

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.
Superior Court Clerk—Jno M. Horah.
Sheriff—Chas C. Kridler.
Register of Deeds—H. N. Woodson.
Treasurer—J. Samuel McCobbins.
Surveyor—C. C. Aray.
Comptroller—D. A. Atwell.
Commissioners—T. J. Sumner, chairman,
W. L. Klutz, C. F. Baker, Dr. L. W. Coleman.

TOWN.
Mayor—Chas D. Crawford.
Clerk—D. R. Julian.
Treasurer—H. H. Foust.
Police—R. W. Price, chief; J. F. Pace,
C. W. Pool, R. M. Barringer and Benj. Caudle.
Commissioners—North ward—J. A. Rendleman,
D. M. Miller, South ward—D. R. Julian,
J. A. Barrett, East ward—J. B. Gordon,
T. A. Coughenour; west ward—R. J. Holmes,
J. W. Rumble.

CHURCHES.
Baptist—Services every Sunday morning
and night. Prayer meeting every
Wednesday night. Rev. J. F. Tuttle,
pastor.
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. Thos. L. Swink, Sup't.
Catholic—Services every Second
Sunday at 10 1/2 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Francis
Meyer, pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a.m.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at
11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. and Wednesday's
at 6:30 p.m. Rev. F. J. Murdoch, Rector.
Sunday School every Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. Capt. Theo. Parker, Sup't.
Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11
a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting every
Wednesday at 7 p.m. Rev. Chas. B. King,
pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. Prof. R. G. Kiser, Sup't.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at
11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting
every Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. Rev. T. W.
Guthrie, pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday afternoon
at 3 o'clock. J. W. Maury, Sup't.
Presbyterian—Services every Sunday
at 11 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. Prayer meeting
every Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. Rev. J.
Rumple, D. D., pastor.
Sunday School every Sunday afternoon
at 4 o'clock. J. Rumble, D. D., Sup't.

Y. M. C. A.—Devotional Services at Hall
every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
Business meeting First Thursday night
in every month. H. H. Foust, Pres't.

LODGES.
Ful on Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M.,
meets every 1st and 3rd Friday night in
each month. E. B. Nease, W. M.
Salisbury Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., meets
every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C.
Salisbury Lodge, No. 775, K. of H., meets
every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each
month. Dictator.
Salisbury Council, No. 372, Royal
Arcanum, meets every 2nd and 4th Mon-
day night in each month. J. A. Ramsay,
Dictator.

POST OFFICE.
Office Hours from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Delivery Order Hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday Hours 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.
J. H. Ramsay, P. M.

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trade their seed for Fertilizer worth two
or three times as much as the Seed are
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Salisbury, N. C.
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(Mansion House Building)
SALISBURY, N. C.

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sisting of French, English and Scotch
suitings, of all colors, which will be made
up in the most fashionable styles.

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All are cordially invited to call and ex-
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once that I keep the best in the market.
The best of workmanship and a Perfect
Fit guaranteed.

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If you want a clean and easy shave,
As clean as Barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my saloon,
As morning, night, or busy noon.
Everything there you always find,
To suit the taste and please the mind;
My scissors sharp, my razors keen,
My shop is always neat and clean.
To you I'll give a good shampoo,
The art of which is known to few;
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To suit the contour of your face.
And now to all who patronize friends,
Just come along and bring your friends,
I'll insure you and your friends,
If very best, will satisfy.

M. GALLISTER,
Salisbury, N. C.

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THE LOST CAUSE.

AND THE STORY OF ITS
CHIEFTAIN.

The Whole Life of an American
Illustrated by the Autobiography
of Jefferson Davis.

From Belford's Magazine.

