

could at this time take a dispassionate and philosophical view of that part of history. All that remains then is to recite the principal events and quote briefly the matured judgment of friends and foes.

At his retirement from the cabinet in March, 1857, the legislature of Mississippi had elected Mr. Davis as United States senator for the term to close March 4, 1863. He plunged at once into the heated debates of the time, maintaining the rather extreme southern view, and with an ability and courtesy which elicited warm praise even from his foes. The editor of Harper's Weekly has this sketch of him in 1858:

"In the north, Col. Davis is regarded—somewhat unjustly, perhaps—as a type of the southern fire eater. Many persons who have never seen him fancy him quarrelsome, pugnacious, hot-headed, turbulent. His appearance in the senate does not justify these views. A prim, smooth looking man, with a precise manner, stiff soldierly carriage, and cold expression; his head fuller, seemingly, of statistics and hard, dry principles than anything else; his voice cool and firm, without tremor or excitement; he is the last person a spectator

would pick out as 'the fire eater.' In his own country he is intensely beloved, chiefly from his kind and gentle disposition. He is a man of whom Mississippi may well be proud."

He also took an active part in opposing the French spoliation bill and advocating the southern route for the Pacific railroad. He led the so-called "Lecompton party" in congress in opposition to Senator Douglas, and in debate with the latter propounded the once celebrated queries and propositions which drew from the Illinois senator his famous theory as to the right of a territorial legislature to adopt "unfriendly legislation" against slavery, and his article in Harper's Magazine, which set forth the creed of the "Douglas Democrats." The breach was now complete.

Meantime, in the summer of 1858, he made a tour for health and pleasure through the eastern states, delivering several addresses, in which the warmest attachment to the union was avowed—always, however, with a proviso, expressed or implied, that aggressions upon the south would certainly be met with resistance. Some of these addresses have a strange sound now. In a letter acknowledging an invitation to join in a Boston celebration of the birthday of Daniel Webster, in January, 1859, he wrote:

"I send you my cordial greetings to the friends of the constitution, and ask to be enrolled among those whose mission is, by fraternity and good faith to every constitutional obligation, to insure that, from the Aroostook to San Diego, from Key West to Puget sound, the grand arch of our political temple shall stand unshaken."

DID WAR BEGIN IN 1859?

An event was at hand, however, which was to precipitate the conflict—namely, the enterprise of John Brown. A million southern men and women, who had laughed at the idea of danger from "northern aggression," were suddenly converted, saying, as one of them expressed it, "We can no longer live in peace with the north; our allies have become our enemies, and we must seek release from the connection while we can do so with safety." The feelings of Jefferson Davis for the next fifteen months may be gathered from the following letter, written at the close of the discussion to his long time friend, ex-President Pierce:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1861.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have often and sadly turned my thoughts to you during the troublous times through which we have been passing, and now I come to the hard task of announcing to you that the hour is at hand which closes my connection with the United States, for the independence and union of which my father toiled and in the service of which I have sought to emulate the example he set for my guidance. Mississippi, not as a matter of choice, but of necessity, has resolved to enter on the trial of secession. Those who have driven her to this alternative threaten to deprive her of the right to require that her government shall rest on the consent of the governed, to substitute foreign force for domestic support, to reduce a state to the condition from which the colony rose. In the attempt to avoid the issue which had been joined by the country, the present administration has complicated and precipitated the question. Even now, if the duty "to preserve the public property" was rationally regarded, the probable collision at Charleston would be avoided. Security far better than any which the Federal troops can give might be obtained in consideration of the little garrison of Fort Sumter. If the disavowal of any purpose to coerce South Carolina be sincere, the possession of a work to command the harbor is worse than useless.

When Lincoln comes in he will have but to continue in the path of his predecessor to inaugurate a civil war, and leave a so-called Democratic administration responsible for the fact. Gen. Cashing was here last week, and when he parted it seemed like taking a last leave of a brother.

I leave immediately for Mississippi, and know not what may devolve upon me after my return. Civil war has only horror for me, but whatever circumstances may demand shall be met as a duty, and I trust be so discharged that you will not be ashamed of our former connection or cease to be my friend.

Mrs. Davis joins me in kind remembrance to Mrs. Pierce, and the expression of the hope that we may yet have you both at our country home. Do me the favor to write to me often. Address Hurricane P. O., Warren county, Miss.

May God bless you, is ever the prayer of your friend.

JEFF'N DAVIS.

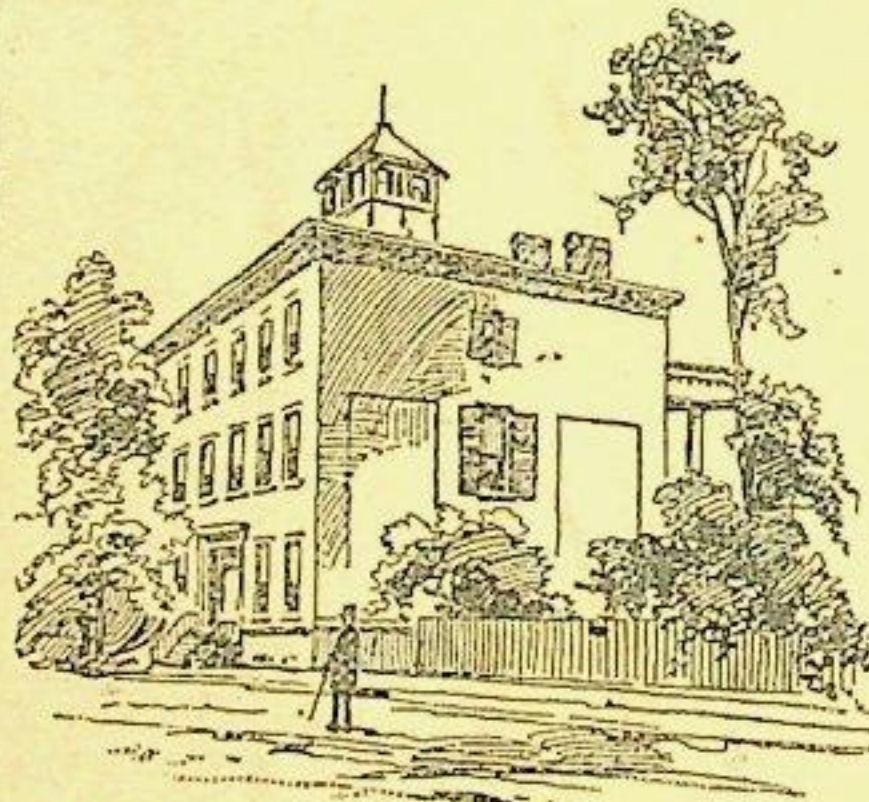
President F. Pierce.

In that fifteen months events had moved rapidly towards the dread culmination. In the first Democratic convention of 1860, Mr. Davis received some votes, Benjamin F. Butler voting for him 57 times. In the subsequent election the "two northern candidates," as Mr. Blaine styles them, received all the votes of the northern states save a mere handful, less than 100,000, while Breckinridge and Bell received the almost solid vote of the southern states. "In truth as well as in appearance," adds Mr. Blaine, "it was a sectional contest, in which the north supported northern candidates and the south southern candidates." "Disunion was already completed in the hearts of the people," says Tourgee, "the sections simply fell apart because there was no cohesion." These opinions of philosophic observers long after the struggle, have their value.

THE CONFEDERACY FORMED.

Jefferson Davis Sees Washington for the Last Time.

South Carolina led off in secession; Mississippi soon followed, and five more states. It is idle to recount the futile attempts at compromise. Senator Davis was named one of the committee of thirteen in the senate, but asked to be excused on the ground that propositions for compromise at such a time ought to come from northern men, and men whose party standing was a guarantee of good faith—a position highly praised in the north at the time. A little later he consented to assist, saying:



THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

"If, in the opinion of others, it be possible for me to do anything for the public good, the last moment while I stand here is at the command of the senate. If I could see any means by which I could avert the catastrophe of a struggle between the sections of the union, my past life, I hope, gives evidence of the readiness with which I would make the effort. If there be any sacrifice which I could offer on the altar of my country to heal all the evils, present or prospective, no man has the right to doubt my readiness to do it."

