

Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

(AS HE APPEARED AS PRESIDENT.)



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from

The Institute of Museum and Library Services through an Indiana State Library LSTA Grant

THE
LINCOLN
AUTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

EMBRACING LIKEWISE

The Favorite Poetry of Abraham Lincoln.

HENRY C. WHITNEY.
CHICAGO.

COPYRIGHT, 1891
BY
S. A. WHITNEY.

Ms. 7005
2457.962 1891

Inscribed

To



Anna, Lucie and Bessie.

She, who her lovely offspring eyes
With tender hopes and fears;—
O, bless her with a Mother's joys,
But spare a Mother's tears.

Springfield June 7. 1855

H. C. Whitney, Esq

My dear Sir:

Your note containing election news is received; and for which I thank you - It is all of no use, however - Logan is now beaten than any other man ever was since elections were invented - beaten more than 1200 in this county -

It is conceded on all hands that the Prohibitory law is also beaten -

Yours truly
A. Lincoln -

Springfield, July 9. 1856

Dear Whitney:

I now expect to go to Chicago on the 15th and I probably shall remain there, and thereabout, for about two weeks -

It turned me blind when I first heard Sweet was beaten, and Lovejoy nominated, but after much anxious reflection, I really believed it is best to let it stand - This, of course, I wish to be confidential -

Lamon did get your Deed - I went with him to the office, got them, and put them in his hands myself -

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln -

Springfield, Dec 18. 1857.

Henry C. Whitney, Esq

My dear Sir,

Learning home from Bloomington last night I found your letter of the 15th. I know of no express statute or decision as to what a J. P. upon the expiration of his term shall do with his docket books papers, unfinished business &c. but so far as I know, the practice has been to hand over to the successor, and to cease to do anything further whatever, in perfect analogy to Sec's 110 & 112— and I have supposed & do suppose this is the law— I think the successor may forthwith do, whatever the retiring J. P. might have done— As to the proviso to Sec. 114 I think it was put in to cover possible cases, by way of caution, and not to authorize the J. P. to go forward and finish up, whatever might have been begun by him—

The view I take I believe is the common law principle, as to retiring officers and their successors, to which I remember but one exception, which is the case of Sheriffs and ministerial officers of that class—

I have not had time to examine this subject fully, but I have great confidence I am right—

You must not think of offering me pay for this—

Mr. John C. Johnson is my friend; I gave your name to him— He is doing the work of trying to get up a republican organization— I do not suppose Long John ever saw or heard of him— Let me say to you confidentially, that I do not entirely appreciate what the republican papers of Chicago are so constantly saying against Long John— I consider those papers truly devoted to the republican cause, and not unfriendly to me; but I do think that much of what they say against "Long John" is dictated by personal malice than themselves are conscious of— We can not afford to lose the services of "Long John" and I do believe the unrelenting warfare made upon him, is injuring our cause— I mean this to be confidential—

If you quietly co-operate with Mr. J. C. Johnson, in getting up an organization I think it will be right—

Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

Springfield August 2^d 1858

Dear Whitney

(Yours of the 31st is just received
I shall write to B. C. Cook at Ottawa and
to Longoy himself on the subject you suggest -
Pardon me for not writing a longer letter
I have a great many letters to write -
I was at Monticello Thursday evening - Sign
see my post -

Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

Springfield, Dec. 25. 1858

H. C. Whitney Esq

My dear Sir:

I have just received a yours of
the 23^d, inquiring whether I receive the newspa-
per you sent me by Express - I do receive
them, and am very much obliged. There is some
probability that my Sciap-book will be reprinted,
and if it shall, I will send you a copy.

Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln -

Springfield, June 24. 1858

H. C. Whitney, Esq

My dear Sir

Your letter enclosing the attack of the Times upon me was received this morning— Give yourself no concern about my writing against the supplies, unless you or without faith that a law can be successfully contradicted— There is not a word of truth in the charge, and I ^{am} just considering a letter as to the best shape to put a contradiction in— Show this to whomsoever you please, but do not publish it in the paper—

Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

Will you Mr. Cullen please see Pay-Master Whitney a moment?

Sep. 30. 1861

A. Lincoln

Springfield Nov. 30. 1858

H. C. Whitney, Esq

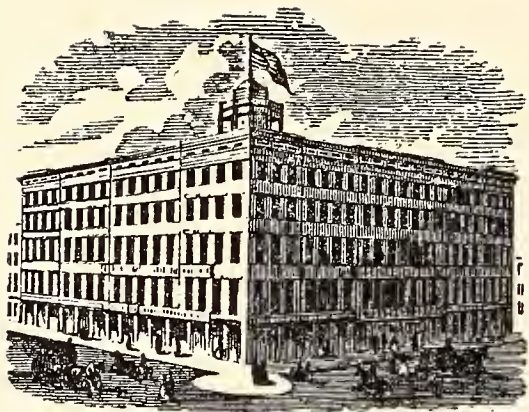
My dear Sir:

Being desirous of preserving
in some permanent form, the late joint discus-
sion between Douglas and myself, ten days
ago I wrote to Dr. Ray, requesting him to forward
to me, by express, two sets of the No. of the
Spreew, which contain the reports of those dis-
cussions. Up to date I have no word from
him on the subject. Will you, if in your
power procure them and forward them to me
by Express? If you will, I will pay all
charges, since he greatly obliges to boot.

Hoping to meet you before long I remain

As ever Your friend

A. Lincoln



Tremont House,

GAGE, BRO. & DRAKE, Proprietors.

Chicago, Nov. 26 1860

W. C. Whitney, Esq

My dear Sir,

Your note in behalf of
Mr Alshuler was received—
I gave him a sitting—
I regret not having an opportunity
to see you of you—

Please present my respects
to Mrs W. & to your good
Father & Mother

Yours very truly
A Lincoln

W. C. Whitney, Esq

Presents—

Explanation of Letters Annexed Hereto.

Letter of June 5, 1855.

At the Spring election in 1855, Stephen T. Logan ran as the Whig candidate for Supreme Judge; and I sent Lincoln the returns from Champaign county, which were quite favorable; to which he made this reply.

Letter of July 9, 1856.

At the Congressional Convention which met at Ottawa, July 1st, 1856, Owen Lovejoy, then a pronounced Abolitionist, was nominated for Congress in my (but not Lincoln's) district, over Leonard Swett, whom Lincoln and I wanted. Lovejoy had been a political pariah up to that time. Prior to 1856 Lovejoy could not have polled a thousand votes in his district, but at the election of that year he was elected by a large majority. Lincoln meant just what he said in his letter. The fact that a Republican Convention would nominate an avowed Abolitionist, was then to him, an indication that the party in our district had committed *felo de se*. It, however, proved otherwise, for Lovejoy remained in Congress for life.

Letter of December 18, 1857.

"Long John," who is referred to in this letter, was Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago—for many terms a Congressman, and Mayor, when he chose. For obvious reasons, this letter has been kept strictly private.

Letter of June 24, 1858.

On June 16, 1858, Lincoln was formally nominated by his party for U. S. Senator, and on the 17th he made his celebrated "House-divided against itself" speech. The "Times" was the especial organ of Senator Douglas, his opponent; and it came out in an article averring that when Lincoln was in Congress he voted against the supplies for the soldiers in the Mexican war; which article I forwarded to him, and which elicited this reply.

Letter of August 2, 1858.

This letter was written during the time of the "joint debate" when Lovejoy was running for Congress the second time.

Letters of November 30th and December 25th, 1858.

These letters explain themselves. I obtained one set of the Tribune from Horace White and had one of my own; and sent both to him.

Letter of November 26, 1860.

When Lincoln met Hamlin in Chicago after his election, I gave a note to a Chicago artist, asking him to sit for a photo, and both Hamlin and Lincoln sat to him in consequence. This letter is in reply to my note.

Note of September 30, 1861.

This note grew out of an old habit Mr. Lincoln had of sending a verbal message on any subject he did not wish to put down in writing. He frequently used me in this way before he was President, and after he became President he frequently sent verbal messages by those he could trust.

Declaration of Four Pages.

This is a Declaration in Case drafted by Mr. Lincoln; on the supposition it might be needed: and it related to the "Robert Dean" farm, lying three miles North-west of Champaign. I had filed a Bill in Chancery which was pending; and it was thought we must abandon it and proceed at law; but we compromised the case; and, by a mere accident, I kept the paper.

Ottawa Aug. 22. 1858

J. O. Cunningham, Esq

My dear Sir

Yours of the 18th
signed as Secretary of the Rep-
Club, is received. In the mat-
ter of making speeches I am as
good pressed by invitations from
almost all quarters, and while
I hope to be at Urbana some-
time during the canvass, I can
not yet say when - Can you
not see me at Monticello on the
6th of Sept?

Douglas and I for the first time
this canvass, crossed swords here
yesterday; the fire flew soon,
and I am glad to know I am
yet alive - There ^{was} a vast
concourse of people - none than could
get near enough to hear - Yours as ever
A. Lincoln

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



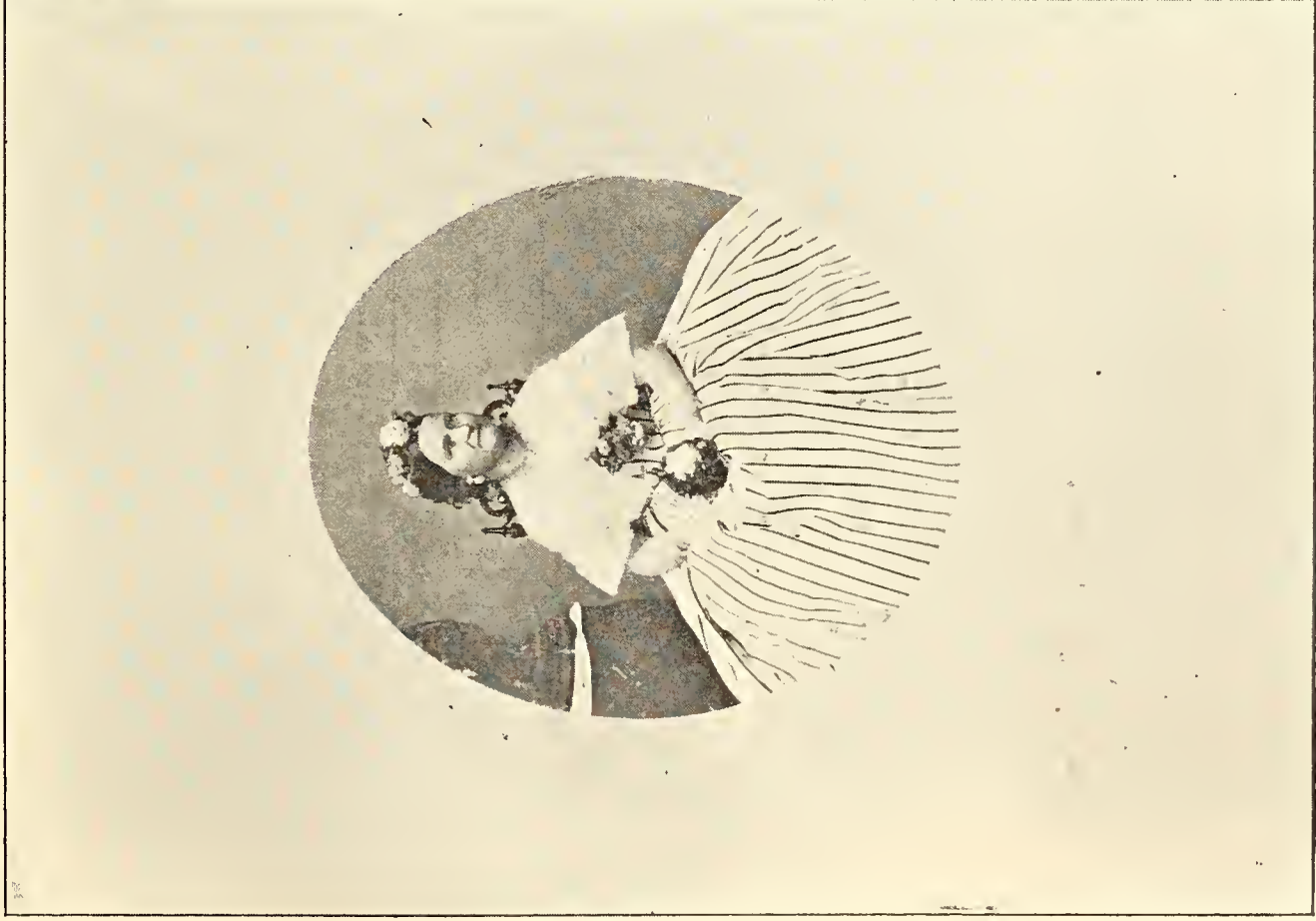
THE "LINCOLN" LOG CABIN, AT GOOSE NEST PRAIRIE, COLES COUNTY.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



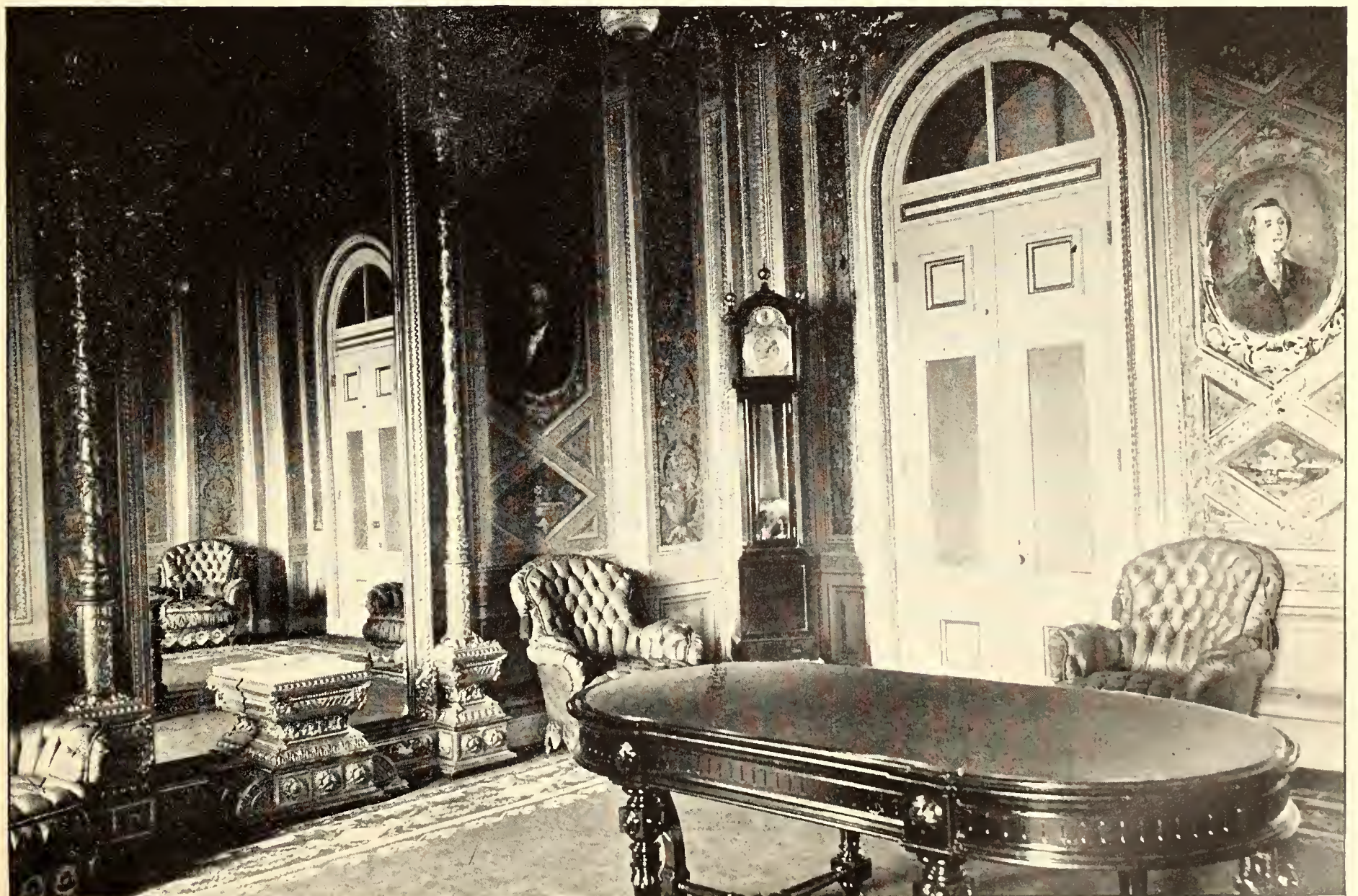
MARY TODD LINCOLN.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



LINCOLN'S HOME AT SPRINGFIELD.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



PRESIDENT'S ROOM IN CAPITOL.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



