such power had been delegated to any department of the General Government.

The Executive Department of the Government, before the administration of Mr. Lincoln, recognized this principle, and it had been established by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiter under the Constitution of all questions of Federal rights, powers, and duties.

The State of Kentucky sought to invoke the power of the Federal Government to compel the Governor of Ohio to perform a duty enjoined upon him by the Constitution and an act of Congress made in pursuance of it. The Supreme Court first determined that the Constitution and the law plainly made it the duty of the Governor of Ohio to perform the act in question, and then proceeded to use this language:

"And it would seem that when the Constitution was framed and this law was passed it was confidently believed that a sense of justice and of mutual interest would insure a faithful execution of this constitutional provision by the Executive of every State, for every State had an equal interest in the execution of a compact absolutely essential to peace and well-being in the internal concerns as well as members of the Union. Hence, the use of the words ordinarily employed when an undoubted obligation is required to be performed, 'It shall be his duty.' But if the Governor of Ohio refuses to discharge his duty, there is no power delegated to the General Government, either through the judicial department or any other department, to use any coercive means to compel him, and upon this ground the motion for the mandamus must be overruled."

This decision was rendered by the Supreme Court at its December term, 1860, after the election of Mr. Lincoln. You will observe that the proclamation sought to avoid the law as established by the Supreme Court by affecting to treat the secession of the States as an act of insurrection on the part of their people. But it was too plain to mislead any one that the avowed objects of the proclamation could not be attained without successful war upon the States against which it was directed. In fact, we know that the attempt to attain these objects by the means proposed in the proclamation resulted in the complete overthrow of those States as political organizations and their re-establishment as members of the present Union under conditions prescribed by the power acquired by successful war.

But the proclamation further declares that it is an effort "to maintain the honor, the integrity and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured."

Under such vague specifications there could be no limitation upon the use the President might make of the army he called into the field except his own will.

What, for example, did the proclamation mean by popular government? There were multitudes of people in the North who did not regard the governments of the slave States as popular governments.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER UNLIMITED.

And, above all, what did he mean by redressing wrongs already long enough endured? What were the wrongs, and what the mode and measure of redress?

You will see that within the scope of the proclamation the President could do anything he pleased with the force he called to his aid, by any means he might think best. The proclamation is silent as to the powers which would be exercised by the President to attain the vague and undefined objects in view; but we are not left in doubt as to what those powers were. He enumerated some of them in his message to Congress on the 4th of July, 1861, nearly three months after the war began. He says:

"Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts by proceedings in the nature of blockade. So far all was believed to be strictly legal. At this point the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were made for volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the army and navy. Soon after the first call for militia it was considered a duty to authorize the commanding general in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; or, in other words, to arrest and detain, without resort to the ordinary process and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety."

We must add to the powers thus enumerated those set forth in a special message to Congress on the 29th of May, 1862, after the passage by the House of Representatives of a resolution censuring Mr. Simon Cameron for making contracts while Secretary of War without authority of law. Mr. Lincoln assumed the responsibility of the acts of Mr. Cameron, and informed Congress that in addition to the things enumerated in his message of July 4th, he had disbursed the public money at his own will, through Government officials or private citizens, at his pleasure.

FULL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROCLAMATION.

As I desire to impress upon yours minds the full significance of the proclamation of the 15th of April I shall take the liberty to add to it in words, the powers which Mr. Lincoln assumed in order to carry it into effect so that it shall read as if those powers had been inserted in the instrument itself. It would have about as follows:

"And to accomplish the objects of this proclamation I do hereby declare that I shall proceed to increase the regular army and navy of the United States to such an extent as I may think necessary. I shall set on foot a blockade of the ports of the States mentioned in this proclamation; I shall take possession of the treasury of the United States and use the public money as I see fit, through such agents as I may select, whether they be agents known to the law or such as I may personally designate. And, finally, I shall arrest and detain, without regard to the ordinary processes and forms of law, all persons that I may consider dangerous to the public safety, meaning all persons who oppose the measures I hereby decree to be necessary for the public safety."

I know nothing that can be added to complete the picture of an absolute government.

The army, the navy, the treasury, the sword, and the purse all in the hands of the President, the security of personal liberty gone, what right that free government is intended to secure remained?

The picture needs but one more touch to give it the coloring of the most odious of all tyranny—the tyranny of numbers unrestrained by law.

And that touch is not wanting.

Mr. Lincoln, in his message of July 4th, already referred to, after recapitulating some of the things he had done, says:

"Those measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon what appeared to be a popular demand and public necessity, trusting then as now, that Congress would readily ratify them."

Let me endeavor to sum up the whole matter as it was presented to the people of the border States for their acceptance, or rather, as it was announced to them, for their obedience.

ASSUMES ABSOLUTE POWER.