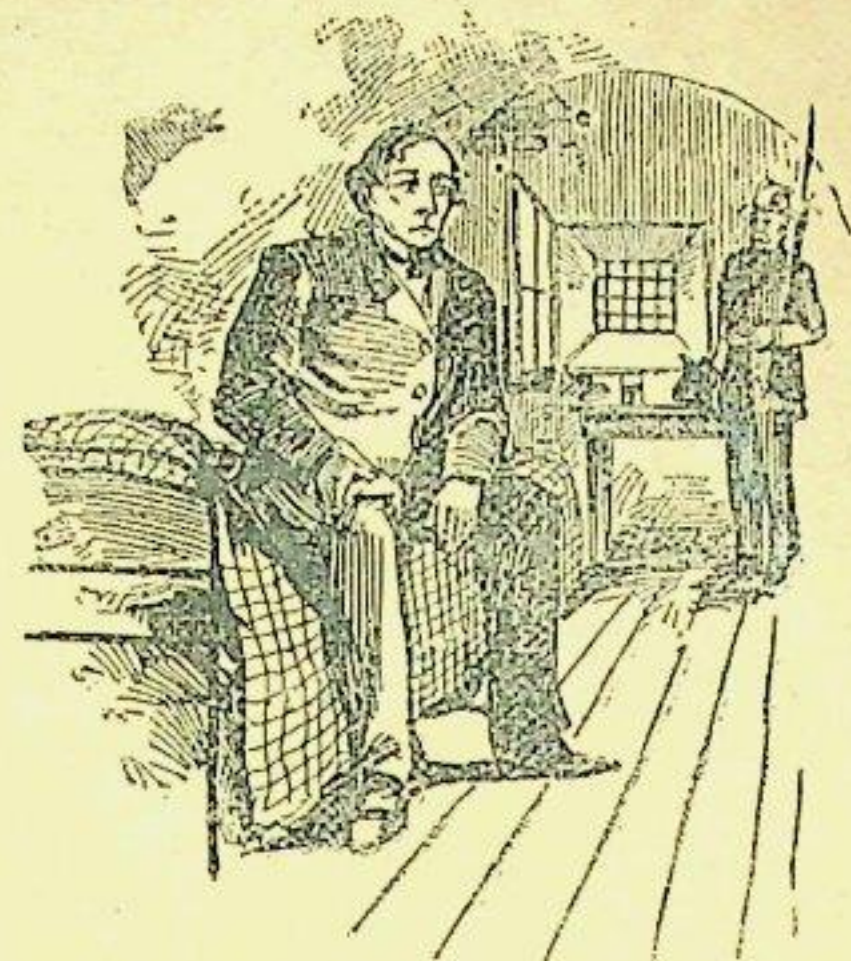
With only two or three exceptions the departure of southern statesmen as their states seceded was singularly calm and dignified. On the 21st of January, 1861, the senators from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi withdrew. Mr. Blaine praises the manner of Senator Davis, adding: "No man gave up more than Mr. Davis in joining the revolt against the Union. In his farewell address to the senate there was a tone of moderation and dignity not unmixed with regretful and tender emotions."

Before Senator Davis could reach home Mississippi had appointed him commander in chief of all her forces, with the rank of major general. On the 4th of February, 1861, delegates from several states convened in Montgomery, Ala., and soon adopted a constitution for the Confederate states. On the 9th the convention unanimously elected Jefferson Davis president. Alexander H. Stephens was named for vice president and inaugurated at once. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on the 18th he was inaugurated.

THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

He named for his cabinet: Robert Toombs, of Georgia, secretary of state; Leroy Pope Walker, of Alabama, secretary of war; Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina, secretary of the treasury; Stephen R. Mal-

lory, of Florida, secretary of the navy; Judah P. Benjamin, attorney general, and John H. Reagan, of Texas, postmaster general. In the divisions which soon arose, Messrs. Toombs, Walker and Memminger retired; the others remained in the cabinet to the last. Mr. Benjamin was popularly credited with being the "ruling spirit." He was among the last to leave Richmond and to part with President Davis; he escaped arrest and imprisonment by flight to London, where he became a British subject, and soon entered on a career at the bar so brilliant and successful that it caused his American failures to be almost forgotten.



DAVIS IN PRISON.

The inaugural address of President Davis was read with breathless interest in every part of the country, as, in the prevalent ignorance and confusion, men sought in it the indications of peace or war. But it was not in the power of any man, however wise, at that time to give assurances. The most significant passage in it, perhaps, was this:

"We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued. Through many years of controversy with our late associates of the northern states we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility, and obtain respect for the rights to which we are entitled. As a necessity, not of choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed.

Commissioners were sent to Washington and fruitless negotiations conducted. Between the inauguration and the 1st of April public opinion in both sections turned to the contemplation of war. In vain did President Lincoln proclaim that he "certainly had no desire and believed he had no authority to interfere with slavery." In vain did President Davis reiterate that he longed to avoid the effusion of blood. On the 12th of April, 1861, the war began with the attack on Fort Sumter.

"The uprising of the north"—that most marvelous of all recent popular phenomena—followed at once. The uprising of the south was scarcely, if at all, less prompt and unanimous, save in the northern tier of states. Virginia seceded April 17, Tennessee and Arkansas followed May 6, and on May 19 North Carolina completed the list of eleven Confederate states. May 20 the Confederate government was transferred to Richmond, and President Davis followed in a few days. His journey was a continued ovation; his speeches were chiefly exhortations to unity and courage, with brief arguments which were merely variations of the clause in his first message to congress, April 20, viz., "All we ask is to be let alone—that those who never held power over us shall not attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, we must, resist to the direst extremity."

At Montgomery the congress had already provided for "a vigorous prosecution of the war"—that is, for a loan of \$50,000,000 at 8 per cent., in addition to a previous loan of \$15,000,000, and the creation of an army which "might, in the discretion of the president, be increased to 100,000 men!" Privateering was also organized. The people responded with such alacrity that President Davis, on arriving at Richmond, had only to officially confirm their action. In a surprisingly short time 60,000 men were organized in Virginia, and fifteen vessels commissioned as privateers. The Federal government was also moving with a celerity that now seems wonderful, but to the impatient people at the time seemed criminal slackness. A blockade of all Confederate ports was proclaimed April 19, and nearly 100 vessels were soon armed to enforce it. By the 1st of July a Federal army of over 200,000 men was or-

A PERSONAL DIGRESSION.

Faults of Administration Urged Against President Davis.

And here the biographer of Jefferson Davis is compelled to take notice of a controversy which went on in a quiet way during the war and more openly afterwards, till it reached a furious climax, and is still waged with much bitterness. Without indorsing the harsh philippics of Edwin Pollard and Gen. Thomas Jordan, or even the milder criticisms of Gens. Johnston and Beauregard, Federal and Confederate may now agree that President Davis made two serious—should one say fatal?—mistakes: the one was common to him and nearly all the leaders on both sides, the other peculiarly his own. It was a manifestation of that spirit which is often praised as the quality of "always sticking to one's friends"—a very amiable quality indeed in a private man, but one which in a commander-in-chief in time of war may be a criminal folly. A most unhappy instance is thus set forth by Gen. Thomas Jordan, chief of staff to Gen. Beauregard:

"Mr. Davis had been at West Point, and subsequently served for several years in the dragoons at a frontier post with a Lieut. Northrop, to whom he became attached. The latter was disabled by an accident, went to his home and turned parish doctor. Mr. Davis became in time a politician. Lieut. Northrop grew so eccentric and full of mental crotchets as to be generally regarded in Charleston as of unsound intellect and unfit for the management of his own small affairs. He had not served long enough in the army to acquire familiarity with military administration; neither had his avocation in Charleston brought him in relation with men engaged in large commercial affairs. This man, with whom Davis had no personal association since they were cavalry lieutenants together on the Indian frontier, he did not hesitate to make his chief of subsistence, nor scruple to intrust with the organization and administration of a bureau upon which the very existence of the Confederate armies must depend, and for the labors of which it is apparent the soundest practical order of intellect was essential."

It would be easy to find Confederates of high rank and approved judgment in military affairs who still look upon this appointment and two others as the main causes of the downfall of the Confederacy.

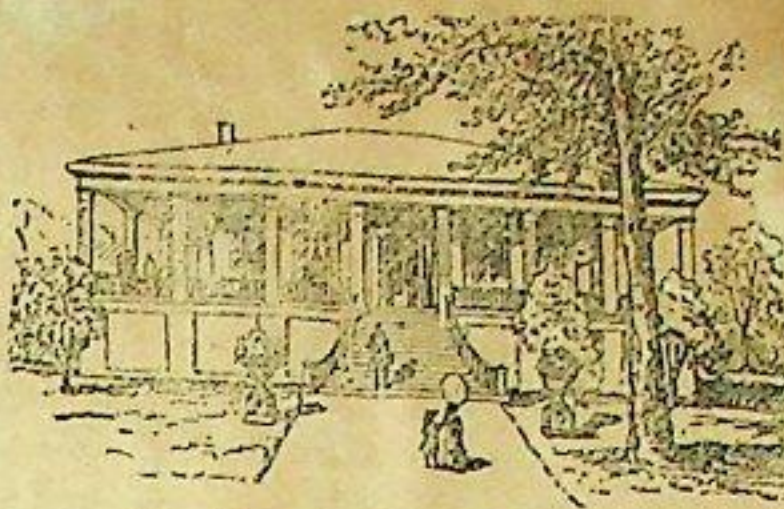
WHO FORESAW A LONG WAR?