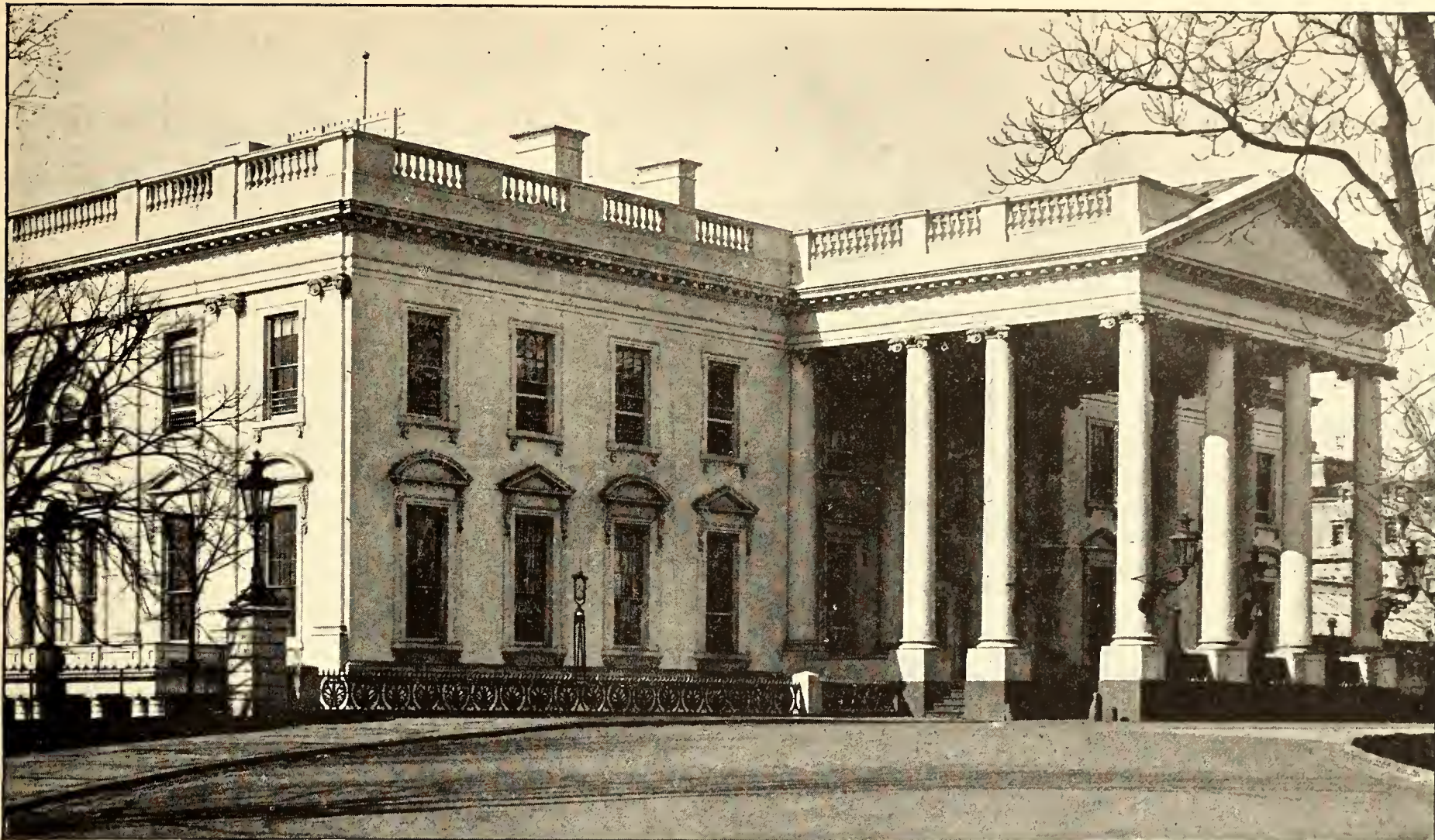
OLD STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



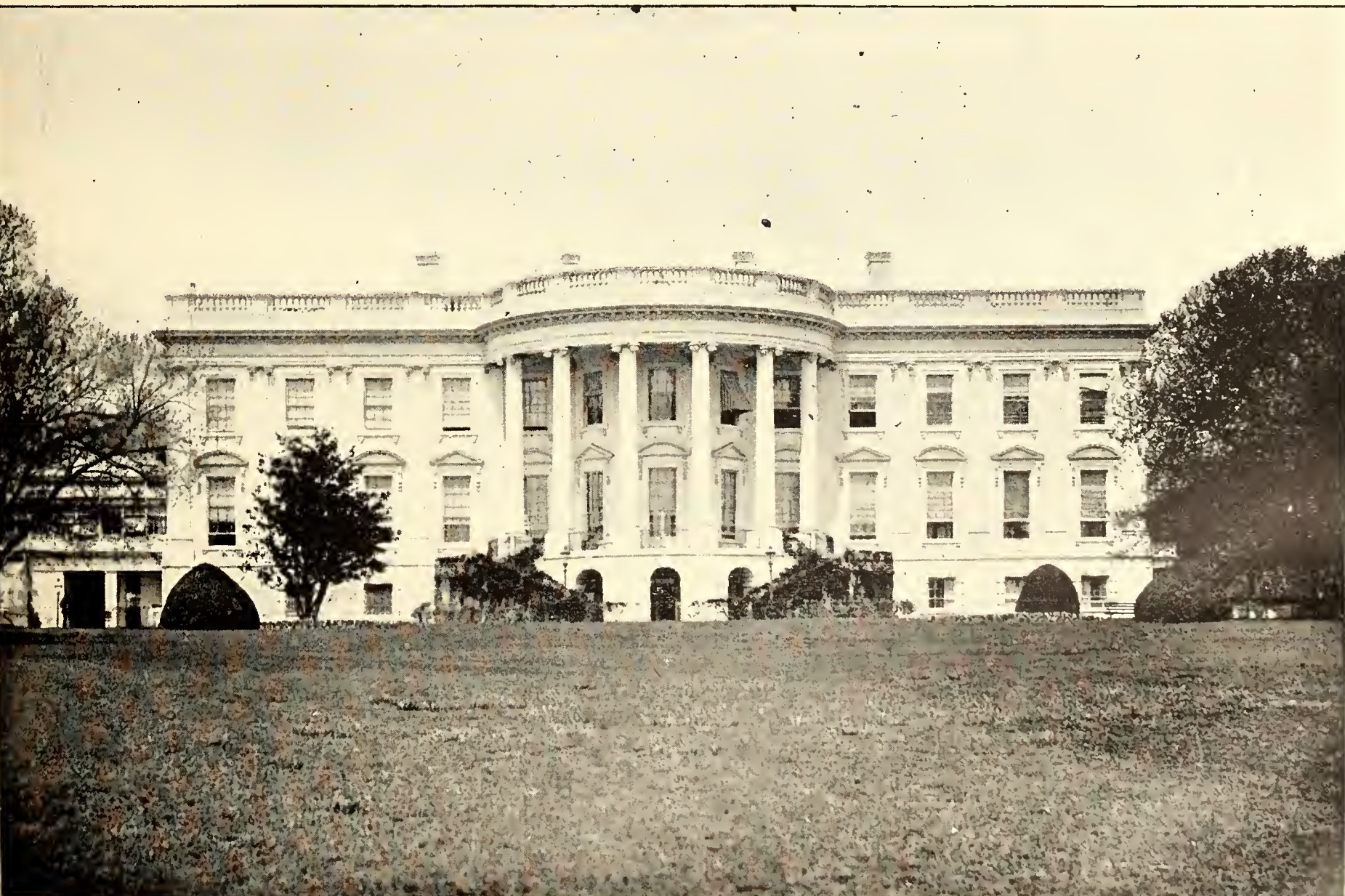
NEW STATE HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



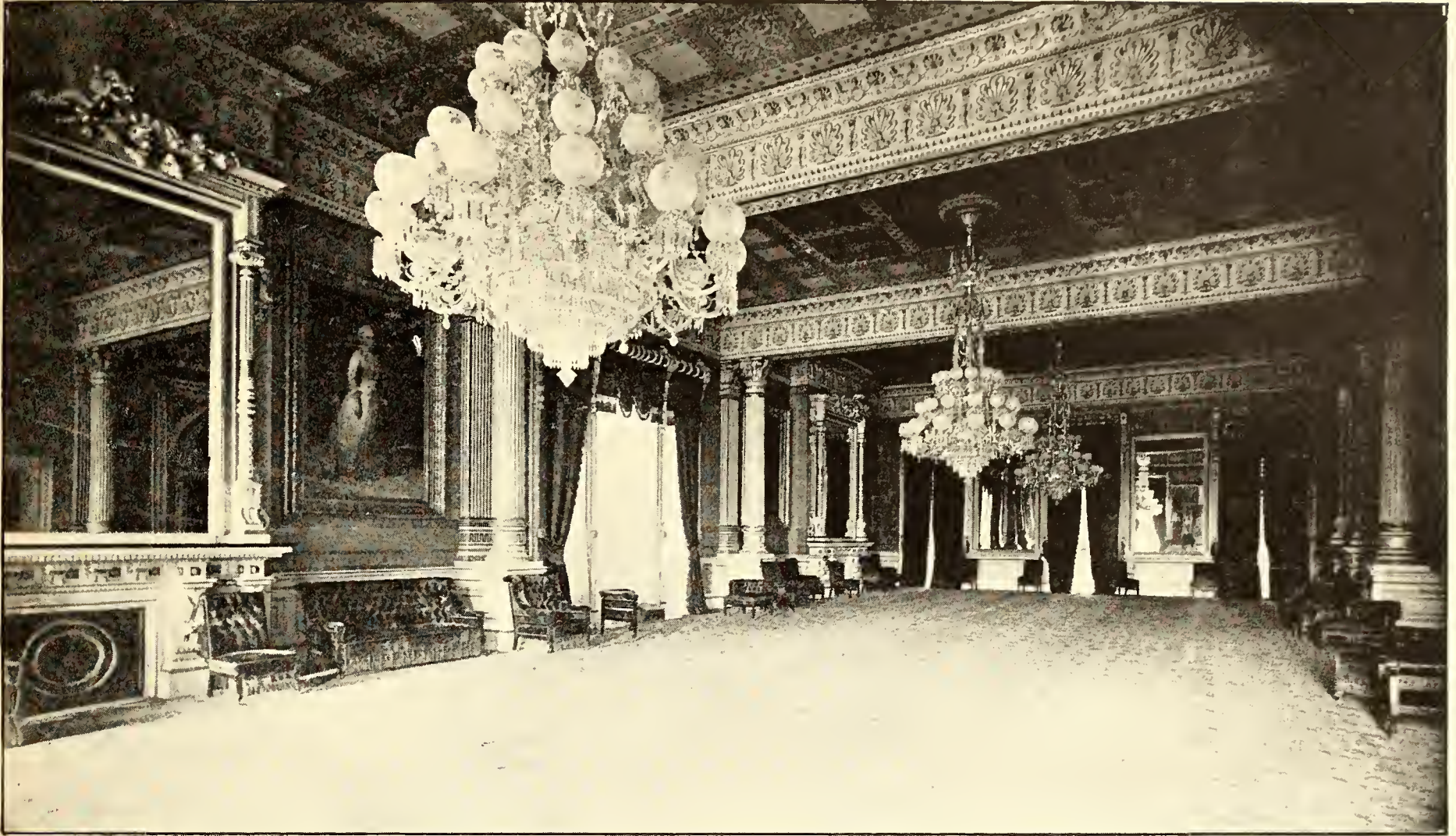
THE EXECUTIVE MANSION (FRONT).

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



THE EXECUTIVE MANSION (REAR).

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



EAST ROOM, PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



BLUE ROOM, PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



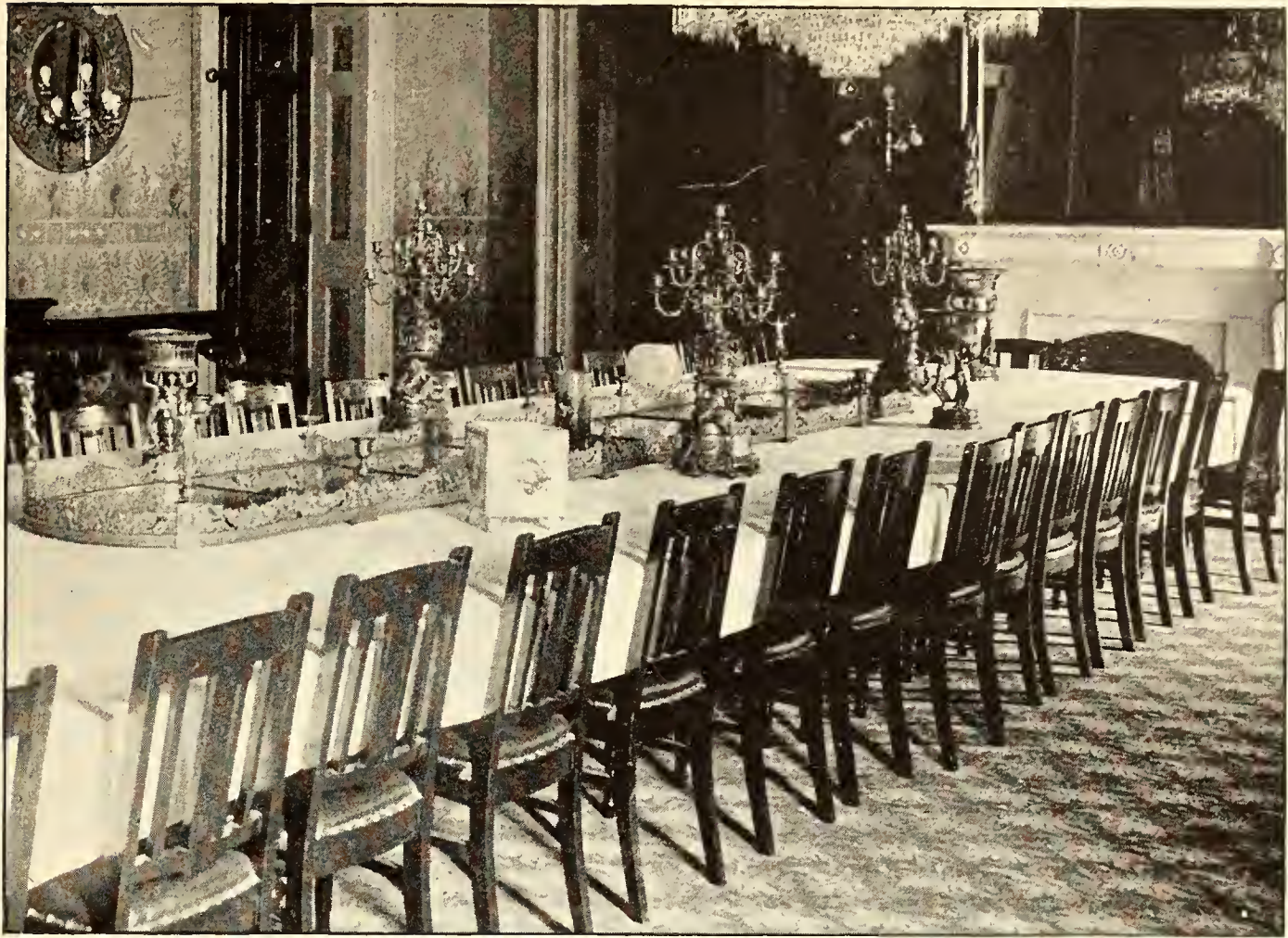
GREEN ROOM, PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



RED ROOM, PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."