The President in effect said to them:

"I this day assume absolute power. I take into my hands the control of the purse and of the sword of the United States. I suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and shall arrest and detain at my pleasure any persons whom I may consider dangerous to the public safety.

"I assume all these powers, and shall use them to compel the States of the South, which have seceded, to return to the Union, to maintain popular government, and to avenge wrongs.

"All these things I do in obedience to a popular demand, and I now require your submission and support."

I think it is impossible to recognize in this picture of absolutism a trace of American constitutional government. I do not think that an attempt has been made to assert such powers over men of English speech and English blood since Charles the First passed from the royal banqueting hall to death. Certainly not since William of Orange landed at Torbay.

The President of the United States assumed absolute power in compliance with a popular demand, and called for an army to do what that popular demand required.

Among the things to be done was one which the Supreme Court had declared that the Government of the United States had no power to do, and another was something which, under all free governments, is left to the civil magistrate and not to the soldier—to avenge wrongs.

All who lived during those exciting times will bear witness to the truth of Mr. Lincoln's statement that what he did was in compliance with a popular demand.

The people of the North had been roused to fury and clamored for the blood of their political enemies. Every measure of the Administration, however extreme and however illegal, was received with acclamations, and a suggestion of opposition or dissent was treated as a kind of treason.

Before proceeding to describe the effect of this proclamation upon the people of the border States, I desire to call your attention to a circumstance well calculated to cause them to interpret it most unfavorably to their own security.

Mr. Lincoln had been elected by a minority of the voters of the United States, but by a majority of the people of the northern States.

While his party expressed no purpose or desire to interfere with slavery in the States in which it was established, it was openly hostile to the institution and ready to resolve all questions concerning it that might come within the scope of Federal power and jurisdiction unfavorably to it.

Among his supporters were most of the Abolitionists, as they were then known, who were in favor of any measures that would lead to the destruction of slavery and violent in their denunciations of the southern people and their institutions.

This part of the supporters of Mr. Lincoln viewed, at least with complacency, such measures for the overthrow of slavery as the effort to incite servile insurrection in Virginia, and looked upon the leader of that attempt as a martyr. When, therefore, the border State people were called upon to obey the proclamation, they could not shut their eyes to the fact that in executing Mr. Lincoln's designs against the cotton States, and in maintaining popular government, and in avenging wrongs in obedience to a popular demand, the army to be employed might consist of those who did not regard the governments of any of the slave States as popular governments and who looked upon the execution of John Brown as a wrong. I do not, by any means, intend to imply that this was the reason they resented the proclamation as they did, but it is a circumstance to be considered in judging the conduct of those who took part in the events of that day.

ACTION OF THE BORDER STATES.

Let us now see the effect of this proclamation upon the people of the border States. Before its appearance they had been offering their support to the Federal Government in all pacific and constitutional measures for the preservation of peace and the restoration of the Union, and they were bound to accept and did accept the proclamation as a response to this offer. They had pressed upon the President the support of nearly a million of votes and the influence of the great majority of the people of the whole South in aid of a policy of peace and conciliation. They found that offer rejected and the support of 75,000 armed men preferred. They had importuned the President to employ the American method of dealing with political questions, and he had chosen the Russian. They had appealed to him for peace and he had proclaimed war.

But, more than all this, they found themselves required to submit to the exercise by the President of the United States of powers unwarranted by the Constitution and the laws and absolutely subversive of the existence of free government.

This sacrifice they were required to make to enable Mr. Lincoln to accomplish the objects of his proclamation, one of which, as I have shown, had been declared to be unlawful by the Supreme Court of the United states, and the others were so vague that the border States themselves might be embraced within their scope.

Their resolution was quickly taken upon the question thus suddenly forced upon them.

The convention of Arkansas, which on the 18th of March had refused to adopt an ordinance of secession by a vote of 35 to 39, assembled again on the 6th of May and passed that ordinance by a vote of 69 to 1.

In North Carolina, which had refused in February to call a convention, one was called immediately upon the appearance of the proclamation, which met on the 20th of May, and passed an ordinance of secession the following day. In Tennessee, which had refused to call a convention in February, the people ratified an ordinance of secession on the 24th of June by a vote of 104,019 to 47,238, as announced by the Governor. In the Virginia convention, which had refused to adopt an ordinance of secession on the 4th of April, 1861, by a vote of 89 to 45, and which as late as the 11th of April had refused to adopt a conditional declaration in favor of secession, on the 17th of April an ordinance of secession was adopted by a vote of 88 to 55, and the majority vote was afterwards increased to 91.

The change in the feeling of the people of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland was equally marked, although its free expression was prevented by force, and the action of the Federal Government was resented where the ability to resist was wanting.