As to the other charge so persistently urged, that Mr. Davis was "not able to comprehend the proportions of the struggle impending," the obvious answer is, Who was? A few, a very few, thoughtful men in the north, who drew their conclusions largely from history, predicted a long and bitter struggle; in the south it is exceedingly doubtful if there were fifty men who believed the contest would outlast a year. If there was one who, from the beginning, anticipated a four years' war, he succeeded admirably in concealing his views. That President Davis, his cabinet and all his advisers shared the current delusion that the war would be short and its theatre confined principally to the coast and the border between the two sections, is certain. Such belief was the parent of many errors.

In the first place, it was estimated that the south had almost arms enough, and the first order sent to Europe was for but 10,000 Enfield rifles. Before the blockade could be made effective it was urged that the Confederate government should take the cotton and tobacco, of which a large stock was still on hand, issue bonds to pay the owners, export the stuff to Europe, and make it the basis of a fund to draw upon. The owners generally were willing, and the effect would have been tremendous. At the same time a considerable amount of foreign exchange in the banks was offered to the government on favorable terms. Both propositions were rejected or ignored, and the golden opportunity soon passed, never to return. It should be noted also that the legislation of the provisional congress, and of the first session of the regular congress at Richmond, shows the same lack of perception as to the greatness of the impending struggle.

On the Federal side of the line much of the froth and nonsense about "a short war" was swept away by the battle of Bull Run, the rest was done for at Shiloh. After the latter thoughtful men both north and south made up their minds that the issue was to be tenaciously fought to a close. The north erred often in expecting great and decisive victories; the south quite as often in expecting foreign interference or a division in the north. True, Mr. Benjamin at Richmond continued to promise "pacification in ninety days" long

shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and friendship."



MR. DAVIS' HOUSE, BEAUVOIR.

In November, 1861, a general election was held, and President Davis and Vice President Stephens were re-elected for the full term of six years. Feb. 18, 1862, the first congress under the permanent constitution assembled in Richmond; on the 22d, President Davis was inaugurated; and delivered a carefully prepared message. Disasters had already set in, to continue with scarcely an intermission for three months. Before President Davis was this ominous situation: In all the Confederate states there were not quite 6,000,000 white people, among whom the per cent. of men capable of bearing arms was surprisingly small. In the Federal or "adhering states," excluding all the doubtful and disputed strip, were at least 18,000,000 white people, among whom the per cent. of adult males was phenomenally, one might say unnaturally, large.

By the census of 1860 the south contained about 200,000 more women than men, the north about 400,000 more men than women; so the north could send into the field 600,000 men and still have at home a percentage of men equal to that of the south in peace. Of the enormous immigration of 1845-'61, consisting largely of young and strong men, only 3 per cent. had located in the south. This explains the paradox that such states as Kansas and Nevada sent a larger per cent. of their total population into the field than any state of the south, and yet had many more men left at home than older states ever have during the longest peace. The disparity in wealth was far greater—by some estimates four times as great. Without accepting so strong a statement it may yet be admitted that the Federals were three times as numerous and eight times as rich as the Confederates.

"THE LOST CAUSE."

The Confederacy Overthrown—Twenty-five Years in Peace.

Nevertheless hope and confidence were strong. President Davis' first state papers showed great ability, and he assented, somewhat reluctantly, to a conscription law, which was among the first acts passed by the congress. It excited much opposition, of course, and a little later the habeas corpus was suspended in a district ten miles around Richmond, and a military police organized under Gen. Winder, which continued during the remainder of the war. The summer closed favorably to the Confederates though they regained little or none of the ground lost in the spring; and in December President Davis made a tour of the western camps, from which he returned greatly encouraged. In April, 1863, he issued a rather exulting address to the people, but the claims in it were just. The Confederacy was then at its maximum as a military power. The disasters of that summer from Gettysburg to Vicksburg need not be detailed. The year closed under the black shadow of coming doom.

The real greatness of Jefferson Davis shone conspicuously as disasters thickened. He resolutely defended his appointees, and assumed the responsibility wherever it was not clearly theirs. He regained the hearts of the people and almost nullified the opposition in the congress. A committee of investigation entered upon its work in a hostile spirit, and ended by indorsing almost every one of the president's acts, and even exonerated

him from serious blame in the matter of Commissary Northrop. He exerted himself heroically in preparing for the campaign of 1864, and it opened with some slight successes. All the rest of the year presents a painful record of desperate struggle against the inevitable, every victory was barren, every defeat irremediable. As the ship of state sank deeper in the vortex, mutual recriminations naturally multiplied. The removal of Joe Johnston, the enterprise of Hood and the restoration of Johnston, the "shelving" of Beauregard and the break with Governor Brown, of Georgia—there is not

space to discuss them. Are they not argued and reargued at length in the magazines? Gen. Hood came nobly to the rescue by assuming full responsibility, and Governor Brown was so far reconciled as to cease serious opposition.

FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

The wild projects in the Confederate congress in the winter of 1864-'5 were but the renzies of dissolution and despair. Military movements really decided everything and in



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[From a recent portrait.]

then this fact was ever prominent: A man lost by Grant could be replaced if desired by three; a man lost by Lee was a final loss. On the 2d of April, 1865, seated in his pew in St. Paul's church, Richmond, President Davis received the dispatch from Gen. Lee announcing his complete discomfiture. At 8 p. m. the president, cabinet and other officials left for Danville, at which point President Davis issued his last proclamation, his last state paper. Ten days later he was at Greensboro, N. C.; a week later he halted at Charlotte, where he first learned that \$100,000 reward had been offered for his capture as an instigator of the assassination of President Lincoln. All men now admit that the charge was false.

Another week found him almost alone, a fugitive in the forests of Georgia, with his wife and a few devoted adherents. On the 10th of May he was captured near Irwingsville, Ga., by a body of cavalry under Lieut. Col. Pritchard. "Mr. Davis," says one of his captors, "had on when arrested an ordinary suit, with a very long raglan overcoat and a shawl on his shoulders." In the dim light of morning he was at first taken for a woman, hence the story so widely published. He was conveyed at once to Fortress Monroe, which he entered on the 19th of May, to remain a captive for nearly two years.

