

晨光英漢對照叢書 (乙級)
CHENKUANG BILINGUAL SERIES

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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晨光書局發行



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With translation and Annotations

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致 讀 者

英漢對照的書，有人認為對於研究英文大有裨益，也有人認為害多利少，不應提倡。反對對照書的人是主張直接學習語文的，他們說對照書不能幫助讀者養成直接用英文思維的習慣，並且容易使讀者依賴譯文，不肯自行鑽研。這種說法未嘗不是正確的。然而理論畢竟只是理論，事實上，我國一般有志研究英語的人處境却是非常困難，很需要英漢對照讀物的幫助。有許多人苦於無人指導——遠在校青年都不免因教師太忙，有了疑問無從解決——目前甚至連一本合用的字典都沒有的人多得很。這些人應該怎麼辦呢？

其實英漢對照的書，只要譯文的確可以與英文“對照”不是“照而不對”，那一定是對讀者幫助很大的；問題是在如何讀法。我們現在給讀者諸君貢獻幾點意見，希望能使本書充分表現牠的功用，以免大家耗費了寶貴的時光，甚至還要受到不良的影響。

1. 先讀英文，力求自行瞭解。凡有字典可查者，應盡量先向字典請教，因為翻字典是研究語文很重要的一步功夫。至少要這樣把英文看過一兩段之後，才可以對照譯文來看。
2. 中英文的句法不同的地方很多；對照的書只能幫助你瞭解英文的詞意，而英文的用字法和句子結構等等文法與修詞上的問題，還是要你自己去研究。
3. 全篇讀完之後，如果自信完全懂了，就要再把譯文擱下，細心熟讀英文。第一遍可專在字（words）和子句串語（phrases and items）的用法，以及句（sentences）與段（paragraphs）的組織上下功夫；把這些弄明白了之後，隨

便你再讀多少遍都可以——這時可以着重欣賞作品的內容和技巧方面一切妙處了。

4. 如果要練習翻譯，最好在未看書中譯文之前，自行試譯，再拿來和書中譯文比較一下，以資觀摩。
5. 依上述步驟將全篇讀過之後，過些時日，應該再把英文拿來細讀；這時非萬不得已，切勿再看中文和註解。
6. 再過幾天，不妨另作一種研究功夫：一邊看中譯文，一邊試將一些重要的字和句子譯成英文，再看是否與書中英文符合。不過下這番功夫並不是必須的，其功效有時還不如把英文多讀幾遍。

本局同人鑒於一般有志研究英語者苦無適當輔助讀物，同時也因為我國學術界很需要培養一批認真從事的翻譯工作者，特地選擇了一些名家傑作的原著和英譯本，請了幾位頗有經驗的譯者審慎地譯註出來，貢獻給大家；這番努力，希望不是枉費的。

我們不敢說晨光英漢對照叢書一定比人家出的對照書好，更不敢說都是盡善盡美；所敢自信的，只是我們決不草率從事，對讀者毫不負責。在選材，譯註，編排，校對，印刷各方面，我們都很費了一番心血。和坊間一般的英漢對照書比較起來，我們的書是否不致太見笑，那就只有請大家評判了。

爲了希望再求改良，我們是熱烈地期待着大家多方面予以指教的。——無論是關於譯文或錯字的校正，或其他種種意見的提供，我們無不竭誠歡迎。出版者與讀者之間，必須建立密切的聯繫，以求互助互利，雙方才有光明的前途——這是晨光同人首要的信條之一。

敬祝

進步！

晨光書局編輯部

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

I.—THE *KENTUCKY¹ HOME

Not far from *Hodgensville,² in Kentucky, there once lived a man whose name was Thomas Lincoln. This man had built for himself a little log cabin by the side of a brook, where there was an ever-flowing spring of water.

There was but one room in this cabin. On the side next to the brook there was a low doorway; and at one end there was a large fireplace, built of rough stones and clay. The chimney was very broad at the bottom and narrow at the top. It was made of clay, with flat stones and slender sticks laid around the outside to *keep it from³ *falling apart.⁴

In the wall, on one side of the fireplace, there was a square hole for a window. But there was no glass in this window. In the summer it was *left open⁵ all the time. In cold weather a deerskin, or a piece of coarse cloth,

林 肯 傳

一、肯托基的家

在肯托基州，離靈琴斯維爾不遠的地方，曾經住過一個名叫湯瑪恩，林肯的人。這個人替他自己在一條潺潺不息的小河畔造了一間小木舍。

這小木舍只有一個房間。濱河的那一面有一個低低的門口；一端有一座用粗石和黏土砌成的大壁爐。那煙窗是底下很寬而頂上很狹。牠是用黏土砌成的，周圍再用薄石板和細木條夾着，以防倒坍。

在壁爐旁邊的牆上，開了一個方洞，當作窗戶。窗上却没有玻璃。夏天這個窗戶日夜讓牠開着。天冷的時候，就掛上一張鹿皮或者一塊粗布，以禦風雪。夜裏，或風

1. 州名，在美國中東部，首邑是 Frankfort. 2. 村名。

3. 防止擋…… 4. 崩裂；倒坍。 5. 敞開。

was hung over it to "keep out" the wind and the snow. At night, or on stormy days, the skin of a bear was hung across the doorway; for there was no "door on hinges" to be opened and shut.

There was no ceiling to the room. But the inmates of the cabin, by looking up, could see the bare rafters and the rough roof-boards, which Mr. Lincoln himself had split and hewn. There was no floor, but only the bare ground that had been smoothed and beaten until it was as level and hard as pavement. For chairs there were only blocks of wood and a rude bench on one side of the fireplace. The bed was a little platform of poles, on which were spread the furry skins of wild animals, and a patchwork quilt of homespun goods.

In this poor cabin, on the 12th of February, 1809, a baby boy was born. There was already one child in the family—a girl, two years old, whose name was Sarah. The little boy grew and became strong like other babies, and his parents named him Abraham, "after his grandfather," who had been killed by the Indians many years before.

雨之日，門口擡起一張熊皮；因為那裏並沒有裝着鉸鏈的門，可是一個圓形的花紋，住在這小木屋的人一抬頭，就看得見白木椽子和粗澀的木瓦，那都是林肯先生親自劈開和砍光的。地板也沒有，只有光光的土地，經過磨平和捶打，弄得又平整，又堅硬，竟和鋪了磚石的地面一樣。當椅子用的只有幾塊木頭和一條放在壁爐旁邊的粗矮櫈。床鋪是一座木棒搭成的平臺，上面鋪着野獸的毛皮，和一條打滿了補釘的土布被子。

在這貧窮的小木舍中，一八〇九年二月十二日，一個男孩子出世了。這個家庭裏原已有了一個孩子——一個兩歲的女孩，名叫莎拉。這男孩子長大起來，而且像別的孩子一樣，他的父母讓他襲用他那多年以前給印第安

6.防禦（風雨）。 7.裝了樞紐或鉸鏈可以開關的門（即通常的門）。 8.襲用他祖父的名字。

When he was old enough to run about, he liked to play under the trees by the cabin door. Sometimes he would go with his little sister into the woods and watch the birds and the squirrels. He had no playmates. He did not know the meaning of toys or playthings. But he was a happy child and had many pleasant ways.

Thomas Lincoln, the father, was a kind-hearted man, very strong and brave. Sometimes he would take the child on his knee and tell him strange, true stories of the great forest, and of the Indians and the fierce beasts that roamed among the woods and hills. For Thomas Lincoln had always lived on the wild frontier; and he would rather hunt deer and other game in the forest than do anything else. Perhaps this is why he was so poor. Perhaps this is why he was content to live in the little log cabin with so few of the *comforts of life.*

But Nancy Lincoln, the young mother, did not complain. She, too, had grown up among the rude scenes of the backwoods. She had never known better things. And yet she was *by nature¹⁰ refined and gentle; and people who

他一到會走路的年紀，就歡喜在這小屋門口的樹下嬉戲。有時候他也和小姊姊一同到樹林裏去看鳥兒和松鼠。他沒有玩伴。他也不知玩具爲何物。但他是個快樂的孩子，有許多尋樂的方法。

他的父親，湯瑪思·林肯是一個心腸很好的人，很強壯也很勇敢。有時候他把這孩子抱在膝上，給他講些奇異而真實的故事，都是關於大森林和印第安人以及奔竄於山林中的猛獸的。原來湯瑪思·林肯一向就住在荒野的邊區裏；他寧願在森林中狩獵麋鹿之類，而不願從事別種工作。也許就因爲這樣，他才如此貧困。也許就因爲這樣，他才怡然自得地住在這毫無安樂可言的小木舍裏。

南珊·林肯，那年青的母親，却一無怨言。她也是在原始森林地帶的草莽中長大起來的。她從不曾見識過更好的事物。但她天生的溫文爾雅；認識她的人都說她姿容美麗。

9. 生活上的種種享受；使生活安適之事物。 10. 由於天性；生就的。

knew her said that she was very handsome. She was a model housekeeper, too; and her poor log cabin was the neatest and best-kept house in all that neighborhood.

No woman could be busier than she. She knew how to spin and weave, and she made all the clothing for her family. She knew how to wield the ax and the hoe; and she could work on the farm or in the garden when her help was needed. She had also learned how to shoot with a rifle; and she could *bring down¹¹ a deer or other *wild game¹² *with as much ease¹³ *as could her husband.¹⁴ And when the game was brought home, she could *dress¹⁵ it, she could cook the flesh for food, and of the skins she could make clothing for her husband and children.

There was still another thing that she could do—she could read; and she read all the books that she could *get hold of.¹⁶ She taught her husband the letters of the alphabet; and she showed him how to write his name. For Thomas Lincoln had never gone to school, and he had never learned how to read. As soon as little Abraham Lincoln was old enough to un-

她又是一個模範的主婦；她那簡陋的小木舍在附近一帶是最整潔，最有條理的人家。

比她忙的女人是不會有的了。她會紡紗織布，全家的衣服都由她一手包辦。她會使用斧頭和鋤頭；需要她幫忙的時候，她還會在田地裏或菜園裏工作。她又學會了開來福槍；她能夠像她丈夫一樣毫不費力地打倒一隻鹿或別的野獸。野物弄回家來之後，她又會剝製牠的皮，會把肉煮成食品，還會用獸皮爲丈夫和兒女製成衣服。

她還能夠做另外一件事——會讀書；所有到手的書籍她無一不讀。她教她丈夫認識字母；她教他怎樣寫他的名字。原來湯瑪思·林肯從來沒有進過學校，也從來沒有學過唸書。小亞伯拉罕·林肯一到了懂事的年紀，他的母親

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11. 打倒（獸類）或擊落（鳥類）；用槍射殺。 12. 野物（可獵獲之動物）。 13. with much ease, 非常輕易地。 14. as her husband could bring down 之省略。
15. 剝製獸皮。 16. 到手；獲得。

derstand, his mother read stories to him from the Bible. Then, while he was still very young, she taught him to read the stories for himself.

The neighbors thought it a wonderful thing that so small a boy could read. There were very few of them who could do as much. Few of them thought it *of any great use¹⁷ to learn how to read. There were no schoolhouses in that part of Kentucky in those days, and of course there were no public schools.

One winter a *traveling schoolmaster¹⁸ came that way. He got *leave¹⁹ to use a cabin not far from Mr. Lincoln's, and *gave notice²⁰ that he would teach school for two or three weeks. The people were too poor to pay him for teaching longer. The name of this schoolmaster was Zachariah Riney.