The differences to which I have referred as existing among the people of the cotton States themselves upon the subject of secession disappeared, as did the differences between the secession and opponents of the measure in the border States.

In a word, the people of all the slave-holding States, or a vast majority of them, were united as one man to defend the principles which they considered to be endangered by the proclamation. I think I did not state the case too strongly when I said that the Confederacy which so long resisted the Federal arms was brought into existence by the act of Mr. Lincoln. The cause of the South was now altogether different from that which was represented by the Montgomery Confederation.

LINCOLN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

I have shown that, in the opinion of the people of the border states, the secession of the States that formed that confederation was not warranted by the causes then existing.

But now Mr. Lincoln had given a new cause, which was worthy of the support of all men who preferred constitutional to arbitrary government.

The questions arising out of the slavery agitation had not united the southern people. A great majority of them did not consider that anything affecting slavery had occurred to call for the extreme remedy of secession.

The desire to dissolve the Union for the purpose of forming a new Confederacy had not united them. On the contrary, a controlling majority of them had pronounced against secession for that purpose.

The election of Mr. Lincoln had not united them, for a like great majority had pronounced against secession for that reason.

But when the proclamation came, with its claim to arbitrary power on the part of the President, the people of the South who were not prevented by force united almost to a man to defend their free institutions against what they regarded as an attempt to establish a despotic government.

Virginia, as I have said, promptly took her place in opposition to the proclamation.

In the eyes of the people, it was the same place she had taken when George III. was king, and as in that struggle she placed her sword in the hands of her Washington, in the impending struggle she committed it to the no less worthy hands of her Lee.

Such was the actual cause of Virginia and her sister States, and such the cause in defence of which Robert Edward Lee drew his stainless sword and won his deathless fame.

It has been said that the cause of the South was the worst that any people ever fought for. To those who measure national greatness by the acre, and know no national welfare that does not bear the stamp of the mint, this cause was bad, but not so in the eyes of the children of that holy covenant between the power of the State and the liberty of the people, the first lines of which were written at Runnymede, whose leaves are stained with the blood of countless martyrs, and to which the hand of Washington set the blood-red seal at Yorktown.

To them this cause was one for which it was an honor to fight and a glory to die.

TO-DAY.

We are here to-day to honor ourselves by doing honor to the memory of the foremost champion of that cause.

If we look for a moment at the result of the method of composing the troubles of the country in 1861, adopted by Mr. Lincoln, I do not think that much encouragement will be found to resort to it again.

It is true that it abolished slavery and removed the only serious cause of dissention between the people of the North and South, but as I have shown the overthrow of slavery was an accident of the war, and not its object.

Its object was the restoration of the cotton States to the Union, or in the language of the proclamation, "to maintain the integrity and existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to avenge wrongs already long enough endured."

The last-mentioned object, it must be owned, was accomplished, whatever and however great the wrongs to be avenged may have been.

It did restore the cotton States to the Union, but it restored only the land and the wretched inhabitants of it.

Instead of maintaining the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, it destroyed that Union, in all but a territorial sense, more effectually than secession, by substituting conquered provinces for free States, and repeating in America the shameful history of Russia and Poland.

Instead of maintaining the perpetuity of popular government, it established a military government; instead of enforcing the laws of the Union, it established over nearly half the Union military and martial law.

In fact, arbitrary power and force have proved themselves failures as agencies in establishing or maintaining the true principles of American government.

The actual reestablishment of the Union with all the blessings we enjoy under it has come through a reaction against the policy of force and despotism.

The wave of arbitrary power, with the public and private corruption that always attend it, swept on for many dreary years after the war, until it began to lap against the foundations of the independence of the northern States.

They then found that to hold the South in subjection to governments imposed upon it by Federal bayonets would endanger their own liberties, and the advancing wave broke upon the good sense and patriotism of the northern people.

They then began the work of restoring the Union by means of justice, good-will, conciliation, and fraternal kindness, and they have done their work well. But the great mass of the southern people believed, and still believe, that the same agencies would have done the same blessed work in 1861, before a dark river of blood and tears was made to flow between the people of the North and South.

RICHMOND.

It is impossible for me to speak of the military history of General Lee, or even refer to it, except in the most general way.

Richmond itself is the monument of his military genius.

When I set before you the task he had to perform and the means he had with which to perform it, I think you will see that what he did needs no adjective. General Lee always objected to the use of adjectives in the description of what was admirable in itself.

I had occasion early in the campaign of 1862 to write an account of a brilliant performance of some of his troops, and having been an eye-witness, and being new to such things, I naturally put a good many adjectives into the narrative. When I took the report to him he struck out every adjective, saying: "Leave them out, sir; is not a true account of what they did adjective enough?" I shall confine myself to a very general statement of what he did.

