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DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON

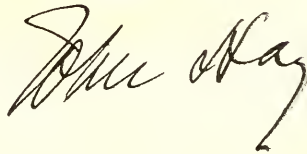
February 12, 1904.

Dear sir:-

I have received your letter of the
11th of February.

The portrait of the younger man of
the group is of myself. The other, with a beard
is Mr. Nicolay. The photograph was made, I think,
in the year 1863.

Yours very truly

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Hay". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed text "Yours very truly".

Judd Stewart, Esquire,

71 Broadway, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 22, 1904.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of the

14th of February.

The papers of the President of the

United States are in the possession of the

Government and are not available to the

public.

Very respectfully,
John Hay



John Hay, Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Complete Works *of* Abraham Lincoln

Edited by

JOHN G. NICOLAY *and* JOHN HAY

With a General Introduction *by*
RICHARD WATSON GILDER, and Special Articles
by OTHER EMINENT PERSONS

New and Enlarged Edition

VOLUME I

New York

FRANCIS D. TANDY COMPANY

BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION

*Being the Second Printing from the Plates
of the Celebrated*

GETTYSBURG EDITION

Francis & Sandy Co.

N B.—The Gettysburg Edition was strictly limited to 1,000 copies.

Preface

“ May 30, 1893.

“*My dear Nicolay:* As you and Colonel Hay have now brought your great work to a most successful conclusion by the publication of your life of my father, I hope and request that you and he will supplement it by collecting, editing, and publishing the speeches, letters, state papers, and miscellaneous writings of my father. You and Colonel Hay have my consent and authority to obtain for yourselves such protection by copyright, or otherwise, in respect to the whole or any part of such a collection, as I might for any reason be entitled to have.

“Believe me, very sincerely yours,

“ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

“JOHN G. NICOLAY.”

Both in fulfilment of the request contained in the foregoing letter, and in execution of a long-cherished design, we present to the public this

Lincoln, the Man of the People¹

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

When the Norn Mother saw the Whirlwind Hour
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She left the Heaven of Heroes and came down
To make a man to meet the mighty need.
She took the tried clay of the common road —
Clay warm yet with the genial heat of earth,
Dashed through it all a strain of prophecy,
Tempered the heap with touch of mortal tears;
Then mixed a laughter with the serious stuff.

The color of the ground was in him, the red earth,
The tang and odor of the primal things —
The rectitude and patience of the rocks;
The gladness of the wind that shakes the corn;
The courage of the bird that dares the sea;
The justice of the rain that loves all leaves;
The pity of the snow that hides all scars;
The loving kindness of the wayside well;
The tolerance and equity of light
That gives as freely to the shrinking weed

¹From "Lincoln and Other Poems," published by *McClure, Phillips and Co.*, New York. This poem revised and copyrighted, 1906, by Edwin Markham.

Lincoln as a Writer *

OF style, in the ordinary use of the word, Lincoln may be said to have had little. He certainly did not strive for an artistic method of expression through such imitation of the masters, for instance, as Robert Louis Stevenson's. There was nothing ambitiously elaborate or self-consciously simple in Lincoln's way of writing. He had not the scholar's range of words. He was not always grammatically accurate. He would doubtless have been very much surprised if any one had told him that he had a "style" at all. And yet, because he was determined to be understood, because he was honest, because he had a warm heart and a true, because he had read good books eagerly and not coldly, and because there was in him a native good taste, as well as a strain of imagination, he achieved a singularly clear and forcible style, which took color from his own noble character, and became a thing individual and distinguished.

He was, indeed, extremely modest about his accomplishments. His great desire was to convince those whom he addressed, and if he could do this

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EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1864.

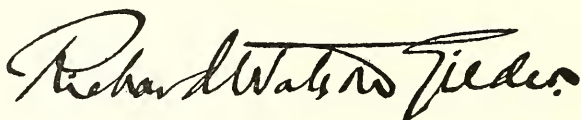
MRS. BIXBY, Boston, Massachusetts.

DEAR MADAM: I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This letter of consolation in its simplicity and fitness again recalls the Greek spirit. It is like one of those calm monuments of grief which the traveler may still behold in that small cemetery under the deep Athenian sky, where those who have been dead so many centuries are kept alive in the memories of men by an art which is immortal.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard Watson Field". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned at the bottom of the page.

Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SANGAMON COUNTY,
March 9, 1832¹

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having become a candidate for the honorable office of one of your Representatives in the next General Assembly of this State, in accordance with an established custom and the principles of true Republicanism, it becomes my duty to make known to you, the people whom I propose to represent, my sentiments with regard to local affairs.

Time and experience have verified to a demonstration the public utility of internal improvements. That the poorest and most thinly popu-

¹Lincoln was just past his twenty-third year when he indited this address to the people of Sangamon County. Though defeated in the effort to become a member of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, his address, distributed in the form of a hand-bill, aroused great interest and enthusiasm among his fellow-citizens. It is worth passing mention to note that this defeat for the Illinois Legislature was the only one Lincoln ever suffered by direct vote of the people.

LETTER TO JOHN D. JOHNSTON¹

January [2?], 1851.

Dear Johnston: Your request for eighty dollars I do not think it best to comply with now. At the various times when I have helped you a little you have said to me, "We can get along very well now;" but in a very short time I find you in the same difficulty again. Now, this can only happen by some defect in your conduct. What that defect is, I think I know. You are not lazy, and still you are an idler. I doubt whether, since I saw you, you have done a good whole day's work in any one day. You do not very much dislike to work, and still you do not work much, merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. This habit of uselessly wasting time is the whole difficulty; it is vastly important to you, and still more so to your children, that you should break the habit. It is more important to them, because they have longer to live, and can keep out of an idle habit

¹ Apropos of the correspondence with John D. Johnston, his step-mother's son, a well-meaning but shiftless fellow, Nicolay and Hay in their life of Lincoln, state that "a volume of disquisition could not put more clearly before the reader the difference between Abraham Lincoln and the common run of Southern and Western rural laborers." Lincoln's good advice to his foster-brother and gentle guardianship of his step-mother, as evinced in these early letters, ever remain proof of his sterling character.

Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln

SPEECH DELIVERED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
AT THE CLOSE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE
CONVENTION BY WHICH MR. LINCOLN HAD
BEEN NAMED AS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR, JUNE 16, 1858¹

MR. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen of
the Convention:

If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation.