I was born June 3, 1808, in Christian county, Ky., in that part of it which, by subsequent division, is now in Todd county. At this place has since risen the village of Fairview, and on the exact spot where I was born has been constructed the Baptist church of the place. My father, Samuel Davis, was a native of Georgia, and served in the war of the Revolution, first in the mounted gunmen, and afterwards as Captain of infantry at the siege of Savannah. During my infancy my father removed to Wilkinson county, Miss. After passing through the County Academy I entered Transvaal College, Kentucky, at the age of 16, and was advanced as far as the senior class when I was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which I entered in September, 1824. I graduated in 1828, and then in accordance with the custom of cadets, entered active service with the rank of Lieutenant, serving as an officer of infantry on the North-west frontier until 1833, when a regiment of dragoons having been created, I was transferred to it. After a successful campaign against the Indians I resigned from the army, in 1835, being anxious to fulfill a long existing engagement with a daughter of Col. Zachary Taylor, whom I married, not "after a romantic elopement," as has so often been stated, but at the house of her aunt and in the presence of many of her relatives, at a place near Louisville, Ky. Then I became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi. It was my misfortune, early in my married life, to lose my wife, and for many years thereafter I labored in the

They carried the redoubt, and the fort which was in the rear of it surrendered. The next day our force on the west side carried successfully the height on which stood the Bishop's palace, which commanded the city.

On the third day the Mississippians advanced from the fort which they held, through lanes and gardens, skirmishing and driving the enemy before them until they reached a two story house at the corner of the Grand Plaza. Here they were joined by a regiment of Texans, and from the windows of this house they opened fire on the artillery and such other troops as were in view. But, to get a better position for firing on the principal building of the Grand Plaza, it was necessary to cross the street, which was swept by canister and grape, rattling on the pavement like hail; and, as the street was very narrow, it was determined to construct a flying barricade. Some long timbers were found, and, with pack saddles and boxes, which served the purpose, a temporary barricade was constructed.

Here occurred an incident to which I have since frequently referred with pride. In breaking open a quartermaster's storehouse to get supplies for this barricade, the men found bundles of the much prized Mexican blankets, and also of very serviceable shoes and pack saddles. The pack saddles were freely taken as good material for the proposed barricade; and one of my men, as his shoes were broken and stones had hurt his feet, asked my permission to take a pair from one of the boxes. This, of course, was freely accorded; but not one of the very valuable and much prized Mexican blankets was taken.

About the time that the flying barricade was completed, arrangements were made by the Texans and Mississippians to occupy houses on both sides of the street for the purpose of more effective fire into the Grand Plaza. It having been deemed necessary to increase our force, the Mississippi sergeant major of the 11th Mississippi which had remained behind. He returned with the statement that the enemy was behind us, that all our troops had been withdrawn, and that orders had been three times sent to me to return. Gov. Henderson, of Texas, had accompanied the Texan troops, and on submitting to him the question what we should do under the message, he realized—as was very plain—that it was safer to remain where we were than—our supports having been withdrawn—to return across streets where we were liable to be fired on by artillery across open grounds where cavalry might be expected to attack us. But, he added, he supposed the orders came from the General-in-Chief, and we were bound to obey them. So we made dispositions to retire quietly; but in passing the first square, we found that our movement had been anticipated, and that a battery of artillery was posted to command the street. The arrangement made by me for crossing it was that I should go first; if only one gun was fired at me then another man should follow; and so on another and another, until a volley should be fired, and then all of them should rush rapidly across before the guns could be reloaded. In this manner the men got across with little loss.

We then made our way to the suburb, where we found that an officer of infantry, with two companies and a section of artillery had been posted to wait for us, and in case of emergency, to aid in our retreat.

Early next morning Gen. Ampudia, commanding the Mexican force sent in a flag and asked for a conference with a view to capitulation. Gen. Taylor acceded to the proposition, and appointed Gen. Worth, Gov. Henderson and myself commissioners to arrange the terms of capitulation. Gen. Taylor received the city of Monterey, with supplies, much needed by his army, and shelter for the wounded. The enemy gained only the privilege of retiring peacefully, a privilege which if it had not been accorded, they had the power to take by any one of the three roads open to them. The point beyond which they should withdraw was fixed by the terms of capitulation, and the time during which hostilities were to be suspended was determined on by the length of time necessary to refer to and receive answers from the two governments. A few days before the expiration of the time

so fixed the Government of the United States disapproved of the capitulation and ordered the truce to be immediately terminated. By this decision we lost whatever credit it had been given us for generous terms in the capitulation, and hostilities were to be resumed without any preparation having been made to enable Gen. Taylor, even with the small force he had, to advance further into the enemy's country. Gen. Taylor's letter to Mr. Macy, Secretary of War, was a very good response to an unjust criticism; and in the Washington Union of that time I also published a very full explanation of the acts of the commissioners and of the military questions involved in the matter of capitulation in preference to continuing the siege and attack.