Richmond, after the destruction of the Virginia in April, 1862, became practically a frontier post, but its possession was necessary to prevent the loss of Virginia, and the transfer of the war south of the Roanoke.

It was as easy for the enemy to land an army within a few miles of the city without obstruction, as it was to transport one from Washington to Alexandria.

Richmond depended for the support of its inhabitants, and the army that defended Richmond depended for its supplies of all kinds, upon long and exposed lines of railway, the defence of which was necessary, if Richmond was to be held.

Now, if you will count the whole number of Federal troops employed for three years in trying to take Richmond, including, of course, those engaged in destroying supplies upon which Richmond and its defenders directly depended, and in breaking lines of rail by which Richmond received its supplies, and the army defending Richmond received nearly everything it required, and then count all the troops engaged during that time in defending Richmond and its communications, you will find that the respective numbers were nearly or quite as four to one.

Then, you must remember that the defence of these communications, as well as the defence of the city, was imposed upon the smaller force, and that the larger had the aid of a powerful flotilla, and the assailants had a profusion of military supplies of all kinds, and that the defenders were armed mainly with the spoils of battle, and very often were nearly naked and always with little to eat, and that there were ten men to take the place of every Federal soldier lost, and often none to fill a vacancy in the Confederate ranks. I say, if you remember all these things, and then reflect that Richmond was held triumphantly for three years, I think you will understand how it is that the consent of military opinion in our day accords a foremost place among the great soldiers of ancient and modern times to our chieftain of the glancing helm and stainless sword.

UNWISE LEGISLATION.

The statistics of production and population afford a very imperfect way of comparing the resources of the North and South. There remains yet to be written the history of the military legislation of the Confederate Congress, without which it is impossible to know how much of the resources of the South were wasted, and how the hands of her soldiers were tied. But I cannot speak of this important subject now. I trust that the honored Chief of the Confederacy will not suffer what he knows of it to die with him. No one had better reason to know it, because the responsibility for the consequences of unwise legislation, and of unwise refusal to legislate, are now laid in noble silence by a noble soldier.

Let me give you a single glimpse of the unwritten history of the war, and I give it the more willingly because it shows that self-denial was not confined to the men who bore arms.

The late Mr. Benjamin, at one time Secretary of War of the Confederate States, in a most interesting letter, gave me the following illustration of the destitution of the Confederacy in the beginning of 1862.

Mr. Benjamin was Secretary of War at the time of the loss of Roanoke Island.

The report of the officer in command of that post showed that its loss was due in a great measure to the supposed persistent disregard by the Secretary of his urgent requisitions for powder and other supplies.

Mr. Benjamin had directed General Huger to send powder from Norfolk to the garrison at Roanoke Island, and had been informed by Huger that compliance with that order would leave Norfolk without ammunition. The report of the commanding officer at Roanoke Island led to an investigation of the loss of the post by a committee of Congress, and I give you the result in the language of Mr. Benjamin.

"I consulted the President," he says, "whether it was best for the country that I should submit to unmerited censure or reveal to a congressional committee our poverty, and my utter inability to supply the requisitions of General Wise, and thus run the risk that the fact should become known to some of the spies of the enemy, of whose activity we were well assured. It was thought best for the public interest that I should submit to censure."

It was a saying of General Lee that all the heroism of the country was not in the army, and I think the Secretary of War deserved a decoration.

HEROIC NATURE OF LEE.

But I must hasten on to what I regard as the greatest exhibition of the heroic nature of General Lee. I have not time to speak of many incidents that came under my observation during the war illustrative of his character; and showing how he acquired his wonderful influence over the troops under his command.

I can best describe that influence by saying that such was the love and veneration of the men for him that they came to look upon the cause as General Lee's cause, and they fought for it because they loved him. To them he represented cause, country, and all.

The wonderful influence of Napoleon over his soldiers had for its foundation the love of military glory. It appealed to no nobler sentiment. It was as intense in wars of ambition as in war for the defence of the country.

Napoleon was the idol of his soldiers. Lee was the idol of his men.

I will relate an incident to show how the men regarded General Lee.

While the army was on the Rapidan, in the winter of 1863-'64, it became necessary, as was often the case, to call the men from their quarters. Their duty was hard, not only on the outposts, during the winter, but in the construction of roads to facilitate communication between the different parts of the army. One day General Lee received a letter from a private soldier, whose name I do not now remember, informing him of the work that he had to do and that his rations were not sufficient to enable him to undergo the fatigue. He said, however, that if it was absolutely necessary to put him upon such short allowance he would make the best of it, but that he and his comrades wanted to know if General Lee was aware that his men were getting so little to eat, because if he was aware of it he was sure there must be some necessity for it. General Lee did not reply directly to the letter, but issued a general order, in which he informed the army of his efforts in their behalf, and that their privation was beyond his means of present relief, but assured them that he was making every effort to procure sufficient supplies. After that there was not a murmur in the army, and the hungry men went cheerfully to their hard work.

