18th of January, addressed to Mr. Blair. It was intended that the affair should be conducted with the utmost secrecy. But the absence of such prominent officials necessarily attracted attention, and the public soon ascertained that an important movement was on foot. At that time Mr. Stephens was Vice-President, Mr. Hunter was President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Judge Campbell was Assistant Secretary of War. On January 29, the commissioners went from Richmond to Petersburg; and on the following day they addressed this communication to Gen. Grant:

“PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, *January 30, 1865.*

LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT,

Commanding Armies of the United States.

*Sir*: We desire to pass your lines under safe conduct, and to proceed to Washington to hold a conference with President Lincoln upon the subject of the existing war, and with a view of ascertaining upon what terms it may be terminated in pursuance of the course indicated by him in his letter to Mr. Blair of January 18, 1865, of which we presume you have a copy, and if not, we wish to see you in person if convenient, and to confer with you on the subject.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,  
J. A. CAMPBELL,  
R. M. T. HUNTER.”

In reply, the following was received by the commissioners at Petersburg, dated at Headquarters Army of the United States, January 31, 1865:

“*Gentlemen*: Your communication of yesterday requesting an interview with myself, and a safe conduct to Washington and return, is received. I will instruct the commanding officer of the forces near Petersburg, notifying you at what part of the lines, and the time when and where conveyances will be ready for you. Your letter to me has been telegraphed to Washington for instructions. I have no doubt that before you arrive at my headquarters an answer will be received directing me to comply with your request. Should a different reply be received, I promise you a safe and immediate return within your own lines.

Yours very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*”

In the afternoon of the same day, the commissioners were met at a point on the Federal lines previously designated by Lieut.-Col. Bab-

cock, with an escort, and escorted to Gen. Grant's headquarters at City Point. They were received by Gen. Grant with marked courtesy and civility, and remained with him two days before they could arrive at an understanding with the authorities at Washington as to the conditions upon which they should be allowed to proceed. On February 1, Maj. Thomas T. Eckert, who had been sent with instructions from Mr. Lincoln as to the requests of the commissioners, addressed to them a letter in which he informed them that, if they passed through the United States military lines, it would be understood that they did so for the purpose of an informal conference on the basis of a paper prepared by Mr. Lincoln, a copy of which was placed in their hands.

Without going into all the details of the correspondence between the commissioners and Maj. Eckert, it is sufficient to state that, on February 1, Maj. Eckert telegraphed to Washington that the reply of the commissioners was not satisfactory, and that he had notified them that they could not proceed further unless they complied with the conditions expressed in Mr. Lincoln's letter. On February 2, the following telegram was sent by Gen. Grant :

"TO HON. E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Now that the interview between Maj. Eckert, under his written instructions, and Mr. Stephens and party has ended, I will state confidentially, but not officially to become a matter of record, that I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are good and their desire sincere to restore peace and union. I have not felt myself at liberty to express even views of my own or to account for my reticence. This has placed me in an awkward position which I could have avoided by not seeing them in the first instance. I fear now their going back without any expression to any one in authority will have a bad influence. At the same time I recognize the difficulties in the way of receiving these informal commissioners at this time and I do not know what to recommend. I am sorry, however, that Mr. Lincoln cannot have an interview with the two named in this dispatch, if not all three now within our lines. Their letter was all that the President's instructions contemplated to secure their safe conduct, if they had used the same language to Capt. Eckert.

U. S. GRANT, *Lieutenant-General.*"

As soon as the foregoing telegram was shown to Mr. Lincoln, he telegraphed to Gen. Grant as follows :

"TO LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT,  
City Point, Virginia.

Say to the gentlemen that I will meet them personally at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can get there.

A. LINCOLN."

At the same time, Mr. Lincoln sent to Mr. Seward, who had already gone to Fortress Monroe, the following telegram :

"To HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

Induced by a dispatch from General Grant, I join you at Fortress Monroe as soon as I can come.  
A. LINCOLN."