The young people *for miles around²¹ flocked to the school. Most of them were big boys and girls, and a few were grown up young men. The only little child was Abraham Lincoln, and he was not yet five years old.

There was only one book studied at that school, and it was a spelling book. It had some easy reading lessons at the end, but these were

就把聖經上的故事給他聽，接着，他還很幼小的時候，他就教他自己讀那些故事。

鄰居們認為這樣小的孩子會唸書，真是一樁希奇的事情。他們之中很少有人趕得上的。也很少人懂得學習唸書有多大的用處。那時候，肯托基州的那一帶地方還沒有學校，公立學校自然更沒有。

有一年冬天，一個旅行教師到那地方來了。他商得了同意，借用離林肯家不遠的一所小屋，就發出通告說，他預備授課二三星期，那地方的人太窮了，不能給他多一點束脩，讓他多教一些時候。這位教員的名字叫做查卻里亞·凌尼。

周圍幾哩內的少年都踴躍地來上學了。大部份都是些很大的男孩和女孩，有幾個是長大的青年。亞伯拉罕·林肯是其中僅有的一個小孩子，他那時還不滿五歲哩。

在那學校裏，只有一本書給大家讀，那是一本拼音的書。這書的末尾有幾課簡易的課文，但非到書裏一個個字

17. 有什麼大用處。 18. 巡迴施教的教師；流動教師。 19. 許可；同意(名詞)。 20. 發通知；出佈告。 21. 周圍幾哩內的。

not to be read until after every word in the book had been spelled. You can imagine how the big boys and girls felt when Abraham Lincoln proved that he could spell and read better than any of them.

II.—WORK AND SORROW

In the autumn, just after Abraham Lincoln was eight years old, his parents left their Kentucky home and moved to Spencer county, in *Indiana.²² It was not yet a year since Indiana had become a state. Land could be bought very cheap, and Mr. Lincoln thought that he could make a good living there for his family. He had heard also that game was plentiful in the Indiana woods.

It was not more than seventy or eighty miles from the old home to the new. But it seemed very far, indeed, and it was *a good many days²³ before the travelers reached their journey's end. Over a part of the way there was no road, and the movers had to cut a path for themselves through the thick woods.

The boy, Abraham, was tall and very

都拚過了之後，是不去讀牠們的。你很可以想像得到：當亞伯拉罕。林肯表現出他比任何人都拚得好讀得好的時候，那些年紀大的男女孩子作何感想。

二、工作和悲傷

秋天，正當亞伯拉罕，林肯才滿八歲的時候，他的父母離開了肯托基州的家，遷移到印第安那州的斯賓塞區來了。這時離印第安那成立為州還不滿一年哩。土地可以廉價購得，林肯先生認為他可以在那里替他的家庭獲得優裕的生活，他又聽說印第安那森林中可供狩獵的野物是很多的。

老家與新家相距不過七、八十哩遠。但那確乎好像離得很遠，他們這幾個旅行者花了許多天的光陰，才達到了旅程的終點。中途有一段是沒有路的，這幾個遷徙的人必需自己在叢林中披荆斬棘地開出一條小徑來。

亞伯拉罕那孩子，以他的年齡而論，算得上個子高大，體格堅強。他已經懂得怎樣使用斧頭，至於用來福槍來射

22. 州名，在密支根湖和哩河之間，首邑是 Indianapolis。

23. 許多日子。(a good many = many, many, 是指數目上的多。與 a good deal of 不同，後者是指數量的)。

strong for his age. He already knew how to handle an ax, and few men could shoot with a rifle better than he. He was his father's helper in all kinds of work.

It was in November when the family came to the place which was to be their future home. Winter was *near at hand.²⁴ There was no house, nor shelter of any kind. What would become of the patient, tired mother, and the gentle little sister, who had borne themselves so bravely during the long, hard journey?

No sooner had the horses been loosed from the wagon than Abraham and his father were *at work²⁵ with their axes. In a short time they had built what they called a "camp." This camp was but a rude shed, made of poles and thatched with leaves and branches. It was enclosed on three sides, so that the chill winds or the driving rains from the north and west could not enter. The fourth side was left open, and in front of it a fire was built. This fire *was kept burning²⁶ all the time. It warmed the interior of the camp. A big iron kettle was hung over it *by means of²⁷ a chain and pole, and in this kettle the fat bacon, the venison,

章，也很少有人比他的本事更好。他在各種工作上都是他父親的助手。

這一家到達未來住宅所在地的時候，是在十一月裏。冬天就在眼前。既沒有屋子，也沒有任何足以棲身的地方。那耐苦的，勞頓的母親，和那文弱的小姊妹，都在長久的艱苦跋涉之中異常勇敢地熬夠了，現在她們怎麼得了呢？

馬匹從車轆上一躍下來，亞伯拉罕和他的父親立刻舉起斧頭來工作。不久他們就築成一間他們所謂“臨時住所”的東西。這個臨時住所只是一間用木棒搭起來，蓋上樹葉樹枝的簡陋棚子而已。三面都封閉着，使冷風和暴雨不能從北方和西方打進來。其餘那一面却是敞開着，前面燃着一堆火。這堆火日夜不息。牠烘暖了棚子的內部。一只大鐵鍋用一條鐵鏈和木棍懸在火上，就在這只鍋裏，煮着很肥的醃肉，鹿肉，葷子，和玉蜀黍，作全家的午餐和晚餐。在未熄

24. 將應； 25. =working 正在做工。 26. 繼續不息。

27. 利用；憑藉。

the beans, and the corn were boiled for the family's dinner and supper. In the hot ashes the good mother baked luscious "corn dodgers," and sometimes, perhaps, a few potatoes.

In one end of the camp were the few cooking utensils and little articles of furniture *which even the poorest house cannot do without.²³ The rest of the space was the family sitting room and bedroom. The floor was covered with leaves, and on these were spread the furry skins of deer and bears, and other animals.

It was in this camp that the family spent their first winter in Indiana. How very cold and dreary that winter must have been! Think of the stormy nights, of the shrieking wind, of the snow and the sleet and the bitter frost! It is not much wonder *if,²⁹ before the spring months came, the mother's strength began to fail.

But it was a busy winter for Thomas Lincoln. Every day his ax was heard in the woods. He was clearing the ground, so that in the spring it might be planted with corn and vegetables. He was hewing logs for his new house; for he had *made up his mind,³⁰ now, to have something better than a cabin.

的熱灰裏，那慈愛的母親烘着甜美的“玉米餅”，有時候也，許還烤幾個馬鈴薯。

在這臨時住所的一端，放着稀少的幾件廚房用器和小小的傢俱，這些東西，即使是最貧苦的人家也是少不得的。其餘的地方就作為這一家的起坐室和臥室。地上鋪着樹葉，樹葉上再鋪着鹿，熊，和別的動物的毛皮。

在印第安那的第一個冬季，這一家人就是在這個臨時住所裏過的。那一冬該是多麼寒冷，多麼淒涼啊！試想想那狂風暴雨之夜，那淒叫的風，雪與霰，以及那嚴寒的霜凍吧！那母親的體力，等不到春天回來，就開始衰竭，這是毫不奇怪的。

但是在湯瑪思·林肯，這一冬却是夠忙碌的。樹林裏每天都可以聽到他的斧聲。他是在開荒，好叫春天一到，那地方就可以種起玉蜀黍和蔬菜來。他是在砍下木頭來預備造新屋；因為他現在已經下了決心，要造一間比木棚強一點的

28. 即使是最窮苦的人家，也不能省掉。29. 這裏的 if 不作“假如”解，因為在牠後面所說的是事實，而不是假定。30. make up...mind 下決心。

The woods were full of wild animals. It was easy for Abraham and his father to kill plenty of game, and thus keep the family supplied with fresh meat. And Abraham, with chopping and hewing and hunting and trapping, was very busy for a little boy. He had but little time to play; and, since he had no play-mates, we cannot know whether he even wanted to play. With his mother, he *read over and over³¹ the Bible stories which both of them loved so well. And, during the cold, stormy days, when he could not leave the camp, his mother taught him how to write.

In the spring the new house was raised. It was only a hewed log house, with one room below and a *loft³² above. But it was so much better than the old cabin in Kentucky that it seemed like a palace. The family had become so *tired of³³ living in the "camp," that they moved into the new house before the floor was laid, or any door hung at the doorway.

Then came the plowing and the planting and the hoeing. Everybody was busy from daylight to dark. There were so many trees and stumps that there was *but little room³⁴

住宅。

森林裏到處都是野獸。亞伯拉罕和他的父親要射殺許多野物，使全家常常吃到鮮肉，那是很容易的。亞伯拉罕時而砍伐，時而斧削，時而打獵，時而裝設陷阱捕獸，以一個小孩子而論，是夠忙的了。他很少時間玩耍；而且，他既然沒有什麼玩伴，那末，他是否想要玩耍，我們也無從知道，他和他的母親，一遍又一遍地誦讀聖經故事，那是他們母子倆都非常喜愛的。每逢寒冷的風雨之日；他不能到戶外去，他的母親就教他寫字。

在春天裏，新屋造成了。這也不過是一所用砍光的木頭搭成的屋子罷了，下面一個房間，上面一層頂樓。但是比起當初在肯托基的那間小木屋來，却是好得多，幾乎像是一座皇宮了。全家在“臨時住所”裏已經住得很不耐煩，所以連鋪好地板和在門口裝門也等不及，就趕緊搬進新屋子裏去了。

接着就犁田，下種，鋤草。每個人從早到黑忙個不休。樹木和殘株太多了，幾乎沒有給玉蜀黍生長的餘地。

31. 讀了一遍又一遍。 32. 屋脊下的小樓房。 33. 厭倦於…

34. 幾乎沒有空地（這裏的 room 當作空地解）。

for the corn to grow.

The summer passed, and autumn came. Then the poor mother's strength *gave out.³⁵ She could no longer *go about her household duties.³⁶ She had to *depend more and more upon³⁷ the help that her children could give her. At length she became *too feeble to³⁸ leave her bed. She called her boy to her side. She put her arms about him and said: "Abraham I am going away from you, and you will never see me again. I know that you will always be good and kind to your sister and father. Try to live as I have taught you, and to love your heavenly Father."

On the 5th of October she *fell asleep,³⁹ never to wake again. Under a big sycamore tree, half a mile from the house, the neighbors dug the grave for the mother of Abraham Lincoln. And there they buried her in silence and great sorrow.

There was no minister there to *conduct religious services.⁴⁰ In all that new country there was no church; and no holy man could be found to speak *words of comfort and hope⁴¹ to the grieving ones around the grave. But

夏去秋來。可憐的母親的體力終於消耗盡了。她再也不能料理家務。她不得不越來越依賴着孩子們所能給她的幫助。後來她衰弱得連起床都辦不到了。她便把她的兒子叫到床前。她把他抱住，說道，‘亞伯拉罕，我要丟下你去了，你就要和我永別了。我知道你是會永遠孝順你的父親，照顧你的姊姊的。千萬要照我的教訓去做人，還要敬愛天父。’

十月五日那一天，她就長眠不起了。在離家半哩的地方，一棵大無花果樹下，隣人們替亞伯拉罕。林肯的母親掘了墳墓。他們沉默地哀悼異常地把她葬下了。

那里沒有牧師主持宗教儀式。在這新開闢的地方，全境沒有一所教堂；也找不到牧師來替墳墓四周哀悼着的人們說幾句安慰與鼓勵的話。但是亞伯拉罕那孩子却記起了一

35. (氣力) 消耗完了；精疲力盡。 36. 料理家務。 37. 愈益依賴。 38. 衰弱得不能……too……to……“太……以致不能……”。 39. 睡着了（這裏有長眠不起之意）。 40. 主持宗教儀式。 41. 慰藉及勉勵之辭。

the boy, Abraham, remembered a traveling preacher, whom they had known in Kentucky. The name of this preacher was David Elkin. *If he would only come!⁴²

And so, after *all was over,⁴³ the lad sat down and wrote a letter to David Elkin. He was only a child nine years old, but he believed that the good man would remember his poor mother, and come.