A FEDERAL SOLDIER'S INCIDENT.

You have all heard the anecdotes connected with his appearance in the midst of the charging columns at the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania Courthouse, and how the affection of his men forced him to avoid the dangers of battle. I shall not repeat any of these stories, which are familiar in all southern households; but there is one incident for which I am indebted to a Federal soldier, which I will venture to relate as illustrating the character of General Lee. I doubt if it has its parallel in the annals of battles.

Some years ago I received a letter from this Federal soldier informing me that, as I might desire to have personal incidents connected with General Lee, he would be glad to furnish me with one which had occurred under his own observation, and which he thought ought to be told, and at my request he narrated the following circumstance. That I may not detract from its interest, I will let him tell it in his own simple way.

"Dear Sir,—Yours of late date received and contents noted. The information about the late lamented General Lee, which I wish to communicate to you, is as follows:

"On the 16th of August, 1864, I was engaged in battle with the Confederate army. I belonged to the Tenth corps, United States army, General Foster commanding division. About 1 o'clock, afternoon, the enemy drove us before them. Before that we had gained several lines of pits, &c., but at that time they swept down upon us, carrying all before them. We fought as brave as we could, but it was of no avail. I thought at the time that it had taken a sudden turn and could not account for it. I was taken prisoner with about three hundred others. I had not got but a hundred yards from the works when we saw General Lee standing beside his horse giving orders to his men. Their words flew off to different parts of the battle-field. He was cool and collected. A prisoner walked up to him and told him a rebel had stolen his hat. In the midst of his orders he stopped and told the rebel to give him back the hat, and saw that he done it, too. I wonder at him taking time to attend to a prisoner in the midst of battle. It showed what a heart he had for them. I did not want his life to appear without notice of it, for I cannot forget it. These are the facts of the case. You may put them in what shape you wish.

"Yours respectfully,

"JOHN E. DAVIS.

"Hunt's Station, Knox county, O."

I think this story worthy of a place beside that of Sir Philip Sidney and the wounded soldier. Sir Philip showed mercy, but here is the blessed union of mercy and justice on the battle-field.

There is hardly an incident in General Lee's life, great or small, when he was called upon to deal with the rights and the interests and the feelings of others, or to deal with matters affecting the public that does not present an illustration of some virtue.

DIGNITY AND GRANDEUR OF LEE.

I shall not refer now to the many instances that occurred during the war in his intercourse with his own officers and soldiers, or with the civil and military officers of the Confederate Government. It shall only say that there was not an officer in his army who did not feel bound to him by ties stronger than those of discipline, and to whom his approval was not a sufficient recompense for any service.

The dignity and grandeur of General Lee never appeared to greater advantage than on the occasion of his surrender at Appomattox. Others have described better than I can his appearance in the interview with General Grant. Let me say, however, as the only Confederate witness of that scene, that he! General Grant and the officers who attended him studied beforehand how to vindicate the honor so as to spare as far as possible the feelings of their illustrious enemy, and show their generous sympathy for him in the supreme moment of his trial, they could not have acted their parts better than they did when they obeyed the promptings of the noble heart of the true American soldier.

The scene was in no way theatrical, but in its simplicity it was dramatic in the extreme. It can only be painted by one who knows how to depict victory without triumph.

As General Lee stood confronting General Grant, before they began to speak of the business they had in hand, a member of Federal officers came near General Grant, listening to the conversation, and some of them taking part in it, and had a stranger entered the room, ignorant of what was taking place, it would never have occurred to him that anything was going on but a pleasant conversation among friends. General Lee was as calm and collected, as dignified and gracious as I ever saw him in the hour of victory.

Through the pain and humiliation of his position, his great career about to close in defeat, and all that he had done about to be made unavailing, he saw the path of duty and he trod it with as firm a foot and as high a heart and as lofty a mien as if it had been the way of triumph.

GRANT'S TRIBUTE TO LEE.

Perhaps the highest tribute that was ever paid to General Lee was paid by General Grant himself at Appomattox.

After the meeting at McLain's house, where the terms of surrender were agreed upon, General Grant requested another interview with General Lee.

Upon this return to his quarters General Lee informed myself and other members of his staff that in his conversation with General Grant the latter had expressed the most earnest desire that peace should be instantly restored and that not another drop of American blood should be shed. He then proposed that General Lee that the latter should forthwith meet Mr. Lincoln, and said that whatever terms of pacification Mr. Lincoln and General Lee might agree upon would be satisfactory to the reasonable people of the North and South, and should have his own earnest support. He told General Lee that his presence with the southern people would secure their concurrence, and that Mr. Lincoln's counsel would be accepted by the whole North.