On the morning of February 3, the commissioners met President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads near Fortress Monroe. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Lincoln had been acquaintances and friends in former years. They had been in the House of Representatives at the same time, had belonged to the same political party, and, as members of the Congressional Taylor Club, had coöperated in the nomination and election of Zachary Taylor to the presidency in 1848.

At the beginning of the interview, Mr. Stephens, addressing himself to Mr. Lincoln, made pleasant allusion to their former acquaintance and friendship, to which Mr. Lincoln cordially responded. After mutual inquiries as to former congressional associates, Mr. Stephens introduced the business of the meeting by asking Mr. Lincoln if there were no way of putting an end to the existing troubles and bringing about a restoration of good feeling and harmony between the different sections of the country. At this point Mr. Seward interposed and said it was understood that the conference should be informal, that there should be no clerk or secretary, and no record made of anything said. The commissioners having assented Mr. Stephens repeated his inquiry ; and, in reply, Mr. Lincoln said there was but one way that he knew of, and that was for those who were resisting the laws of the Union to cease resistance. Mr. Stephens replied, in substance, that they had been induced to believe there might be some other question, some Continental question, that might divert the attention of both parties for a time from the questions involved in the existing strife until the passions on both sides might cool, when both would be in better temper to come to an amicable and proper adjustment, etc.

Mr. Lincoln at once understood Mr. Stephens as referring to what Mr. Blair had suggested in his interview with Mr. Davis. He said it was proper to state at the beginning that whatever Mr. Blair had said was of his own accord and without the least authority from him ; that when Mr. Blair applied for a passport to go to Richmond, and desired to present certain views, he had declined to hear them ; that he had

given the passport, but without giving Mr. Blair any authority whatever to speak for him ; that when Mr. Blair returned from Richmond, bringing with him Mr. Davis's letter, he had given the one alluded to in the application of the commissioners for permission to cross the lines ; that he was always willing to hear propositions for peace on the conditions of that letter, and on no other ; that the restoration of the Union was a *sine qua non* with him, and hence his instructions that no conference was to be held except upon that basis.

After a short pause in the conversation Mr. Stephens continued to urge the adoption of the line of policy indicated by Mr. Blair, and claimed that it would most probably result in a restoration of the Union without further bloodshed. Among other things he said that the principles of the Monroe Doctrine were directly involved in the contest then going on in Mexico ; that the administration at Washington, according to all accounts, was decidedly opposed to the establishment of an empire in Mexico by France, and wished to maintain the right of self-government to all peoples on this continent against the dominion or control of any European power. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward concurred in the statement that such was the feeling of a majority of the northern people.

"Then," said Mr. Stephens, "could not both parties in our contest come to an understanding and agreement to postpone their present strife by a suspension of hostilities between themselves until this principle is maintained in behalf of Mexico ? And might it not, when successfully sustained there, naturally, and almost inevitably, lead to a peaceful and harmonious solution of their own difficulties ? Could any pledge now given make a permanent restoration or reorganization of the Union more probable, or even so probable, as such a result would ?"

Mr. Lincoln replied, with earnestness, that he could entertain no proposition for ceasing active military operations which was not based upon a pledge first given for the ultimate restoration of the Union. He had fully considered the question of an armistice, and could not give his consent to any proposition of that sort on the basis suggested. The settlement of existing difficulties was a question of supreme importance ; and the only basis on which he would entertain a proposition for a settlement was the recognition and reestablishment of the national authority throughout the land. As the commissioners had no authority to give any such pledge the conference seemed to be at an end. According to an understanding between the commissioners

before entering into the conference that, if they failed in securing an armistice, they would then endeavor to ascertain upon what terms the administration at Washington would be willing to end the war, Judge Campbell inquired in what way the settlement for a restoration of the Union was to be made. He wished to know something of the details.