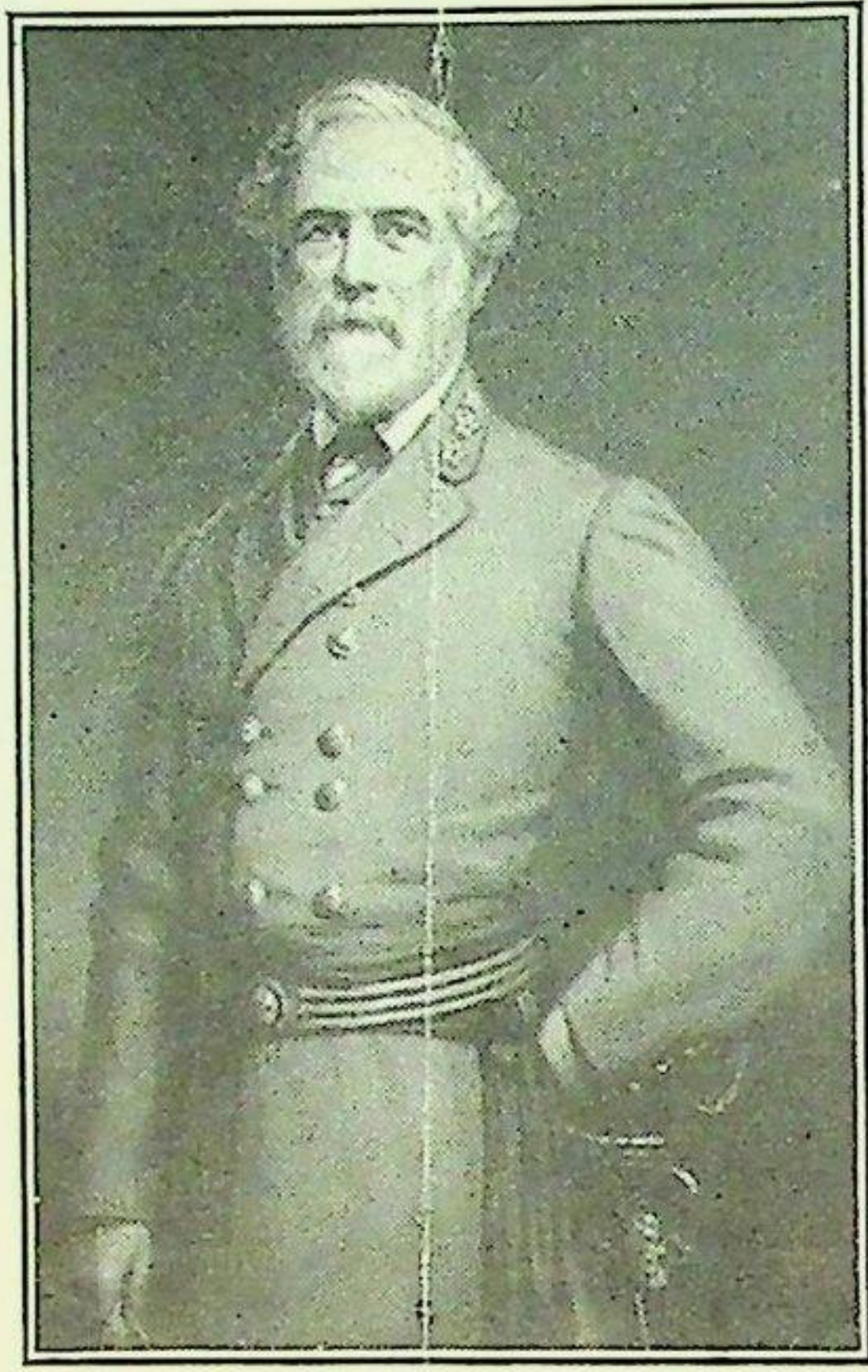
And so all was over. The Southern Confederacy had dropped to pieces like a house of cards, and its president, once the beloved colonel, the honored senator, the Federal secretary of war, the successful statesman and aspiring politician, was a prisoner—in iron!

Yes, all that was bright and hopeful was gone; nothing now remained but to hang the prisoner, as had been so often promised; to write his history so as to fix his name in infamy, and in no long time his own people would disown him as the cause of their woes. All this, in the opinion of many sanguine ones, was soon to be. Only it did not prove so.

The world was now to witness another of those revulsions in popular feeling which so often delight the emotional and puzzle the philosophic. At sight of this sorely stricken man all southern criticism was instantly hushed, and in due time thoughts of something far nobler than vengeance pervaded the north. Mr. Davis bore his sufferings with such Roman fortitude that southern hearts were knitted to him as never before.

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THE SOUTH'S IDEAL CHARACTER

THE ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

A GREAT ENTERPRISE

Undertaken by the United Confederate
Veterans and their Friends in honor of

THEIR GREAT COMMANDER

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A Straight Talk to Confederate Veterans and to Their Sons and Daughters

Your hearts are thrilled with mingled love and pride as you recall the drum-beat and battlefield and bivouac of the South's heroic age, the chivalry of her men, the constancy and courage of her women, the pathos of her defeat, the splendor of the spirit with which it was borne, and the majesty and purity of her matchless Leader, the immortal Lee.

The flood of years has borne you far from those stirring scenes, but the old love and loyalty still burn with a steady flame that knows no age or decay.

Your Chief Purpose

To keep alive the memories and traditions of the old South, her courage and honor and chivalry, the ideals and principles that constituted her greatness, and to pass them on as a priceless heritage to the children of the new South, is at once your dearest wish, your special task, and the underlying purpose of every Confederate organization.

But every day sees your time for action diminishing and the task growing more difficult. New wars, new battles, new heroes, new organizations of later veterans claim the South's attention and dim with their glaring light its vision of the past.

You have written numberless books and magazine articles that present the beauty and heroism of that receding age, but a never-ceasing flood of newer books and later magazines is burying them from sight. You have erected countless memorials of bronze and marble, and the stately figure of the Confederate soldier keeps watch and ward in every Southern city of the dead. It has been a noble work, but your greater and more insistent task is to maintain and propagate these principles and ideals among the cities of the living. Your daily prayer is that they may never find their resting place among the tombs of the past, however splendid and stately those tombs may be, but that they shall remain forever to your children and your children's children a living force and a perpetual inspiration. How can you best perform this sacred duty?

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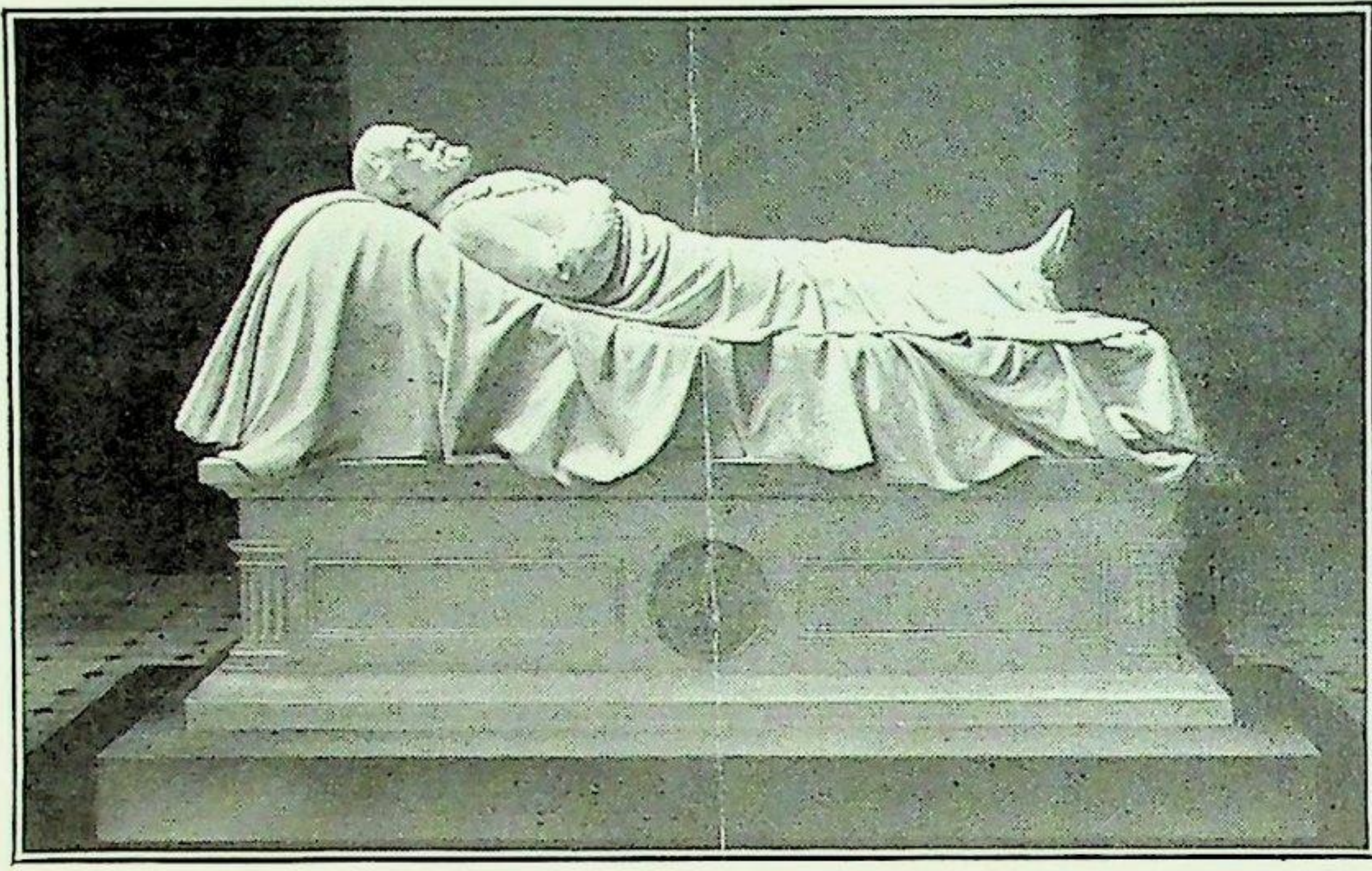
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HIS STATUE
The Most Majestic Monument in America

A Divine Example

How did our blessed Saviour solve the problem of transmitting to future generations the inspiration of His personal influence and example?

Not through books; He wrote but one sentence, and that was on the sand.