It was *no easy task⁴⁴ to write a letter. Paper and ink were not *things of common use,⁴⁵ as they are with us. A pen had to be made from the quill of a goose. But at last the letter was finished and sent away. How it was carried I do not know; for the mails were few and *far between⁴⁶ in those days, and the postage was very high. It is *more than likely⁴⁷ that some friend, who was going into Kentucky, undertook to have it finally handed to the good preacher.

Months passed. The leaves were again on the trees. The wild flowers were blossoming in the woods. At last the preacher came. He had ridden a hundred miles on horseback; he had forded rivers, and traveled through pathless

個旅行牧師，那是他們在肯托基時就認識的。這位牧師的名字叫戴維德·愛爾金。但願他能來啊！

因此，在喪事完畢之後，那孩子就坐下來寫一封信給戴維德·愛爾金。他那時只是一個九歲的孩子，但是他相信那位好先生一定記得他那可憐的母親而會來的。

在那時寫信並不是一件容易的事。紙和墨水都不是經常使用的東西，並不像我們今天這樣。筆是必須用鵝毛來自製的。不過這信到底是寫好而且送出了。牠是怎樣寄去的，我可不清楚；因為當時郵寄的班次是很少的，要隔許久才有一次，而且郵資又特別貴。多半是有往肯托基去的朋友，帶了那封信去，最後遞到了那位好牧師的手裏。

幾個月的時光過去了。樹上又已綠葉青蔥。林中野花如錦。那牧師終於來到了。他騎了一百哩的馬；他涉過了河流，穿過了無徑的森林；他冒了荒林裏種種的危險；一切都

42. 要是他能來多好！（含有希望他來之意。）43. 一切事都已辦完了。44. 非輕易的工作。（no在這裏表示“非”之意，並不表示“無”。）45. 日常能用的東西。46. 極稀少（如數年或數月一次）。47. =most probable, 最可信的說法。

woods; he had *dared⁴⁸ the dangers of the wild forest: all *in answer to⁴⁹ the lad's beseeching letter. He had no hope of reward, *save⁵⁰ that which is given to every man who does his duty. He did not know that there would come a time when the greatest preachers in the world would envy him his sad task.

And now the friends and neighbors gathered again under the great sycamore tree. The funeral sermon was preached. Hymns were sung. A prayer was offered. Words of comfort and sympathy were spoken.

From that time forward the mind of Abraham Lincoln was filled with a high and noble purpose. In his earliest childhood his mother had taught him to love truth and justice, to be honest and upright among men, and to reverence God. These lessons he never forgot. Long afterward, when he was known as a very great man, he said: "All that I am, or hope to be, I *owe to⁵¹ my angel mother."

III.—THE NEW MOTHER

The log house, which Abraham Lincoln called his home, was now more lonely and

是爲了響應那孩子的懇求的書信。除了每個盡了責任的人所應得的酬勞之外，他不希望另有所獲。他再也想不到後來會有一天，連世界上最偉大的牧師們也要羨妒他這一次晦氣的差事的。

友人們和隣居們又在大無花果樹下聚集了。牧師致了葬禮的講詞。大家合唱了聖歌。牧師又唸了禱詞。還說了一番撫慰與同情的話。

從這時候起，亞伯拉罕·林肯的心裏充滿了一個崇高而尊貴的意志。在他的孩提時代，他的母親就教訓他要愛真理和正義，在人羣中要忠誠而正直，還要敬愛上帝。這些母訓，他從來沒有忘記過。多年以後，他成了偉大人物的時候，曾經說過，“我之所以能有今日，能有前途，都要歸功於我那天使般的母親哩”

三、新的母親

那座木屋，亞伯拉罕稱之爲他的家的，現在比從前更顯得寂寞寡歡。他的母親身上放射出來的陽光已永遠捨此

48. 昏... (儉) 49. 以恩德..... 50. 除..... 以外。

(save 在這裏是前譯詞，不是動詞。) 51. 應歸功於.....

cheerless than before. *The sunlight of his mother's presence⁶² had gone out of it forever. His sister Sarah, twelve years old, was the housekeeper and cook. His father had not yet found time to lay a floor in the house, or to hang a door. There were great crevices between the logs, through which the wind and the rain drifted on every stormy day. There was not much comfort in such a house.

But the lad was never idle. In the long winter days, when there was no work to be done, he spent the time in reading or in trying to improve his writing. There were very few books in the cabins of that *backwoods settlement.⁶³ But if Abraham Lincoln heard of one, he could not rest till he had borrowed it and read it.

Another summer passed, and then another winter. Then, one day, Mr. Lincoln went on a visit to Kentucky, leaving his two children and their cousin, Dennis Hanks, at home to *care for⁶⁴ the house and the farm. I do not know how long he stayed away, but it could not have been many weeks. One evening, the children were surprised to see a four-horse wa-

而去。他的姊姊莎拉才十二歲，便做了管家和廚子。他的父親還抽不出工夫來鋪地板，裝門戶。木條之間有大的隙縫，狂風暴雨之日，風和雨就從隙縫裏竄進來。住在這樣的屋子裏，是沒有什麼安逸的。

但是那孩子却從不偷懶。在悠長的冬日裏，沒有什麼工作可做，他就以閱讀消度時光，有時也致力改進他的書法。在這偏僻的森林地帶的一些小木舍裏，書籍是很少的。不過亞伯拉罕只要聽說那裏有一本書，他就非到借來讀過之後，是不肯甘休的。

又是一個夏天過去了，隨後再來一個冬天。有一天，林肯先生到肯托基去看看，留下他的兩個孩子和他們的表兄弟但尼思。邁克思看家和照顧田地。我不知道他離家有多久，總之不會有好幾個星期的。有一天黃昏時候，孩子們驚奇地看到一乘四匹馬拖着的四輪車停在門前。他們的父

52. 他母親在世時身上所發射出來的陽光。(意即慈母給予一家人的愛護與溫情。) 53. 邊陲的森林盤區。 54. 照顧；看守。

gon *draw up⁵⁴ before the door. Their father was in the wagon; and by his side was a kind-faced woman; and, sitting on the straw at the bottom of the wagon-bed, there were three well-dressed children—two girls and a boy. And there were some grand things in the wagon, too. There were six *split-bottomed chairs,⁵⁵ a bureau with drawers, a wooden chest, and a feather bed. All these things were very wonderful to the lad and lassie who had never known the use of such luxuries.

“Abraham and Sarah,” said Mr. Lincoln, as he leaped from the wagon, “I have brought you a new mother and a new brother and two new sisters.” The new mother greeted them very kindly, and, no doubt, looked with gentle pity upon them. They were barefooted; their scant clothing was little more than *rags and tatters;⁵⁷ they did not look much like her own happy children, whom she had cared for so well.

And now it was not long until a great change was made in the Lincoln home. A floor was laid, a door was hung, a window was made, the crevices between the logs were daubed with clay. The house was furnished in fine style,

親坐在馬車裏；身旁有一個面貌和善的女人；還有三個穿得很好的孩子——兩個姑娘，一個男孩——坐在車箱底的稻草上。此外車裏還有一些講究的東西。六把木條座底的椅子，一隻有幾個抽屜的櫃子，一隻木箱，一個毛絨墊褥的床舖。這男孩和這姑娘從來不知道有人用這些奢侈品，所以這一切東西在他們心目中都是很神奇的。

“亞伯拉罕和莎拉，”林肯先生一面從貨車上跳下來，一面說道，“我給你們帶來了一個新媽媽，一個新兄弟，兩個新姊妹哩。”那位新母親慈愛地招呼他們，而且不消說她是以柔和的憐憫神情望着他們。他們赤着腳；他們那單薄的衣衫跟破布相差無幾；他們與她自己撫育得很好的那三個快樂的孩子是不大相像的。

從此以後沒有多久，林肯家裏就起了很大的變化。地板舖上了，門也裝起了，窗子也做好了，木條之間的隙縫也用泥土封住了。屋子裏用那幾把椅子，那只櫃子和那張毛絨墊褥的床佈置得頗為時髦美觀。那慈愛的新媽媽又把陽光

55. 停(車) 56. 用木條做坐板的椅子。(bottom 是椅子的承股之處)。 57. 破布。

with the chairs and the bureau and the feather bed. The kind, new mother brought sunshine and hope into the place that had once been so cheerless.

With the young lad, Dennis Hanks, there were now six children in the family. But all were treated with the same motherly care. And so, *in the midst of⁶⁸ much hard work, there were many pleasant days for them all.

IV.—SCHOOL AND BOOKS

Not very long after this, the people of the neighborhood *made up their minds⁶⁹ that they must have a schoolhouse. And so, one day after harvest, the men met together and chopped down trees, and built a little low-roofed log cabin to serve for that purpose. If you could see that cabin you would think it a queer kind of schoolhouse. There was no floor. There was only one window, and in it were strips of greased paper pasted across, instead of glass. There were no desks, but only rough benches made of logs split in halves. In one end of the room was a huge fireplace; at the other

和希望爲這會經了無生趣的地方來了。

現在連但尼思·漢克思那小孩在內，這一家人家統共有六個孩子了。他們一齊享受着慈母的庇護。因此，雖在艱苦勞碌的工作之中，他們大家都過了不少愉快的日子。

四、學校與書籍

這以後不很久，隣近一帶的人們決心要設一所學校。於是，在收穫後的某一天，男人們聚集攏來砍伐樹木，蓋了一所屋頂很低的小木屋，作爲校舍之用。如果你看到這小屋，一定會覺得這是一所古怪的校舍。沒有地板。窗戶只有一個，窗上沒有玻璃，只有塗了油的紙條縱橫貼着。也沒有書桌，只有粗糙的長檯，那是把木頭劈做兩半拼成的。在房間的一端，有一座絕大的壁爐；另一端便是那低矮的門口。

58. 於...之中。 59. 決意。

end was the low doorway.

The first teacher was a man whose name was Azel Dorsey. The *term of school⁶⁰ was very short; for the settlers could not afford to pay him much. It was in midwinter, for then there was no work for the big boys to do at home. And the big boys, as well as the girls and the smaller boys, *for miles around,⁶¹ came in to learn what they could from Azel Dorsey. The most of the children studied only spelling; but some of the larger ones learned reading and writing and arithmetic.

There were not very many scholars, for the houses in that new settlement were few and far apart. School began at an early hour in the morning, and did not close until the sun was down.

