

SOAP.

KIRK'S WHITE CLOUD



FLOATING SOAP

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry. Snow White and Absolutely Pure. If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers, JAS. S. KIRK & CO., CHICAGO.

BUILDING MATERIAL, &c.

James F. Carlin & Sons, Hardware, Guns and Cutlery, Barbed Wire, Wagon Material, Nails and Spikes and Mechanics Tools. 315 King St., Alexandria, Va. (Feb 21st)

PERRY, SMOOT & CO.

Steam Flooring & Planing Mill. Manufacturers of Door and Window Frames, Moldings, &c. Dealers in Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Lime, Calcined Plaster and Cement. No. 25 NORTH UNION ST., ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA. Lumber delivered in the city free. ESTABLISHED 1822.

JOSIAH H. D. SMOOT.

Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Nails, Lime, Cement, Calcined Plaster, &c., &c., &c. MANUFACTURER OF FLOORING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES, MOULDINGS, MANTELS, BRACKETS AND ALL KINDS OF WOOD WORK. Office and yard No. 21 North Union St., Factory Nos. 13 and 15 North Lee St., Alexandria, Va. No charge for delivery in city. Jan 23

B. F. PEAKE.

Dealer in DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, LEADS, CEMENT, LUMBER, LIME, CALCINED PLASTER, SLATE MAN-TLES, HEARTHES, &c., &c., &c. Corner King and Pitt streets, Alexandria, Va. dec 17-1887

John T. Creighton & Son.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 88 KING, CORNER OF ROYAL STREET. Have on hand a very large and well assorted stock of goods in their line. Country merchants are invited to call and examine before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call and see. (ap 12)

THE ALEXANDRIA

Real Estate Investment, Trust and Title Company. Office—No. 2 south Fairfax St. Telephone No. 2. President, PARK AGNEW. Vice President, JAMES R. CATON. Sec'y and Treasurer, M. B. HARLOW. HAVE FOR SALE A large list of city and country property, consisting of FARMS, MILL PROPERTY, DWELLING HOUSES, VACANT LOTS, &c. All persons desiring to buy or sell real estate, or to negotiate loans upon real estate security, will find it to their advantage to give us a call. In all investments made by us upon real estate security we guarantee the most careful examination into the questions of title and sufficiency of security. (je 25)

CARRIAGES.

We have on hand an assortment of New and Second-hand Carriages, Buggies and Spring Wagons, WHICH WE OFFER AT BOTTOM PRICES. Come and see before purchasing elsewhere. REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest rates. oct 18-87

SUNNYSIDE,

No. 2216 Charles-street Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD. A PRIVATE HOME for the treatment of DISEASES OF WOMEN. Located in one of the most desirable parts of the city. Private rooms and trained nurses. Address for terms of board, &c. J. H. SCHARFF, M.D., Cor. Charles and Centre sts., Baltimore, Md. 2076-6

EGG NOODLES.

VERMOCELLI, LENTILS, SPLIT PEAS AND BARLEY. GEO. McBURNETT & SON.

Alexandria Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN, At the Gazette Building, 310 and 312 Prince St. DAILY. One year.....\$8 00 One year.....\$4 00 Six months..... 3 00 Six months..... 2 00 One month..... 50 Three months..... 1 00 Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space, unless the excess is paid for at transient rates and under no circumstances will they be allowed to advertise other than their legitimate business in the space contracted for. All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Persons leaving the city can have the Gazette mailed to them, postpaid, for fifty cents a month, and the address changed as often as desired. Marriage and death notices must be paid for in advance. Resolutions in memoriam, of thanks, tributes of respect, resolutions adopted by societies or persons, unless of public concern, will only be printed in this paper as advertisements. The Gazette office is connected with the Telephone Exchange. Advertisements, orders for the paper, news or any information or business can be sent by Telephone. All communications should be addressed to "Gazette," Alexandria, Va. (Entered at the Postoffice at Alexandria, Virginia, as second-class matter.)

The Theological Seminary.

As stated in the GAZETTE last Saturday the U. S. House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole agreed to amend a bill now before that body so as to provide for the payment of the claim of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, near this city. The following debate took place on the amendment: Mr. Lee. I offer the following amendment: "The Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000 to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia, said amount having been found due them by the Court of Claims for rent, for use of their building for hospital purposes from Mar., 1861 to August, 1865."