Mr. Seward then said he desired that any answer to Judge Campbell's inquiry might be postponed until the general ideas advanced by Mr. Stephens might be more fully developed. There was a general acquiescence, and Mr. Stephens proceeded to elaborate his views. They were substantially as follows :

That the Monroe Doctrine assumed the position that no European power should impose governments upon any peoples on this continent against their will ; that the principle of the sovereign right of local self-government was peculiarly sacred to the people of the United States as well as to the people of the Confederate States ; that the Emperor of France was at that time attempting to violate this great principle in Mexico ; that the suspension of hostilities and allowance of time for the blood of our people on both sides to cool toward each other would probably lead the public mind to a clearer understanding of those principles which ought to constitute the basis of the settlement of existing difficulties ; that the settlement of the Mexican question in this way would necessarily lead to a peaceful settlement of our own ; that whenever it should be determined that this right of local self-government was the principle on which all American institutions rested, all the States might reasonably be expected to return of their own accord to their former relations to the Union, just as they had come together at first by their own consent and for their mutual interests ; that we might become indeed and in truth an ocean-bound Federal Republic, under the operation of this Continental Regulator—the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of each State. He concluded by saying that this Mexican question might afford a very opportune occasion for reaching a proper solution of our own troubles without any further effusion of fraternal blood.

Mr. Seward, while admitting that the views presented by Mr. Stephens had something specious about them in theory, argued at considerable length to show that practically no system of government founded upon them could be successfully worked, and that the Union could never be restored or maintained on that basis. He then inquired of Mr. Stephens as to the details of the plan he had in view for effecting the proposed purpose.



Mr. Stephens replied that he had no fixed plan, but there were several which might be suggested. The whole matter might be easily arranged by a military convention known only to the authorities at Washington and Richmond. This convention could be made to embrace not only a suspension of actual hostilities on all the frontier lines, but also other matters involving the execution of the laws in States, having two sets of authorities, one recognized by the Confederate States, the other adhering to the National Government. All these matters of detail might be easily adjusted if they should first determine upon an armistice for that purpose.

Mr. Hunter said that there was not unanimity in the South upon the subject of undertaking the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and it was not probable that any arrangement could be made by which the Confederates would agree to join in sending any portion of their army into Mexico. In that view his colleagues on the commission fully concurred. Mr. Lincoln, while admitting that, as President, he might properly enter into a military convention for some of the purposes proposed, repeated his determination to do nothing which would suspend military operations, unless it was first agreed that the United States authority was to be restored throughout the country. That was the first question to be settled. He could enter into no treaty, convention, or stipulation with the Confederate States, jointly or separately, upon that or any other subject, except upon the basis first settled that the Union was to be restored. Any such agreement or stipulation would be a quasi-recognition of the States then in arms against the National Government as a separate power. That he never could do.

Judge Campbell then renewed his inquiry as to how restoration was to take place, supposing that the Confederate States were consenting to it. Mr. Lincoln replied : By disbanding their armies, and permitting the national authorities to resume their functions. Mr. Seward then said that Mr. Lincoln could not express himself more clearly or forcibly in reference to that question than he had done in his message to Congress in December, 1864, and proceeded to state its substance from memory.

Judge Campbell said that the war had necessarily given rise to questions which ought to be adjusted before a harmonious restoration of former relations could properly be made. He referred to the disbandment of the army, which would require time, and to the Confiscation Acts, on both sides, under which property had been sold, the title



to which would be affected by the facts existing when the war ended, unless provided for by stipulations. Mr. Seward replied that, as to all questions involving rights of property, the courts would determine, and that Congress would no doubt be liberal in making restitution of confiscated property, or providing indemnity.

Mr. Stephens inquired what would be the status of that portion of the slave population in the Confederate States which had not then become free under the Emancipation Proclamation, or, in other words, what effect that proclamation would have upon the entire black population. Mr. Lincoln said that that was a judicial question, and that he did not know how the courts would decide it. His own opinion, was that, as the Proclamation was a war measure and would have effect only from its being an exercise of the war power, as soon as the war ended it would be inoperative for the future. It would be held to apply to such slaves only as had come under its operation while it was in active exercise. That was his individual opinion, but the courts might decide differently.