¹The Illinois Republican State Convention met in Springfield, June 16th, 1858, and passed a separate resolution declaring "that Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of the Republicans for the United States Senate as the successor of Stephen A. Douglas." Eight o'clock in the evening of the same day this "divided house" speech was delivered before the convention. It was probably the most carefully prepared address of Lin-

Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South.

Have we no tendency to the latter condition?

Let any one who doubts carefully contemplate that now almost complete legal combination—piece of machinery, so to speak—compounded of the Nebraska doctrine and the Dred Scott deci-

coln's life. The majority of his friends thought the sentiments nothing short of political suicide. Herndon writes that before delivering the oration Lincoln had declared to disapproving friends, to whom he had submitted his notes, that "the time has come when those sentiments should be uttered and if it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked with the truth—let me die in the advocacy of what is just and right."

ing rule for the lawyer, as for the man of every other calling, is diligence. Leave nothing for to-morrow which can be done to-day. Never let your correspondence fall behind. Whatever piece of business you have in hand, before stopping, do all the labor pertaining to it which can then be done. When you bring a common-law suit, if you have the facts for doing so, write the declaration at once. If a law point be involved, examine the books, and note the authority you rely on upon the declaration itself, where you are sure to find it when wanted. The same of defenses and pleas. In business not likely to be litigated,—ordinary collection cases, foreclosures, partitions, and the like,—make all examinations of titles, and note them, and even draft orders and decrees in advance. This course has a triple advantage; it avoids omissions and neglect, saves your labor when once done, performs the labor out of court when you have leisure, rather than in court when you have not. Extemporaneous speaking should be practised and cultivated. It is the lawyer's avenue to the public. However able and faithful he may be in other respects, people are slow to bring him business if he cannot make a speech. And yet

cussion. . . . His power of comparison was large, and he rarely failed in a legal discussion to use that means of reasoning. The framework of his mental and moral being was honesty, and a wrong cause was poorly defended by him."

FIRST JOINT DEBATE, AT OTTAWA, ILLINOIS,
August 21, 1858¹

Mr. Douglas's Opening Speech.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you to-day for the purpose of discussing the leading political topics which now agitate the public mind. By an arrangement between Mr. Lincoln and myself, we are present here to-day for the purpose of having a joint discussion, as the representatives of the two great political parties of the State and Union, upon the principles in issue between those parties; and this vast concourse of people shows

¹The Lincoln-Douglas debates created an almost unparalleled furore throughout the whole country. In Illinois the debates were attended by immense crowds, many of the people coming for miles to listen patiently to three hour speeches. The eye of the nation focused on the State of Illinois, which was divided into opposing halves, the northern section against the southern section for slavery. Each orator endeavored to force the other into admissions which would ruin his chances for Senatorship in these antagonistic sections of Illinois. In the second debate Lincoln put questions to Douglas that if answered to please northern Illinois must offend the South. Lincoln's friends warned him that he would lose the Senatorship if he so questioned his rival, to which he replied: "Gentlemen, I am killing large game; if Douglas answers he can never be President and the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this."

ADDRESS AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK,
February 27, 1860.¹

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW YORK: The facts with which I shall deal this evening are mainly old and familiar; nor is there anything new in the general use I shall make of them. If there shall be any novelty, it will be in the mode of presenting the facts, and the inferences and observations following that presentation. In his speech last autumn at Columbus, Ohio, as reported in the "New-York Times," Senator Douglas said:

¹Originally Lincoln had been invited to lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, but financial or other difficulties arose and the engagement was taken over by "The Young Men's Central Republican Union" of New York City, which had determined upon a series of political addresses. It was not until he reached New York that Lincoln became fully aware of the change. The audience he faced in Cooper Institute was made up of the culture and wealth of the great metropolis. Horace Greeley and David Dudley Field escorted Lincoln to the platform and William Cullen Bryant introduced him. The speech he delivered is now acknowledged one of the greatest efforts of his life, and won instant recognition for him in the East. It is supposed to have been largely instrumental in securing his nomination for the Presidency.

FAREWELL ADDRESS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
February 11, 1861¹

MY FRIENDS: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried. I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail. Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us con-

¹ W. H. Lamon, who witnessed this scene of farewell, says: "Having reached the train he [Lincoln] ascended the rear platform, and, facing the throng which had closed around him, drew himself up to his full height, removed his hat, and stood for several seconds in profound silence. . . . There was an unusual quiver on his lip, and a still more unusual tear on his furrowed cheek. . . . At length he began in a husky tone of voice, and slowly and impressively delivered his farewell to his neighbors. Imitating his example, every man in the crowd stood with his head uncovered in the fast-falling rain."

as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave-trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived, without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either,

SHORT AUTOBIOGRAPHY WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF A FRIEND TO USE IN PREPARING A POPULAR CAMPAIGN BIOGRAPHY IN THE ELECTION OF 1860—June [1?] 1860

A BRAHAM LINCOLN was born February 12, 1809, then in Hardin, now in the more recently formed county of La Rue, Kentucky. His father, Thomas, and grandfather, Abraham, were born in Rockingham County, Virginia, whither their ancestors had come from Berks County, Pennsylvania. His lineage has been traced no farther back than this. The family were originally Quakers, though in later times they have fallen away from the peculiar habits of that people. The grandfather, Abraham, had four brothers—Isaac, Jacob, John, and Thomas. So far as known, the descendants of Jacob and John are still in Virginia. Isaac went to a place near where Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee join; and his descendants are in that region. Thomas came to Kentucky, and after many years died there, whence his descendants went to Missouri. Abraham, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Kentucky, and was killed by

above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded thus far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And, further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The

APPEAL TO FAVOR COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION, READ BY THE PRESIDENT TO BORDER-STATE REPRESENTATIVES, July 12, 1862¹

GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now very near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you. I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual-emancipation message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the con-

¹This was the last attempt made by Lincoln to effect his cherished project of freeing slaves without ruining their owners. The result was that two-thirds of the Border-State representatives thought the scheme impracticable, while one-third promised to submit it to their constituents.