Mr. Steele. I make the point of order against the amendment that it proposes to add the substance of one bill as an amendment to another. It is not in order, therefore, as an amendment to the pending measure. We are not permitted to do by induction under the rules what we can do directly. Mr. Lee. It would be presumption for me to argue the effect of the rules with gentlemen of experience on this floor. But I had hopes that this bill, being of the peculiar nature it is, would have commended itself to every gentleman on this floor, whatever his political faith and whatever constituency he represented. This is somewhat different from the ordinary claims of this class. It comes from an institution which stands above all politics. It is not carried on for the sake of making money. This institution sends these young men into every clime and into every section of the habitable globe on their missions of mercy; and I trusted, sir, in introducing this amendment, that it would have met with the unanimous approval of my friends on the other side of the House. In 1861 that section of the territory across the river was taken possession of by the United States Government, and their lines were lines of steel, and they embraced the lands and buildings of this institution. They occupied them for four years. They returned them then to the trustees. Their great Secretary of War himself recommended that rents should be paid to this institution for the use of these buildings as hospitals; and, sir, I am somewhat surprised to find now in this age, when we had hoped that all feelings of hatred and animosity, which war ever engenders, had had time to cool—I am somewhat surprised to find my friends on the other side of the House when a bill of this sort so fair is presented to them, and when we have, with a liberal hand and with some possible strain of conscience, sat here and voted for the bills which they have brought forward—I am surprised to find that they should now attempt to defeat this measure. If my friends on the other side will consider the proposition and it is ruled out of order, I will ask unanimous consent that it be presented to the House with the hope that they will give it a candid consideration. The Chairman. The Chair sustains the point of order. Mr. Lee. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of this bill as an amendment. Mr. Cox. I hope that request will be granted. Mr. Burrows. Has it been reported by the Court of Claims? Mr. Lee. Yes, sir. Mr. Brewer. I would much rather give this money out and out as charity than establish the precedent which we should establish by the passage of this claim. Mr. Lee. Mr. Chairman, I think I can remove the doubts from the mind of my friend from Michigan [Mr. Brewer] whom I know to be a most fair and just man. The State of Virginia, if I recollect aright, passed her ordinance of secession on the 23d of May, 1861, and these lines were established by the federal troops on the 24th. This domain was just as much a part of the United States as territory lying on the north side of the Potomac. Federal courts were held there during the whole war. It was the seat of the restored government of Virginia, and the Government of the United States has paid for the use of property in the city of Alexandria as in the city of Washington. Mr. O'Ferrall. And the governor of the reorganized State of Virginia lived at Alexandria. Mr. Lee. Yes, sir; the governor lived there; and it was just as much a part of the federal domain as the State which my friend from Michigan represents on this floor. Mr. Bowden. And that portion of the State had a Senator in Congress. Mr. Lee. Yes, sir; a Senator and a Representative. Mr. Brewer. Though courts of the United States were held there, were they not held under the protection of the United States troops? Mr. Wise. And in Washington. Mr. Lee. I will ask the gentleman from Michigan whether the courts in Washington city and in Pennsylvania were not protected by United States troops? Suppose the United States army had been overcome, could United States courts have been held even in Illinois? Now, I am dealing in facts. This territory was held by the United States Government. Mr. Brewer. I remember the fate of Ellsworth. Talk about "loyalty" in Alexandria! Mr. Lee. I did not raise that question. I am stating the facts as I believe them to have existed. Mr. Allen. Of Michigan. I wish to ask the gentleman from Virginia whether this territory was owned by private individuals or

by a corporation organized under the laws of Virginia. As I understand, this institution was a corporation, and these gentlemen who were the corporators and trustees were ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Allen. Was it a public or private corporation? Mr. Lee. Public, I suppose. Mr. O'Ferrall. No; private. Mr. Allen. A private corporation, like other private schools. Mr. Lee. No, sir; it was a theological seminary of the Episcopal Church. I am not aware that a Confederate soldier ever crossed the grounds of this theological seminary, and I am confident that no Confederate soldier ever did so from the 24th of May, the day after the secession of Virginia, until the institution was returned to the trustees. Mr. Cutcheon. Would not Confederate soldiers have crossed those grounds but for a line of federal troops which prevented them? Mr. Lee. Certainly; and but for such a "line of federal troops" they would have crossed into Pennsylvania, into New York, into Illinois. Nothing but that "line of federal troops" prevented them from doing so. Mr. Jackson. I supposed that the Confederates "only asked to let alone."

Mr. Lee. That was the theory of secession; but when the war was carried into our territory, we "carried the war into Africa."

A Member. You did the best you could. Mr. Lee. The Government has already paid for the use of other property which it occupied in the city of Alexandria; and I recall an instance in my own neighborhood, 9 miles west of Alexandria, where a farmer named Ames, who, I believe, was afterward a distinguished soldier in the United States Army, was paid for damage done upon his farm by United States troops. It seems to me this institution occupies a peculiar position from the fact that it was not sectional, that there was no politics in it. The statistics will show that its alumni have come from every portion of this Union; and that, in point of fact, since the inauguration of the institution more of its graduates have come from Northern States than from Southern.