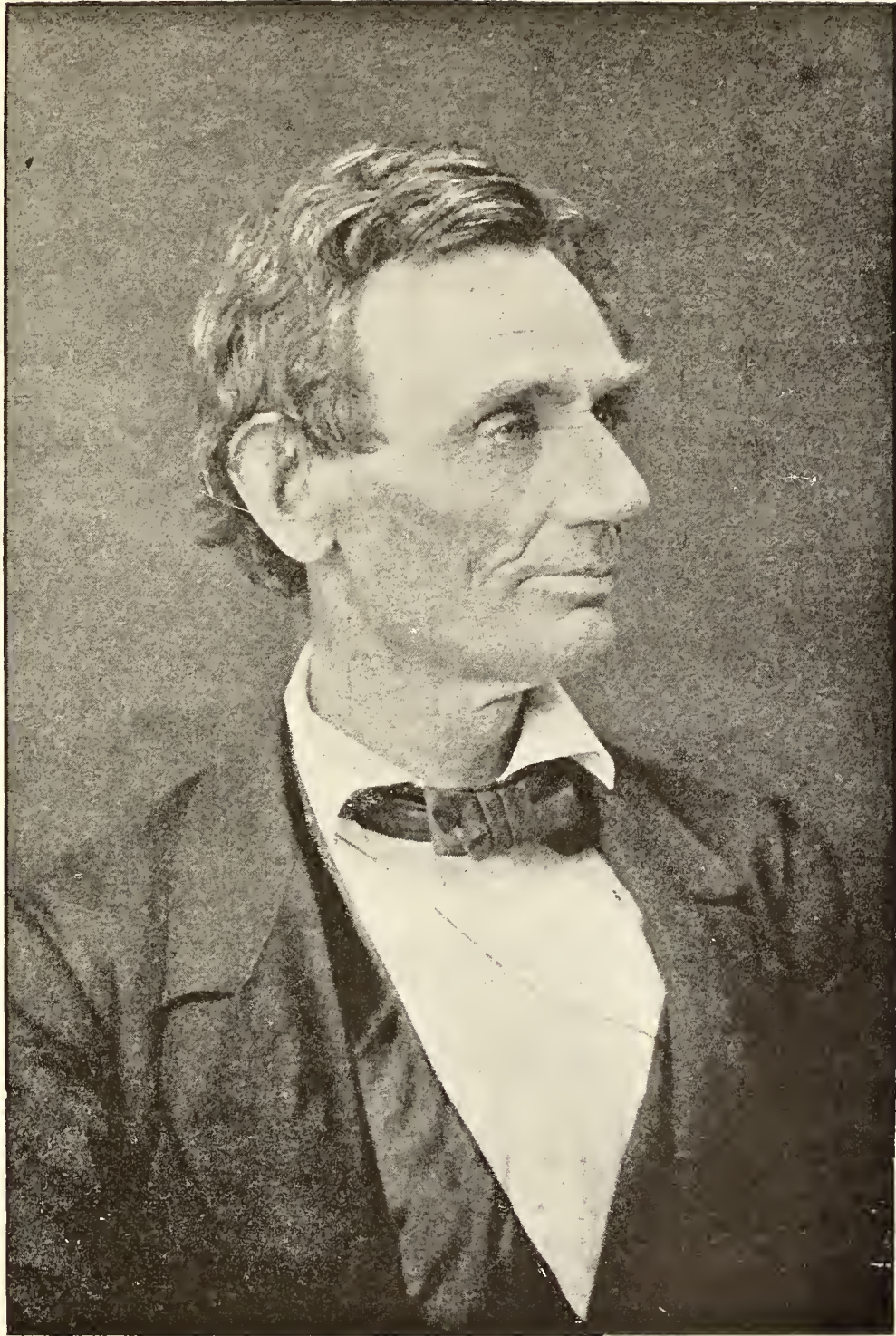


PRIVATE DINING-ROOM, PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



CABINET ROOM AT PRESIDENT'S MANSION.



Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln

(AS HE APPEARED ON THE CIRCUIT.)

Address delivered at the dedication of the
Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers
brought forth on this continent, a new na-
tion, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated
to the proposition that all men are cre-
ated equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war,
testing whether that nation, or any nation
so conceived and so dedicated, can long
endure. We are met on a great battle field
of that war. We have come to dedicate a
portion of that field, as a final resting
place for those who here gave themselves
that that nation might live. It is alto-
gether fitting and proper that we should
do this

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedi-

cede — we can not consecrate — we can not
hallow — this ground. The brave men, liv-
ing and dead, who struggled here have con-
secrated it, far above our poor power to add
or detract. The world will little note, nor
long remember what we say here, but it can
never forget what they did here. It is for us
the living, rather to be dedicated here to
the unfinished work which they who fought
here have thus far so nobly advanced.
It is rather for us to be here dedicated to
the great task remaining before us. — that
from these honored dead we take increased
devotion to that cause for which they gave
the last full measure of devotion — that
we here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain — that this nation,
under God, shall have a new birth of free-
dom — and that government of the people,
by the people, for the people, shall not pass
from the earth.

Abraham Lincoln.

November 19, 1863.

By the President of the
United States of America
A Proclamation

I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States, and each of the states, and the people thereof, in which state that relation is or may be suspended, or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommence the adoption of a practical measure tending pecuniary and to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave states, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which states, ^{and} may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate, or gradual abolishment of slavery, within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent ^{with their consent} upon this continent, or elsewhere, ^{with the previously obtained consent of the Government} will be continued.

Given this

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then thenceforward, and forever free, and the executive government, including the military and naval authority thereof of the United States, will, ~~during the same~~ ^{including the military and naval authority thereof} ~~time and as officers of the present incumbent, re-~~ ^{and maintain the freedom of} cognize, such persons, ~~as being free,~~ and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any state, or the people thereof shall, on that day be, in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereat at elections wherein a majority of the

qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional Article of War" approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That, hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States and shall be obeyed and observed as such.

Article—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces, under their respective commands, for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2—*And be it further enacted:* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Sec. 9—*And be it further enacted:* That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10—*And be it further enacted:* That no slave escaping into any state, territory or the District of Columbia from any other state shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort therein; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on penalty of being dismissed from the service.

And do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act, and sections above recited.

And the executive will ^{in due time} ~~at the next session of Congress~~ recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective states, and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two and of the Independence of the United States the eighty seventh

Abraham Lincoln.

By the President,
William H. Seward
Secretary of State

By the President of the United States of America.
A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to-wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the states and parts of states, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such state shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such state, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, ^{publicly} proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate

as the States and parts of States wherein the people there
of respectively, on this day in rebellion against the Uni-
ted States, the following, to-wit

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of
St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James,
Acadian, Assumption, Iberville, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin,
and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina,
and Virginia, (except the fortyeight counties designated
as West Virginia and also the counties of Berkeley, Acco-
mae, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne,
and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk & Portsmouth; and which except-
ed parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this pro-
clamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose of
execution I do order and declare that all persons held
as slaves within said designated States, and parts of
States are and henceforward shall be free; and that
the Executive Government of the United States, includ-
ing the military and naval authorities thereof, will
recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared
to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in neces-
sary self-defence; and I recommend to them that
in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully
for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known,
that such persons of suitable condition, will be
received into the armed service of the United
States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other
places, and to man vessels of all sorts in paid ser-
vice.

And upon this act sincerely believed to be
an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon
military necessity, I invoke the considerate judge-
ment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Al-
mighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the United States
to be affixed

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of
January, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty three, and of the
Independence of the United States
of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President; Abraham Lincoln
William A. Seward
Secretary of State

Springfield, June 25. 1858.

James W. Somen, Esq

My dear Sir

Yours of the 22nd enclosing a draft of \$200 was duly received - I have paid it on the judgment, and herewith you have the receipt.

I do not wish to say ^{any} thing as to who shall be the Republican candidate for the Legislature in your District, further than that I have full confidence in Dr. Hall.

Have you ever got in the way of consulting with Dr. Kinley, in political matters?

He is true as steel, and his judgment is very good - The last I heard from him he rather thought Weldon of Dr. Witt was our best timber ~~for~~ ^{for} representation, all things considered - But you there, must settle it among yourselves.

It may well puzzle older heads than yours to understand how, as the Dred Scott decision holds, ^{Congress} Can authorize a territorial Legislature to do every thing else, and can not authorize them to prohibit slavery -

That is one of the things the Court can decide but can never give an intelligible reason for -
Yours very truly, A. Lincoln

Springfield, March 17, 1860
James W Somers, Esq
My dear Sir:

Reaching home from
the East three days ago, I found your
letter of Feb. 26th -

Considering your difficulty of hearing
I think you would better settle in
Chicago, if as you say, a good many
already in few practice then will take
you into partnership - If you had not
that difficulty I still should think
it an even balance whether you would
not better remain in Chicago, with such
a chance for a co-partnership -

If I went West, I think I would go
to Kansas - to Leavenworth, or Atch-
son - Both then are, and will con-
tinue to be fine growing places -

I believe I have said all I can, and
I have said it with the deepest interest
for your welfare
Yours truly
A. Lincoln



James W. Somers, Esq
Urbana
Champaign Co
Illinois.

Just got home and found this
letter - You are abundantly
welcome to use my name by way
of reference; and I wish you great
success besides -

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

Chicago. March 28. 1860

Whom it may concern-

My young friend James
W. Somers, the bearer of this, I have
known from boyhood. and I can truly
say that in my opinion he is entirely
faithful, and fully competent to the
~~performance~~ ^{performance} of any business he will
undertake.

A. Lincoln

Received of the defendant, by the
hand of A. Lincoln two hundred dollars,
to be credited on the above judgment
June 25- 1858.

Geo. W. Lowry
Clerk

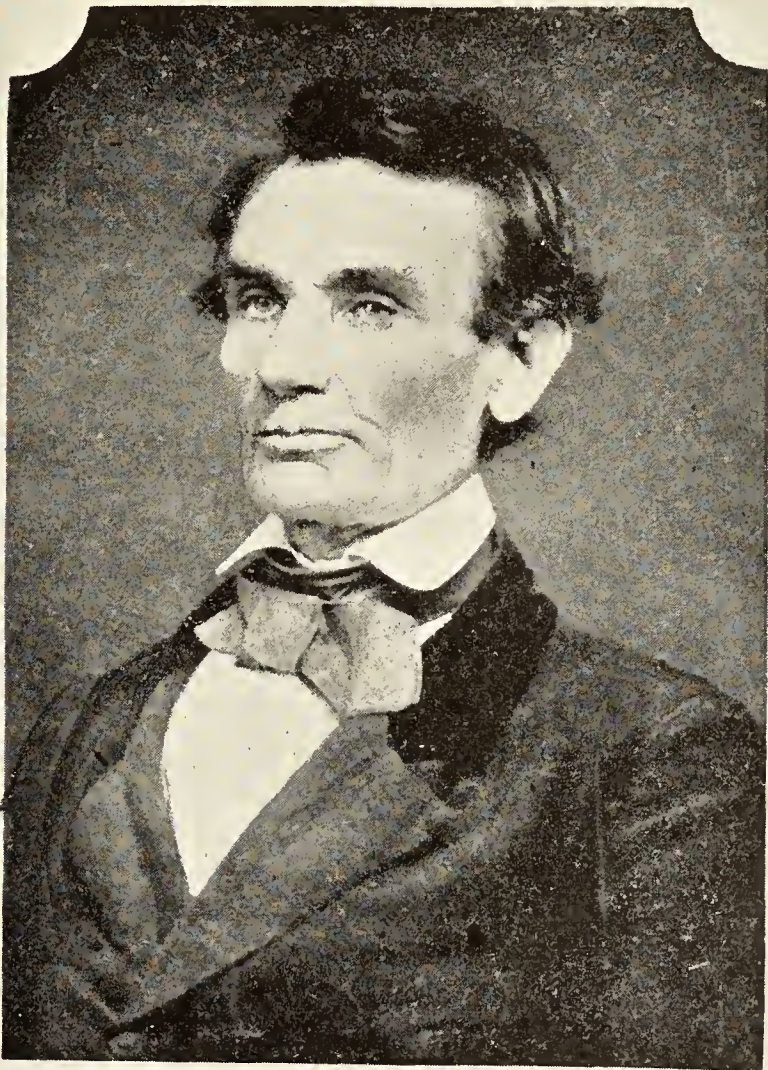
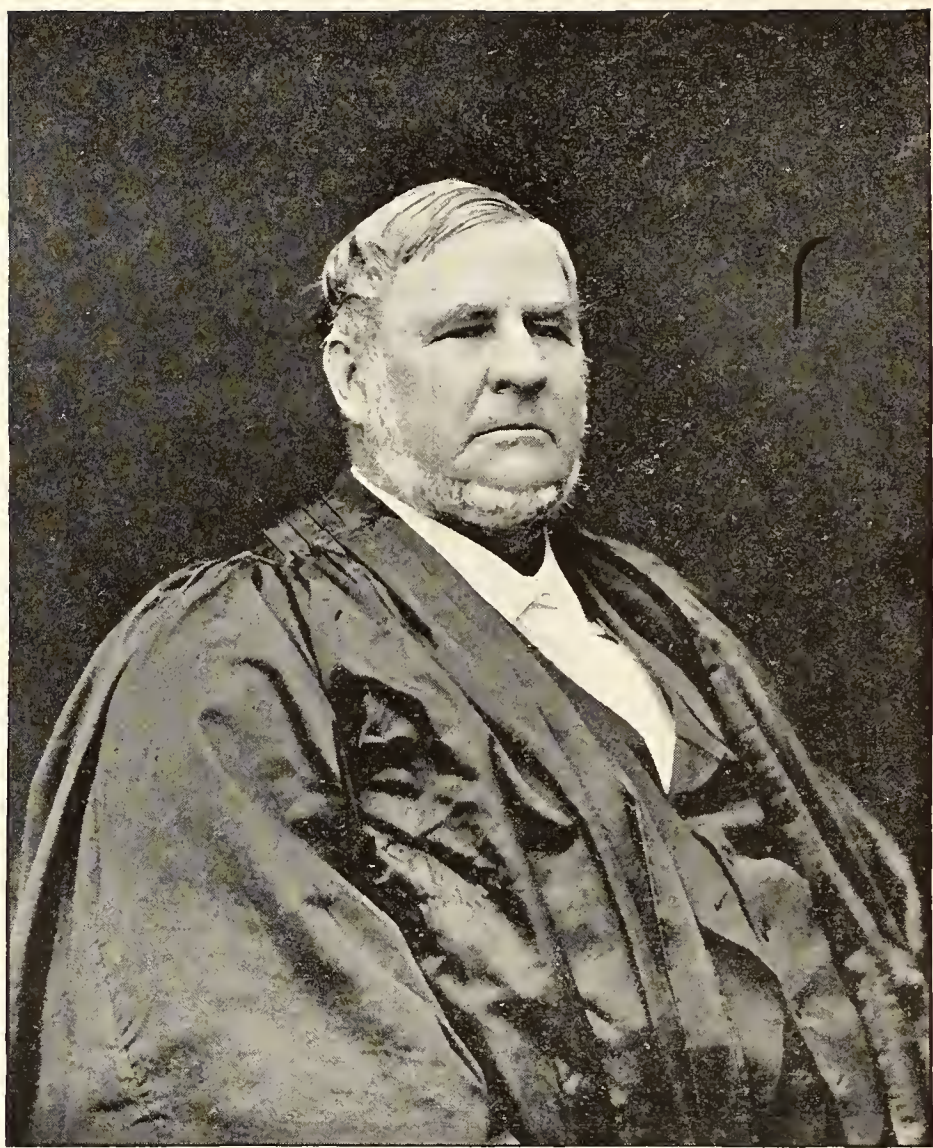
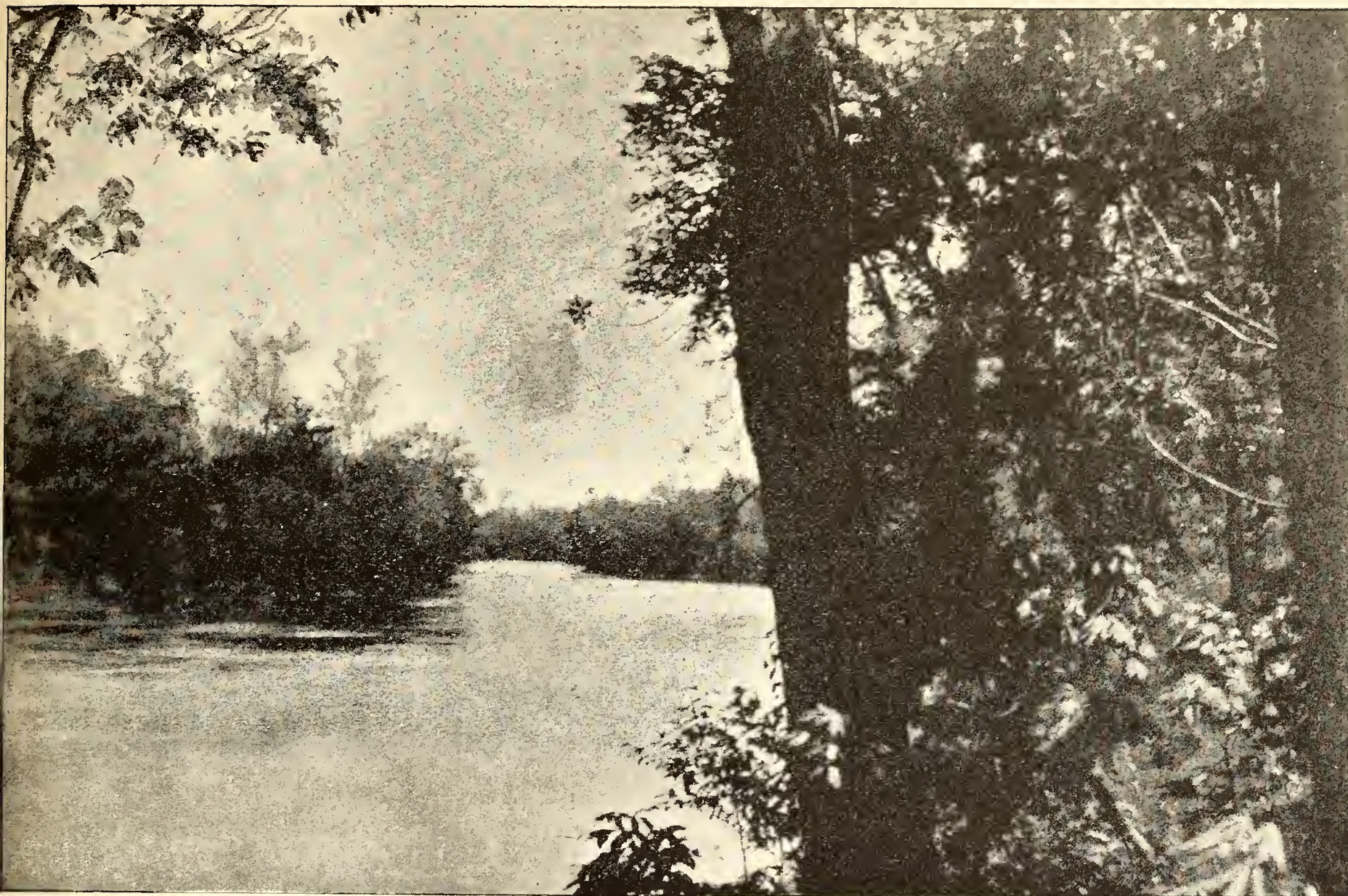