LETTER TO HORACE GREELEY¹

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New York "Tribune." If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not, now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The

¹Greeley had published an open letter to Lincoln in the "Tribune" of August 20, under the title "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," in which he accused Lincoln of conciliating pro-slavery sentiment too much. The President had constantly to take a decided stand against Greeley and other radical extremists who seemed to regard the question of slavery as the one issue of the war.

* TELEGRAM TO GENERAL KETCHUM

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, September 20, 1862.

General Ketchum, Springfield, Ill.: How many regiments are there in Illinois, ready for service but for the want of arms? How many arms have you there ready for distribution?

A. LINCOLN.

PRELIMINARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
September 22, 1862¹BY 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,

¹On July 22 the President assembled his Cabinet and declared it his belief that emancipation of slaves had become a military necessity. During Lee's invasion of Maryland Lincoln decided to issue a proclamation upon his repulse, which was forthcoming at the bloody battle of Antietam, September 17th. A most interesting account of Lincoln's words to his Cabinet on September 22, when he submitted the second draft of the Emancipation Proclamation can be found in the diary of Secretary Chase.

FINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION,
January 1, 1863¹

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

¹ While preparing this momentous document Lincoln as usual sought the advice of his Cabinet. Many suggestions were offered but few of them were accepted. On New Year's Day, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was signed in the presence of less than a dozen witnesses. It dealt the death blow to slavery in the United States. Many of Lincoln's letters betray reluctance to frame such a measure. He felt it was unjust toward slave-holders, but circumstance and necessity demanded this action. Lincoln met the need nobly and became the author of one of the greatest and most beneficent military decrees recorded in history.

LETTER TO GENERAL J. HOOKER¹

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appear to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during General Burnside's command of the army you have taken

¹ Upon General Burnside's resignation, Lincoln selected General Hooker to fill his place as Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Both Stanton and Halleck were dissatisfied with the choice. They had set their hearts upon General Rosecrans. Of Lincoln's letter addressed to General Hooker, Nicolay and Hay state that "perhaps the most remarkable thing . . . is the evidence it gives how completely the genius of President Lincoln had by this, the middle of his presidential term, risen to the full height of his great national duties and responsibility."

counsel of your ambition and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it; and now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, January 28, 1863

To the Senate and House of Representatives:
In conformity to the law of July 16, 1862, I most

DRAFT OF LETTER TO GENERAL G. G. MEADE ¹

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1863.

Major-General Meade: I have just seen your despatch to General Halleck, asking to be relieved of your command because of a supposed censure of mine. I am very, very grateful to you for the magnificent success you gave the cause of the country at Gettysburg; and I am sorry now to be the author of the slightest pain to you. But I was in such deep distress myself that I could not restrain some expression of it. I have been oppressed nearly ever since the battles of Gettysburg by what appeared to be evidences that yourself and General Couch and General Smith were not seeking a collision with the enemy, but were trying to get him across the river without another battle. What these evidences were, if you please, I hope to tell you at some time when we shall both feel better. The case, summarily stated, is this: You fought and beat the enemy at Gettysburg and, of course, to

¹ Lee had hoped to take Philadelphia, but the defeat he suffered from General Meade at Gettysburg, on the first three days of July, 1863, made this impossible. The popular belief was that this defeat was so severe that the war must soon end. Lincoln's immediate cognizance of Meade's error and his apprehension of its results again showed him indeed to be "his own best general." He afterward regretted not having ordered Meade to attack Lee.

LETTER TO JAMES C. CONKLING¹

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 26, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter inviting me to attend a mass-meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3d day of September has been received. It would be very agreeable to me to thus meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from here so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those and other noble men whom no partizan malice or partizan hope can make false to the nation's life.

There are those who are dissatisfied with me.

¹ On June 17, 1863, a meeting had been held in Springfield with the idea of forming a Northwestern Confederacy. The Republicans prepared to hold there in the beginning of September the greatest mass meeting of the campaign. They were very anxious to have Lincoln appear in person and James Conkling wrote urging him to be present. As this was impossible, Lincoln wrote this letter to be read at the meeting. He thought it "rather a good letter." It was received with enthusiasm and has often been considered his "last stump speech."

*TELEGRAMS TO GENERAL G. G. MEADE

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 20, 1863.

Major-General Meade, Army of Potomac:

If there is a man by the name of King under sentence to be shot, please suspend execution till further order, and send record. A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 20, 1863.

Major-General Meade, Army of Potomac:

An intelligent woman in deep distress, called this morning, saying her husband, a lieutenant in the Army of Potomac, was to be shot next Monday for desertion, and putting a letter in my hand, upon which I relied for particulars, she left without mentioning a name or other particular by which to identify the case. On opening the letter I found it equally vague, having nothing to identify by, except her own signature, which seems to be "Mrs. Anna S. King." I could not again find her. If you have a case which you shall think is probably the one intended, please apply my despatch of this morning to it. A. LINCOLN.

LETTER TO ZACHARIAH CHANDLER

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 20, 1863.

My dear Sir: Your letter of the 15th, marked "private," was received to-day. I have seen Governor Morgan and Thurlow Weed, sepa-

ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL CEMETERY, November 19, 1863¹

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created 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

¹There are three successive versions of the Gettysburg address—all identical in thought, but differing slightly in expression. The last of these is given above and is the regular outgrowth of the two which preceded it. The three versions are:

1. The original autograph MS. draft, written by Mr. Lincoln partly at Washington and partly at Gettysburg.

2. The version made by the shorthand reporter on the stand at Gettysburg when it was delivered, and printed in the leading newspapers of the country on the following morning.

3. The revised copy made a few days afterwards, upon a careful comparison of the other two.

Before delivering the address Lincoln told a friend: "It is a flat failure. The people won't like it." But it was received with enthusiasm by those who heard it and has ever since ranked among the world's great orations.

* NOTE TO GENERAL U. S. GRANT

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 14, 1865.

Lieutenant-General Grant: Please call at 11 A. M. to-day instead of 9 as agreed last evening.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

* LETTER TO GENERAL VAN ALLEN ¹

WASHINGTON, April 14th, 1865.