Just how Abraham *stood⁶² in his classes I do not know; but I must believe that he studied hard and did every thing as well as he could. In the arithmetic which he used, he wrote these lines:

“Abraham Lincoln,
His hand and pen,
He will be good,

第一個教師是個男子，名字叫亞志耳·杜西。學期是很短的；因為墾民們無力供給他許多束修。上學的時期是在仲冬，因為在這種時候，大點的男孩子們在家無事可做，於是周圍幾哩內的大男孩子便都來向亞志耳·杜西盡可能地學習一點東西，還有女孩和較小的男孩們也來了。大部份的孩子只學拼音；較大的孩子之中才有幾個學習誦讀，書寫，和算術。

學生並不很多，因為在那個新墾荒區裏，住的人家很少，並且相隔又很遠。學校裏大清早就開始上課，直到太陽落山才散學。

亞伯拉罕·林肯在班裏究竟成績如何，我不清楚；但是我很相信他一定很用功，而且盡力把一切都弄得很好。在他所用的那本算術書裏，他寫了下面幾行字：

“亞伯拉罕·林肯，

他的筆和手，

他終有一日會出頭，

只不知還要多久”

60.學期。 61.周圍數英里內。 62.在或列於(何等地位)。

But God knows when."

In a few weeks, Azel Dorsey's school *came to a close;⁶⁵ and Abraham Lincoln was again as busy as ever about his father's farm. After that he attended school only two or three short terms. If all his school days were *put together⁶⁴ they would not make a twelve-month. But he kept on reading and studying at home. His stepmother said of him: "He read everything he could *lay his hands on.⁶⁶ When he *came across⁶⁶ a passage that struck him, he would write it down on boards, if he had no paper, and keep it until he had got paper. Then he would copy it, look at it, *commit it to memory,⁶⁷ and repeat it."

Among the books that he read were the Bible, the **Pilgrim's Progress*,⁶⁸ and the poems of *Robert Burns.⁶⁹ One day he walked a long distance to *borrow a book of a farmer.⁷⁰ This book was *Weems's⁷¹ *Life of Washington*. He read as much as he could while walking home. By that time it was dark, and so he sat down by the chimney and read by fire light until bedtime. Then he took the book to bed with him in the *loft,⁷² and read by the light of a tallow

幾個星期之後，蓋志耳·杜西的學校結束了；亞伯拉罕·林肯又像從前一樣在他父親的田莊上忙起來了；這以後，他只讀了兩三個短期的書。所以，如果把他所有上學的日子加起來，總共也不滿一年的工夫。但是他在家裏也不斷地誦讀和學習。他的後母說他，“不管抓到什麼書，他無有不讀。有時候他碰到一節感動他的文字，如果手頭沒有紙，就把牠抄寫在板上，一直保留到有了紙的時候。那時他就把牠抄下來，注視牠，記住牠，而且背誦牠。”

在他所讀過的書籍中有聖經，天路歷程，與洛伯特·慈恩的詩集。有一天，他跑了很遠的路，向一個農人借一本書。這書就是維姆著的華盛頓傳。他在回家的路上，便一面走一面拚命地讀了一些。那時天已黑了，他就坐在煙窗旁邊借着火光，一直讀到上床的時候。他又把書帶到頂樓裏的床上，靠蠟燭的光讀下去。一個鐘頭之後，蠟燭點完了。他把

63. 結束。 64. 放在一起算。 65. =get hold of, 到手；獲得。（見前第 16 註。） 66. 碰到。 67. 把牠肥牢。 68. 書名，英國 Bunyan 著，中譯名“天路歷程”。 69. 蘇格蘭詩人名（1759—1796）。 70. borrow...of...向...借...。 71. 華盛頓傳記的作者。 72. 見 p. 19. 第 32 註。

candle. In an hour the candle *burned out.⁷³ He laid the book in a crevice between two of the logs of the cabin, so that he might begin reading again as soon as it was daylight.

But in the night a storm *came up.⁷⁴ The rain was blown in, and the book was *wet through and through.⁷⁵ In the morning, when Abraham awoke, he saw what had happened. He dried the leaves as well as he could, and then finished reading the book. As soon as he had eaten his breakfast, he hurried to carry the book to its owner. He explained how the accident had happened.

"Mr. Crawford," he said, "I am willing to pay you for the book. I have no money; but, if you will let me, I will work for you until I have made its price." Mr. Crawford thought that the book was worth seventy-five cents, and that Abraham's work would be worth about twenty-five cents a day. And so the lad helped the farmer gather corn for three days, and thus became the owner of the delightful book.

He read the story of Washington *many times over.⁷⁶ He carried the book with him to the field, and read it while he was following

書放在那木屋的兩根木條之間的隙縫裏，預備天一亮就再開始讀。

可是，夜裏突然起了狂風暴雨。雨點飄進來，把那本書完全浸透了。次晨亞伯拉罕醒來，就看到了隔夜所發生的事故。他想盡了方法，把書頁烘乾，隨後便把全書讀完了。他一吃過早飯，立刻挾了書到牠的主人那里去。他向他說明這樁意外事件的經過。

“克勞福先生。”他說，“我願意賠你這本書的代價。我沒有錢；但是你假使肯答應我，我情願替你做工，直到抵償了書價才罷。”克勞福先生認為那本書值七角五分，而亞伯拉罕一天的工作值二角半。因此，這孩子就幫助農夫摘了三天的玉蜀黍，就此成了這本可愛的書的所有者了。

他把華盛頓的傳記讀了好幾遍。他把這本書帶到田裏去，在推着犁頭的時候讀牠。從此以後，華盛頓便成了他所

73. 熄滅。 74. 發生。 75. 浸透。 76. 好幾遍。

the plow. From that time, Washington was the one great hero whom he admired. Why could not he model his own life after *that of Washington?'' Why could not he also be a doer of great things for his country?

V.—LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS

Abraham Lincoln now *set to work⁷⁸ with a will to educate himself. His father thought that he did not need to learn anything more. He did not see that there was any good in book-learning. If a man could read and write and cipher, what more was needed? But the good stepmother thought differently; and when another short term of school began in the little log schoolhouse, all six of the children from the Lincoln cabin were among the scholars.

In a few weeks, however, the school had closed; and the three boys were again *hard at work,⁷⁹ chopping and grubbing in Mr. Lincoln's *clearings.⁸⁰ They were good-natured, jolly young fellows, and they lightened their labor with many a joke and playful prank. Many were the droll stories with which Abraham amused

崇拜的唯一大英雄。何以見得他不能把自己的一生取鏡於華盛頓？何以見得他不能也替國家做一番大事呢？

五、偏僻森林地帶的生活

亞伯拉罕，林肯現在立志開始自學了。他的父親認為他無需再學習什麼。他不明白讀書有什麼用處。如果一個人業已能讀能寫能算，那還需要什麼呢？但是那位好後母却不是這樣想法；因此，那小小的木頭校舍裏又開始了一個短短的學期時，林肯家的小屋裏那六個孩子便統統入學了。

但是幾個星期之後，這學校就散學；三個男孩子又努力工作起來了，他們在林肯先生的墾地上砍木材，掘東西，他們都是天性善良的，愉快的小伙子，他們講着許多笑話，開着玩笑，使工作輕鬆而愉快。亞伯拉罕講了不少滑稽故事，娛樂他那兩個夥伴。他還提出過許多難解的問題。有時候

77. = the life of Washington, 78. 開始工作。79. 勤於工作。80. 墾地；森林中砍去樹木以資耕種之地。

his two companions. Many were the puzzling questions that he asked. Sometimes in the evening, with the other five children around him, he would declaim some piece that he had learned; or he would deliver a speech of his own on some *subject of common interest.⁸¹

If you could see him as he then appeared, you would hardly think that such a boy would ever become one of the most famous men of history. On his head he wore a cap made from the skin of a squirrel or a raccoon. *Instead of⁸² trousers of cloth, he wore buckskin breeches, the legs of which were many inches too short. His shirt was of deerskin in the winter, and of homespun tow in the summer. *Stockings he had none.⁸³ His shoes were of heavy cowhide, and were worn only on Sundays or in very cold weather.

The family lived in such a way as to need very little money. Their bread was made of corn meal. Their meat was chiefly the flesh of wild game found in the forest. Pewter plates and wooden trenchers were used on the table. The tea and coffee cups were of painted tin. There was no stove, and all the cooking

到了晚上，其他五個孩子在他身邊，他就朗誦自己所讀過的文章；⁸¹或者就大家都感興趣的題目發表一篇自己的演說。

如果你能看到他那時的樣子，你再也不會料到這樣一個孩子，將來會成為歷史上最著名的人物之一。他頭上戴着用松鼠皮或浣熊皮製成的帽子。他沒有布襪子，却穿着鹿皮襪，襪腳短了好幾寸。他的襯衫冬天是鹿皮製的，夏天是用土製的麻紗縫成的。襪子他是沒有的。他的鞋子是用粗厚的牛皮製成的，而且只有在星期日或極冷的日子才穿一穿。

這一家人的日子過得很勤苦，所以錢是用得極少的。他們的麵包是用玉蜀黍粉製成的。他們吃的肉類主要的是森林裏打來的野獸的肉。食桌上用的是白鐵碟子和木盤。茶杯和咖啡杯是漆了的馬口鐵製的。他們沒有鐵灶，吃喝的東西都是放在那大壁爐的灶頭上烹煮的。

81. 大家都感到興趣的題目。 82. 爲……之代；以代……。

83. =he had no stockings, 但語氣較重。

was done on the hearth of the big fireplace.

But poverty was no hindrance to Abraham Lincoln. He *kept on with⁸⁴ his reading and his studies *as best he could.⁸⁵ Sometimes he would go to the little village of Gentryville, near by, to spend an evening. He would tell so many jokes and so many funny stories, that all the people would gather round him to listen.

When he was sixteen years old he went one day to Booneville, fifteen miles away, to attend a trial in court. He had never been in court before. He listened with great attention to all that was said. When the lawyer for the defense made his speech, the youth was so full of delight that he *could not contain himself.⁸⁶ He arose from his seat, walked across the court room, and shook hands with the lawyer. "That was the best speech I ever heard," he said. He was tall and very slim; he was dressed in a jeans coat and buckskin trousers; his feet were bare. It must have been strange sight to see him thus complimenting an old and practiced lawyer.

From that time, one ambition seemed to fill his mind. He wanted to be a lawyer and

然而貧窮却不足以阻礙亞伯拉罕·林肯的前進，他盡力繼續做他的誦讀和研究的工夫。有時他到附近的琴脫利維爾村裏去消磨一晚的時光。他講述許多笑話，許多有趣的故事，使所有的人都圍着他傾聽。

他十六歲的時候，有一天，到了十五哩外的旁維爾，在法院裏旁聽一次審判。他以前從來沒有到過法院，他對於人家所說的一切，都非常注意地聽着。當被告律師發言的時候，這少年滿懷欣喜，不能自持。他離了座位，穿過法庭，和律師握手。“我從來沒有聽過這麼好的演說，”他說。他身高而瘦削；穿着斜紋布上衣，和鹿皮褲子；赤着腳。看他這副樣子去恭維一個老而有經驗的律師，一定是一種希奇的景象哩。

從那時起，他心裏似乎充滿了一種野心。他要做一個律

84. 繼續致力於……。 85. 竭盡全力。 86. 不能自制（感情的流露）。

make great speeches in court. He walked twelve miles barefooted, to borrow a copy of the laws of Indiana. *Day and night⁸⁷ he read and studied. "Some day I shall be President of the United States," he said to some of his young friends. And this he said not as a joke, but in the firm belief that it would prove to be true.

VI.—THE BOATMAN

One of Thomas Lincoln's friends owned a ferryboat on the *Ohio River.⁸⁸ It was *nothing but⁸⁹ a small rowboat, and would carry only three or four people at a time. This man wanted to employ some one to *take care of⁹⁰ his boat and to ferry people across the river. Thomas Lincoln was *in need of⁹¹ money; and so he arranged with his friend for Abraham to do this work. The wages of the young man were to be \$2.50 a week. But all the money was to be his father's.