PHOTO FROM AMBROTYPE TAKEN
AT URBANA ILLS IN THE FALL OF
1857



David D. Davis

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



SANGAMON RIVER, ABOVE NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



SANGAMON RIVER, BELOW NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



SITE OF THE RUTLEDGE MILL, AT NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



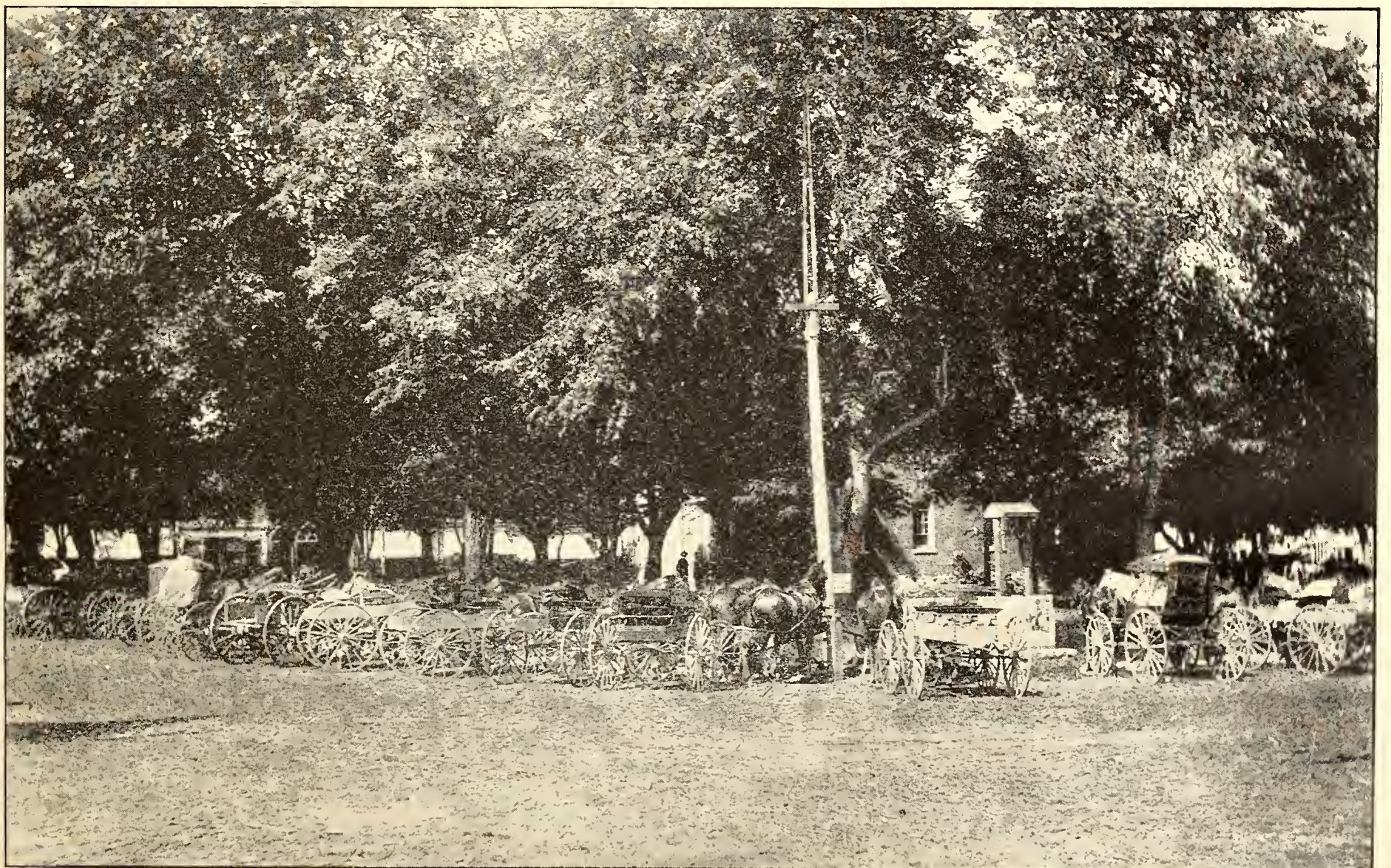
THE "RUTLEDGE" MILL, AT NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



SITE OF THE HOME OF LINCOLN, AT NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



COURT WEEK ON THE EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



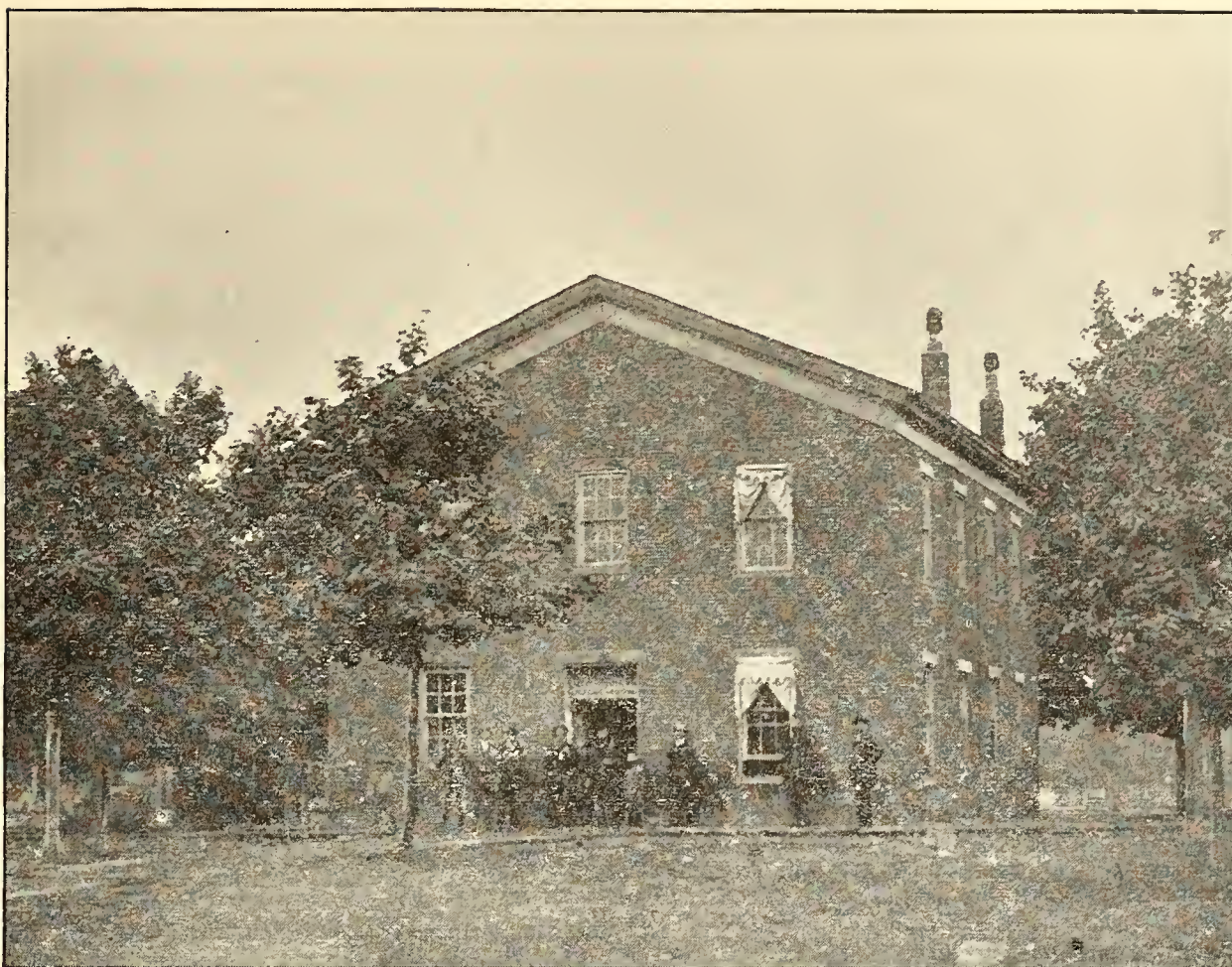
COURT HOUSE, AT DANVILLE, ILLINOIS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



COURT HOUSE, AT PETERSBURGH, ILLINOIS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



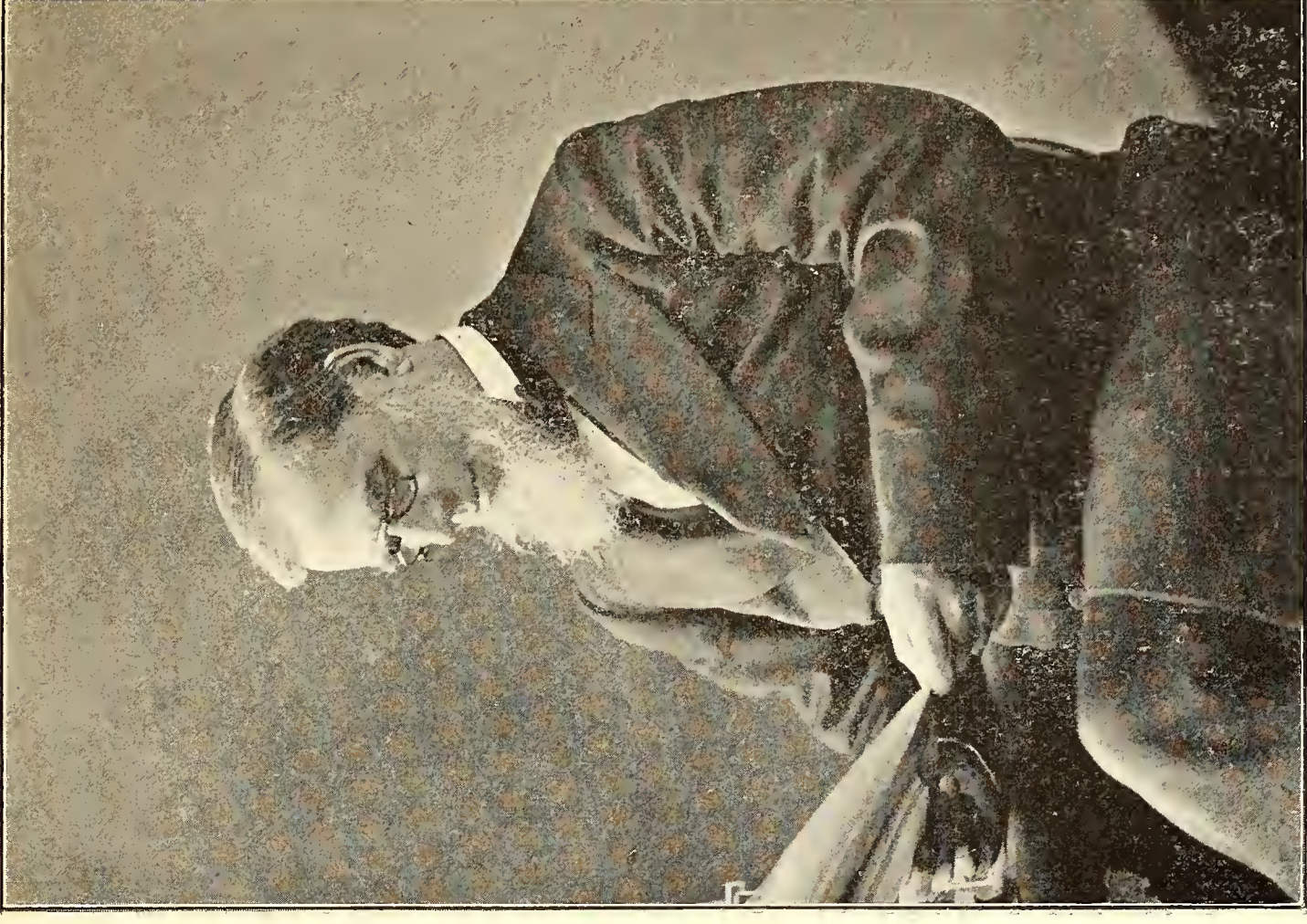
COURT HOUSE, AT CLINTON, ILLINOIS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



COURT HOUSE, AT PARIS, ILLINOIS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



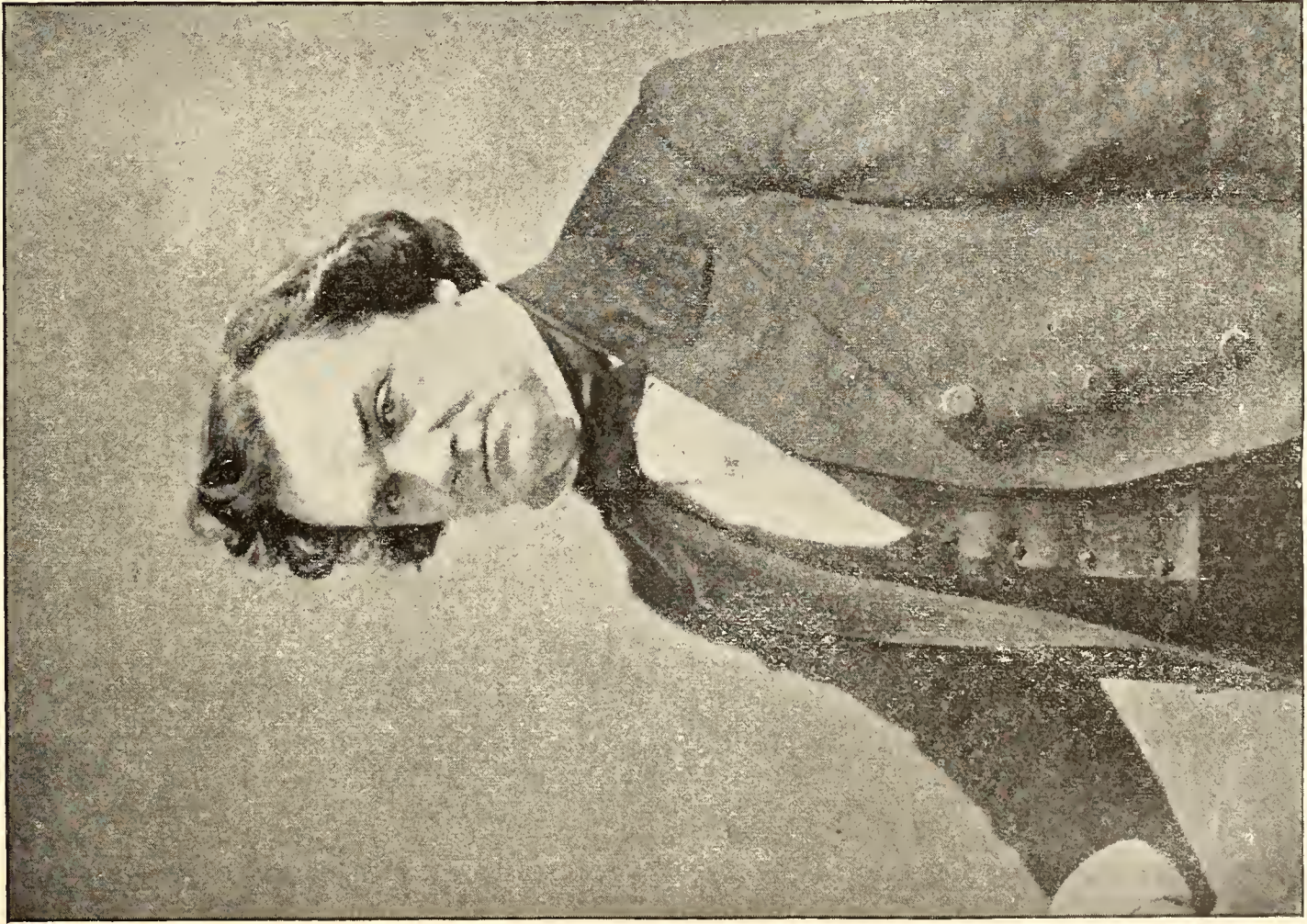
William J. Smith

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



Wm. J. Smith

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



HON. JAMES W. SOMERS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL (FRONT).

