

## ROBERT EDWARD LEE

in command, and if he had not been killed at Chancellorsville. As early as October, 1861, he set forth what should be the Confederate aim; namely, to occupy Baltimore and Maryland, to isolate Washington, destroy industry, mines and commerce as far north as Philadelphia, subsist upon the country, "and make unrelenting war amidst the homes of the people of the North." Lee saved the United States from that: yet he did not escape calumnies all of which are recited by Dr. Freeman and disproved.

The relation between Lee and Jackson is faithfully described by Dr. Freeman. When Jackson fell in the moment of his victory Lee wrote, "I would have chosen for the good of the country to be disabled in your stead." As Dr. Freeman records, "Lee on his knees implored Heaven to grant to his country the mercy of the deliverance of Jackson from death." To the chaplain he said, "Give him my love, and tell him that I prayed for him last night as I never prayed for myself." But Jackson's last words were, "Let us pass over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees." Jackson, too, was a religious man but in his own way; yet he never allowed his religion to obscure his genius for deceiving the enemy; he always managed to convince them that he was twice as strong as he really was. Unless as a work of necessity or mercy he would not break the Sabbath by opening a letter or fighting a battle. On one occasion he had an urgent summons to confer with Lee. The Sabbath intervened. He spent the day attending religious meetings. At midnight he mounted his horse and rode fifty-two miles in the next fourteen hours. Jackson was of the Old Dispensation: Lee, of the New.

Not in vain will one look in these volumes for light upon problems that have vexed students these seventy years. If he does not find the solution he will see all the evidence displayed. Whence, for example, came the shot that killed Jackson. Dr. Freeman has missed nothing in the wide range of