Not by monuments; if His followers had reared on Mount Calvary a monument that reached the clouds, its influence would not have out-reached Judea or lasted a hundred years.

With divine wisdom He organized a *teaching institution*, the Christian Church, which, unlike dead marble or lifeless bronze, is endowed with the power of reproduction, of endless growth and perpetual renewal. It is today not only His monument and memorial, the inheritor of His name and the custodian of His principles and ideals, but His *active, living Presence*, propagating the influence of His life through successive generations of other immortal lives, in ever-widening circles of inspiration and blessedness, to the very end of time.

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General Lee Follows It

It is the chief glory and the highest wisdom of an earthly hero to follow, however humbly, in the footsteps of his risen Lord. When, therefore, the immortal leader of the Confederate armies, amid the wreck and ruin of 1865, sought to reinvest his life for the benefit of his stricken land, he rejected all offers of ease and wealth and high position at home and abroad and gave himself to the rebuilding of a *teaching institution*, Washington College, in the Valley of Virginia.

His great kinsman had endowed the college with his money. General Lee, poor like his Divine Exemplar, followed His example and gave *himself* to his institution. With ceaseless toil and consummate ability he gathered buildings, teachers, students, and endowments on Washington's foundation, saturated the college with his spirit, fixed for all time its ideals and traditions, and then, worn out by his sacrificial labors, bequeathed to it his sacred dust and his incomparable name.

A Nursery of National Leadership

The Lee Mausoleum is the South's most sacred shrine; his recumbent figure by Valentine is the most majestic statue in America; but *his University* is shrine, memorial, and living representative fused in one. It brings generations of future leaders under the influence of his character, imbues them with his spirit, and sends them out to propagate his principles; and when the last Confederate shall have joined the bivouac of the dead, and time has dissolved every Confederate organization, General Lee's Institution, endowed with perennial youth and ever-increasing vitality, will be disseminating their ideals and carrying on their work.

General Lee's investment of himself has brought richer dividends than even his wisdom could have foreseen. The inspirational assets with which he endowed Washington and Lee have made her a nursery of American leadership whose record of national service is unprecedented in American college history. Almost a half-century after his death the tempest of the world-war called again for national leadership of the Lee Type, and this was the response made by his Institution, during the stormy era from 1914 to 1919, although its student-body since his day had not averaged 250 members:

Secretary of War,
Ambassador to Great Britain,
Ambassador to Italy,
Justice of the Supreme Court,
Solicitor-General of the United States,

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Assistant Attorney-General of the United States,
Two Judges of the United States Court of Claims,
General Counsel of the United States Food Administration,
General Counsel of the United States War Risk and Insurance Bu-
reau,
President of the American Section of the Interparliamentary Union,
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs,
Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs,
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency,
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining,
Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations,
Joint Chairman of the National War Labor Board,
Secretary of the National War Labor Board,

with scores of others of scarcely less importance. And this is the list
in Washington City alone, during only five years of the nation's history!
If all the United States were included, this pamphlet would become a
mere list of distinguished names.

Thus General Lee "being dead yet speaketh." Thus his immortal
spirit through his institution is leading not the South today but the
whole nation.

Aiding in the equipment and development of such an institution is
the best possible method of propagating through all future time the prin-
ciples and traditions that constituted the greatness of the old South.
Loyalty, patriotism, and philanthropy unite with business prudence in
recommending an investment that pays such enormous dividends.

If, therefore, you desire to perpetuate Lee's name, to widen his influ-
ence, to honor his memory, to become for all time a partner in his life-
work, do it *through his institution.*

His School of Civil and Highway Engineering

General Lee, who never shared the hatreds and sectional bitterness
engendered by the war, rejected ease and wealth and high position and
gave himself to the reconstruction of Washington College for a twofold
purpose: to rebuild the devastated South, and to re-cement the shat-
tered Union in the bonds of mutual friendship and confidence.

Toward the accomplishment of the first he soon established his School
of Engineering, in the rapid development of which he took special pride.

The beautiful map of Augusta County bearing his own signature,
which still adorns the wall of his office, is an evidence of his deep inter-
est, his personal supervision, and his talent as an engineer.

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... better than any which the Federal ...
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... the convention unanimously elected Jefferson
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named for vice president and inaugurated at
once. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on
the 18th he was inaugurated.
THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.
He named for his cabinet: Robert Toombs.

Davis, on arriving at Richmond, had only to
officially confirm their action. In a surpris-
ingly short time 60,000 men were organized
in Virginia, and fifteen vessels commissioned
as privateers. The Federal government was
also moving with a celerity that now seem
wonderful, but to the impatient people at th
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Virginia's Action

The Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans at its Convention September 3, 1919, passed unanimously, by standing vote, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, the Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans recognizes Washington and Lee University, not only as General Lee's personal memorial, the inheritor of his name, the guardian of his tomb, and a most sacred shrine of Southern memories and traditions, but also as an active agent in bringing the future leaders of the South under the influence of his matchless character and perpetuating for all time the ideals and principles which constituted the greatness of the old South;

AND WHEREAS, it recognizes also that since General Lee's institution has no connection with church or state, its ability to meet the present financial emergency and continue its work unimpaired depends entirely on the voluntary liberality of those who believe in these ideals and traditions and wish to see them handed down to future generations;

AND WHEREAS, the School of Civil and Highway Engineering at Washington and Lee was established by General Lee, himself an accomplished engineer, as one of the first acts of his administration, has been maintained ever since, and is now, in this age of universal road-building, facing an era of greatly enlarged usefulness, yet is still without an endowment, a special building, or adequate equipment,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1st. That the Virginia Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans heartily approves the plan to make this school a memorial of its founder under the name, THE ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, and to provide it with endowment, equipment, and a special building;

2nd. That it hereby invites the organized Confederate Veterans of other States to join it in thus perpetuating the lifework of their immortal leader;

3rd. That the Commanding Officer be authorized and requested to appoint, before the close of this meeting, a committee of seven, of which he shall be a member, to collaborate with the authorities of the University in carrying this resolution into effect.

The following Committee was appointed:

General John Lamb, Richmond, Virginia,
Colonel Boyd Smith, Mineral, Virginia,
Colonel T. B. Jackson, Norfolk, Virginia,
General H. C. Michie, Charlottesville, Virginia,
Captain Thomas Tate, Pulaski, Virginia,
General William Brown Freeman, Richmond, Virginia,
Ex-Governor J. Hoge Tyler, Radford, Virginia.

Davis president. Alexander H. Stephens was named for vice president and inaugurated at once. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on the 18th he was inaugurated.

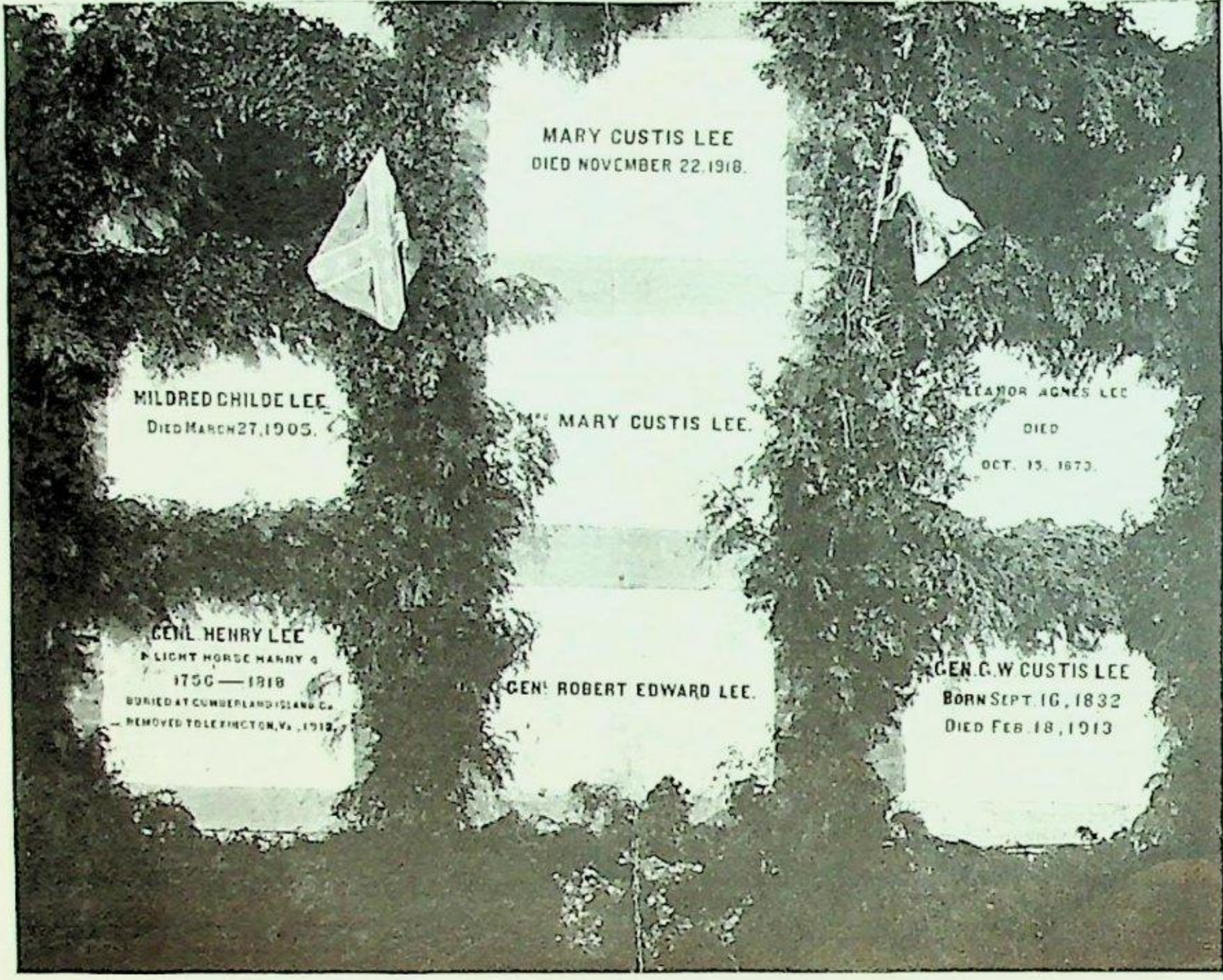
THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