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL (REAR).

In the Circuit Court of
Champaign County

Term 1858

State of Illinois }
Champaign County } ss.

Robert Dean plaintiff, complains of
Bernard Kelly, defendant, being in custody &c of a
plea of trespass on the case—

For that, whereas the said plaintiff, hereto-
fore, town, on the twentyseventh day of April in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fiftyseven, at the county aforesaid conveyed to said
defendant certain lands situated in the county aforesaid, and then and there, in part consideration
thereof, accepted and received, of and from said
defendant, at the price and valuation of eleven thousand
dollars, a conveyance of the following described lands
situated in the county of Linn Iowa in the State of Iowa,
town: The West half of Section Thirtyone—

The South half of the South East quarter of Section Nine

The South West quarter of the South West quarter of Section
Ten, all in Township Ninetyfive North of
Range Twenty West—

Also the North East quarter, and the East half of
the South West quarter of Section Six

The East half of Section Twentyfour—

The North East quarter of Section Twentyfive—

The South East, ^{and North West} quarter of Section Twentyseven—

The East half of the North East quarter of Section Twentyeight

The South half of Section Thirtytwo.

The North West quarter of Section Thirtyfive— all in
Township Ninetyfive North of Range Twentyone West

Also the East half of the South West quarter of Section
Thirtyone in Township Ninetyfive North, of Range

Twenty West

And the said plaintiff avers that the said defendant, ~~then~~^{at that} and then well knowing that said plaintiff had never seen said lands in Iowa, and was wholly ignorant of the quality and value thereof, and was wholly relying upon the representations of said defendant as to said quality and value, by then and then falsely and fraudulently representing said land in Iowa, to be of much better quality than they really were, and of value equal to eleven thousand dollars or more, falsely, fraudulently, and deceitfully procured said plaintiff to accept and receive the said conveyance of said lands ^{in Iowa} at the price and valuation of eleven thousand dollars as aforesaid; whereas in fact said lands were ^{then and then} not of the quality represented by said defendant as aforesaid, but was greatly inferior, and were not then and then of the value of eleven thousand ^{dollars}, but ~~was~~^{were} then and then less in value by a large sum toward the sum of ten thousand dollars.

And ^{so} the said plaintiff in fact says that the said defendant, at the time and place aforesaid, falsely and fraudulently deceived him, the said plaintiff -

And whereas also afterwards, to wit on the day and year aforesaid, at the county of Champaign aforesaid, the said plaintiff conveyed to said defendant, certain other lands situated in the county of Champaign aforesaid, and then and then, in part consideration thereof, accepted and received of ^{and} from the said defendant, at a large price and valuation ^{to wit} at the price and valuation of eleven thousand dollars a conveyance of certain other land situated in the county of Leno, Iowa, in the State of Iowa, of the same description of the lands described in the first count of this declaration - And the said

plaintiff avers that the said defendant, then and there well knowing that said plaintiff had never seen said lands in Iowa, and was wholly ignorant of the quality and value thereof, and was wholly relying upon the representations of said defendant, as to said quality and value thereof, by then and there falsely and fraudulently representing that said lands in Iowa, were of the first quality of prairie lands, and entirely dry except one pond on one piece of it that said lands had ample stock ^{upon them;} water, that there was plenty of stone coal in the county in which said lands were situated: that said lands were of good soil, and were worth five dollars per acre, falsely, fraudulently, and deceitfully procuring said plaintiff to accept and receive the said conveyance aforesaid, of the lands aforesaid, at the large price and valuation aforesaid, whereas, in fact, said lands in Iowa, were not then and there of the first quality of prairie lands, nor entirely dry except one pond on one piece of it, nor had they ample stock-water upon them; nor was there plenty of stone coal in the county in which said lands were situated, nor were said lands then worth five dollars per acre, but on the contrary thereof were then & there of greatly inferior quality, and less value, to wit less in value, to the amount of ten thousand dollars. And so the said plaintiff in fact says that the said defendant, at the time and place aforesaid, falsely and fraudulently deceived him, the said plaintiff.

By means whereof the plaintiff hath been injured, and has sustained damage in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and therefore he brings his suit &c.

Whitney, Davis,
Sweet & Lincoln, p. 9.

Robert Dean

vs

Bernard Kelly

Trespass on the lease.

Damages \$12000-

The Clerk of the Champaign County
Circuit Court will issue process in the above entitled
cause -

Whitney Davis
Swerd Lincoln p.g.

Robert Dean

vs } Declaration

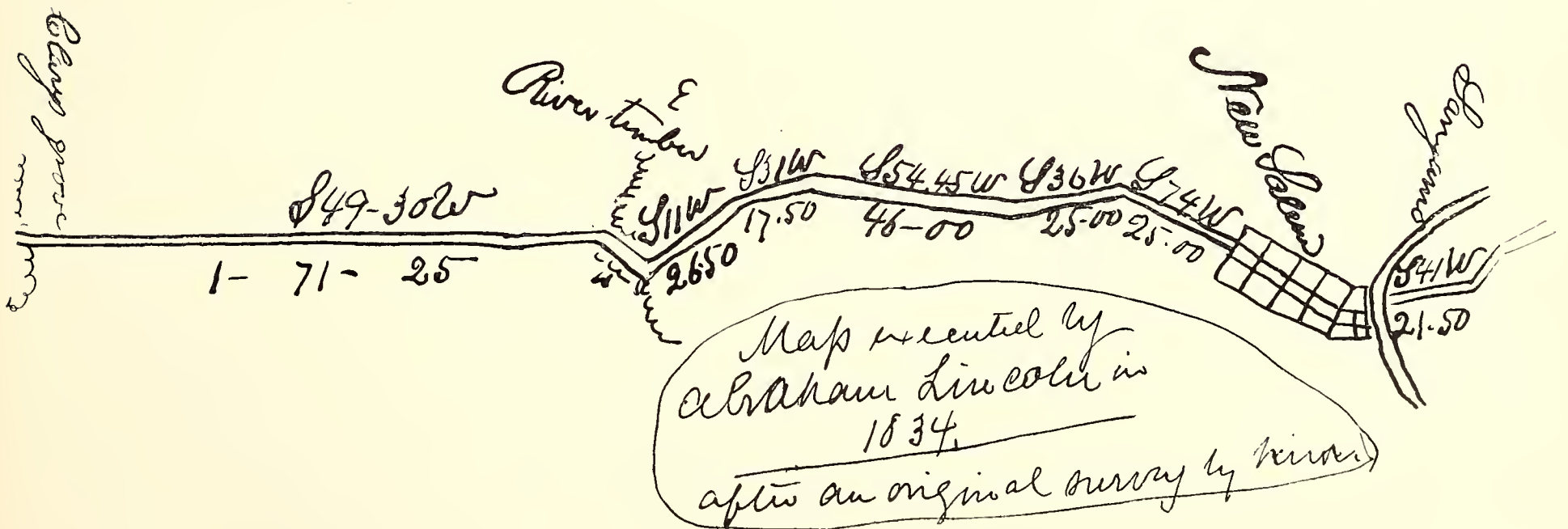
Bernard Kelly

To the county commissioners court for the county
of Sangamon at its June term 1834.

We the undersigned being appointed to visit and
locate a road. Beginning at Musick's ferry
on Salt creek (Ordn) New Salem to the county
line in the direction to Jacksonville - respectfully
report that we have performed the duties of
said view and located as required by law
and that we have made the location on good
ground and believe the establishment of the
said to be necessary and proper -

The enclosed map gives the courses and
distances as required by law

Michael Killion
Hugh Armstrong
A. Lincoln



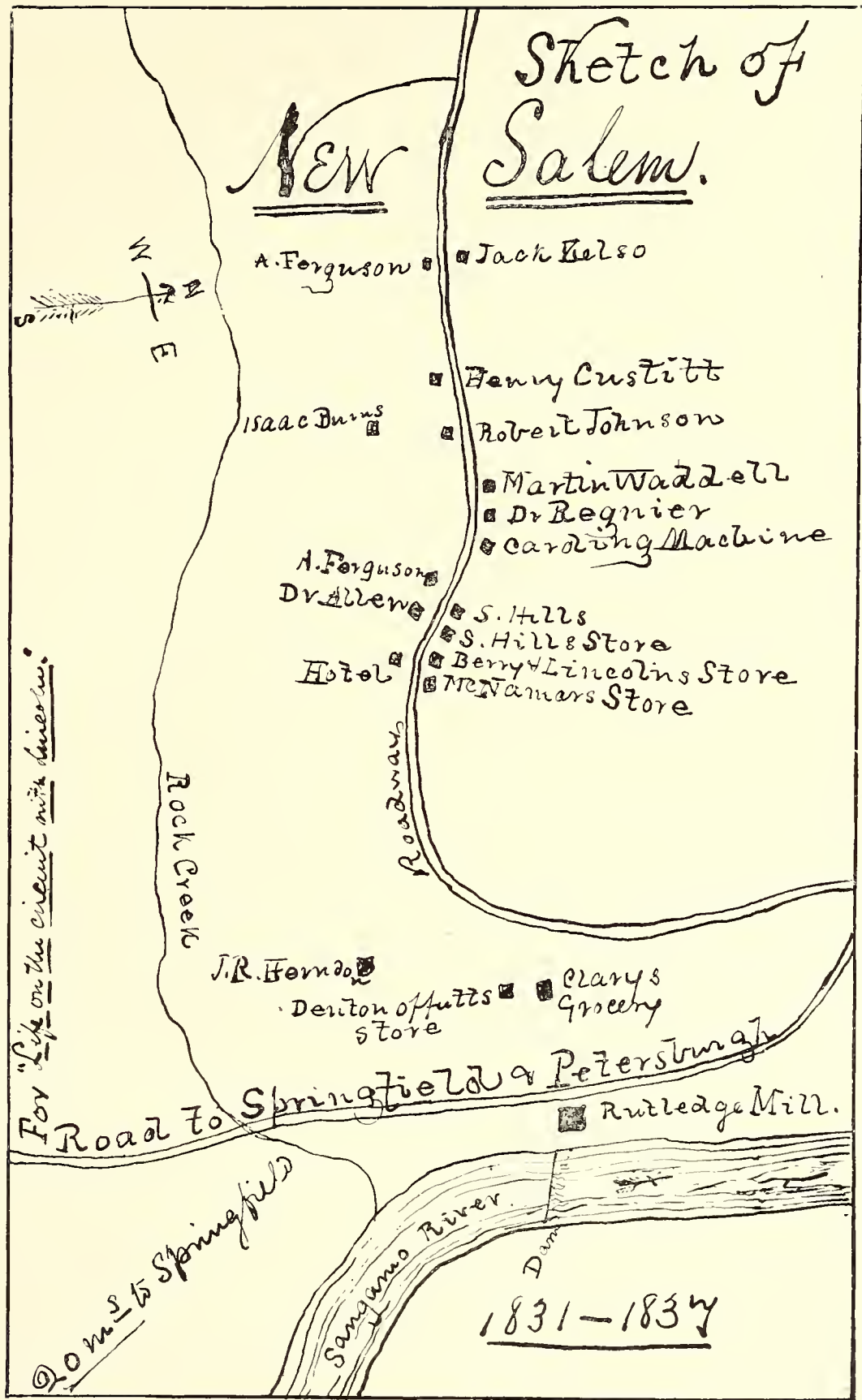
1834 Surveyed for Rufel Godby - the West half of the
North East quarter of Section 30 in Township
19 North of Range 6 West Beginning at a White
oak 12 inches in diameter bearing N34E 84 Links
a White oak 10 inches S58W 98 Links - Thence South
40 chains to a White oak 12 inches N73E 20 Links
Thence East 20 chains to a Black oak 12 inches
S54W 16 Links - Thence North 40 chains to a Post
& mound. Thence West 20 chains to the beginning

Chainmen

Wesley Demming }

J. Calhoun
By A. Lincoln

Surveyors notes by Lincoln



The Bancroft Oration.

BY JAMES W. SOMERS.

"The hall was richly draped; mourning festoons had been arranged around the speaker's table and the American flag hung just above, and encircled the old clock which had noted time there since the days of Clay and Webster.

"Twelve o'clock, and Speaker Colfax called the House to order, and prayer was offered by Dr. Boynton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives: at the conclusion of which a letter was laid before the House by the Speaker, from Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, expressing his regrets that the state of his health forbade his participating in the ceremonies of the occasion.

"At ten minutes past 12 the Senate of the United States was announced, which entered in a body, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, Vice-President of the United States, pro tempore, and was received by the House standing.

"Five minutes later, the President of the United States and Cabinet were announced. President Johnson entered arm in arm with Hon. Solomon Foot, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Arrangements on the part of the Senate, followed by Hon. George Bancroft, orator, Senator Doolittle and the Cabinet. The President and Cabinet were seated immediately in front of the Speaker's table. Mr. Bancroft was conducted to his seat at the table of the Speaker of the House, Hon. Solomon Foot seated at his right and Hon. E. B. Washburne at his left. Acting Vice-President Foster and Speaker Colfax also had seats at the Speaker's table.

"Chief Justice Chase, with the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, entered, in full official robes of black, and were seated to the left of the President and Cabinet.

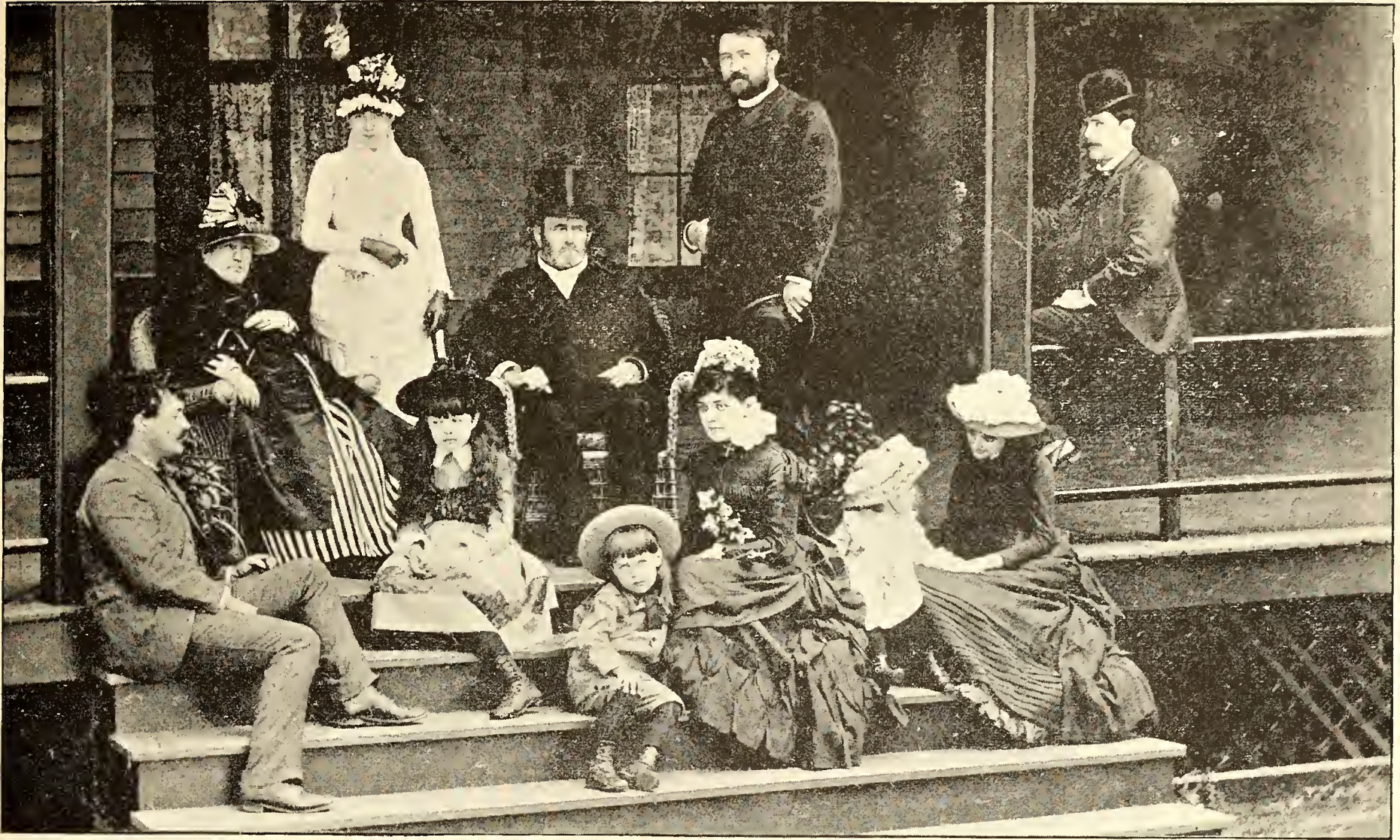
"Le Miserere from 'Il Trovatore' was executed by the Marine Band. Again we bowed our heads in prayer, which was most fervently offered by Rev. Dr. Boynton.