Gen. Taylor, assuming that it was intended for him to advance into the interior of Mexico, then commenced to prepare himself for such a campaign. To this end he made requisitions for the needful transportation, as well as munitions, including, among other supplies, large India rubber bags in which to carry provisions for days, and which, being emptied before we reached the desert of sixty miles, would, by being filled with water, enable his troops and horses to cross those desert plains. These and other details had been entered into under the expectation that the capture of the treaty of Monterey meant a march into the interior of Mexico. Another thing required was a new battery of field pieces to take the place of the old Ringgold battery, which by long service had become honeycombed. When all these arrangements were nearly completed it was decided to send Gen. Scott, with discretionary powers, which enabled him to take nearly all the tried troops Gen. Taylor had, including even the engineer then employed in the construction of a fort, and the battery of new guns to replace old ones, which were deemed no longer safe, but which under the intrepid Capt. Bragg afterward did good service.

Gen. Taylor, with the main body of his army, went to Victoria, and there made arrangements to send them all to report to Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, except the small force he considered himself entitled to as an escort on his route back to Monterey through an unfriendly people. The escort consisted of a battery of light artillery, a squadron of dragoons, and the regiment of Mississippi Riflemen. With these he proceeded through Monterey and Saltillo to Agua Nueva, where he was joined by the division of Gen. Wool, who had made the campaign of Chihuahua.

Gen. Santa Anna, commanding the army of Mexico, was informed of the action which had been taken in stripping Gen. Taylor of his forces, and was also informed that he had at Saltillo only a handful of volunteers, which could be easily dispersed on the approach of an army. Thus assured, and with the prospect of recovering all the country down to the Rio Grande, Santa Anna advanced upon Agua Nueva.

Gen. Taylor retired to the Angostura Pass, in front of the hacienda of Baena Vista, and there made his dispositions to receive the anticipated attack. As safe as he was, his dispositions were made as well as the small force at his command made it possible. After two days of bloody fighting, Gen. Santa Anna retired before this little force, the greater part of which had never before been under fire.

The encounter with the enemy was very bloody. The Mississippians lost many of their best men, for each of whom, however, they slew several of the enemy. For, trained marksmen, they never touched the trigger without having an object through both sights; and they seldom fired without drawing blood. The infantry against whom the advance was made was driven back, but the cavalry then moved to get in the rear of the Mississippians, and this involved the necessity of falling back to where the plain was narrow, so as to have a ravine on each flank.

In this position the second demonstration of the enemy's cavalry was received. They were repulsed, and it was quiet in front of the Mississippians until an aide came and called from the other side of the ravine, which he could not pass, that General Taylor wanted support to come as soon as possible for the protection of the artillery on the flank. The order was promptly obeyed at double quick, although

the distance must have been nearly a mile. They found the enemy moving in three lines upon the batteries of Capt. Braxton Bragg and the section of artillery commanded by Geo. H. Thomas. The Mississippians came up in line, their right flank opposite the first line of the advanced fire. All being sharpshooters, those toward the left of the line obliqued to the right, and at close quarters and against three long lines very few shots could have missed. At the same time the guns of Bragg and Thomas were firing grape. The effect was decisive; the infantry and artillery of the enemy immediately retired.

At the close of the day Santa Anna bugled the retreat, as was supposed, to go into quarters; but when the next sun rose there was no enemy in our front.