He named for his cabinet: Robert Toombs,

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Butler received some votes, Benjamin F.
 Butler voting for him 57 times. In the
 subsequent election the "two northern candi-
 dates," as Mr. Blaine styles them, received all
 the votes of the northern states save a mere



HIS TOMB
The South's Most Sacred Shrine

The United Confederate Veterans

At their great meeting in Atlanta two months later the United Confederate Veterans welcomed the President of the University to their platform, accepted the invitation of the Virginia Grand Camp, and unanimously adopted the following similar resolutions:

WHEREAS, The United Confederate Veterans recognize Washington and Lee University not only as General Lee's memorial, the inheritor of his name and the guardian of his tomb, but as his living representative, carrying on his life work and perpetuating for all time the principles and ideals with which he endowed the institution;

AND WHEREAS, General Lee's Institution being independent of church and state must depend for its financial support upon those public-spirited citizens who believe in these principles and traditions and desire to disseminate and perpetuate them;

little garrison of Fort Sumter. If the
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AND WHEREAS, The University is now overcrowded with students and facing an era of rapid growth and expanding usefulness, yet is retarded and handicapped by lack of endowment and equipment;

AND WHEREAS, The School of Civil and Highway Engineering which General Lee, himself an accomplished engineer, established as the first act of his administration is still without endowment, adequate equipment, or a building of its own,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED:

1st. That the United Confederate Veterans regard the adequate financing of General Lee's institution for its great work as a nursery of American leadership not only as an obligation but a high privilege and a sacred duty. They, therefore, urge all members of the various Confederate organizations not only to contribute to this end, but especially to remember the University in their wills, that after their departure they may thus for all time become working partners, as they were once fighting partners, of their beloved leader.

2nd. That they heartily approve the plan to endow and equip the Robert E. Lee Memorial School of Engineering as their tribute to the memory and their contribution to the life-work of their old Commander.

3rd. That the Commanding Officer appoint an Executive Committee of seven members, of which he shall be one, whose duty it shall be to create other committees, organize the campaign, and in collaboration with the University authorities raise not less than \$500,000 for this end.

Commander Van Zandt in accordance with the resolution appointed the following committee:

General John Lamb, Richmond, Va., Chairman,
General W. B. Freeman, Richmond, Va.,
General Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.,
General Wm. A. Clark, Columbia, S. C.,
General K. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Texas,
Colonel John Q. Dickinson, Charleston, W. Va.,
Judge George Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.

the convention unanimously elected Jefferson Davis president. Alexander H. Stephens was named for vice president and inaugurated at once. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on the 18th he was inaugurated.

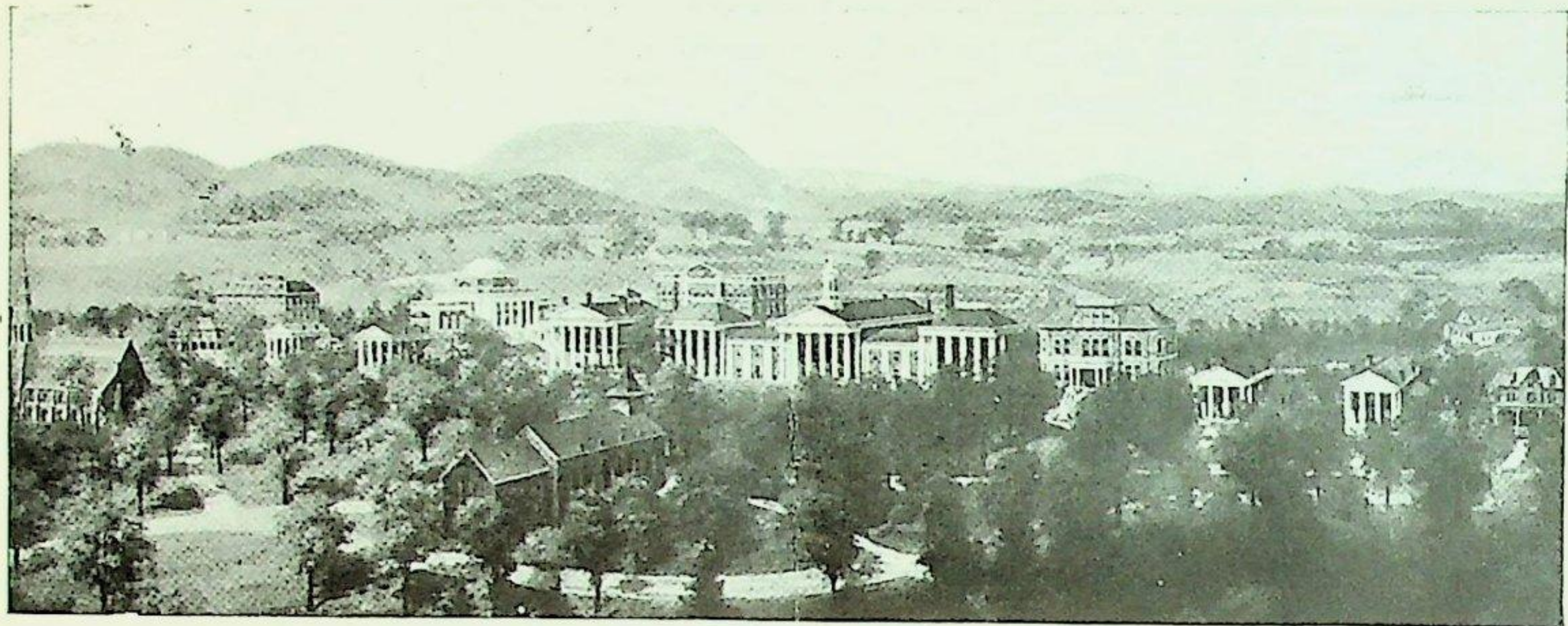
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the votes of the northern states save a mere



HIS INSTITUTION
The South's Most Fruitful Nursery of American Leadership

Plan of Procedure

The general plan of procedure adopted by the two committees and the authorities of the university is outlined in the following paragraphs:

1. That the Memorial Building and its equipment should cost not less than \$150,000 and the Memorial Endowment should be not less than \$350,000, thus assuring the School a separate income of approximately \$18,000.
2. That, unless the donor specifies otherwise, all sums received shall be equally divided between the building fund and the endowment until the building fund reaches at least \$150,000.
3. That, while all donations will be gladly received both now and at any time hereafter, the best method of financing the new School is not to enter upon a general campaign for small gifts, but to seek among the former soldiers of General Lee and all who admire his character and honor his memory, a small number, probably one hundred, men, women, firms, and organizations who may desire to become *Founders* of the R. E. Lee Memorial School of Civil and Highway Engineering, thus perpetuating his life-work and linking their names with his for all time as partners in a common enterprise for the service of the nation.
4. That, as intimated above, the privilege of becoming a *Founder* of the School be not restricted to individuals, but extended to any Confed-

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Davis received some votes, Benjamin F. Butler voting for him 57 times. In the subsequent election the "two northern candidates," as Mr. Blaine styles them, received all the votes of the northern states save a mere handful, less than 100,000, while Breckinridge and Bell received the almost solid vote



erate Camp or Chapter, to business firms, and to any other acceptable organization.