Mr. Seward said there were only about 200,000 slaves who, up to that time, had come under the actual operation of the Proclamation, and who were then in the enjoyment of their freedom under it ; so that if the war should then cease, the status of much the larger portion of the slaves would be subject to judicial construction. He also called attention to the proposed Constitutional Amendment providing for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the United States. He said that had been done as a war measure, and if the war were then to cease, it would probably not be adopted by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution. In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Stephens, whether the Confederate States would be admitted to representation in Congress if they should abandon the war, Mr. Lincoln said his own individual opinion was that they ought to be, and he thought that they would be, but that he could not enter into any stipulation on that subject.

Mr. Stephens having urged the importance of coming to some understanding as to the method of procedure in case the Confederate States should entertain the proposition of a return to the Union, Mr. Lincoln repeated that he could not enter into any agreement on that subject with parties in arms against the Government. Mr. Hunter, in illustrating the propriety of the Executive entering into agreements with persons in arms against the rightful public authority, referred to instances of that character between Charles I of England and the

people in arms against him. Mr. Lincoln said he did not profess to be posted in history, and would turn Mr. Hunter over to Mr. Seward on all such matters. "All I distinctly recollect," said he, "about Charles I is, that he lost his head in the end."

Mr. Lincoln subsequently discussed fully his Emancipation Proclamation. He said that, in the beginning, it had not been his intention to interfere with slavery in the States; that he never would have done it if he had not been compelled by necessity to do it, to maintain the Union; that the subject presented many difficult and perplexing questions; that he had hesitated for some time, and had resorted to that measure only when driven to it by public necessity; that he had been in favor of the prohibition by the general Government of the extension of slavery into the territories, but did not think the Government possessed power over the subject in the States except as a war measure; and that he had always been in favor of gradual emancipation. Mr. Seward also spoke at length upon the progress of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country, and said that what he had thought would require forty or fifty years of agitation to accomplish would certainly be attained in a much shorter time.

Other matters relating to the evils of immediate emancipation, especially the suffering which would necessarily attend the old and infirm, as well as the women and children, were then referred to. These were fully admitted by Mr. Lincoln; but as to them he illustrated his position with an anecdote about the Illinois farmer and his hogs. An Illinois farmer was congratulating himself with a neighbor upon a great discovery he had made, by which he would economize much time and labor in gathering and taking care of the food crop for his hogs, as well as trouble in looking after and feeding them during the winter. "What is it?" said the neighbor. "Why, it is," said the farmer, "to plant plenty of potatoes, and when they are mature, without either digging or housing them, turn the hogs in the field, and let them get their own food as they want it." "But," said the neighbor, "how will they do when the winter comes and the ground is hard frozen?" "Well," said the farmer, "let 'em root."

Mr. Hunter inquired of Mr. Lincoln what, according to his idea, would be the result of the restoration of the Union as to West Virginia. Mr. Lincoln said he could only give his individual opinion, which was, that West Virginia would continue to be recognized as a separate State in the Union. Mr. Hunter then very forcibly summed up the conclusions which seemed to him to be logically deducible from

the conference. In his judgment they amounted to nothing as a basis of peace but an unconditional surrender on the part of the Confederate States and their people.

Mr. Seward insisted that no words like "unconditional surrender" had been used; none importing or justly implying degradation or humiliation to the people of the Confederate States. He did not think that yielding to the execution of the laws under the Constitution of the United States, with all its guarantees and securities for personal and political rights as they might be declared by the courts, could be properly considered as unconditional submission to conquerors, or as having anything humiliating in it. After considerable discussion on that point between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Seward, Mr. Lincoln said that, so far as the Confiscation Acts and other penal acts were concerned, their enforcement would be left entirely to him, and he should exercise the power of the Executive with the utmost liberality. He said he should be willing to remunerate the southern people for their slaves; that he believed the people of the North were as responsible for slavery as the people of the South; that if the war should then cease with the voluntary abolition of slavery by the States, he should be in favor individually of the payment by the Government of a fair indemnity for the loss to the owners; that he believed this feeling was very extensive at the North, but on this subject he could give no assurance and enter into no stipulation.