The news of this victory was received in the United States with a degree of enthusiasm proportionate to the small means with which it was achieved; and generosity was excited by the feeling that Gen. Taylor had been treated with injustice. Thenceforward the march of "Old Rough and Ready" to the White House was a foregone conclusion.

In this battle while advancing to meet the enemy, then pressing some of our discomfort volunteers on the left of the field of battle, I received a painful wound, which was rendered more severe in consequence of remaining in the saddle all day, although wounded early in the morning. A ball had passed through the foot leaving in the wound broken bones and foreign matter, which the delay had made it impossible then to extract. In consequence I had to return home on crutches.

In the meantime a Senator of Mississippi had died, and the Governor had appointed me his successor. Before my return home President Polk had also appointed me Brigadier General of Volunteers, an appointment which I declined on the ground that volunteers are militia, and that the Constitution reserved militia officers. This was in 1847. In January, 1848, the Mississippi Legislature unanimously elected me United States Senator for the rest of the unexpired term; and in 1850 I was elected for the full term as my own successor. In the United States Senate I was chairman of the Military Committee; and I also took an active part in the debates on the Compromise measures of 1850, frequently opposing Senator Douglas, of Illinois, in his theory of squatter sovereignty, and advocating, as a means of pacification, the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. When the question was presented to Mississippi as to whether the State should acquiesce in the Compromise legislation of 1850, or whether it should join the other Southern States in a Convention to decide as to the best course to pursue in view of the threatened usurpations of the Federal Government, I advocated a Convention of the Southern States, with a view of such co-operation as might effectually check the exercise of constructive powers, the parent of despotism, by the Federal Government.

The canvass for Governor commenced that year and the candidate of the Democratic party was by his opponents represented to hold extreme opinions—in other words, to be a disunionist. For, although he was a man of high character and had served the country well in peace and war, this supposition was so artfully cultivated that, though the Democratic party was estimated to be about 8,000 in a majority, when the election occurred in September the Democratic candidates for a Convention were defeated by a majority of over 7,000, and the Democratic candidate for Governor withdrew.

The election for Governor was to occur in November, and I was called on to take the place vacated by the candidate who had withdrawn from the race. It was a forlorn hope, especially as my health had been impaired by labors in the summer canvass, and there was not time before the approaching election to make such a canvass as would be needed to reform the ranks of the Democracy. However, as a duty to the party, I accepted the position, and made as active a campaign as time permitted, with the result that the majority against the party was reduced to less than 1,000. From this time I remained engaged in quiet farm labors until the nomination of Franklin Pierce,

when I went out to advocate his election, having formed a very high opinion of him as a statesman and a patriot from observations of him in 1837 and 1858, when he was in the United States Senate.

On his election as President I became a member of his Cabinet, filling the office of Secretary of War during his entire term.

During these four years I proposed the introduction of camels for service on the Western plains, a suggestion which was adopted. I also introduced an improved system of infantry tactics, effected the substitution of iron for wood in gun carriages, secured rifled muskets and rifles and the use of Minie balls, and advocated the increase of the defenses of the seaboard by heavy guns and the use of large-grain powder.

While in the Senate I had advocated, as a military necessary and as means of preserving the Pacific territory to the Union, the construction of a military railway across the continent; and, as Secretary of War, I was put in charge of the surveys of the various routes proposed. Perhaps for a similar reason—my previous action in the Senate—I was also put in charge of the extension of the United States Capitol.

The Administration of Mr. Pierce presents the single instance of an Executive whose Cabinet witnessed no change of persons during his whole term. At its close, having been re-elected to the United States Senate, I re-entered that body.

During the discussion of the Compromise measures of 1850, the refusal to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific was early put on the ground that there was no constitutional authority to legislate slavery into or out of any Territory, which was in fact and seeming intent a repudiation of the Missouri Compromise; and it was so treated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Subsequently Mr. Douglas, the advocate of what was called squatter sovereignty, insisted upon the rights of the first immigrants into the Territory to decide upon the question whether migrating citizens might take their slaves with them; which meant, if it meant anything, that Congress could authorize a few settlers to do what it was admitted that Congress itself could not do. But out of this bill arose a disunion party, which finally divided the Democratic party, and caused its defeat in the Presidential election of 1860.