Mr. Allen. Where were the faculty of this college, where were the trustees during the entire war? Mr. Lee. They were on the Union side, or on the side of the Confederacy? If they were on the other side I want to know it. Mr. Lee. How do you want to know it. Mr. Allen. If they were on the side of the rebellion, I want to know it. Mr. Lee. Why, sir, they were ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Burrows. How did they pray? [Great Laughter.] Mr. Lee. They prayed to God for all sinners. Mr. Allen. I believe those gentlemen who were ministers prayed, and prayed as they thought right. But the question I wish to ask, is, did they go into any of the buildings of the Government and take possession of them? Mr. Lee. I wish to say these trustees, so far as I know, were within the Federal lines—a great majority of them—during the war, and that their prayers were offered for all sinners and for those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Lee. I did not understand the gentleman's last remark. Mr. Lee. They prayed for all sinners and those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that brings such an interesting crowd as is collected around the gentleman from Virginia while he is advocating the adoption of this amendment? Mr. Lee. Suppose this college had been on the north side of the Potomac, would the gentleman have objected? Mr. Grosvenor. From one end of the country to the other, right through the district in which I live, school-houses and churches, were taken in the summer of 1861 and occupied by the Government for quartering its troops and for the care of its sick. They were seized by the rebels under General Morgan, and no one was paid a single cent, or thought of such a thing. That was in Ohio, a State which did not go out of the Union. It is not worth while to talk of these men being ministers of the Gospel and to spit out politics. The present is the Government's day, and we are managing some influence, all it will do you will, that put more devilry into the minds and the hearts of the people of that country than any other one single agency or all other agencies combined; and it is not worth while to screen an institution over which ministers presided by throwing over it the halo of their priestly or clerical office. Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that distinguishes the man from Virginia as he thought and hoped that the time had now come when the animosities of the war had so far passed away that such questions would have no weight, and that money considerations would be granted now in such cases that would not have been granted in years gone by. Mr. Lee. Will the gentleman permit me? Mr. Grosvenor. Certainly. Mr. Lee. The money consideration involves an act of justice. I said I thought it was an act of justice. Mr. Grosvenor. And yet the act of justice worked out through an appropriation bill. Mr. Lee. Well, let the gentleman from Ohio construe his own actions and not impugn those of others. Mr. Grosvenor. I do not; and the declaration of the gentleman relieves the amendment of the gentleman from the impugnation that was hoped for at the time had come when the animosities of the war have so far passed away. Mr. Lee. That we could now do an act of justice. Mr. Chairman, I shall content myself with calling the attention of the gentleman to a few cases where the same principle has been recognized by the Government. I hold in my hand a case which shows that claims for compensation were paid for damages for the use and occupancy by the government of the United States of the property of Joseph Segar, near Fortress Monroe, Va. The University of Kentucky was paid for in the same way, as well as the University of East Tennessee. There is also the case that I called attention to a little ago, the property of J. G. Adams, for which the Government paid \$9,500 for damages, near Annapolis, about 9 miles west of Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. Was not Joseph Segar, to whom the gentleman alludes, a loyal man during the war and was he not a member of Congress? Mr. Lee. He was. Mr. Bowden. He was, and was recognized by the very Government that held this portion of the State where this claim comes from. He was elected under laws passed by that Legislature. Mr. Lee. The only point I make is that the Government has already paid for the use of buildings occupied by its army under similar circumstances. I could cite other instances from this same document I hold in my hand. Why, there fore, discriminate against this Christian institution? That is the point in my mind. They paid damages in the city of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and around Norfolk. Mr. Lee. Give us a description of those cases. Mr. Lee. There was the case of Segar, who was compensated for damages during the war. Mr. Reed. He was a loyal man. Mr. Lee. In what way did the United States take possession of the property in that case? What is the gentleman from Virginia reading from? Mr. Lee. From a brief prepared in this case. Mr. Bowden. The claim was for the use and occupancy of the old Hygeia Hotel at Norfolk. I know that the claimant received compensation from Congress. I do not know that there was any contract. Mr. Lee. There is also the case of the East Tennessee University, where there was a bill passed by both Houses of Congress. There was a