My dear Sir: I intend to adopt the advice of my friends and use due precaution. . . . I thank you for the assurance you give me that I shall be supported by conservative men like yourself, in the efforts I may make to restore the Union, so as to make it, to use your language, a Union of hearts and hands as well as of States.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

*NOTE TO GEO. ASHMUN ²

Allow Mr. Ashmun and his friends to come in at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

April 14, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

¹ General Van Alen wrote Lincoln, requesting him, for the sake of his friends and the nation, to guard his life and not expose it to assassination as he had by going to Richmond. The above reply was written on the very day Lincoln was assassinated. Its discovery is due to the enthusiastic research of Mr. Gilbert A. Tracy, of Putnam, Conn.

² Card written just before leaving the White House for Ford's Theatre. The last recorded writing of Lincoln.

ACT WELL YOUR PART

He who does *something* at the head of one regiment, will eclipse him who does *nothing* at the head of a hundred.—*Letter to Gen. Hunter, Dec. 31, 1861, vol. VII, p. 70.*

MILITARY SUCCESSES WANTED

Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship.—*Letter to Gen. Hooker, Jan. 26, 1863, vol. VIII, p. 207.*

NO HOLIDAYS IN WAR TIMES

War does not admit of holidays.—*Letter to T. H. Clay, Oct. 8, 1862, vol. VIII, p. 55.*

ROSE-WATER WARFARE

Would you drop the war where it is? Or would you prosecute it in future with elderstalk squirts charged with rose-water?—*Letter to Cuthbert Bullitt, July 28, 1862, vol. VII, p. 297.*

CARRIED AWAY BY COWARDLY LEGS

If the Lord gives a man a pair of cowardly legs, how can he help their running away with him?—*Telegram to Gen. Meade, Sept. 11, 1863, vol. IX, p. 117.*

- BEHIND the Seams; By a Nigger Woman who took in work from Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Davis.** Price Ten Cents. New York: The National News Company, 21 & 23 Ann Street. 1868. 8vo, pp 23 . . . 82
 Satirical; see Keckley. Signed Betsey Kickley; copy-right by D. Ottolengul.
- BEIDLER.** Lincoln or the Prime Hero of the Nineteenth Century By J. H. Beidler Published by Gracia Beidler & Co. Chicago, Ill. 1896. 16mo, pp (2), 79 83
 Verse, preceded by two pages of testimonials.
- BELGIUM.** Royaume de Belgique Chambre de Représentants. Extrait du Compte rendue de la Séance du 29 Avril 1865. Présidence de M. Ernest Vandenepeereboom. Motion d'Ordre. [No place, no year.] 4to, pp 4 84
 Colophon: Bruxelles — Impr. de Deltombe, rue N. D. — aux — Neiges, 38. Relates to the President's death.
- BELL.** Abraham Lincoln An address before the Illinois Society of Oakland, California by John T. Bell [Caption title] Sm. 4to, pp (8) 85
 Cover title, "Abraham Lincoln An address" No imprint, no date.
- BENADE.** The Death of Abraham Lincoln; what it represents. A Sermon, preached before the First New Jerusalem Society of Pittsburgh, Penn'a, Thursday, June 1st, 1865, by Rev. W. H. Benade. W. G. Johnston & Co., Printers and Stationers, 57 Wood and 105 Third Streets, Pittsburgh. 1865. 8vo, pp 28. 500 copies 86
- BENEDICT, (A. D.)** Our Nation's Sorrow. An Address, delivered in St. Luke's Church, Racine, [Wisconsin,] on the Day of the Funeral of President Lin-

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Abraham Lincoln

After the Original Etching by Thomas Johnson.

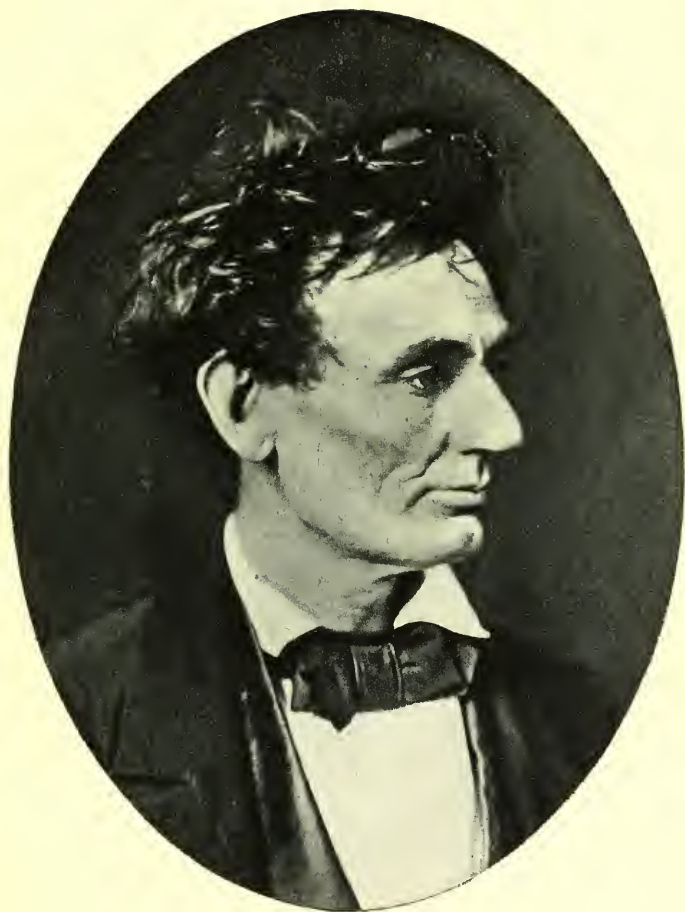
*This Study was Based on the Beautiful Photograph
taken by Alexander Hesler in 1861, and En-
graved for the Republican Club of New York.*