"Vice-President Foster arose, and, after a few impressive introductory remarks, introduced the Hon. George Bancroft.

"His oration was a masterly production. He reviewed the history of our Republic from its earliest period, showing the influence which slavery has exerted in our national polity until it culminated in rebellion and the murder of our illustrious chief. He gave a scorching review of the Dred Scott decision, which will fasten upon it fresh opprobrium. His history of the early life and career of Mr. Lincoln was graphic and touching. He gave a just and discriminating analysis of his character and prominence to the leading events of his administration. Portions of his address were received with great applause. The names of Cobden and Bright were heartily cheered.

"The whole oration does justice not only to the lamented dead, but to the orator and the people for whom he has so nobly spoken."

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."

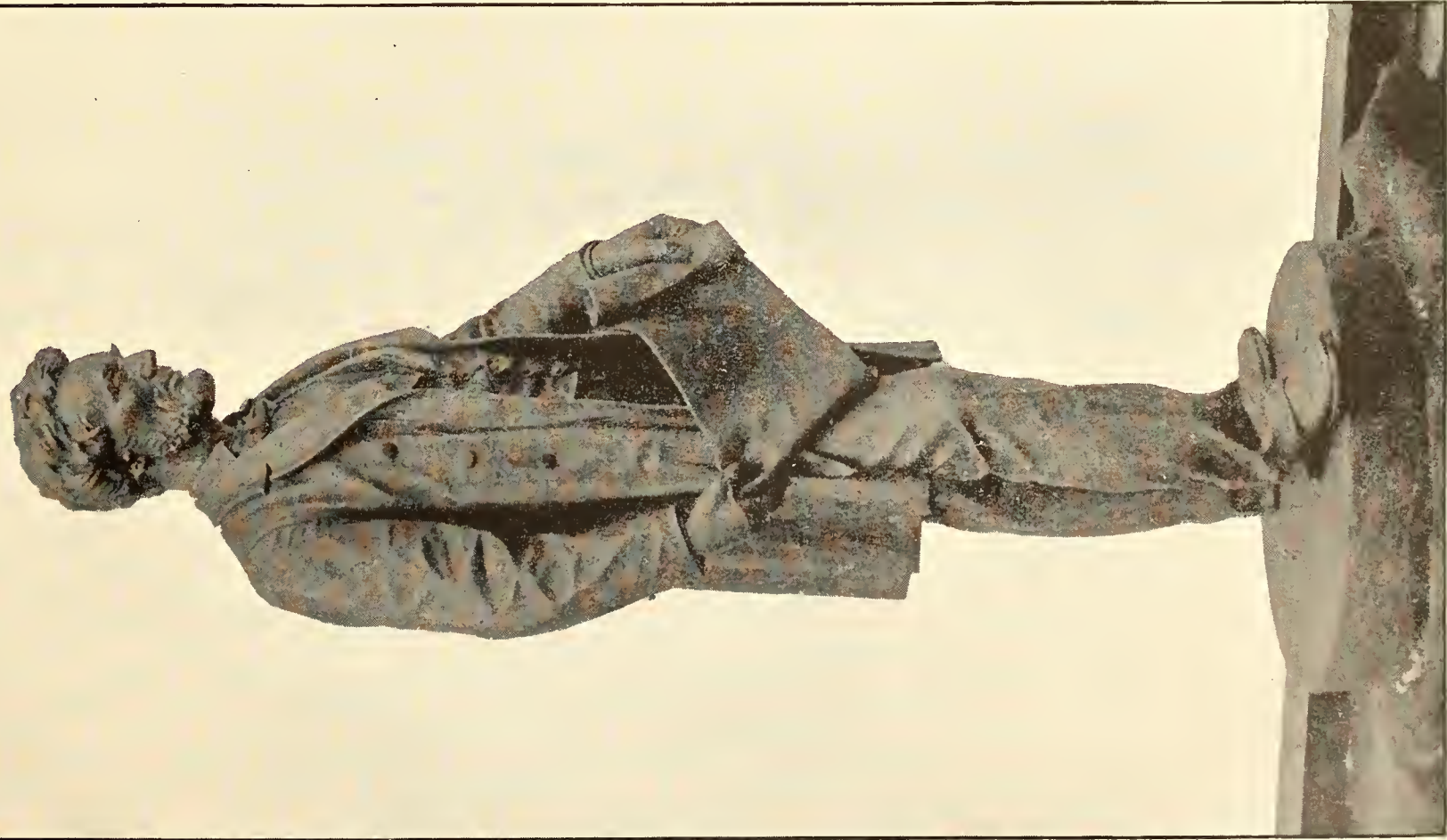


THE GRANT FAMILY, THIRTY-FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE HERO'S DEATH.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."

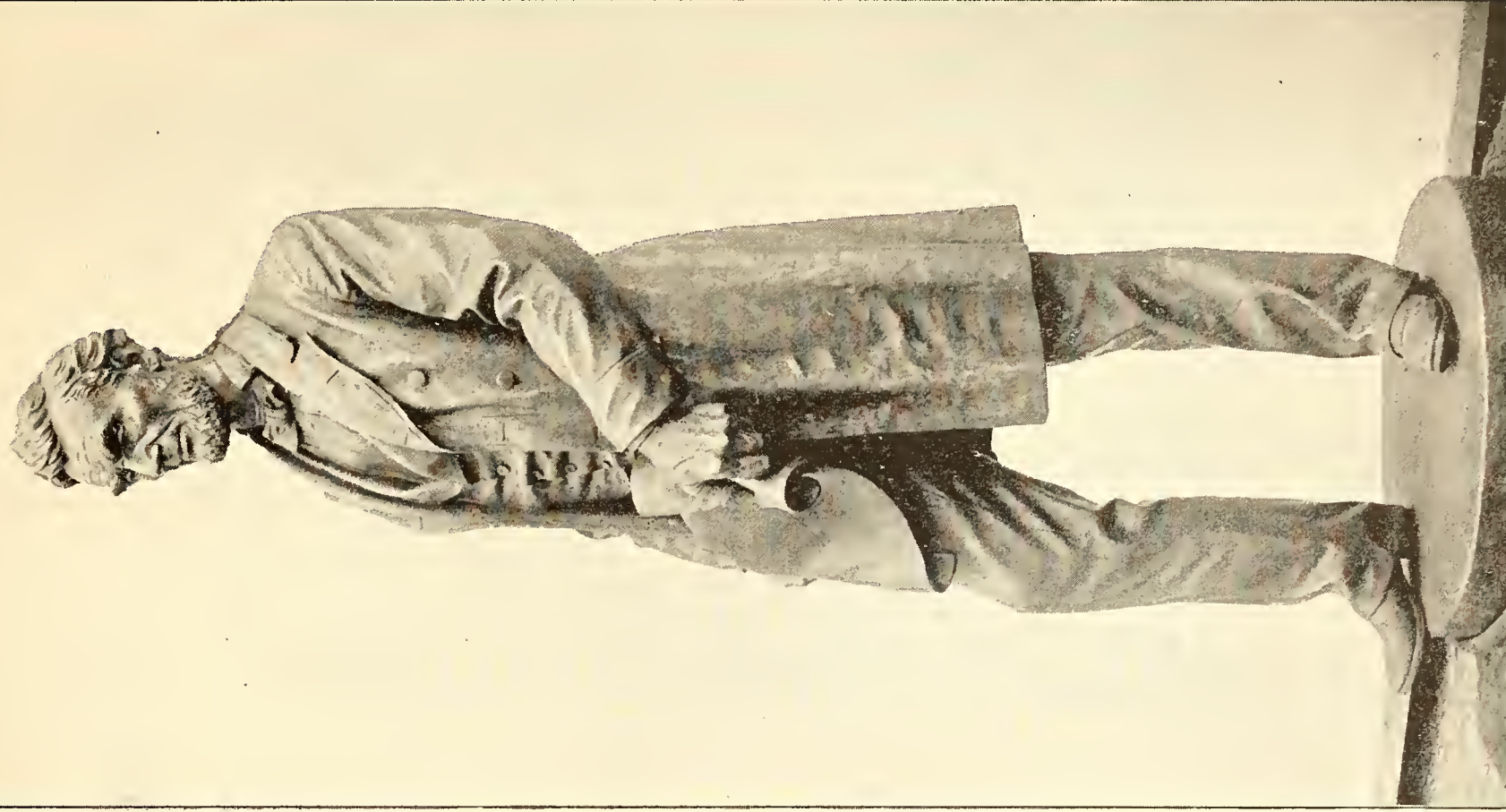


GRANT'S SICK-ROOM, AT MOUNT MCGREGOR.

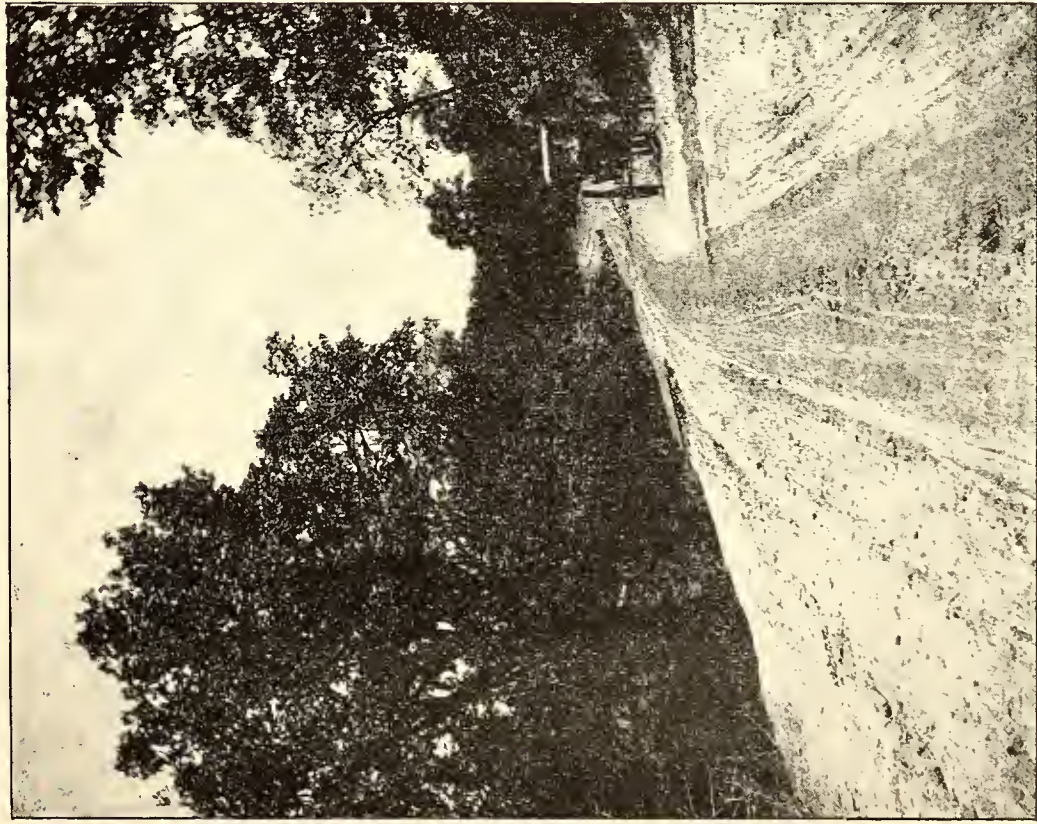


ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM THE BRONZE STATUE FOR THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, AND MONROE COUNTY, N. Y. LEONARD W. VOLK. SCULPTOR, 1892.



From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



ROAD AT NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



AROUND THE BEND, ABOVE NEW SALEM.

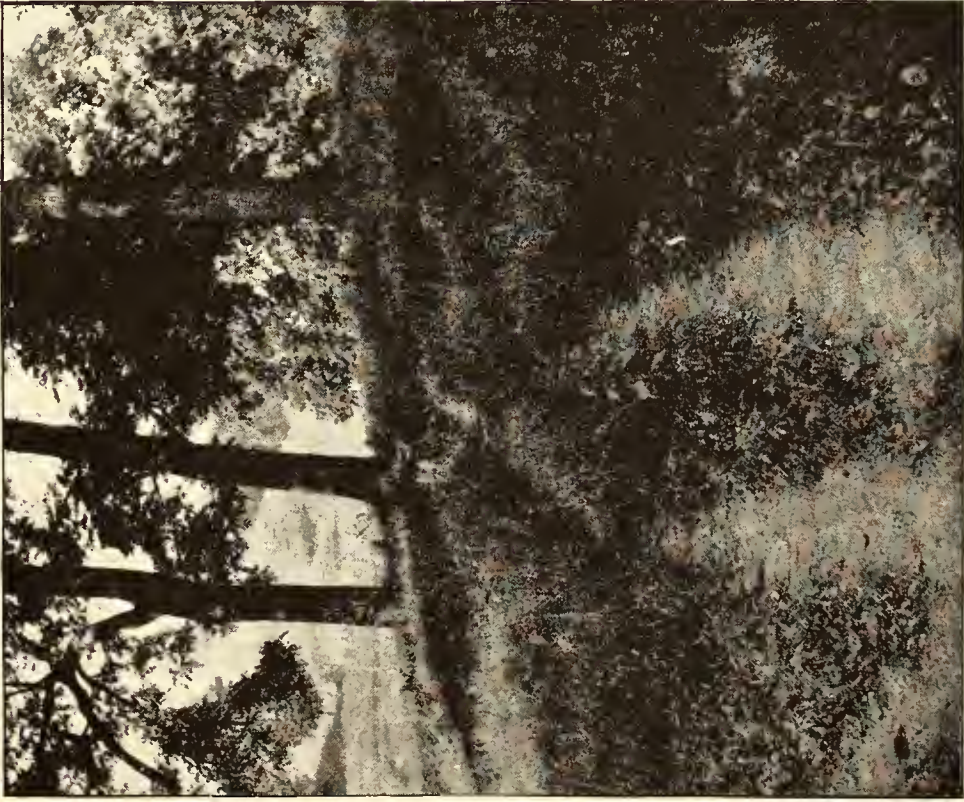
From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



WELL AT NEW SALEM.

(WHERE LINCOLN FIRST SAW ANN RUTLEDGE.)