General Lee expressed the great pleasure which General Grant's noble and patriotic sentiments gave him, but declined to comply with his request, because it was all out of his power as the Confederate army, and could do nothing inconsistent with his duty to the Confederate Government.

There remains the final act of his life, with which I will close what I have to say and complete the explanation of the meaning of this monument.

LEE AFTER THE WAR.

When the war closed he found himself far past middle age and compelled to depend upon his own efforts for his maintenance. He had many offers from persons who desired to have the use of his name to promote their interests in business. All of these he declined. He had several invitations from wealthy admirers to accept their hospitality and pass the remainder of his days in repose. These he also declined.

You know that finally he accepted the position of president of Washington College, and in that dignified but useful retirement he closed his eventful life.

But he did not lose his desire to be of service not only to the people of the South, but to the people of the whole country; and he set to work to use his great influence to reconcile the people of the South to the hard consequences of their defeat, to inspire them with hope, to lead them to accept the government that had been established by the result of the war freely and frankly, and thus to relieve them from the military rule and to relieve the people of the United States from the evil effects of a continuance of such a form of government in any part of the country.

A GRAND SENTIMENT FROM LEE.

After the surrender at Appomattox and the cessation of hostilities, there was more or less doubt among those who had been in the army as to what they should do. Some, unable to reconcile themselves to submission to the Government of the United States, sought homes and service in foreign lands. Others doubted whether they should stand aloof and let things take their course, or whether they should, with good will and cheerfulness, perform the new duties that devolved upon them. The advice and example of General Lee did more to incline the scale in favor of a frank and manly adoption of that course of conduct which tended to the restoration of peace and harmony than all the Federal garrisons in all the military districts.

But I shall not attempt to put his noble sentiments in my unworthy words. You shall hear them in his own words, words that I think should be inscribed upon the pedestal of this statue, as a more faithful representation of the man than the art of the sculptor can produce. Hear him, all ye sons of the republic:

"My experience of men has neither disposed me to think worse of them, nor indisposed me to serve them; nor, in spite of failures, which I lament, of errors, which I now see and acknowledge, or of the present aspect of affairs, do I despair of the future. This truth is this: The march of Providence is so slow, and our desires so impatient, the work of progress is so immense, and our means of aiding it so feeble, the life of humanity is so long, and that of the individual so brief, that we often see only the ebb of the advancing wave, and are thus discouraged. It is history that teaches us to hope."

Colonel Marshall's able speech was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently and loudly applauded, while his allusions to General Early as the last to secede, his tribute to the military genius of Lee, his tribute to President Davis, some of the incidents which he related, and his peroration, elicited enthusiastic applause and cheers.

General Hampton.

In response to loud and persistent calls General Hampton came forward, was greeted with loud cheers, and made a few stirring remarks. He said that he regarded Lee as even greater than Washington, and spoke of the enthusiastic love which the people of South Carolina bore for Lee.

General Early took occasion to correct Colonel Marshall in saying that he was "the last secessionist," and said that he had never seceded, but that when he signed the ordinance of secession it was with the statement entered on the record that Abraham Lincoln, his aiders and abettors, had dissolved the Union and substituted for it a military despotism.

And thus ended this brilliant occasion—a fit conclusion of a grand, historic day.

POINTS ABOUT THE PARADE.

The Bands of Music—The Marylanders, &c., &c.

One of the most interesting and attractive features of the parade was the bands of music. There were five of them—the Marine, of Washington; Stonewall Brigade, of Staunton; Navy Fest, of Norfolk; Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, and Janeilla's, of Richmond. They were stationed about three squares apart and played airs appropriate to the occasion in a manner that struck a responsive chord in the hearts of participants in or observers of the parade. "Dixie" seemed to elicit the loudest cheers, but the other national and favorite airs were highly appreciated. The Marine Band was composed of forty musicians under the leadership of Professor Sousa. Stonewall Brigade Band, ranking seventh of amateur bands in the United States, had thirty-two pieces. They were deterred from wearing their new and costly uniform by the rain, but all the same discoursed music full of spirit and harmony. It was led by Professor T. R. Webb. Many of them left last night; the others will leave this evening. The second cornet soloist of this band is Mr. E. M. Taylor, brother of Mr. James R. Taylor, at one time an employee of the *Dispatch*.

The Navy Fest Band, which escorted the Pickett-Buchanan Camp from Norfolk, had fifteen pieces, and for its size was a band of merit. It was among the first in the procession, and created enthusiasm in the breasts of the people by the manner in which they rendered their selections.

The Virginia Military Institute cadet band had only nine pieces, but each of these men reflected credit upon themselves.

Janeilla's Band, of about thirty pieces, was in its best humor, and convinced the people that Richmond had a band of which she should be proud.