Abraham Lincoln

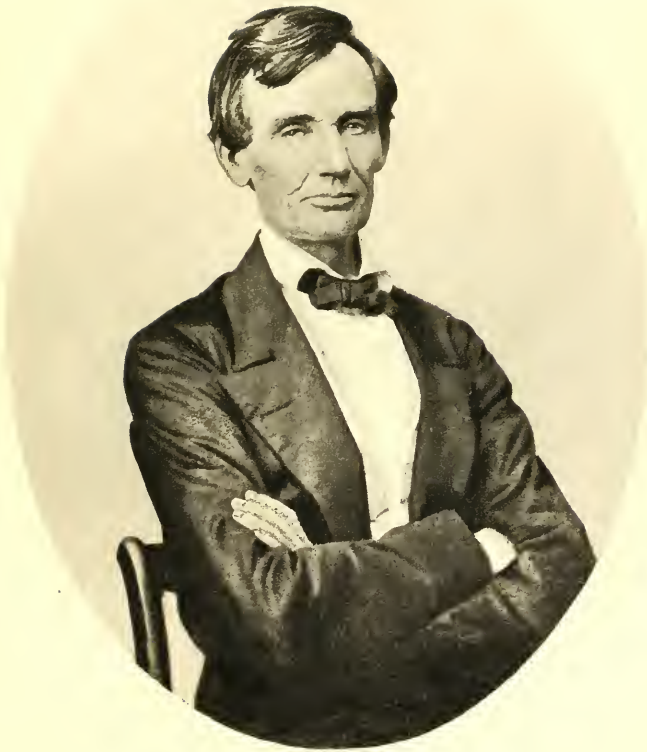
*Photogravure from the Original Photograph taken
in Chicago by Hesler early in 1857, at the
request of members of the Illinois bar.*

Negative was lost in the Chicago fire.

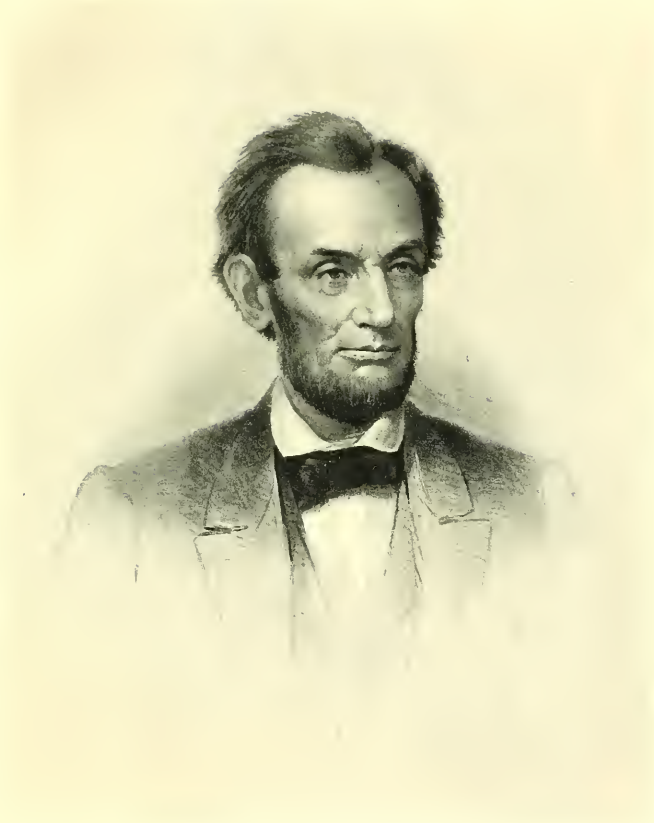


Abraham Lincoln

Photogravure from an Ambrotype taken in Springfield, Illinois, on August 13, 1860. The Original was Presented to J. Henry Brown, the miniature artist, but after his death it was purchased, and is now owned, by Major William H. Lambert, of Philadelphia.

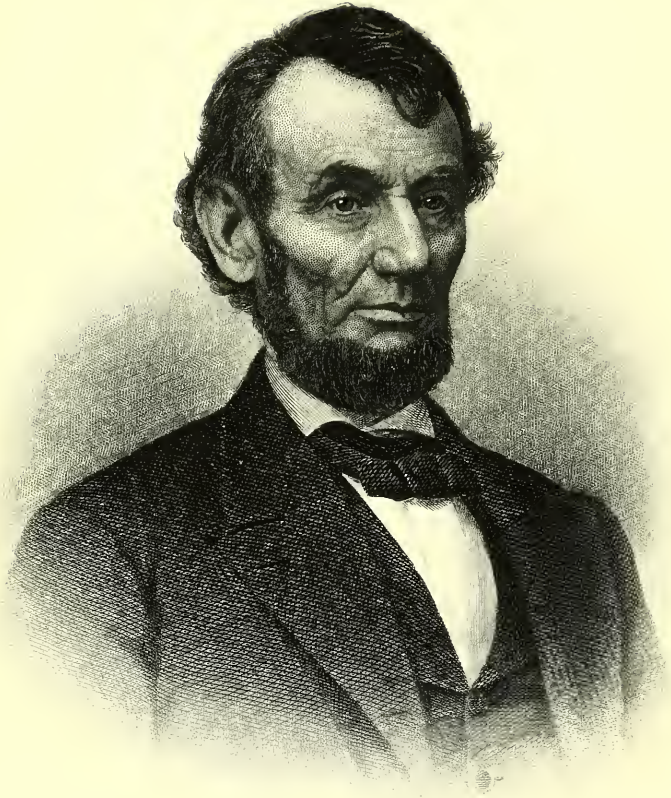


Abraham Lincoln
Photogravure from the Original Painting from Life
by Frank B. Carpenter in 1864.



Abraham Lincoln

*Steel Engraving from the Original Photograph by
Brady in 1864, and now in the War
Department Collection.*



Abraham Lincoln

A. Lincoln

*From a Photograph made to Commemorate the Ap-
pointment of Grant as Lieutenant-General
and Commander-in-Chief.*