And from this empty, baseless theory grew the Iliad of our direct woes.

When Congress met in the fall of 1860 I was appointed one of a Senate committee of thirteen to examine and report on some practicable adjustment of the controversies which then threatened the dissolution of the Union. I at first asked to be excused from the committee, but at the solicitation of friends agreed to serve, avowing my willingness to make any sacrifice to avert the impending struggle. The committee consisted of men belonging to the three political divisions of the Senate, the State right men of the South, the Radicals of the North, and the Northern Democrats, with one member who did not acknowledge himself as belonging to any one of the three divisions—Mr. Crittendon, an old time Whig, and the original mover of the compromise resolutions. When the committee met it was agreed that unless some measure which would receive the support of the majority of each of the three divisions could be devised, it was useless to make any report; and after many days of anxious discussion and a multiplicity of propositions, though the Southern States rights men and the Northern Democrats and the Whig Mr. Crittendon could frequently agree, they could not get the majority of the Northern Radicals to unite with them in any substantive proposition. Finally, the committee reported their failure to find anything on which the three divisions could unite. Mr. Douglas, who was a member of the committee, defiantly challenged the Northern Radicals to tell what they wanted. As they had refused everything he claimed that they ought to be willing to tell what they proposed to do.

When officially informed that Mississippi had passed the ordinance of secession I took formal leave of the Senate announcing for the last time opinions I had so often expressed as to State sovereignty and, as a consequence of it, the right of a State to withdraw its del-

egated powers. Before I reached home I had been appointed by the Convention of Mississippi Commander-in-Chief of its army, with the rank of Major-General and I at once proceeded with the task of organization. I went to my home in Warren county in order to prepare for what I believed was to be a long and severe struggle. Soon a messenger came from the Provisional Confederate Congress at Montgomery, bringing the unwelcome notice that I had been elected Provisional President of the Confederate States. But, reluctant as I was to accept the honor, and carefully as I had tried to prevent the possibility of it, in the circumstances of the country I could not refuse it; and I was inaugurated at Montgomery, February 18, 1861, with Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice President.

From this time to the fall of the Confederate Government my life was part of the history of the Confederacy and of the war between the States. It is impossible, therefore, to follow it in detail.

In the selection of a Cabinet I was relieved from the difficulty which surrounds that duty by the President of the United States; and there was no "sections" and no "party distinctions." All aspirations, ambitions, and interests had been merged in a great desire for Confederate independence.

In my inaugural address I asserted that necessity, not choice, had led to the secession of the Southern States; that, as an agricultural people, their policy was peace and free commerce with all the world; that the constituent parts, not the system of government, had been changed.

The removal of the troops from Fort Monroe to Fort Sumter, the guns of which threatened the harbor of Charleston, and the attempt to throw reinforcements into that fort—thus doubly breaking a pledge that matters should be kept in statu quo—constituted the occasion as well as the justification of the opening of fire upon Fort Sumter. Speedily following this event came the call for a large army by Mr. Lincoln, and the secession of other Southern States as the consequence of this unmistakable purpose of coercion.

Virginia, which had led in the effort by a peace convention to avert national ruin, when she saw the Constitution disregarded and the purpose to compel free States by military force to submit to arbitrary power, passed an ordinance of secession and joined the Confederate States.

Shortly after this, as authorized by the Provisional Congress, I removed the Confederate capital from Montgomery to Richmond.

Among the many indications of good will shown when on my way to add after my arrival at Richmond was the purchase of a very fine residence in Richmond by leading citizens. It was offered as a present; but following a rule that had governed my action in all such cases, I declined to accept it. I continued to live in Richmond until the Confederate forces were compelled to withdraw from the defenses of the capital.