case from Kentucky, also. You could extend the list of those cases of *libitum* if you would look them up. Mr. Reed. You can not extend them *ad libitum*. You can find a few cases where this was done; but if the United States undertakes to pay for losses of property incurred during the war, the surplus in the Treasury will not remain long. Mr. Lee. I have endeavored to make the matter plain. This was part of the United States territory during the war. Mr. Reed. It was all United States territory during the war. Mr. Lee. It was within the lines and occupation of the United States. Mr. Reed. The United States were not likely to occupy anything that was not in their hands when they occupied the territory as far as they went down. Mr. Lee. Precisely; as far as they could conquer they occupied it. Mr. Reed. And you think the United States Government ought to pay rent in those cases? Mr. Lee. I do not say so. But I say this within the lines of the United States Government, and if there is any bill for that purpose I am ignorant of it. This was a part of the United States territory during the whole war; and the United States Government occupied these buildings precisely as they occupied the city of Washington. Mr. O'Ferrall. I suggest also that the Legislature which gave consent for the formation of the State of West Virginia sat in Alexandria, and that West Virginia over its existence as a State to an act of the Legislature sitting in Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. What effect did the ordinance of secession passed by the State of Virginia and the subsequent acts of the people of Virginia have upon the political relation of Virginia to the United States? Mr. Lee. I will say they had nothing to do with it so far as this particular territory is concerned. Mr. Grosvenor. Then, as I understand the gentleman, the ordinance of secession only operated on so much of the territory of Virginia as was occupied by the Confederate army. Mr. Lee. Certainly. Mr. Grosvenor. And then as rapidly as the Confederate army was driven off the State established its relation to the Union. Mr. Lee. So far as the United States Government could hold it. Mr. Grosvenor. Then the ordinance of secession was not a political step, but merely a declaration of war? Mr. Lee. I do not wish to be led into a discussion of that question. I do not think it germane to this subject. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the return of the property from the Government, which was demanded by the trustees of the seminary. They were required to take the oath of allegiance. At the time they demanded the property they were not in the city. They did not know but the property had been confiscated by the Government. The Government had had possession of it and had taken good care of it, and after the war these men, when they returned from the South, I suppose, had come and demanded possession. But they were told that they voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. It therefore, it is better to believe only professing to pay the claims of loyal men, there can be no pretense that these men were loyal, for this report shows that Congress had been advised. I do not know whether there was any man in that city of Alexandria. I have heard that there was not, and so far as I know, there was not. Mr. Lee. I would say to my friend that it is not likely that the Surgeon-General of the Army would have recommended the payment of this claim unless it had been a case of a loyal man. I believe it to be true, that Secretary Stanton himself said that although he would not recommend the payment of this claim, he would recommend the payment of rent. Mr. Taylor. I do not see that in Secretary Stanton's order. Mr. Lee. I can not say positively that he so stated, but I have heard that he did, and I believe it to be true. Mr. Spooner. It was within the Union lines, not within the lines of the Confederacy, from the date of the passage of the ordinance of secession until the close of the war. Mr. Wise. And was so recognized by the Government. Mr. Spooner. And was so recognized, I am told, by the Government. Mr. Miller. And did not that portion of Virginia have a loyal Representative in Congress during the war? Mr. Spooner. Yes, sir; as I am informed, there was a Representative from that portion of Virginia during the entire war. Mr. Wise. And they also had Senators here. Mr. Jackson. Did they not have representatives at Richmond during the war, in both the senate and the house? Mr. Lee. No, sir. The question was taken on Mr. Lee's amendment. The committee divided on it; and there were—aye 102 yeas 64. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lee. You can not extend them *ad libitum*. You can find a few cases where this was done; but if the United States undertakes to pay for losses of property incurred during the war, the surplus in the Treasury will not remain long. Mr. Lee. I have endeavored to make the matter plain. This was part of the United States territory during the whole war; and the United States Government occupied these buildings precisely as they occupied the city of Washington. Mr. O'Ferrall. I suggest also that the Legislature which gave consent for the formation of the State of West Virginia sat in Alexandria, and that West Virginia over its existence as a State to an act of the Legislature sitting in Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. What effect did the ordinance of secession passed by the State of Virginia and the subsequent acts of the people of Virginia have upon the political relation of Virginia to the United States? Mr. Lee. I will say they had nothing to do with it so far as this particular territory is concerned. Mr. Grosvenor. Then, as I understand the gentleman, the ordinance of secession only operated on so much of the territory of Virginia as was occupied by the Confederate army. Mr. Lee. Certainly. Mr. Grosvenor. And then as rapidly as the Confederate army was driven off the State established its relation to the Union. Mr. Lee. So far as the United States Government could hold it. Mr. Grosvenor. Then the ordinance of secession was not a political step, but merely a declaration of war? Mr. Lee. I do not wish to be led into a discussion of that question. I do not think it germane to this subject. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the return of the property from the Government, which was demanded by the trustees of the seminary. They were required to take the oath of allegiance. At the time they demanded the property they were not in the city. They did not know but the property had been confiscated by the Government. The Government had had possession of it and had taken good care of it, and after the war these men, when they returned from the South, I suppose, had come and demanded possession. But they were told that they voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. It therefore, it is better to believe only professing to pay the claims of loyal men, there can be no pretense that these men were loyal, for this report shows that Congress had been advised. I do not know whether there was any man in that city of Alexandria. I have heard that there was not, and so far as I know, there was not. Mr. Lee. I would say to my friend that it is not likely that the Surgeon-General of the Army would have recommended the payment of this claim unless it had been a case of a loyal man. I believe it to be true, that Secretary Stanton himself said that although he would not recommend the payment of this claim, he would recommend the payment of rent. Mr. Taylor. I do not see that in Secretary Stanton's order. Mr. Lee. I can not say positively that he so stated, but I have heard that he did, and I believe it to be true. Mr. Spooner. It was within the Union lines, not within the lines of the Confederacy, from the date of the passage of the ordinance of secession until the close of the war. Mr. Wise. And was so recognized by the Government. Mr. Spooner. And was so recognized, I am told, by the Government. Mr. Miller. And did not that portion of Virginia have a loyal Representative in Congress during the war? Mr. Spooner. Yes, sir; as I am informed, there was a Representative from that portion of Virginia during the entire war. Mr. Wise. And they also had Senators here. Mr. Jackson. Did they not have representatives at Richmond during the war, in both the senate and the house? Mr. Lee. No, sir. The question was taken on Mr. Lee's amendment. The committee divided on it; and there were—aye 102 yeas 64. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lee. I wish to say these trustees, so far as I know, were within the Federal lines—a great majority of them—during the war, and that their prayers were offered for all sinners and for those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Lee. I did not understand the gentleman's last remark. Mr. Lee. They prayed for all sinners and those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that brings such an interesting crowd as is collected around the gentleman from Virginia while he is advocating the adoption of this amendment? Mr. Lee. Suppose this college had been on the north side of the Potomac, would the gentleman have objected? Mr. Grosvenor. From one end of the country to the other, right through the district in which I live, school-houses and churches, were taken in the summer of 1861 and occupied by the Government for quartering its troops and for the care of its sick. They were seized by the rebels under General Morgan, and no one was paid a single cent, or thought of such a thing. That was in Ohio, a State which did not go out of the Union. It is not worth while to talk of these men being ministers of the Gospel and to spit out politics. The present is the Government's day, and we are managing some influence, all it will do you will, that put more devilry into the minds and the hearts of the people of that country than any other one single agency or all other agencies combined; and it is not worth while to screen an institution over which ministers presided by throwing over it the halo of their priestly or clerical office. Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that distinguishes the man from Virginia as he thought and hoped that the time had now come when the animosities of the war had so far passed away that such questions would have no weight, and that money considerations would be granted now in such cases that would not have been granted in years gone by. Mr. Lee. Will the gentleman permit me? Mr. Grosvenor. Certainly. Mr. Lee. The money consideration involves an act of justice. I said I thought it was an act of justice. Mr. Grosvenor. And yet the act of justice worked out through an appropriation bill. Mr. Lee. Well, let the gentleman from Ohio construe his own actions and not impugn those of others. Mr. Grosvenor. I do not; and the declaration of the gentleman relieves the amendment of the gentleman from the impugnation that was hoped for at the time had come when the animosities of the war have so far passed away. Mr. Lee. That we could now do an act of justice. Mr. Chairman, I shall content myself with calling the attention of the gentleman to a few cases where the same principle has been recognized by the Government. I hold in my hand a case which shows that claims for compensation were paid for damages for the use and occupancy by the government of the United States of the property of Joseph Segar, near Fortress Monroe, Va. The University of Kentucky was paid for in the same way, as well as the University of East Tennessee. There is also the case that I called attention to a little ago, the property of J. G. Adams, for which the Government paid \$9,500 for damages, near Annapolis, about 9 miles west of Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. Was not Joseph Segar, to whom the gentleman alludes, a loyal man during the war and was he not a member of Congress? Mr. Lee. He was. Mr. Bowden. He was, and was recognized by the very Government that held this portion of the State where this claim comes from. He was elected under laws passed by that Legislature. Mr. Lee. The only point I make is that the Government has already paid for the use of buildings occupied by its army under similar circumstances. I could cite other instances from this same document I hold in my hand. Why, therefore, discriminate against this Christian institution? That is the point in my mind. They paid damages in the city of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and around Norfolk. Mr. Lee. Give us a description of those cases. Mr. Lee. There was the case of Segar, who was compensated for damages during the war. Mr. Reed. He was a loyal man. Mr. Lee. In what way did the United States take possession of the property in that case? What is the gentleman from Virginia reading from? Mr. Lee. From a brief prepared in this case. Mr. Bowden. The claim was for the use and occupancy of the old Hygeia Hotel at Norfolk. I know that the claimant received compensation from Congress. I do not know that there was any contract. Mr. Lee. There is also the case of the East Tennessee University, where there was a bill passed by both Houses of Congress. There was a

