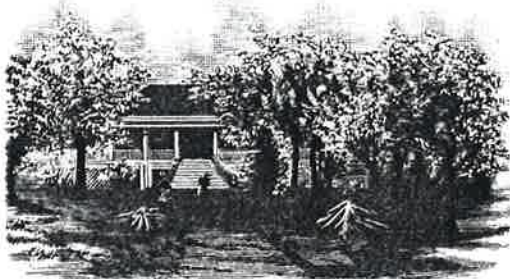


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and of Johnson's capitulation to Sherman. Mr. Davis, accompanied by a few men who volunteered to accompany him as an escort for the Trans-Mississippi, left Richmond. "Hearing on the road that marauders were pursuing my family, I changed my direction, and after a long and hard ride found them encamped and threatened by a robbing party. To give them the needed protection I traveled with them for several days until in the neighborhood of Ironville, Ga., where I supposed I could safely leave them. But hearing about nightfall that a body of marauders were to attack the camp that night, and supposing them to be pillaging deserters from both armies, and that the Confederates would be true 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 into the tent where my wife and children were sleeping, and saw at once that the assailants were troops deploying around the encampment. I so informed my wife, who urged me to escape. After some hesitation I consented, and a servant woman started after me carrying a bucket, as if going to the spring for water. One of the surrounding troopers ordered me to halt and demanded my surrender. I advanced toward the trooper, throwing off a shawl which my wife had thrown over my shoul-



ders. The trooper aimed his rifle, when my wife, who witnessed the act, rushed forward and threw her arms around me, thus defeating my intention, which was, if the trooper raised his arm, to try to unhorse 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 at Fortress Monroe. There I was detained for two years before being allowed the privilege of the act of habeas corpus." In May, 1867, on being released from Fortress Monroe, Mr. Davis went to Canada and subsequently to England, where he was received with the most distinguished honors. Meanwhile the legal processes against him had been quashed. Mr. Davis returned to Mississippi, where he was made the president of a life insurance company and afterward went to Beauvoir, which he subsequently purchased. From the spring of 1876 to the autumn of 1879 he was engaged in the preparation of his most elaborate book—a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," in two volumes, octavo, of over 700 pages each. Since the close of the war Mr. Davis has resolutely abstained from taking any part in politics, although it was well known that the highest offices in the gift of the people of Mississippi were at his disposal. He was repeatedly offered the position of U. S. senator. In the last years of his life Mr. Davis wrote an abstract of his larger book, "A Short History of the Confederate States," an octavo volume of over 700 pages, and had begun an autobiography, which is incorporated in "Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of

the Confederate States," a Memoir: by his wife, published by the Belford Co., of New York, in two large octavo volumes, 1891. He died at New Orleans on a trip from Briarfield back to Beauvoir, on Dec. 6, 1889.

DOBBIN, James Cochrane, secretary of the navy, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1814. As a boy he went to the district schools, and from there to the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1832. He then entered a law office, and after three years of study was admitted to practice and opened an office in Fayetteville, where he continued in the active prosecution of his professional work for the next ten years. In 1845 he was elected a member of congress from his native state on the democratic ticket and remained in the house of representatives until 1848, when he was elected to the state legislature. Here he continued until 1852, being speaker in his last term. In that year he was a member of the democratic national convention, which was held at Baltimore, Md., and which nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. His eloquence at the bar and in the halls of legislature is said to have been very effective, and his amiable disposition and urbane manners made him a general favorite. The following year Mr. Pierce appointed him secretary of the navy, and he continued to hold that office until the close of the administration. Mr. Dobbin died at Fayetteville Aug. 4, 1857.

McCLELLAND, Robert, secretary of the interior and governor of Michigan (1851-53), was born in Greencastle, Pa., Aug. 2, 1807. As a teacher he acquired means to take a course at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1829, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar in Chambersburg, Pa., going to Monroe, Mich., in 1833. In 1835 he was a member of the first constitutional convention, in 1839 a member and speaker *pro tem.* of the lower house of the legislature. In 1840, again a member of the house; in 1843, member and speaker of the house. In 1843-49 he was elected for three consecutive terms as member of congress. In 1850, a member of the constitutional convention for that year. In 1851 he was elected governor, and in 1852 was re-elected. In 1853, was appointed secretary of the interior by President Pierce. His last public service was as a member of the constitutional convention of 1867, from Wayne county, where he was then a resident. He was thus a member of the three conventions that have been held to construct or revise the fundamental law of the state of Michigan. During his congressional term Gov. McClelland was a member and then chairman of the committee on commerce, and favored and procured in some degree legislation for the improvement of lake harbors. Gov. McClelland supported John Quincy Adams in his demand for the right of petition, and voted to receive a bill offered by Mr. Giddings for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He also supported the "Wilmot Proviso," designed to prohibit slavery in newly acquired territory. As secre-