5. That any donor may designate a deceased or living relative or friend as *Founder* instead of himself.

6. That no individual, firm, or organization shall be accepted as one of the *Founders* of the School until the name of such prospective *Founder* has been considered and approved by the Chairman of the National U. C. V. Committee and the President of the University.

7. That a valid bequest to the Fund by any Confederate Veteran or his widow, duly certified to and accepted by the above officers, of not less than five thousand dollars, shall constitute the maker of the will, or such other person as he may designate, a *Founder*, although the gift will not become available during the donor's lifetime.

8. That a suitably engraved diploma or certificate, bearing the seal of the University and the signature of the above officers, be awarded to each *Founder* as soon as his gift is received.

9. That two handsomely bound volumes be prepared containing the name, amount given, and a sketch of the life of each donor to the fund, one copy to be kept in the Memorial Building, the other in the University Library.

10. That a conspicuous feature of the Memorial Building be a handsome entrance vestibule containing a suitable statue or painting of General Lee and on bronze tablets the names of the *Founders* of his School of Engineering.

11. That the Chairman of the National U. C. V. Committee appoint, as soon as practicable, regional or state committees consisting of Veterans, Sons or Daughters of Veterans, and any others interested in the perpetuation of General Lee's influence, that by their co-operation the work of the central committee may be more speedily brought to a successful conclusion.

* * *

This is the patriotic task now confronting not only the thinning band of Confederate Veterans which has so loyally undertaken it, but also the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, and all others everywhere who wish to see future generations imbued with the principles and ideals that made the old South great and culminated in the character of Robert E. Lee.

To aid in carrying on the life-work of such a leader is an honor and a privilege. To become a *Founder* of his School of Engineering is to

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after Mr. Seward at Washington had ceased to do so, but he found few echoes.

AN APPALLING DIFFICULTY.

The victory of Bull Run produced great exultation in the south, but appears to have had a decidedly sobering effect upon President Davis and cabinet. It may now be considered proved that he was in for aggressive action immediately after that battle, but yielded to the adverse opinions of Johnston and Beauregard, and thereafter, with rare exceptions, insisted upon a defensive policy. During the long period of inaction which followed he embraced every opportunity to declare his earnest desire for peace. He even excited criticism by suggesting conciliatory measures; for many months all his utterances were amplifications of that passage in his first regular message. "The moment that this pretense of our subjugation is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp and we

James

His critics apologized, even when truth was on their side. His wife shared his captivity and excited the world's interest in his case. His first wife, daughter of Gen. Taylor, had died many years before, but the one who shared his fortunes as official and as captive was a lady of refinement and intellect worthy of any station. His oldest and most inveterate opponents were first to soften; the Abolitionists asked clemency, and in May, 1867, before the United States circuit court at Richmond, Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith joined with many southern men in signing his bail bond. He had been formally indicted for treason; but, in December, 1868, by the same court, a nolle prosequi was entered, and the case of "The United States vs. Jefferson Davis" was ended forever and to the satisfaction of almost every American.

RETIREMENT AND A QUIET LIFE.

After a brief tour in Europe he located at Memphis as president of a life insurance company, but soon retired to private life, to emerge only at long intervals, each time to receive renewed expressions of affection and sympathy. A bequest by a southern lady gave him a lovely home at Beauvoir, Miss., on the shore of the gulf. The loss of his son, a manly gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a severe blow; but his wife and two daughters remained to him. Of these the younger, Varina Davis, affectionately known as Winnie, is styled "The Child of the Confederacy," having been born in the presidential mansion in Richmond during the war. She has lately shown literary ability of a high order, and may yet rank among the noted authoresses of America.



WINNIE DAVIS, "The Child of the Confederacy."

J. H. BEADLE.

Jefferson Davis and Judge Black.

The answer of Jefferson Davis to Judge Black's reported public statement of secession secrets given in the Press some months ago, will be read with interest by intelligent citizens of every persuasion, however the abstract question in dispute may be accepted as threadbare.

As the issue between the eminent disputants goes to the vital question of provoking war or maintaining peace when the country was on the eve of the most bloody strife of modern history, and as the controversy is between two men who were among the most potential in their respective sections when the issue of war or peace was to be decided, it is a subject that can never be entirely exhausted while the great actors of the period of dispute are among the living.

It is safe to leave not only the issue itself, but the personal asperities which enliven the arguments of the ex-Confederate President, to Judge Black himself, whose trenchant pen has never rejected the gage of battle when given by a worthy foeman. Judge Black has the floor.

A NEW ENGLAND'S LETTER ON JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Written Twenty-two Years Ago at Time of the Confederate President's Tour Through the South—Impressiveness of the Demonstration.

(On June 5th, 1886, the following letter by Mr. Benjamin J. Williams was published in the Lowell, Mass., Sun.) On February 4th, 1908, it was sent to the Confederate Veteran, of Nashville, by Comrade Sam H. Pendleton, of Elizabeth, N. J. The Sun said of the letter:

"The communication printed below is from the pen of Mr. Benjamin J. Williams, of this city, and treats of a subject of deepest interest to the people of this country, North and South. It treats of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his connection with the Southern Confederacy from a Southern standpoint. The writer handles his subject in a manner unfamiliar to our readers, who, if they do not agree with the sentiments expressed, will at least find it a very interesting and instructive communication, particularly at this time."

The Southern Demonstrations.

Editor of The Sun:

Dear Sir.—The demonstrations in the South in honor of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Con-

Large assortment of fall and winter shoes, latest styles and best quality in such leading brands as the son, Walker, Douglas and the shoes, J. H. Shoe Bros. Lynchburg, Va.

Autumn Shoes

MER. STREET. G. W. V.

Director



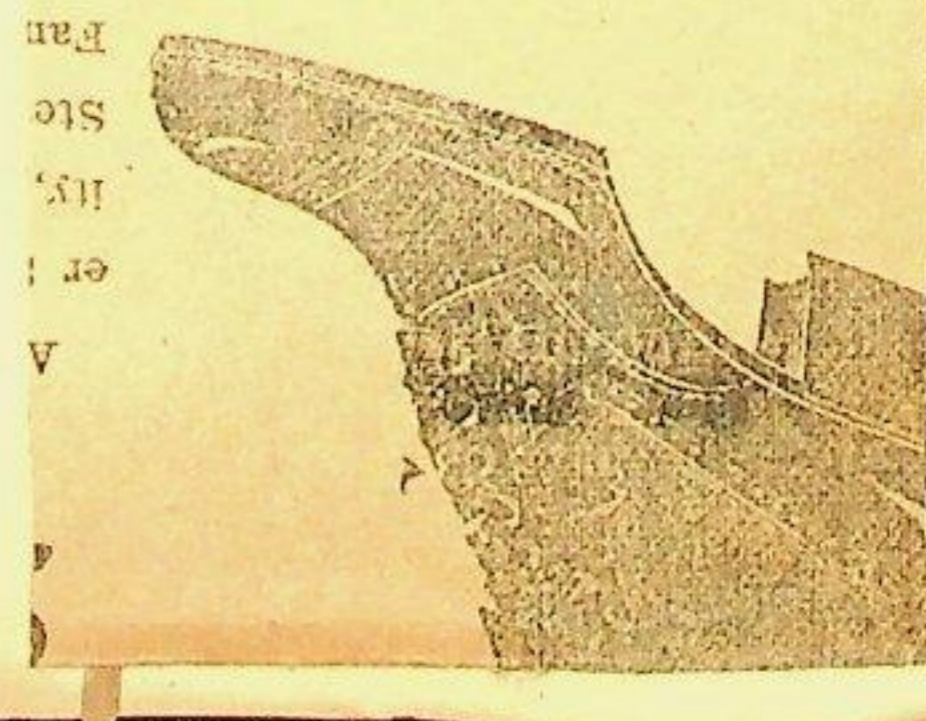
bama, who died for their country and whose sires won in the War of Revolution the State sovereignty, freedom and independence which were left by them as an inheritance to their posterity forever—to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate government. This is a true statement of the case. It is also a complete justification of the Confederate cause to all who are acquainted with the origin and character of the American Union and the principles of State rights upon which it was founded.