One day two strangers came to the landing. They wanted to *take passage⁹² on a steanboat that was coming down the river

師，在法庭上發表偉大的演說。他赤足步行十二哩，去借一本印第安那州的法典。他夜以繼日地讀着，研究着。“將來總有一天，我要做合衆國的大總統哩。”他對幾個青年朋友說，他說這句話並不是開玩笑，而是確信遲早會成為事實的。

六、船夫

湯瑪恩。林肯的一個朋友在喔海喔河上有一艘渡船。這不過是一隻小划子罷了，每次只能載三四人。船主打算雇一個人來照料這只船，並且載着人們渡河。湯瑪恩。林肯正需要錢用；他就和這個朋友講妥由亞伯拉罕來做這種工作。工資是每星期二元五角。但是全部的錢都歸他的父親。

有一天，兩個陌生人來到渡頭。他們想搭上一隻正在順流而下的輪船。這小船夫對輪船做了一個手勢，牠就在河中

87. 早晚不息；夜以繼日。88. 喔海喔河，在密士失必河流域，發源於本雪爾凡尼亞之匹茲堡城，流入密士失必河。89. = only, 90. 管理；照料。91. was in need of = needed, 需要。92. 搭；乘（船）

The ferry-boy signaled to the steamboat and it stopped in midstream. Then the boy rowed out with the two passengers, and they were taken on board. Just as he was turning towards the shore again, each of the strangers tossed a half-dollar into his boat. He picked the silver up and looked at it. Ah, how rich he felt! He had never had so much money at one time. And he had gotten all for a few minutes' labor!

When winter came on, there were fewer people who wanted to cross the river. So, at last, the ferryboat was tied up, and Abraham Lincoln went back to his father's home.

He was now nineteen years old. He was very tall—nearly six feet four inches *in height.⁹³ He was as strong as a young giant. He could jump higher and farther, and he could run faster, than any of his fellows; and there was no one, far or near, who could *lay him on his back.⁹⁴

Although he had always lived in a community of rude, rough peop'le, he had no bad habits. He used no tobacco; he did not drink strong liquor; no profane word ever *passed his lips.⁹⁵ He was good-natured at all times,

停住了。於是那孩子載着兩個乘客划上去，他們就搭上了輪船。正當他掉轉船頭向岸搖去的時候，兩個乘客各自把半塊錢丟進了他的船裏。他拾起銀錢來望了一會。啊，他覺得自己是多末闊氣呀！他從不曾一次有過這麼多的錢。而這同他只費了幾分鐘的勞力就得到了這麼多！

冬天來臨的時候，渡河的人就少了。因此那隻渡船終於擱起了，亞伯拉罕，林肯也就回到了他父親的家裏。

現在他是十九歲了。他個子很高大——差不多有六尺四寸高。他強壯得像一個年輕的巨人。他比任何同伴跳得高，跳得遠，也跑得快；遠近的人沒有一個能夠摔倒他。

雖則他時常生活在一些粗野的人們的社會裏，他可沒有壞習慣。他不抽煙，不喝烈酒；他嘴裏從來不曾吐過一句不乾淨的話。他任何時候脾氣都很好，無論對什麼人都很和氣。

93. (身)高。 94. 把他掉倒在地。 95. 從他的嘴裏說出。

and kind to every one.

During that winter, Mr. Gentry, the store-keeper in the village, had bought *a good deal of⁹⁶ corn and pork. He intended, in the spring, to load this on a flatboat and send it down the river to *New Orleans.⁹⁷ In *looking about for⁹⁸ a captain to *take charge of⁹⁹ the boat, he happened to think of Abraham Lincoln. He knew that he could trust the young man. And so a bargain was soon made. Abraham agreed to pilot the boat to New Orleans and to *market the produce¹⁰⁰ there; and Mr. Gentry was to pay his father eight dollars and a half a month for his services.

As soon as the ice had well melted from the river, the voyage was begun. Besides Captain Lincoln there was only one man in the crew, and that was a son of Mr. Gentry's.

The voyage was a long and weary one, but at last the two boatmen reached the great southern city. Here they saw many strange things of which they had never heard before. But they soon sold their cargo and boat, and then returned home on a steamboat.

To Abraham Lincoln the world was now

那年冬天村中的雜貨店老闆琴脫利先生買進了大批玉蜀黍和豬肉。他打算在春天裏把這些貨裝在一隻平底船上，順流運到新奧良斯去。在尋求一個船長來管理這只船的時候，他偶然想起了亞伯拉罕·林肯。他知道這青年是可托的。於是交易馬上就談妥了。亞伯拉罕同意把船駕駛到新奧良斯，在那里把貨物送到市場上脫售；琴脫利先生則付給他的父親八塊半錢一個月，作為他工作的代價。

一等到河裏的冰消溶淨盡的時候，航行就開始了。船員除了林肯船長以外，就只有一個，那就是琴脫利先生的兒子。

這是一次又長又乏味的航行，不過這兩個船夫終究到了那南方的大城。在那地方，他們看見了許多從未聽到過的新奇事物。但是他們很快就賣掉了貨和船，搭一隻輪船回家了。

現在在林肯心目中，世界是大大地不同了，遠不是他以前所想像的那樣。他渴望着離開這斯賓塞區森林中的狹隘

96. 許多。(指量; 不指數; 參看前13頁第23註。) 97. 新奧良斯, 在路易西安那州的東南部, 濱密士失比河。 98. 尋求。 99. 管理。 100. 陳列出產物於市以求售。(這裏的 market 乃他動詞, produce 乃名詞。)

very different from what it had seemed before. He longed to be away from the narrow life in the woods of Spencer county. He longed to be doing something for himself—to be making for himself a fortune and a name. But then he remembered his mother's teachings when he sat on her knee in the old Kentucky home. "Always do right." He remembered her last words, "I know you will be kind to your father." And so he resolved to stay with his father, to work for him, and to give him all his earnings until he was twenty-one years old.

VII.—THE FIRST YEARS IN ILLINOIS¹⁰³

Early in the spring of 1830, Thomas Lincoln sold his farm in Indiana, and the whole family moved to Illinois. The household goods were put in a wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen. The kind stepmother and her daughters rode also in the wagon. Abraham Lincoln, with a long whip in his hand, trudged through the mud by the side of the road and guided the oxen. Who that saw him thus going into Illinois would have dreamed that he would

生活。他渴望着替自己做一番事業。——替自己賺一份產業，得一點聲名。然而他記起了在肯托基州老家裏坐在母親膝上時她的訓言，“永遠要正正當當地做人。”他又想起了她的遺囑，“我知道你一定會愛顧你的父親。”於是他就決定和父親繼續在一起，替他工作，把全部收入給他，直到自己二十一歲為止。

七、初到伊利諾州的幾年

一八三〇年的初春，湯瑪思·林肯把印第安那的田地賣掉，全家遷居伊利諾州。家具放在一乘四輪車裏，用四頭牛拖着走。慈愛的後母和她的女兒們也坐在裏面。亞伯拉罕·林肯手裏拿着長鞭子，在路旁的泥濘中跋涉着，趕着牛。看見他這副樣子到伊利諾去的人，誰夢想得到經過相當時期後，他會成爲這一州裏的最偉大的公民呢？

101. 伊里諾州，在美國的中北部，首邑爲司普林菲爾德。

*in time¹⁰² become that state's greatest citizen?

The journey was a long and hard one; but in two weeks they reached *Decatur,¹⁰³ where they had decided to make their new home.

Abraham Lincoln was now over twenty-one years old. He was *his own man.¹⁰⁴ But he stayed with his father that spring. He he'ped him fence his land; he he'ped him plant his corn. But his father had no money to give him. The young man's clothing was all *worn out,¹⁰⁵ and he had nothing with which to buy any more. What shou'd he do?

Three miles from his father's cabin there lived a thrifty woman, whose name was Nancy Miller. Mrs. Miller owned a flock of sheep, and in her house there were a spinning-wheel and a loom that were always busy. And so you must know that she wove a great deal of jeans and homemade cloth. Abraham Linco'n bargained with this woman to make him a pair of trousers. He agreed that for each yard of cloth required, he would split for her four hundred rails. He had to split fourteen hundred rails *in all,¹⁰⁶ but he worked so fast that he had finished them before the trousers were ready.

這是一次艱苦的長途旅行；但在兩星期之後，他們便到了得開忒，這就是他們打算建立新居的地方。亞伯拉罕·林肯現在過了二十一歲了。他是自主自立的成人了。但在那一年春天，他還是和父親住在一起。他幫助父親裝柵欄，把地圍起來；幫助他種玉蜀黍。不過他父親沒有錢給他。這年輕人的衣服統統破了，而又沒有錢另行購置。他怎麼辦呢？

離他父親的小舍三哩遠的地方，住着一個儉省的女人，名字叫做南珊·密勒。密勒太太養着一羣羊，她家裏有一架紡車和一架織布機，時常忙個不停。因此你總想得到她織成了不少的斜紋布和土布。亞伯拉罕·林肯就和這位太太交涉，要她代做一條褲子。他答應爲她劈四百根木條，抵價每碼布的代價。他就共要劈一千四百根木條，但他工作得很快，褲子還沒縫成，木條卻已經劈好了。

102. 經過相當時候之後。 103. 得開忒，在伊里諾州的中部。

104. 自由自主之身。(可以離開父母，而獨立生活)。105. (衣服)穿破了。 106. 總共。

The next April saw young Lincoln piloting another flat boat down the *Mississippi¹⁰⁷ to New Orleans. His companion this time was his mother's relative, John Hanks. This time he stayed longer in New Orleans, and he saw some things which he had barely noticed on his first trip.

He saw gangs of slaves being driven through the streets. He visited the slave-market, and saw women and girls sold to *the highest bidder¹⁰⁸ like so many cattle. The young man, who would not be unkind to any living being, was shocked by these sights. "His heart bled; he was mad, thoughtful, sad, and depressed." He said to John Hanks, If I ever get a chance to hit that institution, "I'll hit it hard, John."

He came back from New Orleans in July. Mr. Offut, the owner of the flatboat which he had taken down, then employed him to act as clerk in a country store which he had at *New Salem,¹⁰⁹ a little town not far from Springfield.

Young Lincoln was a good salesman, and all the customers liked him. Mr. Offut declared that the young man knew more than any one else in the United States, and that he could

那年四月裏，年輕的林肯駕了另一艘平底船，沿着密西比河到新奧良斯去，這一次和他同行的是他母親的一位親戚，約翰·漢克思。這一次，他在新奧良斯就闊較久，看見了第一次來時沒有注意到的事情。

他看到成羣的奴隸渡人趕過街頭。他參觀了奴隸市場，看到婦人們和少女們被賣給出價最高的買主，像一大羣牲畜一樣。這不肯虐待任何生物的青年，一見這種慘象不禁大為震駭。“他的心碎裂了；他氣瘋了，陷入了沉思，焦慮和沮喪的心境。”當時他就對約翰·漢克思說，“只待我有機會打擊這個制度，我就要狠狠地打擊牠哩；約翰。

他在七月裏從新奧良斯回到家裏。他所駕過的平底船的船主奧弗特先生在新沙蘭姆開設着一家鄉村雜貨店，現在就雇了他在那裏當店員。新沙蘭姆是離斯普林菲爾德不遠的一個小鎮。

年輕的林肯是個能幹的售貨員，買主們都歡喜他。奧弗特先生說這個年輕人比全合衆國任何人都要懂得多，而且奔跑與角力也能勝過這一區裏任何一個人。但到第二年的

107. 密士失必河，發源於明尼蘇達州，流入墨西哥灣。 108.