The conference, after a session of about four hours, then terminated, and the parties took formal and friendly leave of each other. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward returned to Washington, and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell went back to City Point, under the escort of Col. Babcock. There they met Gen. Grant again; and he was evidently disappointed that nothing had been accomplished in the effort to bring about a suspension of hostilities.

It is proper to say that the facts here stated have been gathered from the report of the commissioners bearing date February 5, 1865; from the message of Mr. Davis to the Confederate Senate and House of Representatives, communicated on February 6, 1865; from the message of Mr. Lincoln to the United States House of Representatives, sent in answer to a resolution soon after his return from Fortress Monroe; from conversations held with one of the commissioners; and from the narrative of Mr. Stephens, published soon after the termination of the war.

The failure of the conference was a great disappointment, not only

to the authorities at Richmond, but to the people generally. Mr. Davis, in his message to the Confederate Senate and House of Representatives transmitting the report of the commissioners, accepted the action of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward as showing that "they refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or to give to our people any other terms or guarantees than those which the conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation on the subject of the relations between the white and black populations of each State."

In a public address delivered before a large audience at the African Church in Richmond, soon after the return of the commissioners, he aroused the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and incited them to renewed determination to continue the struggle and to stake all upon the issue. His speech was characterized by the boldest and most defiant tone, and was delivered in his loftiest and most captivating style. As a specimen of real oratory it has never been surpassed—not even by the fiery eloquence of Rienzi when he stirred the hearts of the Romans to their inmost depths, nor by the burning words of Demosthenes when he moved the Athenians to cry out against Philip. There were other speakers on the occasion referred to, among them Gustavus A. Henry, the Eagle Orator of Tennessee, then a member of the Senate, and the silver-tongued Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, then Secretary of State. The circumstances under which the meeting was held and the fervid eloquence of the speakers made a profound impression, and those present with one heart and one voice resolved that there was no alternative left but to fight on to the bitter end. The end came within two months, when Gen. Lee and the remnant of his gallant army, having fought to the point of complete exhaustion, furled their banners, and laid down their arms at Appomattox.

JOHN GOODE.

## AMERICA'S FIRST AND LATEST COLONY.

CONCERNING many political occurrences in Samoa during the past twelve or fourteen months, I hold opinions which are probably not less defensible because they happen for the moment to be shared only by a small minority. For reasons set forth at some length in an article entitled "The Samoan Crisis and its Causes," contributed to the May number of the "Fortnightly Review," I have condemned the decision of ex-Chief-Justice Chambers, in the matter of the kingship, as bad in law, contrary to the public interest, and opposed to all ideas of equity and reason. A short while after this article was published, I was enabled to investigate on the spot, and from many points of view, the remarkable series of events which preceded and followed the delivery of the judgment. I made the acquaintance of most of the actors, "star" and supernumerary, who had played rôles in the medley-drama of intrigue, farce, and comedy; I visited the places at which history had been made—consulates, mission-houses, villages and plantations ravaged by fire, and other resources of civilization; and I was an interested, not unfriendly, critic of the proceedings of the Joint Commissioners, who arrived at Apia with a cargo of good intentions, and departed leaving confusion worse confounded.

Of these things, however, it is not my purpose to write here; nor shall I do more than allude to a notable absence, in the international arrangements recently arrived at, of moral considerations and of reference to treaty and other obligations to the Samoans. In an article, "Gains and Losses in the Pacific," which appeared in the January number of the "Fortnightly Review," these questions are discussed, not unfairly, I hope, nor with greater severity than the occasion justifies. The more pleasing task which I now essay is to offer an historical sketch of American rights in Samoa as they have heretofore been recognized, and to describe briefly the dependencies to which, somewhat unexpectedly, the republic has fallen heir.

The signature at London, on November 14, 1899, of the Anglo-German Convention, "for the settlement of the Samoan and other questions," has cleared the way for the full and undisturbed enjoy-