case from Kentucky, also. You could extend the list of those cases of *libitum* if you would look them up. Mr. Reed. You can not extend them *ad libitum*. You can find a few cases where this was done; but if the United States undertakes to pay for losses of property incurred during the war, the surplus in the Treasury will not remain long. Mr. Lee. I have endeavored to make the matter plain. This was part of the United States territory during the whole war; and the United States Government occupied these buildings precisely as they occupied the city of Washington. Mr. O'Ferrall. I suggest also that the Legislature which gave consent for the formation of the State of West Virginia sat in Alexandria, and that West Virginia over its existence as a State to an act of the Legislature sitting in Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. What effect did the ordinance of secession passed by the State of Virginia and the subsequent acts of the people of Virginia have upon the political relation of Virginia to the United States? Mr. Lee. I will say they had nothing to do with it so far as this particular territory is concerned. Mr. Grosvenor. Then, as I understand the gentleman, the ordinance of secession only operated on so much of the territory of Virginia as was occupied by the Confederate army. Mr. Lee. Certainly. Mr. Grosvenor. And then as rapidly as the Confederate army was driven off the State established its relation to the Union. Mr. Lee. So far as the United States Government could hold it. Mr. Grosvenor. Then the ordinance of secession was not a political step, but merely a declaration of war? Mr. Lee. I do not wish to be led into a discussion of that question. I do not think it germane to this subject. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the return of the property from the Government, which was demanded by the trustees of the seminary. They were required to take the oath of allegiance. At the time they demanded the property they were not in the city. They did not know but the property had been confiscated by the Government. The Government had had possession of it and had taken good care of it, and after the war these men, when they returned from the South, I suppose, had come and demanded possession. But they were told that they voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. It therefore, it is better to believe only professing to pay the claims of loyal men, there can be no pretense that these men were loyal, for this report shows that Congress had been advised. I do not know whether there was any man in that city of Alexandria. I have heard that there was not, and so far as I know, there was not. Mr. Lee. I would say to my friend that it is not likely that the Surgeon-General of the Army would have recommended the payment of this claim unless it had been a case of a loyal man. I believe it to be true, that Secretary Stanton himself said that although he would not recommend the payment of this claim, he would recommend the payment of rent. Mr. Taylor. I do not see that in Secretary Stanton's order. Mr. Lee. I can not say positively that he so stated, but I have heard that he did, and I believe it to be true. Mr. Spooner. It was within the Union lines, not within the lines of the Confederacy, from the date of the passage of the ordinance of secession until the close of the war. Mr. Wise. And was so recognized by the Government. Mr. Spooner. And was so recognized, I am told, by the Government. Mr. Miller. And did not that portion of Virginia have a loyal Representative in Congress during the war? Mr. Spooner. Yes, sir; as I am informed, there was a Representative from that portion of Virginia during the entire war. Mr. Wise. And they also had Senators here. Mr. Jackson. Did they not have representatives at Richmond during the war, in both the senate and the house? Mr. Lee. No, sir. The question was taken on Mr. Lee's amendment. The committee divided on it; and there were—aye 102 yeas 64. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lee. I wish to say these trustees, so far as I know, were within the Federal lines—a great majority of them—during the war, and that their prayers were offered for all sinners and for those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Lee. I did not understand the gentleman's last remark. Mr. Lee. They prayed for all sinners and those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that brings such an interesting crowd as is collected around the gentleman from Virginia while he is advocating the adoption of this amendment? Mr. Lee. Suppose this college had been on the north side of the Potomac, would the gentleman have objected? Mr. Grosvenor. From one end of the country to the other, right through the district in which I live, school-houses and churches, were taken in the summer of 1861 and occupied by the Government for quartering its troops and for the care of its sick. They were seized by the rebels under General Morgan, and no one was paid a single cent, or thought of such a thing. That was in Ohio, a State which did not go out of the Union. It is not worth while to talk of these men being ministers of the Gospel and to spit out politics. The present is the Government's day, and we are managing some influence, all it will do you will, that put more devilry into the minds and the hearts of the people of that country than any other one single agency or all other agencies combined; and it is not worth while to screen an institution over which ministers presided by throwing over it the halo of their priestly or clerical office. Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that distinguishes the man from Virginia as he thought and hoped that the time had now come when the animosities of the war had so far passed away that such questions would have no weight, and that money considerations would be granted now in such cases that would not have been granted in years gone by. Mr. Lee. Will the gentleman permit me? Mr. Grosvenor. Certainly. Mr. Lee. The money consideration involves an act of justice. I said I thought it was an act of justice. Mr. Grosvenor. And yet the act of justice worked out through an appropriation bill. Mr. Lee. Well, let the gentleman from Ohio construe his own actions and not impugn those of others. Mr. Grosvenor. I do not; and the declaration of the gentleman relieves the amendment of the gentleman from the impugnation that was hoped for at the time had come when the animosities of the war have so far passed away. Mr. Lee. That we could now do an act of justice. Mr. Chairman, I shall content myself with calling the attention of the gentleman to a few cases where the same principle has been recognized by the Government. I hold in my hand a case which shows that claims for compensation were paid for damages for the use and occupancy by the government of the United States of the property of Joseph Segar, near Fortress Monroe, Va. The University of Kentucky was paid for in the same way, as well as the University of East Tennessee. There is also the case that I called attention to a little ago, the property of J. G. Adams, for which the Government paid \$9,500 for damages, near Annapolis, about 9 miles west of Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. Was not Joseph Segar, to whom the gentleman alludes, a loyal man during the war and was he not a member of Congress? Mr. Lee. He was. Mr. Bowden. He was, and was recognized by the very Government that held this portion of the State where this claim comes from. He was elected under laws passed by that Legislature. Mr. Lee. The only point I make is that the Government has already paid for the use of buildings occupied by its army under similar circumstances. I could cite other instances from this same document I hold in my hand. Why, therefore, discriminate against this Christian institution? That is the point in my mind. They paid damages in the city of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and around Norfolk. Mr. Lee. Give us a description of those cases. Mr. Lee. There was the case of Segar, who was compensated for damages during the war. Mr. Reed. He was a loyal man. Mr. Lee. In what way did the United States take possession of the property in that case? What is the gentleman from Virginia reading from? Mr. Lee. From a brief prepared in this case. Mr. Bowden. The claim was for the use and occupancy of the old Hygeia Hotel at Norfolk. I know that the claimant received compensation from Congress. I do not know that there was any contract. Mr. Lee. There is also the case of the East Tennessee University, where there was a bill passed by both Houses of Congress. There was a