出價最高者。 109. 鎮名。

outrun and outwrest^e any man in the county. But in the spring of the next year Mr. Offut failed. The store was closed, and Abraham Lincoln was *out of employment¹¹⁰ again.

VIII.—The BLACK HAWK WAR

There were still a good many Indians in the West. The *Sac Indians¹¹¹ had lately sold their lands in northern Illinois to the United States. They had then moved across the Mississippi River, to other lands that had been *set apart¹¹² for them. But they did not like their new home. At last they made up their minds to go back to their former hunting-grounds. They were led by a chief whose name was Black Hawk; and they began by killing the white settlers and burning their houses and crops.

This was in the spring of 1832. The whole state of Illinois was in alarm. The governor *called for¹¹³ volunteers to help the United States soldiers drive the Indians back.

Abraham Lincoln enlisted. His company elected him captain. He did not know anything about military tactics. He did not know how

春天 奧弗特先生營業失敗了。店子關了門，於是亞伯拉罕
• 林肯又失業了。

八、黑鷹戰役

那時候美國西部仍有不少的印第安人。薩克族印第安人新近把伊利諾北部的土地賣給了合衆國。他們於是渡過了密西西比河，遷到了劃分給他們的另外一些地帶。可是他們不歡喜那新的家園。最後，他們還是決心要回到往昔行獵之地。他們由一個名叫黑鷹的酋長領導着；他們開始行動，殺戮白種移民，焚燬他們的住宅和收穫物。

這是一八三二年春天的事情。整個伊利諾州都震動了。州長徵集志願兵，幫助合衆國的軍隊把印第安人打回去。

亞伯拉罕入伍了。他那一中隊舉他為中隊長，他對於戰術是茫然無知的。他不知道怎樣向部下發號令。但是他盡心

110. 失業。 111. 印第安人中之薩克族，曾沿密士失必河的上游而居。 112. 另外劃出（一部份土地）。 113. 徵募

to give orders to his men. But he did the best that he could, and learned a great deal by experience.

His company marched northward and westward until they came to the Mississippi River. But they did not meet any Indians, and so there was no fighting. The young men under Captain Lincoln were rude fellows from the prairies and backwoods. They were rough in their manners, and hard to control. But they had very high respect for their captain. Perhaps this was because of his great strength, and his skill in wrestling; for he could *put the roughest and strongest of them on their backs.¹¹⁴ Perhaps it was because he was good-natured and kind, and, at the same time, very firm and decisive.

In a few weeks the time for which the company had enlisted *came to an end.¹¹⁵ The young men were tired of being soldiers; and so all, except Captain Lincoln and one man, were glad to hurry home. But Captain Lincoln never *gave up¹¹⁶ anything *half done.¹¹⁷ He enlisted again. This time he was a *private¹¹⁸ in a company of mounted rangers.

盡力激去，由經驗中學得許多東西。

他的中隊向北方和西方開拔，一直到達了密西西比河。不過他們沒有碰到過一個印第安人，因此也就沒有開火。在林肯中隊長帶領之下的青年都是些來自大草原和偏僻森林地帶的野性未馴的傢伙。舉止粗暴，難於駕馭。但他們對於隊長，却異常尊敬。這也許是由於他力氣大，角力的本領好；原來他能夠把他們之中最粗野最強壯的摔在地上。否則就是由於他天性善良而仁慈，同時又非常堅定而果斷。

幾星期之後，這個中隊的服役期滿了。年輕的人們都厭倦了軍人生活；因此，除了林肯隊長和另外一人外，全體都願意趕緊回家，但林肯隊長作事是從來不半途而廢的。他重新入伍。這一次，他當了騎兵中隊裏的一個兵士。

114.把其中最粗野最強壯者摔倒。 115.期滿；終結。

116.放棄。 117.只做得一半。 118.小兵。

The main camp of the volunteers and soldiers was on the banks of the *Rock River,¹¹⁹ in northern Illinois. Here, one day, Abraham Lincoln saw a young lieutenant of the United States army, whose name was Jefferson Davis. It is not likely that the fine young officer noticed the rough-clad ranger; but they were to know more of each other at a future time.

Three weeks after that the war was at an end. The Indians had been beaten in a battle, and Black Hawk had been *taken prisoner.¹²⁰ But Abraham Lincoln had not been in any fight. He had not seen any Indians, except peaceable ones.

In June his company was mustered out, and he returned home to New Salem. He was then twenty-three years old.

IX.—IN THE LEGISLATURE

When Abraham Lincoln came back to New Salem it was nearly time for the *state election.¹²¹ The people of the town and neighborhood wanted to send him to the legislature, and he agreed to be a candidate. It was at Pappsville,

志願兵和正規軍主要的紮營地點是在伊利諾州北部的洛克河兩岸。在這個地方，有一天，亞伯拉罕·林肯看見了正規軍裏的一個青年中尉，名字叫做傑弗遜·戴維思。這位漂亮的青年軍官大概並沒有注意到那服裝粗陋的騎兵；但他們彼此之間日後是會有較深的認識的。

這以後過了三個星期，戰事便結束了。印第安人在一次戰役裏給打败了，黑鷹也被擒了。不過亞伯拉罕·林肯並不會參與任何戰鬥。除了安分良民而外，他並不會見過任何印第安人。

六月裏，他的一中隊退伍了，他回到了新沙蘭姆家裏。那時候，他是二十三歲了。

九、在州議會裏

當亞伯拉罕·林肯回到新沙蘭姆的時候，州選舉正將舉行。鎮上以及隣近地方的人們要選他當州議會議員，他也同意做一個候選者。他在離斯普林菲爾德十二哩的巴爾斯維爾發表了他第一次的競選演說。

119. 河名。 120. 被擒。 121. 州議員的選舉。

twelve miles from Springfield, that he made his first *campaign speech.¹²³

He said: "Gentlemen and fellow-citizens—

"I presume you all know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my friends to become a candidate for the legislature.

"My politics are short and sweet. I am *in favor of¹²³ a national bank; am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high *protective tariff.¹²⁴

"These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be *all the same."¹²⁵

He was a tall, gawky, rough-looking fellow. He was dressed in a coarse suit of homespun, *much the worse for wear.¹²⁶

A few days after that, he made a longer and better speech at Springfield. But he was not elected.

About this time a worthless fellow, whose name was Berry, persuaded Mr. Lincoln to help him buy a store in New Salem. Mr. Lincoln had no money, but he gave his *notes¹²⁷ for the value of half the goods. The venture was

他說：“諸位先生，諸位同胞——我料想你們都知道我是誰吧。我是無名小卒亞伯拉罕·林肯。我的朋友們要求我做一個候選議員。

“我的政治主張是簡單而溫和的。我贊成設立一個國家銀行；贊成改良國內政制和高度的保護關稅。

“這是我的意見和政治主張。我如果當選了，固然很感謝；否則，那也沒有什麼關係。”

他是個高大的，笨手笨腳，樣子很粗野的漢子。他穿的就是一套土布製的粗糙衣服，而又破爛不堪。

幾天以後，他在斯普林非爾德發表了一篇較長較好的演說。但依然沒有當選。

大約在這個時候，有一個名叫倍瑞的無賴之徒，慫恿林肯幫他盤進新沙蘭姆的一家店舖。林肯沒有錢，就出了字據，保證償付那批貨物一半的價錢。結果這個買賣並沒有甚麼好處。幾個月之後，舖子又出賣了，亞伯拉罕却一塊錢

122. 整理演說。 123. 贊成；擁護。 124. 保護關稅。 125.

沒有關係。（意謂假如不能當選也不介意。） 126. 因為穿得太久，更不成樣子。（此處 wear 是名詞。） 127. 字據（到期須由出具字據的人付款）。

not a profitable one. In a few months the store was sold; but Abraham did not receive a dollar for it. It was six years before he was able to *pay off¹²⁸ the notes which he had given.

During a'l this time Mr. Linc'on did not give up the idea of being a lawyer. He brought a second-hand copy of *Blackstone's Commentaries* at auction. He studied it so diligently that in a few weeks he had mastered the whole of it. He bought an old form-book, and began to draw up contracts, deeds, and all kinds of legal papers. He would often walk to Springfield, fourteen miles away, to borrow a book; and he would master thirty or forty pages of it while returning home.

Soon he began to *practice in a small way¹²⁹ before *justices of the peace¹³⁰ and country juries. He was appointed postmaster at New Salem, but so little mail came to the place that the office was soon discontinued. He was nearly twenty-five years old. But, *with all his industry,¹³¹ he could hardly earn money enough to pay for his board and clothing.

He had learned a little about surveying while

也沒有拿到。直到六年之後，他才完全還清了他當初開出的字據所保證的那筆款項。

在這長時期內，林肯並未放棄做律師的志願。他從拍賣行裏買了一本舊的布拉克司東著的法律釋義。他非常用功地研究這部書，幾星期之後，就全部都精熟了。他又買了一本舊的契據程式，開始爲人草擬合同，證書，以及一切法律上的文件。他常常徒步走到十四哩外的斯普林菲爾德去借一本書；而在回家的途中，就研讀了三四十頁。

不久他就在保安官和鄉間陪審官面前小試其技。他被任爲新沙蘭姆的郵政局長，但因為來到那地方的郵件太少，郵局不久就停辦了。他快到二十五歲了。不管他如何辛勤，所賺的錢依然不夠維持衣食。

他住在印第安那的時候，曾經學過了一點測量。他現在

128. 清償。 129. 小規模地執業。 130. 保安官。 131. =
though he was very industrious, 無論他如何勤敏。

living in Indiana. He now took up the study again and was soon appointed deputy surveyor of Sangamon county. He was very skillful as a surveyor. Although his chain was only a grapevine, he was very accurate and never made mistakes.

The next year he was again a candidate for the legislature. This time the people were ready to vote for him, and he was elected. It was *no small thing¹³² for so young a man to be chosen to help make the laws of his state.

No man ever had fewer advantages than Abraham Lincoln. As a boy, he was the poorest of the poor. No rich friend *held out a helping hand.¹³³ But see what he had already accomplished by pluck, perseverance, and honesty!

He had not *had access to¹³⁴ many books, but he knew books better than most men of his age. He knew the Bible by heart; he was familiar with Shakespeare; he could repeat all the poems of Burns; he knew much about physics and mechanics; he had mastered the *elements of law.¹³⁵

He was very awkward and far from hand-

重加研究，不久就被任爲聖加蒙區的助理測量員。作爲一個測量員，他是非常熟練的。雖則他的測鏈只是一根葡萄藤，他測量起來可是十分準確，從來不會錯過。

次年，他又做了州議會的候選員。這次民衆都準備投他的票，結果他當選了。如此年輕的一個人被選參與本州法律的創制，這不是一件小事啊。

再沒有人比亞伯拉罕·林肯的遭遇更壞的了。在童年時代，他是窮人中最窮苦的。沒有一個有錢的朋友予以援助。可是你看他自己靠了勇敢，堅忍和誠信，已經獲得了多大的成就啊！

他沒有機會接近許多書籍，但是他對於書籍的熟稔，是當時大多數人所不及的。聖經他記得爛熟；莎士比亞他非常熟悉；彭思的詩他幾乎全部都背得出；物理學與機械學他也懂得不少；他對法學原理也已經很有心得了。

132. 決非小事。 133. 予以援手。 134. 親近。 135. 法學的要義。

some, but he was so modest, so unselfish and kind, that every one who knew him liked him. He was a true gentleman — a *gentleman at heart,¹³⁶ if not in *outside polish.¹³⁷

And so, as I have already said, Abraham Lincoln, at the age of twenty-five, was elected to the state legislature. He served the people so well that when his term closed, two years later, they sent him back for another term.