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



THE LOVERS' PATH, AT NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



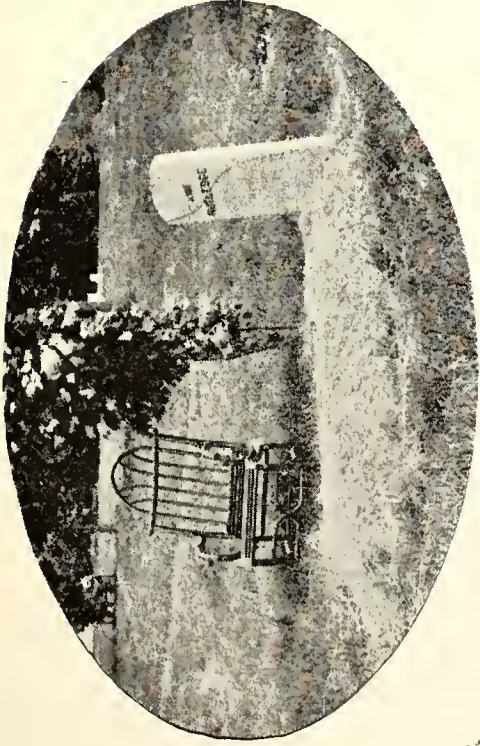
THE GRANT MONUMENT, AT CHICAGO.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



At Charleston, now the Capital of West Virginia, in 1852, I saw a handsome and modest appearing Octoroon girl in jail, in an apartment accessible by day to two desperate highway robbers, one of whom was also a murderer. She had committed no crime, but was thus detained by a slave-trader who had bought her for the New Orleans market; the law or custom of Virginia providing that a slave-trader could imprison his purchases for safety, until he had completed his gang.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



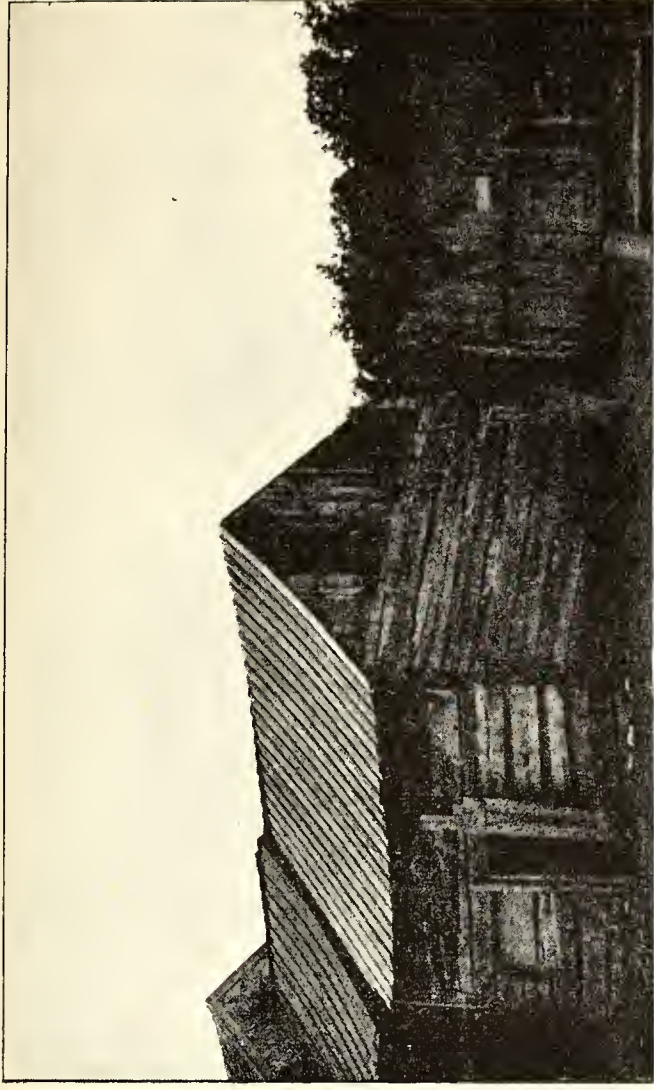
ANN RUTLEDGE'S GRAVE.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



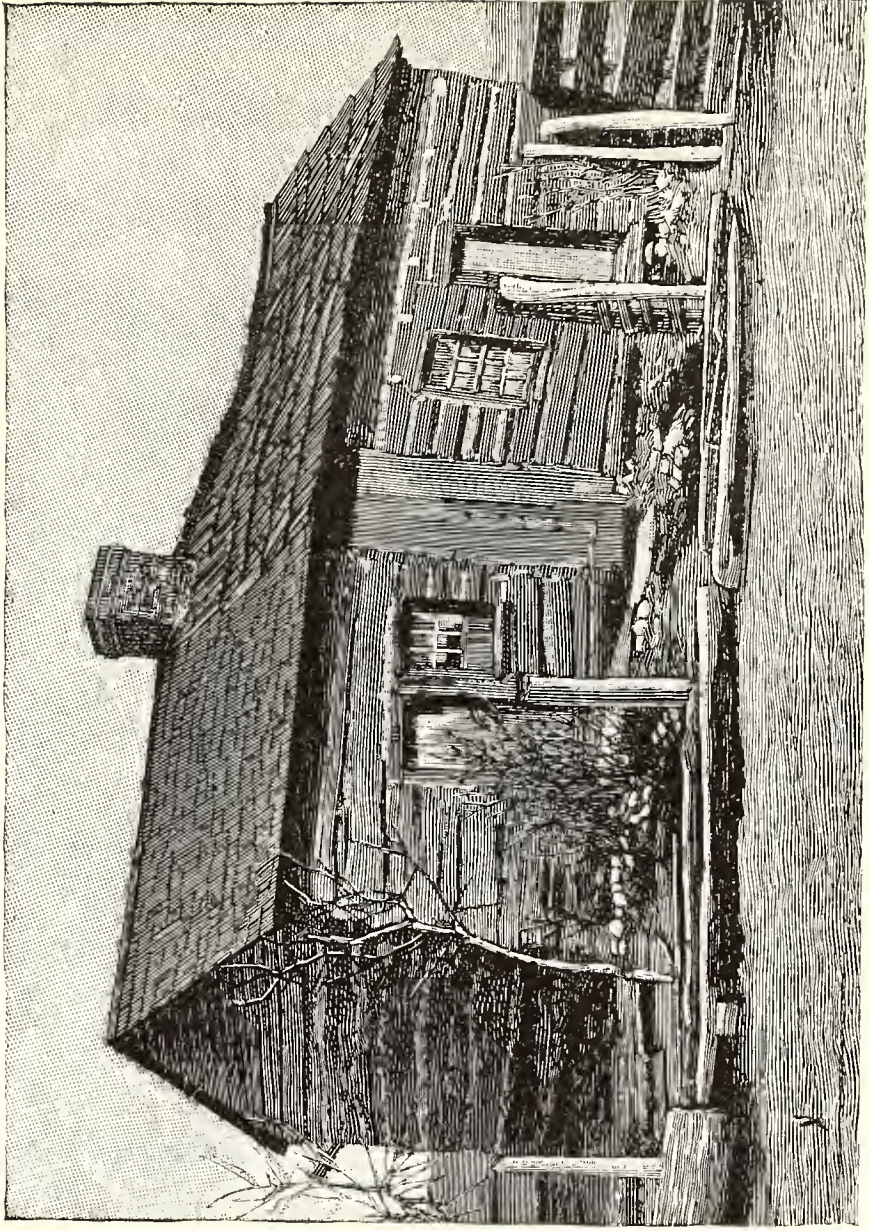
Whoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein.

—*St. Mark*, x: 15.



LINCOLN'S HOME, AT NEW SALEM.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



THE LINCOLN LOG CABIN, AT FARMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

From "LIFE ON THE CIRCUIT WITH LINCOLN."



THE_FOURTEENTH OF APRIL CAME * * THE HARBINGER OF PEACE.

Boston Nov. 27th 1866

My dear Sir,

Your letter gives me great pleasure. It would certainly be very gratifying to me to have that poem of my youth embalmed by association with the memory of the best beloved man of our generation, I might almost say of our history.

Governor Andrews once told me that the President recited "The Last Leaf" to him, and, I am sure, with a true sense of the great war in progress and then two strong men

standing in consultation seemed to me very interesting and curious as a hint of character, and apart from the personal relation to myself.

As it is our recreation of good Mr. Lincoln's tastes and habits of thought, I think it ought to be told. It will ensure the memory of that poem, at least, and of everything else I have written shall be forgotten. I think it will be long before a poem that such a man loved to repeat will be read with indifference.

With many thanks, I am
 your obliged friend
 W. F. Colver.

MEMORIAL DISCOURSE.

By REV. T. M. EDDY, D. D.

"In the day of adversity consider."

It is the day of adversity. A great grief throws its shadow over heart and hearth and home. There is such a sorrow as this land never knew before; agony such as never until now wrung the heart of the nation. In mansion and cottage, alike, do the people bow themselves.

We have been through the Red Sea of war, and across the weary, desert marches of griefs and bereavements, but heretofore we have felt that *our leader* was with us, and believed that surely as Moses was led by the pillar of cloud and of fire, so did God lead him.

But now that leader is not. Slain, slain by the hand of the assassin, murdered beside his wife! The costliest blood has been shed, the clearest eye is closed, the strongest arm is nerveless—the Chief Magistrate is no more. "The mighty man cries bitterly; the day is a day of wrath, a day of trouble and distress, a day of wasteness and desolation, a day of darkness and gloominess, a day of clouds and thick darkness."

It is no mere official mourning which hangs its sad drapery everywhere. It is not alone that a President of the Republic is, for the first time, assassinated. No; there is the tender grief that characterizes the bereavement of a loved friend, which shows there was something in this man which grappled him to men's hearts as with hooks of steel.

But mourning the death of the Chief Magistrate, it becomes us to review the elements of his career as a ruler, which have so endeared him to loyal hearts.

If I were to sketch the model statesman, I would say he must have mental breadth and clearness, incorruptible integrity, strength of will, tireless patience, humanity preserved from demoralizing weakness by conscientious reverence for law, ardent love of country, and, regulating all, a commanding sense of responsibility to God, the Judge of all. These, though wrapped in seeming rustic garb, were found in Abraham Lincoln. He had mental breadth and clearness. In spite of a defective early education, he became a self-taught thinker, and later in life he read widely and meditated profoundly, until he acquired a thorough mental discipline. He possessed the power to comprehend a subject at once in the aggregate and in its details. His eye swept a wide horizon and descried clearly all within its circumference. He was a keen logician, whose apt manner of "putting things" made him more than a match for practiced diplomatists and wily marplots. There were men of might about his council-board, scholars and statesmen, but none rose to his altitude, much less was either his master.

That very facetiousness sometimes criticised, kept him from becoming morbid, and gave healthfulness to his opinions, free alike from fever and paralysis. That his was in-

corruptible integrity, no man dare question. He was not merely above reproach, but eminently above suspicion. Purity is receptive. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," is as profound in philosophy as comprehensive in theology. Purity in the realm of moral decision and motive, is a skylight to the soul, through which truth comes direct. Abraham Lincoln was so pure in motive and purpose, looked so intensely after the right that he might pursue it, that he saw clearly where many walked in mist.

Without developing the characteristics of the ideal statesman analytically, let us see how they were manifest in his administration.

It began amid the rockings of rebellion. A servile predecessor, deplorably weak, if not criminal, had permitted treason to be freely mouthed in the national capitol, treasonable action to be taken by State authorities, and armed treason to resist and defy federal authority, and environ with bristling works the forts and flag of the Union. At such a juncture, Mr. Lincoln, then barely escaping assassination, was inaugurated. As was right, he made all proper efforts for conciliation, tendered the olive-branch, proposed such changes of existing laws, and even of the Constitution, as should secure Southern rights from the adverse legislation of a sectional majority. All was refused, and traitors said, "We will not live with you. Though you sign a blank sheet and leave us to fill it with our own conditions, we will not abide with you."

Refusing peace, war was commenced, not by the President, but by secessionists. War has been waged on a scale of astounding vastness for four years, and Mr. Lincoln falls as the day of victory dawns.

His claim to the character of a great statesman is to be estimated in view of the fiery ordeal which tried him, and not by the gauge of peaceful days. In addition to the most powerful armed rebellion ever organized, he was confronted by a skillful, able, persistent, well compacted partisan opposition. He was to harmonize sectional feelings as antagonistic as Massachusetts and Kentucky, and to rally to one flag generals as widely apart in sentiment and policy as Phelps and Fitz John Porter. That under such difficulties he sometimes erred in judgment and occasionally failed in execution, is not strange, for he was a man, but that he erred so seldom, and that he so admirably retrieved his mistakes, shows that he was more by far than an ordinary man; more by far than an average statesman. Standing where we do to-day, we feel that he was divinely appointed for the crisis; that he was chosen to be the Moses of our pilgrimage, albeit, he was to die at Pisgah and be buried against Beth-Peor, while a Joshua should be commissioned to lead us into the land of promise.

In studying the administration of these four eventful years, it seems to me there were four grand landmarks of principle governing him, ever visible to the eye of the President, by which he steadily made his way.

I. THE UNION IS INCAPABLE OF DIVISION.

In his first Inaugural he said: "I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual." In his reply to Fernando Wood, then Mayor of New York, he said, "There is nothing that could ever bring me willingly to consent to the destruction of the Union." By this rule he walked. The Union was one for all time, and there was no authority for its division lodged anywhere. He would use no force, would exercise no authority not needed for this purpose. But what force *was* needed, whether moral or physical, should be employed. Hence the call for troops.

Hence the marching armies of the Republic, and the thunder of cannon at the gates of Vicksburg, Charleston and Richmond. Hence the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the seizure and occasional imprisonment of treason-shriekers and sympathizers, for which he has been denounced as a tyrant by journals, which, slandering him while living, have the effrontery to put on the semblance of grief and throw lying emblems of mourning to the wind! For the exercise of that authority, he went for trial to the American people, and they triumphantly sustained him.

II. The second grand regulating idea of his administration may be best stated in his own words: "GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE." He conceded the people *to be the Government*. Their will was above the opinion of secretaries and generals. He recognized their right to dictate the policy of the administration. Their majesty was ever before him as an actual presence. On the 11th of February, 1861, he said, in Indianapolis, "Of the people when they rise in mass in behalf of the Union and the liberties of their country, it may be said, 'The gates of hell shall not prevail against them,' " and again, "I appeal to you to constantly bear in mind that with you, and not with politicians, not with the President, not with office-seekers, but *with you* rests the question, Shall the Union and shall the liberties of this country be preserved to the latest generation?" Again, on that memorable journey to Washington, he said, "It is with you, the people, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution." "I am sure I bring a true heart to the work. For the ability to perform it, I must trust in that Supreme Being who has never forsaken this favored land, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people." In his first Inaugural he said: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it." "The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people." "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or any equal hope in the world?"

These sentences were utterances of a faith within him. In the people he had faith. He saw them only lower than the King of kings, and they were to be trusted and obeyed.

Yet this man who thus trusted and honored the people, who so revered their authority, and bowed before their majesty, has been called "tyrant," "usurper," by men who now would make the world forget their infamy by putting on badges of woe, and who seek to wash out the record of their slander by such tears as crocodiles shed! Out upon the miserable dissemblers!

When the people had spoken, he bowed to their mandate. When it became necessary to anticipate their decision, he did so, calmly trusting their integrity and intelligence. He considered their wishes in the constitution of his cabinet, in the choice of military commanders, in the appointment of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the measures he recommended to Congress.

The people proved worthy the trust. They promptly took every loan asked for the relief of the treasury and sustained the national credit. They answered all his calls for men. They sprang into the ranks, shouting

"We are coming, Father Abraham."

They cheerfully laid down life at his word. So far from this conflict proving a republic unfit to make war, or that for its prosecution there must be intensely centralized authority, it has demonstrated that a democracy trusted, is mightier than a dictatorship.

III. His third towering landmark was THE RIGHT OF ALL MEN TO FREEDOM. And here with his practical sense and acute vision he rose to a higher, and I think a healthier, elevation than that of many heroic anti-slavery leaders. They *were* anti-slavery. Their lives were spent in attack. They sought to destroy a system; they told its wrongs and categorized its iniquities.

He knew that light, let in, will cast out darkness, and that kindled warmth will drive out cold. He knew that freedom was better than slavery, and that when men see that it is so, they will decree freedom instead of slavery. He therefore entered the lists FOR FREEDOM. He spoke of its inestimable blessings, and then unrolling the immortal Declaration of Independence claimed that, with all its dignity and all its endowments, liberty is the birth-right of ALL MEN. He taught the American people that the inalienable right of all men to liberty was the first utterance of the young Republic, and that her voice must be stifled so long as slavery lives. In his Ottawa speech he said: "Henry Clay—my beau-ideal of a statesman—the man for whom I fought all my humble life, once said of a class of men who would repress all tendencies to liberty and ultimate emancipation, that they must, if they would do this, go back to the era of our independence and muzzle the canon which thunders its annual joyous return; they must blow out the moral lights around us, they must penetrate the human soul and eradicate there the love of liberty, and then, and not till then, could they perpetuate slavery in this country."

He laid his spear in rest and went forth with armor on, the champion of freedom. He claimed she should walk the world everywhere, untrammelled and free to bless the lowest as well as the highest. It was not right and never could be made right, to forbid working lawfully that all men might be free. Slavery debased—freedom lifted up. Slavery corrupted, freedom purified. Freedom might be abused, but slavery was itself a colossal abuse.

He was no dreaming visionary, but stated with commanding clearness the doctrine of equality before the law, or political equality, distinguishing it from social equality. In old Independence Hall, in 1861, he said of the Colonies: "I have often enquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the mother land, but the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but I hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight should be lifted from the shoulders of all men." He held that instrument to teach that "nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, degraded and imbruted by its fellows."

We search vainly for a clearer and terser statement of the true theory of equality than he gave last autumn in an address to a Western regiment. "We have, as all will agree, a free government, where *every man has a right to be equal with every other man.*" Has a *right to be!* Take the fetters from his limbs, take the load of disability from his shoulders, give him room in the arena, and then if he cannot succeed with others, the failure is his. *But he has the right to TRY.* You have no right to forbid the trial. If he will try for wealth, fame, political position, he has the right. Let him exercise it and enjoy what he lawfully wins.

With such views he came to the presidency. Here he was an executive officer, bound by the Constitution, and charged with its maintenance and defense. He was to take the

nation as the people placed it in his hands, rule it under the Constitution and surrender it unbroken to his successor. Accordingly he made to the Southern States all conceivable propositions for peace. Slavery should be left without federal interference. They madly rejected all. War came. He saw at the outset that slavery was our bane. It confronted each regiment, perplexed each commander. It was the Southern commissariat, dug Southern trenches and piled Southern breast-works.