There were three drum-and-bugle corps—Lee Camp's, First regiment's, and Fredericksberg's. The uniform of these corps was very neat, their action easy and regular, and their beats and note in excellent time.

THE MARYLANDERS.

The Marylanders arrived in the city on a special train at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. As the train came to Elba station the Howitzers fired the reception salute. About 501 gentlemen and 100 ladies were in the party. They were met at the depot by the Reception Committee of the resident Marylanders and the Richmond Gray. The ladies were taken in carriages to Sanger Hall and given breakfast. The gentlemen marched down Broad street, headed by the Marine Band, of Washington, and the Grays, and were also breakfasted at Sanger Hall. After breakfast the ladies were taken to the reviewing stand provided for them on Franklin street, and the men joined in the procession.

The Marylanders were cordially received by their Richmond brethren. The party left for Baltimore on their special train at 11:31 last night. During the parade these men attracted much attention. The majority of them wore light, soft hats. They were loudly cheered all along the line of march, and particularly so near the corner of Ninth and Main streets, where the Marine Band played "Maryland, My Maryland," when the crowd gave vent to hearty demonstrations of feeling. The Marylanders were expected to reach Baltimore about 6 o'clock this morning.

WHY THE COLORED TROOPS DIDN'T PARADE.

Major Scott, of the colored battalion of this city, was yesterday asked by a *Dispatch* reporter why his battalion did not participate in the Lee-monument corner-stone celebration. He said the invitation was extended very late, but at a meeting Tuesday night was accepted. After the meeting was over the members of the company indulged in informal talk, and decided that they were improperly treated in not being invited earlier, and, as they did not have sufficient time to properly prepare for the turnout and did not wish to appear under unfavorable circumstances, decided among themselves not to participate.

HORSE AND CAR COLLIDE.

A riderless horse dashed into Main street from Twelfth yesterday just before the procession came up the street and by passing through a small space with sufficient force to derail it. The horse's head went through a window and struck a lady, knocking her across the car and painfully injuring her. The animal was also considerably injured.

The soldiers were served with refreshments on their arrival at the Lee-monument grounds yesterday morning.

THE PICKETT-BUCHANAN CAMP.

The Pickett-Buchanan Camp, of Norfolk, arrived in the city at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. They were accompanied by the Navy Fest Band. The camp marched from the depot to the corner of Ninth and Main streets and waited for the procession, in which they joined as it passed. They returned to Norfolk at 7:30 o'clock last night.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS OVERCROWDED.

The hotels were overcrowded yesterday, and at some of them it took several hours, with the utmost exertion, to constantly parcel for the proprietors to feed their guests. The restaurants were unable to supply the demand. A considerable number of men were unable to obtain lodging last night, so they passed the time in walking the streets or sitting in the all-night bar-rooms.

ORPHAN BOYS.

Mrs. Gill, with a number of boys from the Male Orphan Asylum, stood at the corner of Tenth and Broad streets as the procession passed, and the boys waved their hats as the veterans came by.

DECORATIONS.

The handsomest decorations in the city were on west Franklin street. Many framed pictures of Lee were surrounded by flags and hung on the outer walls.

BRIEF REMARKS.

Mr. S. S. Nottingham, Jr., of the Norfolk *Landmark*, was in the city yesterday, having come here to attend the Lee monument corner-stone laying and hear read the poem written by the late James Barron Hope, who was the senior editor of the *Landmark*.

Judge R. W. Lacy, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was at the head of the New Kent troop of cavalry.

A great many men, soldiers and civilians, yesterday fell victims to a familiar orphaning (may be used) to old Virginia's hospitality. They were scattered at all points about the city, and particularly at the Fair.

Mr. Edward Ingle, a member of the reportorial staff of the Baltimore *Sun*, accompanied the Marylanders here yesterday and reproduced his paper on the monument ceremony. The Baltimore *American* also had a representative here.

Major Van Holt Nash came on here all the way from Atlanta to act as marshal.

Mr. Richard T. Brooke, manager of the Norfolk *Evening News*, is in the city with the Norfolk Blues.

In firing the salute at the Lee-monument grounds after the ceremonies the Howitzers discharged in every round two guns simultaneously, and did it with such precision that it could not be detected.

The Alexandria Light Infantry is a splendid looking body of men and attracted many looks of admiration. It is one of the "crack" companies of the State.

Lieutenant-Colonel Flintlock Perry, of West Virginia, appeared in the line in a Confederate uniform, and on his belt clasp was "C. S."

The artillery battalion, comprising four guns from Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Staunton, and Richmond's two pieces, deserve to be specially mentioned in connection with the parade. The men looked well, whether walking or riding.