The capital of Illinois had, up to this time, been at Vandalia. Mr. Lincoln and his friends now *succeeded in¹³⁸ having a law passed to remove it to Springfield. Springfield was nearer to the center of the state; it was more convenient to everybody, and had other advantages which Vandalia did not have.

The people of Springfield were so delighted that they urged Mr. Lincoln to come there and practice law. An older lawyer, whose name was John T. Stuart, and who *had a good practice,¹³⁹ *offered¹⁴⁰ to *take him in partnership¹⁴¹ with him.

And so, in 1837, Abraham Lincoln left New Salem and removed to Springfield. He did not have much to move. All the goods

他是怪難看的，一點說不上漂亮，但他如此謙和，如此大公無私，如此仁慈，使每個認識他的人都喜愛他。他是一個真正的紳士——一個才德超凡的紳士，雖則外表並不儒雅。

於是亞伯拉罕才只二十五歲便當選為州議員了，這是前面已經說過的。他忠誠地替民衆服務，以致二年期滿之後，他們又選他連任。

伊利諾州的首府，直到那時為止，是在凡大利亞。現在林肯和他的朋友們在議會裏提議把牠遷移到斯普林菲爾德，而且使這個提案獲得通過。斯普林菲爾德較近全州的中心地點；對於大家都較為方便，而且還有凡大利亞所無的其他優點。

斯普林菲爾德的人們高興極了，他們便慫恿林肯到那裏去執律師業。有一位年紀較大的律師，名叫約翰·T·司徒脫的，業務很發達，向林肯提議，兩人來合夥經營。

因此在一八三七年，亞伯拉罕·林肯就離開新沙爾姆，遷居斯普林菲爾德。他並沒有多少東西可搬的。他的全

136. 有品德的紳士（非徒有其表者。） 137. 外表的修飾。

138. 得以……。 139. 業務發達。 140. 自動提議。 141.

請他合夥。

that he had in the world were a few clothes, which he carried in a pair of saddlebags; and two or three law books. He had no money, and he rode into Springfield on a borrowed horse. He was then twenty-eight years old. From that time on, Springfield was his home.

X.—POLITICS AND MARRIAGE

The next year after his removal to Springfield, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the legislature for the third time.

There were then, in this country, two great political parties, the Democrats and the Whigs. Mr. Lincoln was a Whig, and he soon became the leader of his party in the state. But the Whigs were not so strong as the Democrats.

The legislature was in session only a few weeks each year; and so Mr. Lincoln could devote all the rest of the time to the practice of law. There were many able lawyers in Illinois; but *Abe Lincoln¹⁴² of Springfield soon made himself known among the best of them.

In 1840, he was again elected to the legis-

部家當只是幾件衣服，他把牠們放在兩隻鞍囊裏就帶走了，此外只有兩三部法律書。他沒有錢，騎着一匹借來的馬跑進斯普林菲爾德。那時他是二十八歲。從此以後，斯普林菲爾德就成了他的老家了。

十、政治與婚姻

林肯遷居斯普林菲爾德的明年，第三次當選為州議會的議員。

當時在這個國度裏有兩個大政黨，民主黨和自由黨。林肯是個自由黨員，不久就成為該黨在伊利諾州的首領。但自由黨不及民主黨強大。

州議會每年例會一次，為期僅數星期；因此林肯便能夠以所有其餘的時間專心致力於法律事務。伊利諾州有的是能幹的律師；但斯普林菲爾德的亞倍，林肯不久就顯名於最好律師之間了。

一八四〇年，他又被選入州議會。這是威廉·H·哈立遜將軍當選為合衆國大總統的一年。哈將軍是個自由黨員；

142。他人對林肯的親暱稱呼。

lature. This was the year in which General William H. Harrison was elected President of the United States. General Harrison was a Whig; and Mr. Lincoln's name was on the Whig ticket as a candidate for presidential elector in his state.

The *presidential campaign¹⁴³ was one of the most exciting that had ever been known. It was called the "log cabin" campaign, because General Harrison had lived in a log cabin, and his opponents had sneered at his poverty.

In the East as well as in the West, the excitement was very great. In every city and town and village, wherever there was a political meeting, a log cabin was seen. On one side of the low door hung a long-handled gourd; on the other side, a coon-skin was nailed to the logs; the blue smoke curled up from the top of the stick-and-clay chimney.

You may believe that Abraham Lincoln₁ went into this campaign *with all his heart.¹⁴⁴ He traveled over a part of the state, making *stump-speeches¹⁴⁵ for his party.

One of his ablest opponents was a young

林肯的名字被列在自由黨的名册上，作為伊利諾州總統選舉人的候補者。

這回的總統競選是歷屆以來最激烈的一次。人們稱之為“木屋”競選，原來哈將軍曾棲身於木屋，他的政敵們便恥笑他出身的貧窮。

在東方，正和西方一樣，競選的激烈也是可觀的。每個城鎮和鄉村裏，凡是有政治集會的地方，就可以看得見一間木屋。在矮門的一邊，掛着一個長柄的瓢；另一邊的木頭上釘着一張浣熊皮；木條和泥土搭成的煙囪頂上，青煙裊裊上升。

你大可想見，亞伯拉罕·林肯是以全副精神參與這個運動的。他巡迴了本州境內一部份地方，為自己的黨發表競選演說。

他的最有才能的政敵之中，有一個青年律師，年紀還沒有他那麼大，名字叫做司迪芬·A·道格拉司。在這次選

143. 總統競選。 144. 用全副心力。 145. stump 原為樹木之斷株。昔時，常以樹木之斷株為演說臺，故政治演說及選舉演說即稱為“stump-speech。”

lawyer, not quite his own age, whose name was Stephen A. Douglas. In many places, during this campaign, Lincoln and Douglas met in public debate upon *the questions of the day.¹⁴⁶ And both of them were so shrewd, so well informed, and so eloquent, that those who heard them were unable to decide which was the greater of the two.

General Harrison was elected, but not *through¹⁴⁷ the help of Mr. Lincoln; for the vote of Illinois that year was for the Democratic candidate.

In 1842, when he was thirty-three years old, Mr. Lincoln was married to Miss Mary Todd, a young lady from Kentucky, who had lately come to Springfield on a visit.

For some time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived in a hotel called the "Globe Tavern," paying four dollars a week for rooms and board. But, in 1844, Mr. Lincoln bought a small, but comfortable frame house, and in this they lived until they went to the White House, seventeen years later.

Although he had been successful as a young lawyer, Mr. Lincoln was still a poor

動中，有許多地方，林肯與道格拉司公開地辯論着當前的問題。兩個人都非常機敏，非常淵博，非常雄辯，聽的人簡直分不清到底哪一個偉大些。

哈立遜將軍當選了，但並不是得力於林肯；因為這一年伊利諾州的選舉是民主黨獲勝的。

一八四二年林肯三十三歲，和瑪利·托德小姐結了婚。她是一位肯托基州的姑娘，新近到斯普林菲爾德來拜訪親友的。

結婚之後，有一個時期，林肯夫婦住在一個名叫“地球客棧”的旅館內，每星期付食宿費四元。一八四四年，林肯買了一所雖小而舒適的木框屋，他們一直住在裏面，直到十七年後遷進白宮為止。

林肯當了一個青年律師，雖則是獲得了成功。但是他依

146. 當時的問題。the day 作“當代”解。 147. 由於；有礙於。

man. But Mrs. Lincoln said: "I *would rather have¹⁴⁹ a good man, *a man of mind,¹⁴⁹ with bright prospects for success and power and fame, than marry one with all the horses and houses and gold in the world."

XI. — CONGRESSMAN AND LAWYER

In 1846, Mr. Lincoln was again elected to the legislature. In the following year the people of his district chose him to be their representative in Congress. He *took his seat¹⁵⁰ in December. He was then thirty-nine years old. He was the only Whig from Illinois.

There were many famous men in Congress at that time. Mr. Lincoln's lifelong rival, Stephen A. Douglas, was one of the senators from Illinois. He had already served a term or two in the house of representatives. Daniel Webster was also in the senate; and so was John C. Calhoun; and so was Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Lincoln *took an active interest in¹⁵¹ all the subjects that came before Congress. He made many speeches. But, perhaps, the most important thing that he did at this time

然是個窮光蛋。不過林肯太太却說，“我寧願嫁給一個好男人，一個有頭腦的，前途光明，定可獲得成功，地位和聲譽的人，而不願嫁給一個富有全世界的馬匹，房屋和金子的男人。”

十一、國會議員與律師

一八四六年，林肯又被選入州議會。次年，他那一區裏的人民選他為國會議員。他於九月裏就了議席。那年他三十九歲。伊利諾州選出的國會議員，屬於自由黨的只有他一人。

那時候國會裏面有許多名人。林肯的終身政敵司迪芬·A·道格拉斯就是伊利諾州選出來的參議員之一。他早就在衆議院中當過一二屆議員了。丹尼兒·威白司特也在參議院裏，此外還有約翰·G·加爾洪；還有傑弗遜·戴維恩。

林肯對於國會裏提出來的一切問題，無不異常關切。他發表了許多次演說。但是他在這時期內所做的最重要的事情，恐怕要算取締華盛頓城內奴隸買賣這一提案了。他認為

148. 我寧願有……。 (would rather 亦作 had. rather.)

149. 心志健全的男子；有頭腦的男子。 150. 就議員之職。

151. 專心致志於……；異常關心於……。

was to propose a bill for the abolition of the slave-trade in the city of Washington. He believed that slavery was unjust to the slave and harmful to the nation. He wanted to *do what he could¹⁵² to *keep it from¹⁵³ becoming a still greater evil. But the bill was opposed so strongly that it was not even voted upon.

After the close of Mr. Lincoln's term in Congress, he hoped that President Taylor, who was a Whig, might appoint him to a good office. But in this he was disappointed. And so, in 1849, he returned to his home in Springfield, and again settled down to the practice of law.

He was then forty years old. *Considering ¹⁵⁴ the poverty of his youth, he had done great things for himself. But he had not done much for his country. Outside of his own state his name was still unknown.

His life for the next few years was like that of any other successful lawyer in the newly-settled West. He had a large practice, but his fees were very small. His income from his profession was seldom more than \$2,000 a year. His habits were very simple.

蓄奴這件事對於奴隸不公道，對於國家又有害。他要盡力之所及，制止牠成為更大的禍害。但是這提案受到激烈的反對，甚至連投票表決也沒有舉行。

林肯在國會裏的任期終了之後，他希望秦斐總統給他一個好職位，因為秦斐也是個自由黨員。可是這樁事他是失望了。因此在一八四九年，他又回到斯普林菲爾德他的家裏，重新專心幹他的律務了。

他那時四十歲了。照他青年時期的貧苦情形而論，他為他自己確已有了很大的成就。不過對於國家却還沒有多大貢獻。在他本州以外，他依然是不知名的。

他此後幾年的生活，正和新開拓的西部其他任何一個成功的律師一樣。他的業務很發達，而酬金却有限之至。他由職業賺到的進款，一年很少超過二千元。他的生活習慣是很單純的。他舒適而體面地過着日子。在他那質樸的小家

152. =do his best, 153. 防止牠……。 154. 就……而論。

He lived comfortably and respectably. In his modest little home there was an air of order and refinement, but no *show of luxury.¹⁵⁶

No matter where he might go, Mr. Lincoln would have been known as a Western man. He was six feet four inches in height. His face was very homely, but very kind. He was cordial and friendly in his manners. There was something about him which made everybody feel that he was a sincere, truthful, upright man. He was known among his neighbors as "Honest Abe Lincoln."