But certain Border States maintained a quasi loyalty and clung to slavery. They were in sympathy with rebellion, but wore the semblance of allegiance and with consequential airs assumed to dictate the policy of the President. He was greatly embarrassed. He made them every kind and conciliatory offer, but all was refused. Slavery on the gulf and on the border, in Charleston and in Louisville, was the same intolerant, incurable enemy of the Union. He struck it at last. The Proclamation of Emancipation came, followed in due time by the recommendation that the Constitution be so amended as forever to render slavery impossible in State or Territory. For these acts he was arraigned before the American people on the 8th of last November, and received their emphatic approval.

In a letter written to a citizen of Kentucky, the President gave an exposition of his policy so transparent, that I reproduce it in this place. It is his sufficient explanation and vindication.

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, }
“April 4, 1864. }

A. G. HODGES, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.

“*My Dear Sir*:—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally stated the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

“I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel; and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially in this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it in my view that I might take the oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways; and I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that government, that nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the Constitution? By general law, life *and* limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life, but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I felt that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if, to save slavery, or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country, and Constitution altogether. When, early in the war, General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When, a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come. When, in March and May

and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition; and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force--no loss by it anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men; and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now let any Union man who complains of the measure test himself by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms; and in the next, that he is for taking three [one?] hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his case so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man desired or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new causes to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

"Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN."

He struck slavery because slavery had clutched the throat of the Republic, and one of the twain must die! Mr. Lincoln said, LET IT BE SLAVERY!

Christianity, declaring the brotherhood of race, redemption and retribution answered, *So be it!* The Bible, sealed by slave-codes to four millions for whom its truths were designed, answered *Amen!* The gospel, long fettered by the slave-master's will, and instead of an evangel of freedom made to proclaim a message of bondage, lifted up its voice in thanksgiving. Marriage, long dishonored, put on its robes of purity, and its ring of perpetual covenant, and answered *Amen*, and from above, God's strong angels and six-winged cherubim, bending earthward, shouted their response to the edict of the Great Emancipator!

IV. The next controlling idea was

PROFOUND RELIGIOUS DEPENDENCE.

As a public man, he set God before his eyes, and did reverence to the Most High. It was a deeply touching scene as he stood upon the platform of the car which was to carry him from his Springfield home, and tearfully asked his neighbors and old friends that they should remember him in their prayers. Amid tears and sobs they answered "We will pray for you." Again and again has he publicly invoked divine aid, and asked to be remembered in the prayers of the people. His second Inaugural seems rather the tender pastoral of a white-haired bishop than a political manifesto.

What were his personal relations to his God, I know not. We are not in all things able to judge him by our personal standard. How much etiquette may have demanded, how much may have been yielded to the tyranny of custom, we cannot tell. In public life

he was spotless in integrity and dependent upon Divine aid. He had made no public consecration to God in church covenant, but we may not enter the sanctuary of his inner life. He constantly read the holy oracles, and recognized their claim to be the inspired Scriptures.

He felt that religious responsibility when he sent forth the Proclamation of Emancipation, closing with this sublime sentence: "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

In one of the gloomy hours of the struggle he said to a delegation of clergymen: "My hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on that immutable foundation, the justice and goodness of God. And when events are very threatening, and prospects very dark, I still hope, in some way which men cannot see, all will be well in the end, because our cause is just and God is on our side."

If, as the executive officer of the nation he erred, it was in excessive tenderness in dealing with criminals. Unsuspecting and pure, he could not credit unmixed guilt in others, and with difficulty could he bring himself to suffer condign punishment to be inflicted. There were times when he was inflexible. In vain did wealth and position plead for Gardner, the slave-captain. As vainly did they for Beall and Johnson. If he was lenient it was the error of amiableness.

In reviewing the administration of Abraham Lincoln, we see in him another of those Providentially called and directed leaders who have been raised up in great crises. His name stands on the roll with those of Moses and Joshua, and William of Orange, and Washington. Not only did Providence raise him up, but it divinely vindicated his dealings with slavery. As emancipation was honored, did the pillar of flame light our hosts on to victory!

In the dawning morn of peace and Union has this leader been slain. When the nation thought it most needed him, has he been basely butchered! As the ship which had been rocking in the waves and bowing before the storm was reaching the harbor, a pirate, who sailed with the passengers, basely stole on deck and shot the pilot at the wheel!

The assassin has been held in abhorrence among all people and in all ages. Here was a foul plot to destroy at one swoop the President, the officers eligible to the succession, the Cabinet, the Lieutenant-General, and no doubt the loyal Governors of the States. That the scheme was successful only in a part, God be praised. Never has an assassination produced so terrible a shock.

For—

"He had borne his faculties so meek, had been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Do plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

He fell, and the whole land mourns. Secession smote him in her impotent death-rage, but the State lives on! The reins which dropped from his nerveless hand another grasped, and the nation lives. No revolution comes. No war of rival dynasties! The constitutional successor is in the chief seat of power, and how much secession has taken by this new crime remains to be seen.

Fellow-citizens, there are some duties which press upon us in this hour.

1. We must anew commit ourselves to the work of suppressing rebellion and re-enthroning the majesty of the Union and Constitution. Mr. Lincoln lived until the nation's flag had waved in triumph over every important Southern city; until the proud Southern aristocracy had thrown itself at the feet of its slaves, and with frantic outcries implored salvation at their hands; had lived to walk through Richmond, and be hailed by its dusky freedmen as their deliverer; had lived until he received the report of the surrender of Lee's grand army, and then he was slain. We must complete the work. Onward, until it be wrought. We believe it will be soon, but were it a hundred years it must be accomplished!

2. We must complete the destruction of slavery. Added to its long catalogue of crimes, it has now slain the Lord's Anointed, the man whom he made strong! Now as THE ETERNAL liveth, it must die! By the agonies it has caused, by the uncoffined graves it has filled, by the tears it has wrung from pure women and little children, by our sons and brothers starved to death in its mined prisons, by our beloved Chief Magistrate murdered, by all these do we this day swear unto the Lord that slavery SHALL DIE and that he who would save it shall politically die with it!

3. This day, as funeral rites are being said, and sobs are coming up from a smitten household and bereaved people, before the Lord do we solemnly demand that justice be done in the land upon evil-doers, that blood-guiltiness may be taken away, and that men shall not dare repeat such crimes.

When treason slew Abraham Lincoln, it slew the pardoning power, and by its own act placed authority in the hands of one of sterner mold and fiery soul—one deeply wronged by its atrocities. Now let it receive the reward of its own hands! This is the demand of mercy as well as justice, that after-generations may see the expiation of treason is too costly for its commission. Mercy to the many demands the punishment of the guilty.

The assassin of the Chief Magistrate must be found. Though all seas must be crossed, all mountains ascended, all valleys traversed, he *must* be found! If he hide him under the mane of the British lion, beneath the paw of the Russian bear or among the lilies of France, he must be found and plucked thence for punishment! If there be no extradition treaty, then the strong hands of our power must make one. He was a tragedian. Had he never read—

“If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequences and catch
With this surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all *here*,

* * * * *

“We'd jump the life to come. But in these cases
We still have judgment here. We but teach
Bloody inventions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventors. Thus even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips.”

We are told that he excelled in the part of Richard III. Did he not remember the tent scene—

“My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain—
Perjury, perjury, in the highest degree,
Murder, stern murder, in the darkest degree ;
All several sins, all used in each degree,
Throng to the bar, crying all—Guilty! guilty!
I shall despair. There is no creature loves me ;
And, if I die, no soul will pity me.”

He has murdered the Lord's Anointed, and vengeance shall pursue him. Tell me not, in deprecation of this sentiment, “Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord.” Human justice has its work and must follow the assassin, if need be, to the very gates of hell! It is God's edict that he who causelessly takes any human life, “By men shall his blood be shed”—how much more when it is such a life!*

A morning journal, which has been somehow retained in the interest of wrong, of home-traitors, of misrule, has already impliedly put in the plea of insanity for the assassin. The same journal runs a parallel between him and John Brown. Well, Virginia executed John Brown—its own precedent is fatal to its own client!

Let justice be done on the leaders of rebellion. Have done with the miserable cant of curing those perjured conspirators with kindness. Libby Prison mined under Federal captives, the starved skeletons of our slowly murdered kinsmen, the grave of Lincoln, and the gaping wounds of Seward are your answer. It must be taught men for all time that treason is, in this life, unpardonable! It is all crimes in one. In this case it is without the glitter of seeming chivalry for its relief. It has had nothing knightly. It has conspired to starve prisoners, has plotted conflagrations which were to consume, in one dread holocaust, the venerable matron, the gray-haired sire and the mother with her babe; has resorted to poison, the knife of the cut-throat and the pistol of the assassin. No treason was ever so repulsively foul, so reekingly corrupt. For its great leaders, the block and the halter; for its chieftains, military and civic, of the second class, perpetual banishment with confiscation of their goods, for all who have volunteered to fight against the Union perpetual disfranchisement—these are the demands of a long-suffering people.

The case of treason-sympathizers among us is one of grave moment. It is hard to bear their sneers and patiently to listen to their covert treason. It is a question whether the limit of toleration has not been passed. The era of assassination has been commenced. Be sure that any man who will excuse an assassin will himself do foul murder when he can shoot from behind a hedge, or strike a victim in the back. It is a matter of self-defence to cast such from our midst. Let us have no violence, no lawlessness, *but such persons must be persuaded to depart from us.* “They are gentlemen.” Booth was courtly in speech and mien. Have they been State officers? So has Walsh, whose house was a disunion arsenal. The time has come when we cannot permit men in sympathy with armed rebellion, which employs the assassin, to dwell in our midst.

* Since the MS. of this discourse was given the printer the assassin has met his retribution. Hunted like a wild beast to his lair, he was surrounded by his pursuers, forsaken by his accomplice, the barn to which he had fled fired, then shot to death, lingering several hours in intense suffering, and his remains consigned to impene- trable obscurity. Retribution came to him before his victim was buried. So be it ever! His accomplices are known and *must be punished.*

Abraham Lincoln is no more. His work is done. We may not comprehend the mystery which permitted his removal at such an hour, in such a way. God hideth himself wondrously, and sometimes seems to stand afar from His truth and His cause when most needed.

Our leader is gone. His work is finished, and it may be that his Providential mission was fully accomplished. His memory is imperishably fragrant. WASHINGTON—LINCOLN! Who shall say which name shall shine brighter in the firmament of the historic future.

He is dead! In the Presidential Mansion are being said words of solemn admonition and godly counsel. In a few hours his remains will be on their way to sleep in their Illinois grave!

Dead! "How is the strong staff broken and the beautiful rod!"

Pray devoutly for the smitten widow and fatherless children of our Chief Magistrate. They are sorely stricken and God alone can heal them. To them it is not the loss of the Chief Magistrate that makes this hour so sad, but that they have no more a husband or a father!

And now that there has been sorrow in all the land, and the death-angel in all its homes, from the humblest to the highest, is not our expiation well-nigh wrought, and will not our Father have compassion upon us?

Let us devoutly pray the King of nations to guide *our nation* through its remaining struggle! It may be He means to show us that He alone is the Saviour!

Let us employ divine guidance upon Mr. Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. He was faithful amid the faithless. He was true to the Union when few in his section had for it aught but curses. Pray for him. He comes to power at a critical time and needs wisdom from above. Confide in him. He will surely rise above the one error which temporarily drew him down. He is only hated by traitors, and when they hate, it is safe for loyal men to trust.

By and by we may understand all this. Now it passes comprehension, but we have seen so many manifestations of God's supervising agency when we least look for it, that we may safely trust Him. He means to save us. Nay, blessed be His name, He *has* saved us.

His grand purposes will go forward. The wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder of wrath will He restrain. Remember, and take heart as you remember, the ringing line of Whittier,

"God's errands never fail."

He who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm, is neither dead nor sleeping, and He is a God who never compromises with wrong, and never abdicates His throne.

Lincoln's Religious Sentiments.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

"In reference to the Great Book: I have only to say that it is the best gift which God has ever given to man. All the good from the Saviour of the world, is communicated to us through this Book. But for that Book we could not know right from wrong. All those things desirable to man are contained in it. I return you thanks for this very elegant copy of this great Book of God which you present."

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

"God bless the Methodist Church! Bless all the Churches; and blessed be God, who in this our great trial, giveth us the Churches."

PRAYER.

"I have been driven, many times, upon my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go: my own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for that day."

EMANCIPATION.

"I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves."

MISCELLANY.

With malice toward none—with charity for all—with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

In our greedy haste to make merchandise of the negro, let us beware lest we cancel and tear in pieces even the white man's charter of freedom.

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature!

* * * "If all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. * * * God bless the women of America!"

"This extraordinary war, in which we are engaged, falls heavily on all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said, 'All that a man hath will he give for his life;' and while all contribute of their substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier."

LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEMS.

The following is the poem with which Lincoln's name is most intimately associated. And on the occasion of the death of Zachary Taylor, Mr. Lincoln, who happened to be at Chicago when memorial services were held in honor of the sad event, delivered an impromptu eulogy at North Market Hall, as a part of which he recited the poem entire, except two verses, which he did not know:

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor—a fast-flying cloud—
A flash of the lightning—a break of the wave—
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
As the young, and the old, and the low, and the high,
Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

The infant, a mother attended and loved,
The mother, that infant's affection who proved;
The father, that mother and infant who blest—
Each, all are away to their dwelling of rest.

The maid on whose brow, on whose cheek, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by,
And alike from the minds of the living erased
Are the memories of mortals who loved her and praised.

The hand of the king, that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven;
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven;
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude come, even those who behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been,
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream, we see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers did think,
From the death we are shrinking our fathers did shrink;
To the life we are clinging our fathers did cling,
But it breaks from us all like the bird on the wing.

They loved—but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned—but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved—but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed—but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ah! they died—we, things that are now,
That walk on the turf that was over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye; 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

THE LAST LEAF.

I saw him once before
As he passed by the door,
 And again
The pavement stones resound,
As he totters o'er the ground
 With his cane.

They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning knife of Time
 Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the crier on his round
 Through the town.

But now he walks the streets,
And he looks at all he meets
 Sad and wan,
And he shakes his feeble head
That it seems as if he said,
 "They are gone."

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest,
 In their bloom:
And the names he loved to hear;
Have been carved for many a year,
 On the tomb.

My grandmamma has said—
Poor old lady, she is dead
 Long ago—
That he had a Roman nose,
And his cheek was like a rose
 In the snow.

But now his nose is thin,
And it rests upon his chin,
 Like a staff,
And a crook is in his back,
And a melancholy crack
 In his laugh.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
 At him here:
But the old three-cornered hat
And the breeches, and all that,
 Are so queer!

And if I should live to be
The last leaf upon the tree
 In the spring,
Let them smile, as I do now,
At the old forgotten bough
 Where I cling.

"THE ENQUIRY."

Tell me, ye winged winds that round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant vale, some valley in the West,
Where free from toil and pain, the weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low
And sighed for pity as it answered: "No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep, whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot, some island far away,
Where weary man may find the bliss for which he sighs;
Where, sorrow never lives and friendship never dies?
The loud waves rolling in perpetual flow
Stopped for awhile, and sighed to answer: "No!"

And thou, serenest moon, that with such holy face
Dost look upon the Earth asleep in night's embrace—
Tell me; in all thy round; hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud, the moon withdrew in woe
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded: "No!"

Tell me, my secret soul; Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting-place from sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm, and weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love, best boon to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings and answered: *Yes, in Heaven!*

EXTRACT FROM "CHILDE HAROLD."

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell
And there hath been thy bane; there is a fire
And motion of the soul which will not dwell
In its own narrow being, but aspire
Beyond the fitting medium of desire;
And but once kindled, quenchless evermore,
Preys upon high adventure, nor can tire
Of aught but rest: a fever at the core,
Fatal to him who bears; to all who ever bore.

This makes the madmen who have made men mad
By their contagion; conquerors and kings,
Founders of sects and systems, to whom add
Sophists, bards, statesmen: all unquiet things
Which stir too strongly the soul's secret springs,
And are themselves the fools to those they fool.
Envied, yet how unenviable! what strings
Are theirs! one breast laid open were a school
Which would unteach mankind the lust to shine or rule.

Their breath is agitation, and their life
A storm wherein they ride, to sink at last,
And yet so unused and bigoted to strife,
That should their days, surviving perils past,
Melt to calm twilight, they feel overcast
With sorrow and supineness, and so die;
Even as a flame unfed, which runs to waste
With its own flickering, or a sword laid by,
Which eats into itself, and rusts ingloriously.

He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow:
He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above, the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath, the earth and ocean spread;
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toils which to those summits lead.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