Copyright 1906 by Francis D. Tandy Comp^y

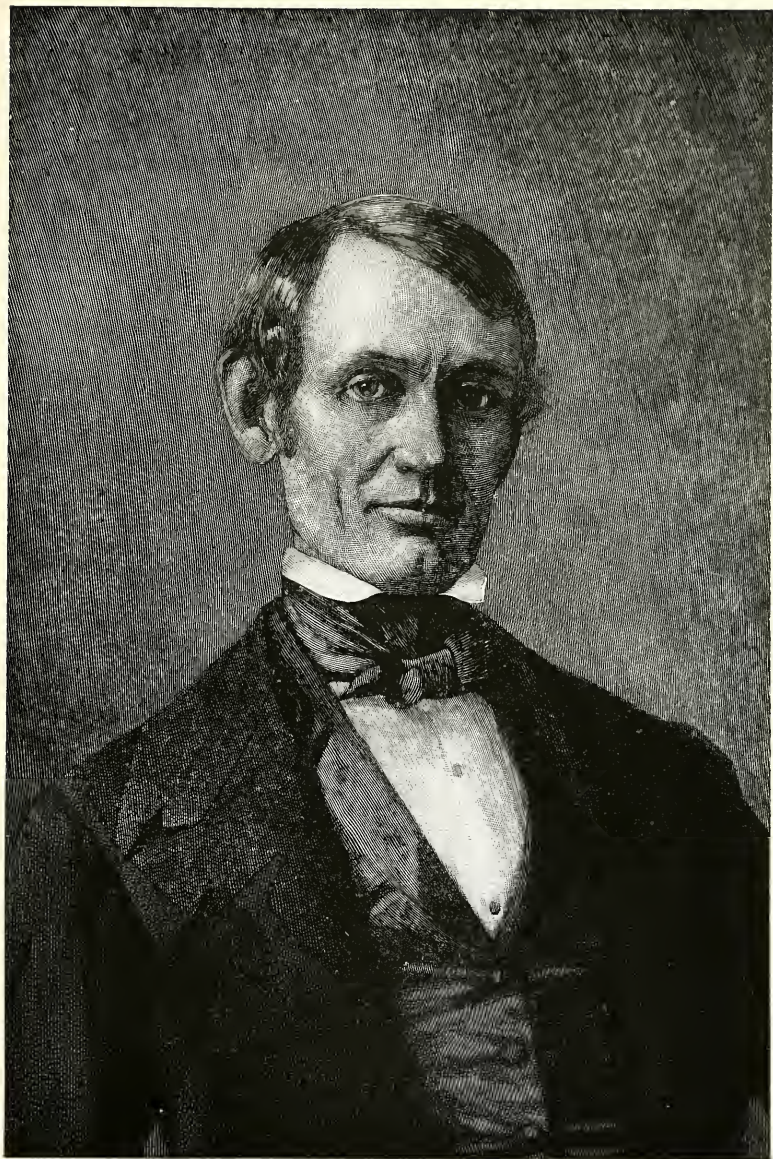


Early Home of Abraham Lincoln

Reproduced from a Rare Engraving.

Thomas Lincoln Built this Cabin in Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky., and Moved into it when his Son, Abraham, was still an Infant. The Lincolns lived there till Abraham was seven years old, when they took up Residence in Indiana.





First Photograph of Abraham Lincoln

Wood Engraving by Thomas Johnson from the Original Daguerreotype made about 1848 when Lincoln was thirty-nine years of age. Owned by the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, through whose courtesy it has been published.

The following is a list of the names of the

persons who have been appointed to the
positions of the various departments of the
Government of the State of New York.

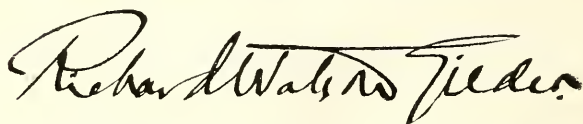
The names of the persons appointed to the
positions of the various departments of the
Government of the State of New York are
as follows:

John A. King

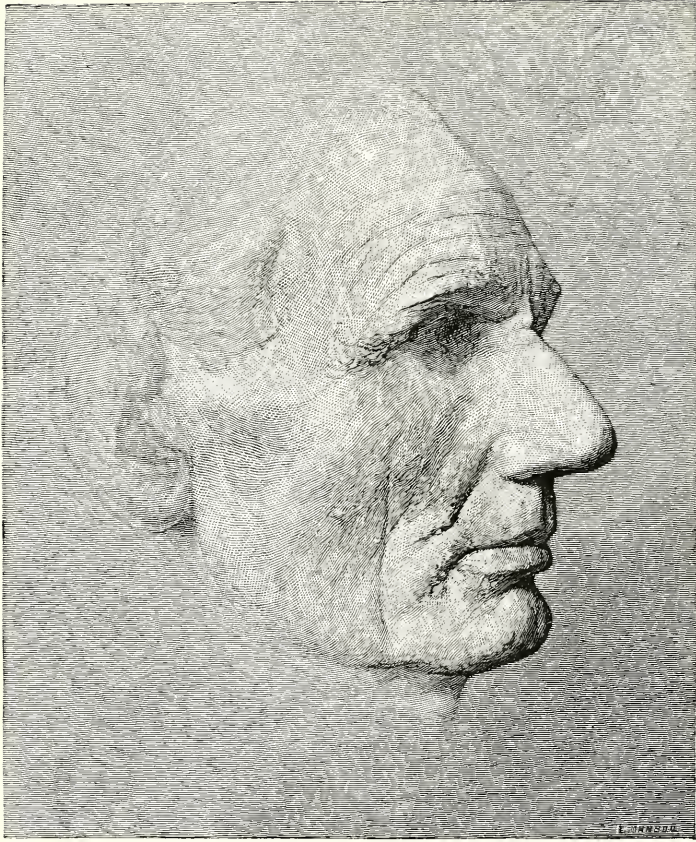
John A. King, Secretary of the State
Department of the State of New York.