That event was not quite unexpected, but it occurred before the conditions were fulfilled under which Gen. Lee contemplated retreat. After Gen. Lee was forced to surrender, and Gen. Johnson consented to do so, I started, with a very few of the men who volunteered to accompany me, for the trans Mississippi; but, hearing on the road that marauders were pursuing my family, whom I had not seen since they left Richmond, I knew to be en route to the Florida coast, I changed my direction, and, after a long and hard ride, found them encamped and threatened by a robbing party. To give them the needed protection I travelled with them for several days, until in the neighborhood of Irvinville, Ga., when I supposed I could safely leave them. But hearing at night-fall that a party of marauders were to attack the camp that night, and supposing them to be pillaging deserters from both armies, and that the Confederates would listen to me. I awaited their coming, lay down in my traveling clothes and fell asleep. Late in the night my colored coachman aroused me with the intelligence that the camp was attacked, and I stepped out of the tent where my wife and child were sleeping, and saw at once the assailants were troops deserting around the encampment. I formed my wife, who urged

escape. After some hesitation I consented, and a servant woman started with me, carrying a bucket as if going to the spring for water. One of the surrounding troops ordered me to halt, and demanded my surrender. I advanced toward the trooper, throwing off a shawl which my wife had put over my shoulders. The trooper aimed his carbine, when my wife, who witnessed the act, rushed forward and threw her arms around me, thus defeating my intention, which was, if the trooper missed his aim, to try to throw him and escape with his horse. Then, with every species of petty pillage and offensive exhibition, I was taken from point to point until incarcerated in Fortress Monroe. There I was imprisoned for two years before being allowed the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.

At length, when the writ was issued, the condition was imposed by the Federal Executive that there should be bondsmen influential in the "Republican" party of the North, Mr. Greeley being specially named. Entirely as a matter of justice and legal right, not from motives of personal regard, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Gerrit Smith, and other eminent Northern citizens went on my bond.

In May, 1867, after being released from Fortress Monroe, I went to Canada, where my older children were, with their grandmother; my wife, as soon as permitted, having shared my imprisonment, brought our infant daughter with her. From time to time I obeyed summonses, to go before the Federal Court of Richmond, until finally the case was heard by Chief Justice Chase and District Judge Underwood, who were divided in opinion, which sent the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the proceedings were quashed, leaving me without the opportunity to vindicate myself before the highest Federal court.

After about a year's residence in Canada I went to England, with my family, under an arrangement that I was to have sixty days' notice whenever the United States court required my presence. After being abroad in England and on the Continent about a year, I received an offer of appointment as President of a life insurance company. Thereupon I returned to this country, and went to Memphis and took charge of the company. Subsequently I came to the Gulf coast of Mississippi, as a quiet place where I could prepare my work on "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government." A friend from her infancy, Mrs. Dorsey, shared her home with me, and subsequently sold to me her property at Beauvoir, an estate of five or six hundred acres, about midway between Mobile and New Orleans. Before I had fully paid for this estate Mrs. Dorsey died, leaving me her sole legatee. From the spring of 1876 to the autumn of 1879 I devoted myself to the production of the historical work just mentioned. It was an octavo book, in two volumes of about 700 pages each. I have also from time to time contributed essays to the North American Review and Belford's Magazine, and have just completed the manuscript of "A Short History of the Confederate States of America," which is expected to appear early in 1890.

Since settling at Beauvoir, I have persistently refused to take any active part in politics, not merely because of my disfranchisement, but from a belief that such labors could not be made to conduce to the public good owing to the sectional hostilities manifested against me since the war. For the same reason I have also refused to be a candidate for public office, although it is well known that I could at any time have been re-elected a Senator of the United States.

I have been twice married, the second time being in 1844, to a daughter of William B. Howell of Natchez, a son of Governor Howell of New Jersey. She has borne me six children, four sons and two daughters. My sons are all dead; my daughters survive. The elder is Mrs. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, Col., and the mother of four children. My youngest daughter lives with us at Beauvoir, Miss. Born in the last year of the war she became familiarly known as "the daughter of the Confederacy."

BEAUVOIR, MISSISSIPPI.

OFFICE.

J. T. W. Galt
THE FLOWERS COLLECTION