An old darkey named Jordan Morris, seventy-one years old, came over from Chesterfield yesterday to sell a load of hay. He had heard about the Lee monument ceremonies and when he saw the long procession he broke out: "I ain't never seen nuddin' like dis befo'. I bin long yer since 1827, an' I used to foller de ole time Blues wen dey had dair parades, but dis is de grandest *declaration* dat' ever been yer in my days. De ole man ain' *very* aussy now, but he added with a burst of pathos, "butter wish I'd bin dressed up; I'd skidded 'em smack out yonder."

A Fire During the Parade.

It was not in the programme of yesterday that there should be a fire, especially considering the wet weather outside, but still there was one, and at a very unfortunate hour. About 11:35 o'clock, while the Fire Department was in line on Main street between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, a call was made for assistance to put out a fire on Twenty-first street. About the hour named the bell on the engine-house of No. 2 station, Main between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, rang out an alarm and struck 7—the number of the alarm station at that house. Without confusion two or three pieces of apparatus were ordered to the scene. The men drove down to a point on Twenty-first street, where a considerable smoke was seen on the west side of the street. Upon reaching that point it was found that the ceiling between the roof and plastering of dwellings Nos. 14 and 16 was burning. Negro Jim (colored) was on fire. Two streams of water were placed in the building and the fire was soon put out, not, however, until a damage of $50 had been sustained. The lines of hose were then quickly taken up, put back upon the carriages, and the apparatus resumed its position in the line. Very few persons knew anything of the affair, so cleverly was it managed.

A Historical Flag.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, September 16, 1862.]

THE WINDER CAVALRY.

This gallant company of Marylanders, commanded by Captain William I. Rasin, has just been presented with a beautiful flag by the ladies of Kent county, Maryland; from which county many of the company have come to the Confederate service. The flag is a perfect *bijou*, almost too fine for our rough, soldier-like cavalry. It displays the old Confederate colors—red, white, and red—dear to the hearts of true Maryland women. The union shows on one side the arms of Maryland, on the other a blue field with eleven golden stars and the legend, "Hope is Our Watchword and Truth our Guiding Star." It is richly ornamented with bullion fringe and tassels, and bears upon a silver plate on the flagstaff the inscription: "Presented to (the Winder cavalry) Company E, First Maryland cavalry, Confederate States of America, Captain William I. Rasin commanding, by the ladies of Kent county, Maryland. May its crimson folds burn fiercely through the storm of battle till the brave men who bear it can wave it triumphantly over Kent county, Maryland."

For over twenty-two years this flag was folded away carefully by one of Virginia's daughters in Maryland, and yesterday one of the few survivors of Company E, Corporal George T. Hollyday, bore its folds proudly aloft through the streets of Richmond as one of the Maryland Line here to honor the memory of Virginia's great soldier, R. E. Lee. To the care and custody of James R. Wheeler and George T. Hollyday, both surviving members of this gallant company of Maryland cavalrymen, this relic of the past, valued beyond all measure, has been intrusted. This company was engaged in the last charge made by any portion of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse, Sunday, April 9, 1865.

Mutterings of Mahone.

The following was received here from Mahone, who was invited as an ex-Confederate General to participate in the ceremonies. The letter is written on "Republican State Executive Committee" paper, but the heading had a pen-mark run through it:

PETERSBURG, VA., October 25, 1887.

My Dear Captain Phillips:

I thank you for the message you were kindly pleased to send me.

I remember you well as a prompt and efficient soldier in my command, and it would be a real gratification to greet you and other comrades with a hearty grasp of the hand.

The natural impulse of my heart would be to show every conceivable honor to the memory of General R. E. Lee; not that my admiration for him could in any wise be enlarged by engagement in the rearing of monuments of stone or brass. He was, in my estimate, one of the grandest of all men, in the present or in the past.

The presence at the proposed ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to General Lee at Richmond of the most eminent and distinguished personages would add nothing to nor detract anything from the occasion if the matter were in hands who sought an ovation from the *whole* people, irrespective of past or existing prejudices.

It is undeniable, and so has been observed of all men, that the programme, as originally laid, was intended to exclude from participation in the ceremonies such men as were not in unison with the management in their prejudices. I am aware that it was hotly contested in the Committee of Arrangements whether General Longstreet and myself should be invited, and that the spirit was to exclude us. Under the pressure perhaps of the public discussion which followed the invitation came.

The question, whether under such circumstances I ought to be at the proposed ceremonies, inaugurated by gentlemen who seemed disposed to confine the invitations to persons of their own kind, was promptly solved. To be an *unwelcome* guest differs nothing from being an unbidden visitor. To be invited *under constraint* forbids the idea of welcome.

I could not, and I am sure that my old soldiers would not have me accept such an invitation, so enforced. I will not be present on the occasion. I am yours, very truly,

MAHONE.

Captain James E. Phillips, Richmond, Va.

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