When the original thirteen colonies threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, they became independent States, "independent of her and of each other," as the great Luther Martin expressed it in the Federal convention. This independence was at first a revolutionary one, but afterwards by its recognition by Great Britain, it became legal. The recognition was of them separately, each by name, in the treaty of peace which terminated the War of the Revolution. And that this separate recognition was deliberate and intentional, with the distinct object of recognizing the States as separate sovereignties and not as one nation, will sufficiently appear by reference to the sixth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States. The articles of confederation between the States, which immediately followed was first adopted by the States in convention, declared that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence." And the constitution of the United States, which immediately followed, was first adopted by the States in convention, each State acting for itself in its sovereignty and independent capacity, through a convention of its people. And it was by this ratification that the Constitution was established to use its own words, "between the States so ratifying the same." It is, then, a compact between the States as sovereigns, and the Union created by it is a Federal partnership of States, the Federal government being their common agent for the transaction of the Federal business within the limits of the delegated powers.

When War Came.

It appears, then, from the review of the origin and character of the American Union, that when the Southern States, deeming the Constitutional compact broken and their own safety and happiness in imminent danger in the Union, withdrew therefrom and organized their new Confederacy, they but asserted in the language of Mr. Davis, "the rights of their sires, won in the War of the Revolution, the State sovereignty, freedom and independence which were left to us as an inheritance to their posterity forever;" and it was in defense of this high and sacred cause that the Confederate soldiers sacrificed their lives. There was no need for war. The action of the Southern States was legal and Constitutional, and the history will attest that it was reluctantly taken in the last extremity, in the hope of thereby saving their whole constitutional rights and liberties from destruction by

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eign power to hold possession
fortress dominating the harbor of her
chief Atlantic seaboard; and the Federal
government having sent a powerful
expedition with re-enforcements
for Fort Sumter, the Confederate
government at last proceeded to re-
duce it.

The reduction, however, was a
bloodless affair; while the captured
garrison received all the honors of
war, and were at once sent North
with every attention to their comfort
and without even their parole being
taken.

But forthwith President Lincoln at
Washington issued his call for militia
to coerce the seceding States. The
cry rang all over the North that the
flag had been fired upon; and amidst
the tempest of passion which that cry
everywhere raised the Northern militia
responded with alacrity, the South
was invaded, and a war of subjugation,
destined to be the most gigantic
which the world has ever seen, was
begun by the Federal Government
against the seceding States in complete
disregard of the foundation principle
of its own existence, as affirmed in
the Declaration of Independence, that
"governments derive their just
powers from the consent of the governed,"
and as established by the War
of the Revolution for the people of the
States respectively. The South accepted
the contest thus forced upon her
with the eager and resolute courage
characteristic of her proud-spirited
people. But the Federal government,
though weak in right, was strong
in power, for it was sustained by the
mighty and multitudinous North. In
effect, the war became one between
the States—between the Northern
States, represented by the Federal
Government, upon the one side, and
the Southern States, represented by
the Confederate Government, upon the
other, the border Southern States being
divided.

The Odds in Favor of the North.

The odds in numbers and means in
favor of the North were tremendous.
Her white population of nearly twenty
millions, was fourfold that of the
strictly Confederate territory; and
from the border Southern States and
communities of Missouri, Kentucky,
East Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland
and Delaware she got more men
and supplies for her armies than the
Confederacy got for hers. Kentucky
alone furnished as many men to the
Northern armies as Massachusetts. In
available money and credit the advantage
of the North was greater than in
population, and it included the possession
of all the chief centers of banking
and commerce. Then she had the possession
of the old Government, its
capital, its armies, and navy, and
mostly its arsenals, dockyards, and
workshops, with all their supplies of
arms and ordinance and military and
naval stores of every kind and the
means of manufacturing same. Again
the North, as a manufacturing and
mechanical people, abounded in factories
and workshops of every kind
immediately available for the manufacture
of every species of supplies for the navy
and army; while the South, as an agricultural
people, were

was lost at Shiloh; but for it on the
Peninsular, in the second year of the
war, McClellan's army, notwithstanding
his masterly retreat from his defeats
before Richmond, was lost to a man,
and the independence of the Confederacy
established. After a glorious four years
struggle against such odds as have been
depicted during which independence was
often almost secured, when successive
levies of armies amounting in all to nearly
three millions of men had been hurled
against her, the South, shut off from
all the world, wasted, rent and desolate,
bruised and bleeding, was at last
overpowered by main strength; out-
fought never, for from first to last she
everywhere outfought the foe.

Record Never Surpassed.

The Confederacy fell, but she fell
not until she had achieved immortal
fame. Few great established nations
in all time have ever exhibited
capacity and direction in government
equal to hers, sustained as she was
by the iron will and fixed persistence
of the extraordinary man who was her
chief; and few have ever won such a
series of brilliant victories as that which
illuminates forever the annals of the
splendid armies; while the fortitude
and patience of her people, and particularly
of her noble women, under almost
incredible trials and sufferings, have
never been surpassed in the history of
the world.

Such exalted character and achievement
were not all in vain. Though the
Confederacy fell as an actual physical
power, shall live, illustrated by them,
eternally in her just cause, the causes
of constitutional liberty. And Mr. Davis'
Southern tour is nothing less than a
virtual moral triumph for that cause
and for himself as its faithful chief,
manifesting to the world the cause
that still lives in the hearts of the
Southern people and that its actual
resurrection may yet come.

Here in the North, that is naturally
presumptuous and arrogant, in her
vast material power, and where consequently
but little attention has in general
been given to the study of the nature
and principles of the Constitutional
liberty as connected with the rights
of States, there is, nevertheless,
an increasing knowledge and appreciation
of the Confederate cause, particularly
here in the New England States, whose
position and interests in the Union are
in many respects peculiar, and perhaps
require that these States, quite as much
as those of the South, should be watchful
guardians of the State sovereignty.
Mingled with this increasing understanding
and appreciation of the Confederate
cause naturally comes also a growing
admiration of its devoted defenders;
and the time may yet be when the
Northern, as well as the Southern, heart
will throb reverently to the proud words
upon the Confederate monument at
Charleston: "These died for their State."

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Notice also the case of a deed
 vacated on account of fraud.

Independ. of the technical ground
 on which these acts based.

a canon of Juris as low - when
 a Court has advanced so far as to
 settle a title.

Diff. between the two as to evidence.
 Diff. as to the relief they give.

the party it relinquish his right
 to sue the concern at law -
 but equity will give relief -
 3. Where mistake was the
 inducement -

The case is one where the
 Court has been entered into in
 mistake of the Court -
 When the mistake by fraud
 equity will relieve - when
 one party has put the error
 in the Court itself relief will
 be given - When a party will
 be allowed to make confessed
 & decyphered in another case -

The case on one disclosure is when
 there is mistake as to material
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 will work equity set aside
 the mistake - not will every
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 of fraud neutral mistake
 as to nature of Court will
 not affect the Court -

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 it will not inquire into
 adequacy -
 So when one party has
 made other no oblig on the
 other to make full disclosure
 of fact equity will not grant
 relief -

Altho an error as to value will
 not affect the Court - it will be
 otherwise in case of mistake as
 to subject matter of the Court -
 as when fee sold under a bid of
 that was based in error -
 so when mistake was to be made
 of the subject matter of the Court -

082.2

U.D.C.

Wm. R. P. P. P.
Blacksburg
Farm No. 55
Newland

Plant. State
Plant. State
No. 1

W. R. P.

At the Masonic Temple in Washington, on Wednesday evening, a flag like that borne by the V. M. I. corps of cadets at the battle of New Market, the gift of Virginia Military Institute residents of New York, was presented to the corps. The battalion was ranged, company front, around the walls of the chamber, and a large crowd of spectators saw the incident.

Former Congressman John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia, now of New York, and himself a Virginia Military Institute graduate and a member of the battalion which fought at New Market, in a brilliant speech introduced Gen. J. Franklin Bell, of the United States army, who presented the flag. General Bell stepped to the front bearing the beautiful silken banner.

General Bell assured the cadets that as a southerner—a son of Kentucky and a grandson of Virginia—he was proud of the Virginia Military Institute. Referring to the part borne by the cadets at the battle of New Market on the 15th of May, 1864, he said it was an incident of youthful valor never equaled, by any educational institution in all history. General Bell congratulated the alumni and the young men of the corps upon the fame of Virginia Military Institute, and he said they maintained her fair name. Concluding, General Bell unfurled the flag, a beautiful banner of white silk, on one side of which is a fine portrait of George Washington and on the other the coat of arms of Virginia.

The flag was accepted by Gen. E. W. Nicholl, superintendent of the institute in a gracefull speech, in which he eloquently acknowledged General Bell's tribute.