case from Kentucky, also. You could extend the list of those cases of *libitum* if you would look them up. Mr. Reed. You can not extend them *ad libitum*. You can find a few cases where this was done; but if the United States undertakes to pay for losses of property incurred during the war, the surplus in the Treasury will not remain long. Mr. Lee. I have endeavored to make the matter plain. This was part of the United States territory during the whole war; and the United States Government occupied these buildings precisely as they occupied the city of Washington. Mr. O'Ferrall. I suggest also that the Legislature which gave consent for the formation of the State of West Virginia sat in Alexandria, and that West Virginia over its existence as a State to an act of the Legislature sitting in Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. What effect did the ordinance of secession passed by the State of Virginia and the subsequent acts of the people of Virginia have upon the political relation of Virginia to the United States? Mr. Lee. I will say they had nothing to do with it so far as this particular territory is concerned. Mr. Grosvenor. Then, as I understand the gentleman, the ordinance of secession only operated on so much of the territory of Virginia as was occupied by the Confederate army. Mr. Lee. Certainly. Mr. Grosvenor. And then as rapidly as the Confederate army was driven off the State established its relation to the Union. Mr. Lee. So far as the United States Government could hold it. Mr. Grosvenor. Then the ordinance of secession was not a political step, but merely a declaration of war? Mr. Lee. I do not wish to be led into a discussion of that question. I do not think it germane to this subject. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a report of the Joint Committee on the subject of the return of the property from the Government, which was demanded by the trustees of the seminary. They were required to take the oath of allegiance. At the time they demanded the property they were not in the city. They did not know but the property had been confiscated by the Government. The Government had had possession of it and had taken good care of it, and after the war these men, when they returned from the South, I suppose, had come and demanded possession. But they were told that they voluntarily took the oath of allegiance. It therefore, it is better to believe only professing to pay the claims of loyal men, there can be no pretense that these men were loyal, for this report shows that Congress had been advised. I do not know whether there was any man in that city of Alexandria. I have heard that there was not, and so far as I know, there was not. Mr. Lee. I would say to my friend that it is not likely that the Surgeon-General of the Army would have recommended the payment of this claim unless it had been a case of a loyal man. I believe it to be true, that Secretary Stanton himself said that although he would not recommend the payment of this claim, he would recommend the payment of rent. Mr. Taylor. I do not see that in Secretary Stanton's order. Mr. Lee. I can not say positively that he so stated, but I have heard that he did, and I believe it to be true. Mr. Spooner. It was within the Union lines, not within the lines of the Confederacy, from the date of the passage of the ordinance of secession until the close of the war. Mr. Wise. And was so recognized by the Government. Mr. Spooner. And was so recognized, I am told, by the Government. Mr. Miller. And did not that portion of Virginia have a loyal Representative in Congress during the war? Mr. Spooner. Yes, sir; as I am informed, there was a Representative from that portion of Virginia during the entire war. Mr. Wise. And they also had Senators here. Mr. Jackson. Did they not have representatives at Richmond during the war, in both the senate and the house? Mr. Lee. No, sir. The question was taken on Mr. Lee's amendment. The committee divided on it; and there were—aye 102 yeas 64. So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lee. I wish to say these trustees, so far as I know, were within the Federal lines—a great majority of them—during the war, and that their prayers were offered for all sinners and for those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Lee. I did not understand the gentleman's last remark. Mr. Lee. They prayed for all sinners and those who had spitefully used them. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that brings such an interesting crowd as is collected around the gentleman from Virginia while he is advocating the adoption of this amendment? Mr. Lee. Suppose this college had been on the north side of the Potomac, would the gentleman have objected? Mr. Grosvenor. From one end of the country to the other, right through the district in which I live, school-houses and churches, were taken in the summer of 1861 and occupied by the Government for quartering its troops and for the care of its sick. They were seized by the rebels under General Morgan, and no one was paid a single cent, or thought of such a thing. That was in Ohio, a State which did not go out of the Union. It is not worth while to talk of these men being ministers of the Gospel and to spit out politics. The present is the Government's day, and we are managing some influence, all it will do you will, that put more devilry into the minds and the hearts of the people of that country than any other one single agency or all other agencies combined; and it is not worth while to screen an institution over which ministers presided by throwing over it the halo of their priestly or clerical office. Mr. Grosvenor. What is it that distinguishes the man from Virginia as he thought and hoped that the time had now come when the animosities of the war had so far passed away that such questions would have no weight, and that money considerations would be granted now in such cases that would not have been granted in years gone by. Mr. Lee. Will the gentleman permit me? Mr. Grosvenor. Certainly. Mr. Lee. The money consideration involves an act of justice. I said I thought it was an act of justice. Mr. Grosvenor. And yet the act of justice worked out through an appropriation bill. Mr. Lee. Well, let the gentleman from Ohio construe his own actions and not impugn those of others. Mr. Grosvenor. I do not; and the declaration of the gentleman relieves the amendment of the gentleman from the impugnation that was hoped for at the time had come when the animosities of the war have so far passed away. Mr. Lee. That we could now do an act of justice. Mr. Chairman, I shall content myself with calling the attention of the gentleman to a few cases where the same principle has been recognized by the Government. I hold in my hand a case which shows that claims for compensation were paid for damages for the use and occupancy by the government of the United States of the property of Joseph Segar, near Fortress Monroe, Va. The University of Kentucky was paid for in the same way, as well as the University of East Tennessee. There is also the case that I called attention to a little ago, the property of J. G. Adams, for which the Government paid \$9,500 for damages, near Annapolis, about 9 miles west of Alexandria. Mr. Grosvenor. Was not Joseph Segar, to whom the gentleman alludes, a loyal man during the war and was he not a member of Congress? Mr. Lee. He was. Mr. Bowden. He was, and was recognized by the very Government that held this portion of the State where this claim comes from. He was elected under laws passed by that Legislature. Mr. Lee. The only point I make is that the Government has already paid for the use of buildings occupied by its army under similar circumstances. I could cite other instances from this same document I hold in my hand. Why, therefore, discriminate against this Christian institution? That is the point in my mind. They paid damages in the city of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and around Norfolk. Mr. Lee. Give us a description of those cases. Mr. Lee. There was the case of Segar, who was compensated for damages during the war. Mr. Reed. He was a loyal man. Mr. Lee. In what way did the United States take possession of the property in that case? What is the gentleman from Virginia reading from? Mr. Lee. From a brief prepared in this case. Mr. Bowden. The claim was for the use and occupancy of the old Hygeia Hotel at Norfolk. I know that the claimant received compensation from Congress. I do not know that there was any contract. Mr. Lee. There is also the case of the East Tennessee University, where there was a bill passed by both Houses of Congress. There was a

case from Kentucky, also. You could extend the list of those cases of *libitum* if you would look them up. Mr. Reed. You can not extend them *ad libitum*. You can find a few cases where this was done; but if the United States undertakes to pay for losses of property incurred during the war, the surplus in the Treasury will not remain long. Mr. Lee.