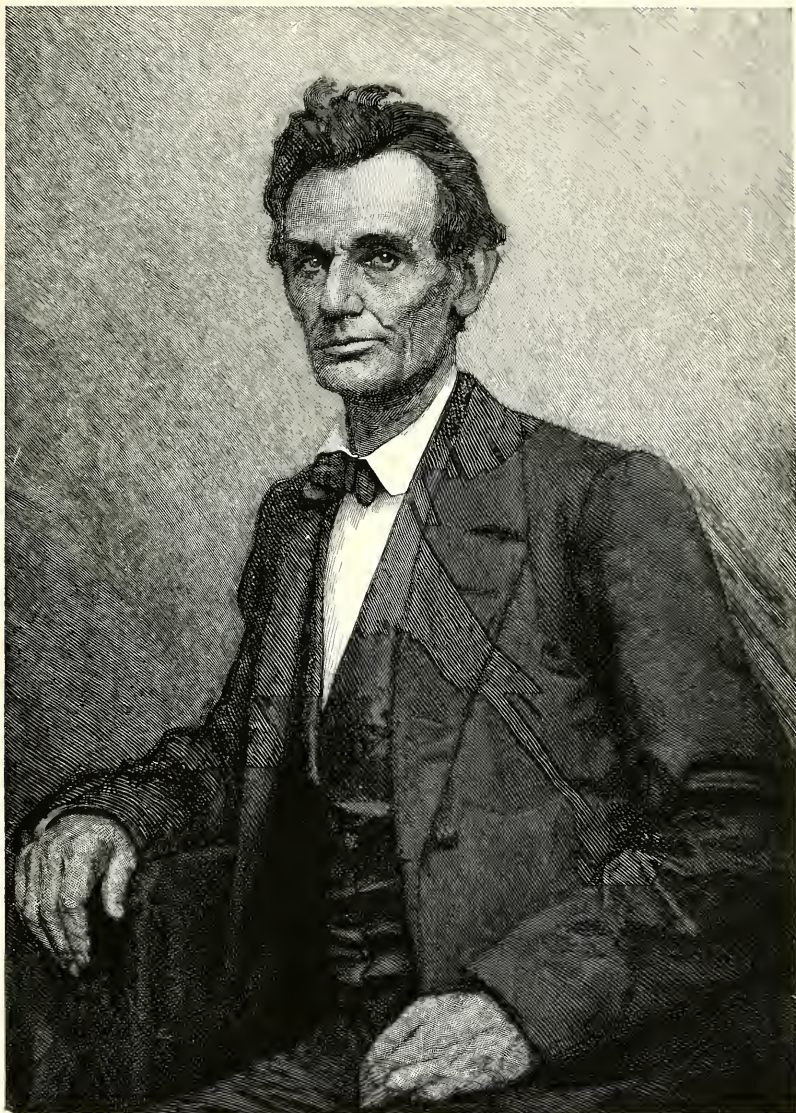
The Life-Mask of Abraham Lincoln

This bronze doth keep the very form and mold
Of our great martyr's face. Yes, this is he;
That brow all wisdom, all benignity;
That human, humorous mouth; those cheeks that
hold
Like some harsh landscape all the summer's gold;
That spirit fit for sorrow, as the sea
For storms to beat on; the lone agony
Those silent, patient lips too well foretold.
Yes, this is he who ruled a world of men
As might some prophet of the elder day—
Brooding above the tempest and the fray
With deep-eyed thought and more than mortal ken.
A power was his beyond the touch of art
Or armed strength—his pure and mighty heart.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard Watson Tilden". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the poem.

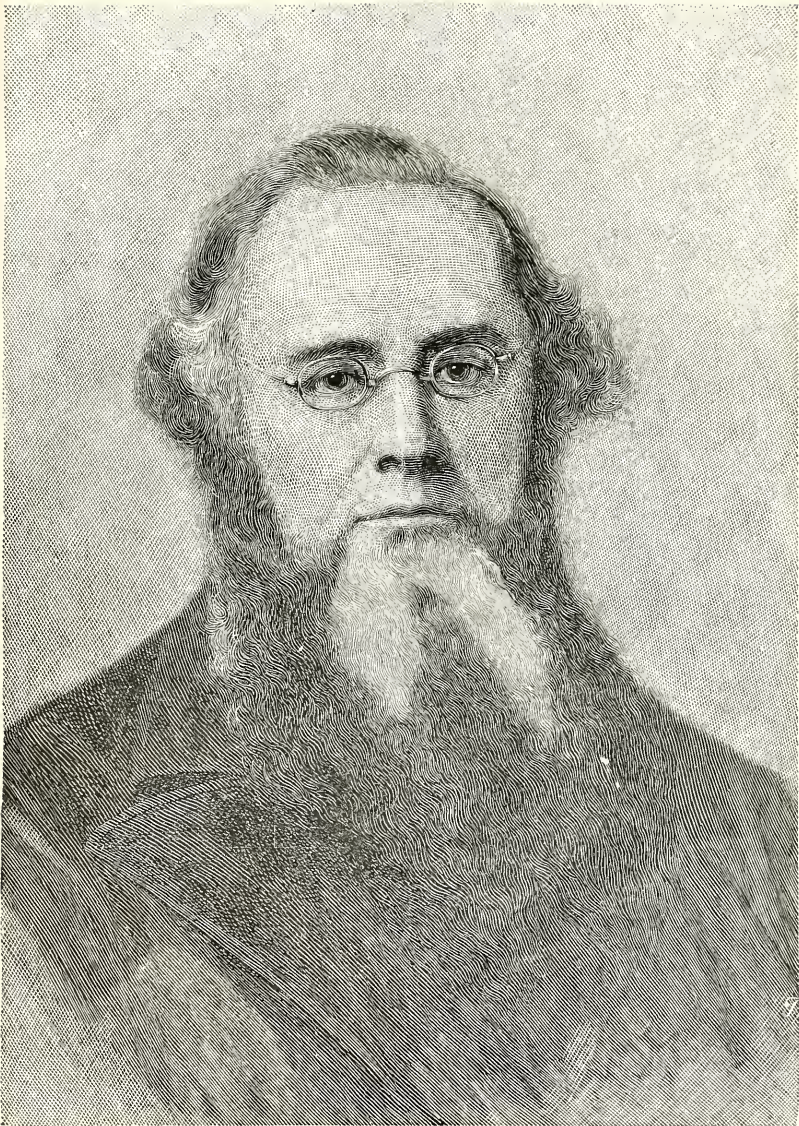
*Wood Engraving by Thomas Johnson from the
Original Life-Mask made by Leonard W. Volk
in 1860.*





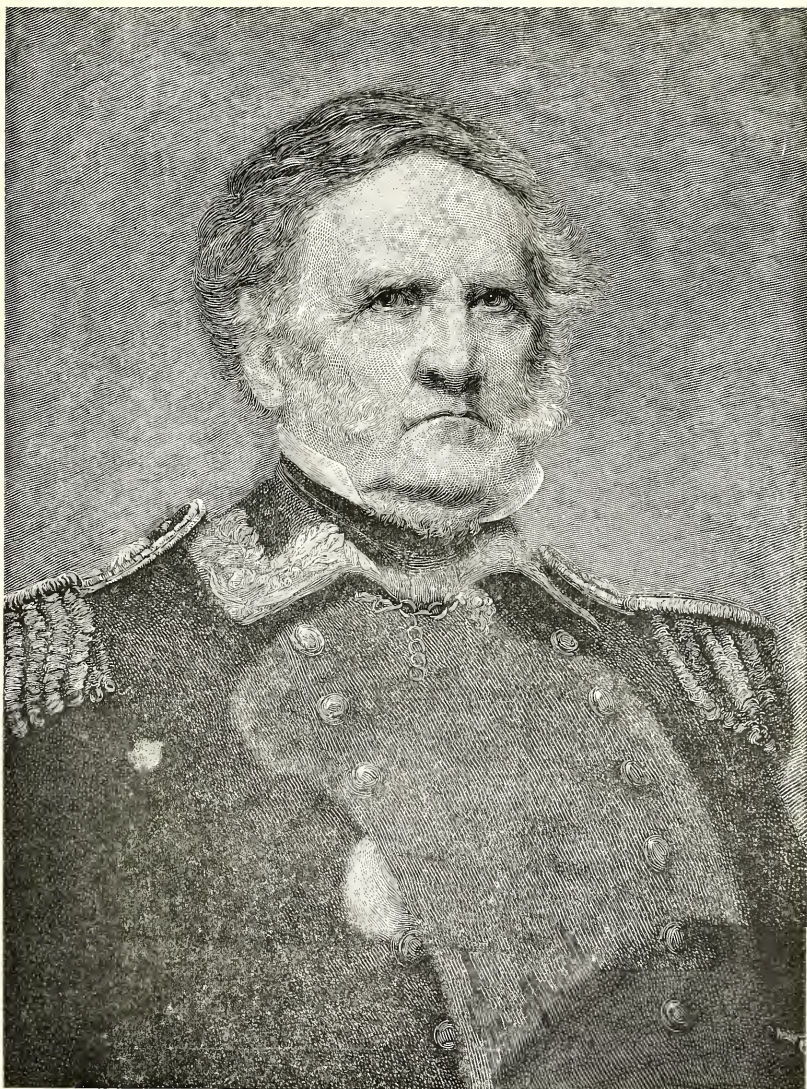
Abraham Lincoln

Wood Engraving by Timothy Cole from an Ambrotype taken for Marcus L. Ward in Springfield, Ill., May 20, 1860, Two Days after Lincoln's Nomination for President.



Edwin M. Stanton

Wood Engraving from a Photograph.



General Winfield Scott

*Wood Engraving from the Original Photograph
by Brady.*

Amichola, April 16, 1859.

Springfield, April 16, 1859.

T. J. Pickett, Esq

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 13th is just received. My engagements are such that I can not so very early day, visit Rock-Island to deliver a lecture, or for any other object.

As to the other matter you kindly mention, I must, in candor say, I do not think myself fit for the Presidency. I certainly am flattered, and gratified, that some parties friends think of me in that connection; but I really think it best for our cause that no concerted effort, such as you suggest, should be made.

Let this be considered confidential.

Yours very truly
A. Lincoln

Lincoln Letter, April 16, 1859.

Facsimile of the Original Letter to T. J. Pickett, Dated Springfield, April 16, 1859.

This Letter was one of Three Selected by John G. Nicolay for the Republican Club Souvenir of 1894, as Representing Lincoln at his Best.

be, prosecuted. And, as a fit and necessary
military measure for effecting this object,
I, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and
Navy of the United States, do order and declare
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 with
in any State or State, wherein the Constitution
of the United States shall not
then be practically recognized, submitted to,
and maintained, shall then, thenceforward, and
forever, be free.

Emancipation Proclamation, July 22, 1862.

Facsimile of the Original Manuscript as First Sketched, July 22, 1862, and shown to the Cabinet.

Emancipation Proclamation
as first sketched and
shown to the Cabinet on
July 1862.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes" Approved July 17, 1862; and which act, and the joint Resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to, and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion against the government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures, as within and by said sixth section provided.

And I hereby make known that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure for tending pecuniary and to the free choice or rejection, of any and all States, which may then be recognizing and practically sustaining the authority of the United States, and which may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, gradual ^{abolishment} ~~abolition~~ of slavery within such State or States - that the object is to practically restore, thenceforward to, ^{be} maintain, the constitutional relation between the general government, and each, and all the States, wherein that relation is now suspended, or disturbed; and that, for this object, the war, as it has been, will be prosecuted. And, as a fit and necessary military measure for effecting this object, I, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do order and declare that on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixtythree, all persons held as slaves within any State or States, wherein the constitutional authority of the United States shall not then be practically recognized, submitted to, and maintained, shall then, thenceforward, forever, be free.

Emancipation Proclamation, July 22, 1862.

Facsimile of the Original Manuscript as First Sketched, July 22, 1862, and shown to the Cabinet.

Executive Mansion,

Remember what we say here; while it can never
forget what they do here.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, 1863 :

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth, upon this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created 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 it, as a final resting place for those who died here, that the nation might live. This we may, in all propriety do. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow, this ground—the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have hallowed it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; while it can never forget what they died here.

It is rather for us, the living, ^{we here do dedicate} to stand here, dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that, from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here, gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863.

Facsimile of the Original First Version of the Address made at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863.

Gentlemen.

new than any. You bless the Methodist
Church—bless all the Churches—and
blessed be God, who, in this our great
trial, giveth us the Churches.

A. Lincoln

May 18. 1864

Lincoln Letter, May 18, 1864.

Facsimile of the Original Letter to a Delegation from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dated
May 18, 1864. Now in the Possession of W. H. Harris, New York.

Gentlemen.

In response to your address, allow me to attest the accuracy of its historical statements; endorse the sentiments it expresses; and thank you, in the nation's name, for the sure promise it gives.

Nobly sustained as the government has been by all the churches, I would utter nothing which might, in the least, appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to Heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church—bless all the churches—and blessed be God, Who, in this our great trial, giveth us the churches.

A. Lincoln

May 18, 1864

Lincoln Letter, May 18, 1864.



Executive Mansion
Washington, Nov 21, 1864

To Mrs Bixby, Boston, Mass,

Dear Madam.

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully

A. Lincoln

The Celebrated "Bixby Letter."

Facsimile of the Original Manuscript on Exhibition at Huber's Museum in New York City.

A Letter of Condolence Written by Abraham Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, Mass., November 21, 1864

1870
The Commission on the
Education of the
People of the
United States
has the honor to
acknowledge the
receipt of your
report of the
Commission on
the Education of
the People of
the United States
dated at Washington
the 10th day of
January 1870.

Very respectfully,
John D. Edwards,
Secretary of the
Commission.