XII. — THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY

The great subject before the country at this time was slavery. It had been the cause of trouble for many years. In the early settlement of the American colonies, slavery had been introduced through the influence of the English government. The first slaves had been brought to *Virginia¹⁵⁶ nearly 240 years before the time of which I am telling you.

Many people saw from the beginning that it was an evil which would at some distant

庭裏，有一種整飭和高雅的氣氛，却沒有奢侈的表現。

不論他到哪里去，林肯總令人看得出他是一個西部的人。他的身材有六呎四吋高。他的面貌很平凡，却很和善。他的態度是懇懇可親的。他具有一種神態，使人人都覺得他是個真誠，信實，而正直的人。在隣人們之中，大家都稱他為誠實的亞塔·林肯。

十三、蓄奴問題

這時候，國家最嚴重的問題就是奴隸問題。牠是多年來擾攘不安的根源。在美洲殖民地的初期移民區裏，蓄奴制度是受英國政府的影響而開始盛行的。在我此刻所講到的那個時候之前二百四十年，第一批奴隸便已運到菲及尼亞來了。

許多人在起頭就知道那是一種罪惡，將來總有一天會貽患於國家。一七七二年，菲及尼亞的民衆曾呈請英王制

155. 奢侈的表現。 156. 州名，在美國東部。

day *bring disaster upon¹⁵⁷ the country. In 1772, the people of Virginia petitioned the King of England to *put a stop to¹⁵⁸ the bringing of slaves from Africa into that colony. But the petition was rejected; and the King forbade them to speak of the matter any more.

Washington, Jefferson, and other founders of our nation *looked upon slavery as¹⁵⁹ an evil. They hoped that the time might come when it would be *done away with;¹⁶⁰ for they knew that the country would prosper better without it. At the time of the Revolution, slavery was permitted in all the states. But it was gradually abolished, first in Pennsylvania and then in the New England states, and afterwards in New York.

In 1787, a law was passed by Congress declaring that there should be no slavery in the territory northwest of the river Ohio. This was the territory from which the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, *Michigan, and Wisconsin¹⁶¹ were formed; and so, of course, these states were *free states¹⁶² from the beginning.

The great industry of the South was cotton-raising. The people of the Southern states

止把奴隸從非洲運進殖民地來。但是這次請願被駁斥了；
英王還不許他們再提這件事。

華盛頓，傑弗遜以及其他開國元勳都把蓄奴制度看做
一種罪惡。他們都希望剷除這一制度的日子遲早總會到來；
因為他們明白，沒有這制度，國家會更加昌盛。在革命期間，
全國各州都准許蓄奴。但後來逐漸取消了，最初是在本寧爾
凡居亞，其次是在新英格蘭各州，後來在紐約州。

一七八七年，國會曾通過了一條法令，規定在喔海嚨河
西北的區域裏不准蓄奴。這就是組成了喔海嚨，印第安
那，伊利諾，米其根，和威恩康辛諸州的區域；因此這幾
州當然從頭就是自由州咯。

南方的大工業是植棉。南方各州的人民硬說蓄奴是必
要的。因為只有黑奴才能夠做大棉場裏所需的勞役。

157. 貽害於……；加禍患於……。 158. 制止。 159. look
upon……as, 視……爲；認……爲。 160. 廢棄，取消。
161. Michigan, 州名，在美國中北部； Wisconsin, 州名，
在美國北部。 162. 自由州，即不許蓄奴的州。

claimed that slavery was necessary, because only negro slaves could do the work required on the big cotton plantations. Kentucky, *Tennessee, Alabama,¹⁶³ Mississippi, and *Louisiana¹⁶⁴ were admitted, *one by one,¹⁶⁵ into the Union; and all were slave states.

In 1821, *Missouri¹⁶⁶ *applied for¹⁶⁷ admission into the Union. The South wanted slavery in this state also, but the North objected. There were many hot debates in Congress over this question. At last, through the influence of Henry Clay, the dispute was settled by what has since been known as the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri Compromise provided that Missouri should be a slave state; this was to satisfy the South. On the other hand, it declared that all the western territory north of the line which formed the southern boundary of Missouri, should forever be free; this was to appease the North.

But the cotton planters of the South grew more wealthy by the labor of their slaves. More territory was needed for the extension of slavery. *Texas¹⁶⁸ joined the United States and became a slave state,

肯托基，塔尼西，阿拉巴瑪，密西西必，和魯易西那，一一加入了合衆國；而牠們都是蓄奴州。

一八二一年，米蘇里請求加入合衆國。南方人要求在這一州裏也准許蓄奴，北方人却不答應。國會裏爲了這個問題起了許多次激辯。最後，由於亨利·克雷的斡旋，繼以後世所稱米蘇里調解方案把這爭議解決了。這個方案規定米蘇里准爲蓄奴州；這爲的是滿足南方的要求。另一方面又規定米蘇里州南方邊界線以北的所有西部區域必須永禁蓄奴；這爲的是緩和北方的反對。

但是南方的植棉地主們靠了奴隸的勞動越來越富足了。他們需要更多的準州來推廣蓄奴制度。德克薩司加入了合衆國，並且也成了蓄奴州。

163. Tennessee, 州名, 在美國中部的東南; Alabama 州名, 在美國南部。 164. 州名, 在美國南部。 165. 一個一個地; 相繼時。 166. 州名, 在美國中部。 167. 請求。 168. 州名, 在美國西南部。

Then followed a war with Mexico; and *California, New Mexico, and Utah¹⁶⁹ were taken from that country. Should slavery be allowed in these new territories also?

At this time a new political party was formed. It was called the "Free Soil Party," and the principle for which it contended was this: "*No more slave states and no slave territories.*" This party was not very strong at first, but soon large numbers of Whigs and many northern Democrats, who did not believe in the extension of slavery, began to join it.

Although the Whig party *refused to¹⁷⁰ *take any position against¹⁷¹ the extension of slavery, there were many anti-slavery Whigs who still remained with it and voted the Whig ticket — and one of these men was Abraham Lincoln.

The contest between freedom and slavery became more fierce every day. At last another compromise was proposed by Henry Clay. This compromise provided that California should be admitted as a free state; that slavery should not be prohibited in New Mexico and Utah; that there should be no more markets

接着，美墨之間發生了戰爭；加里福尼亞，新墨西哥，猶塔都由墨西哥割讓過來了。在這些新的準州裏是不是准許蓄奴呢？

這時候，有一個新政黨成立了。黨名“自由土地黨”，牠所力爭的主張是：“不許再有蓄奴州，也不許有蓄奴的準州。”開頭，這個政黨是不十分強大的，但是不久便有爲數很多的自由黨員和許多不主張推廣蓄奴制度的北方民主黨員開始加入了。

雖則自由黨不肯採取任何步驟以反對蓄奴制的發展，但許多反對蓄奴的自由黨員依然留在黨內，投自由黨的票——亞伯拉罕·林肯就是其中之一。

自由與蓄奴的爭執一天激烈一天。後來亨利·克雷提出了另一個和解方案。這個方案規定加里福尼亞加入合衆國爲自由州；在新墨西哥和猶塔蓄奴不受禁止；在哥倫比亞區不許再有奴隸市場；應訂定一條處置逃奴的嚴格的新

169. California, 州名, 在美國的西部; New Mexico, 州名, 在美國的西南部; Utah, 州名, 在美國的西部。 170. 拒絕; 不肯。 171. 採取反對……的步驟。

for slaves in the *District of Columbia,¹⁷² and that a new and very strict fugitive-slave law should be passed.

This compromise is called the "Compromise of 1850." It was *in support of¹⁷³ these measures that Daniel Webster made his last great speech. It was hoped by Webster and Clay that the Compromise of 1850 would put an end to the agitation about slavery. "Now we shall have peace," they said. But the agitation became stronger and stronger, and peace seemed farther away than ever before.

In 1854, a bill was passed by Congress to organize the territories of *Kansas and Nebraska.¹⁷⁴ This bill provided that the Missouri Compromise should be repealed, and that the question of slavery in these territories should be decided by the people living in them. The bill was passed through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. There was now no bar to the extension of slavery into any of the territories *save¹⁷⁵ that of public opinion.

The excitement all over the North was very great. In Kansas there was actual war

法分。

這個方案叫作“一八五〇年調解方案。”但尼兒·威白司脫就爲了擁護這些辦法，發表了他那最後一次的偉大演說。威白司脫和克雷希望這種和解方案能使蓄奴問題所引起的紛爭告一結束。“現在我們可以平安無事了，”他們說。但是紛爭却越來越甚，和平似乎比以往更形渺茫了。

一八五四年，國會通過了組織甘塞司和尼布拉司加這兩個準州的議案。這議案規定米澤里調解方案應予取消，而這些準州裏的蓄奴問題應由各該地居民自行決定。這議案是由伊里諾州的司迪芬·A·道格拉司的斡旋而通過的。這樣一來，要推廣蓄奴制到任何準州裏，除民意的制裁而外一點阻礙也沒有了。

整個北方大大地激動了。在甘塞司擁護蓄奴派和反對派當真地開火了。全國各地有頭腦的人們都預料着一個

172. 哥倫比亞區，在俄陀馬克河濱。 173. 支持；擁護。

174. Kansas, 州名，在美國中部； Nebraska, 州名，在美國中部。此兩地原爲準州（territories），所謂準州，乃未成立州以前之名稱也。 175. 除……以外。

between those who favored slavery and those who opposed it. *Thinking men¹⁷⁶ in all parts of the country saw that a great crisis was *at hand.¹⁷⁷

XIII. — LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS

It was then that Abraham Lincoln came forward as the champion of freedom. Stephen A. Douglas was a candidate for reelection to the senate, and he found it necessary to defend himself before the people of his state for *the part he had taken¹⁷⁸ in repealing the Missouri Compromise. He went from one city to another, making speeches; and at each place Abraham Lincoln met him in joint debate.

“I do not care whether slavery is voted into or out of the territories,” said Mr. Douglas. “The question of slavery is one of climate. Wherever it is *to the interest of¹⁷⁹ the inhabitants of a territory to have slave property, there a slave law will be enacted.”

But Mr. Lincoln replied, “The men who signed the *Declaration of Independence¹⁸⁰ said that all men are created equal, and en-

大的危機就在眼前了。

十三、林肯和道格拉司

就在這時候，亞伯拉罕·林肯挺身而出，擔任保衛自由的戰士。司迪芬·A·道格拉司是參議員複選的候選者，他看出自己必須向本州的選民爲自己申辯，爲自己在取消米蘇里方案中所採取的行動加以解釋。他周遊各城市，發表演說；林肯也就處處與他作聯合辯論，和他駁難。

“我不管在這些準州裏，究竟是容許蓄奴還是禁止蓄奴”，道格拉司說。“蓄奴是一個氣候的問題。蓄奴對於那一準州裏的居民有利，那里就要制定蓄奴的法律。”

但是林肯回答道，“簽署獨立宣言的人們說過，全人類生來是平等的。造物主賦與了他們一些不能轉讓的權利

176. 頭腦清楚的人們。 177. 就要來臨。 178. 他所會採取的行動。 179. 有利於……；對……有利。 180. 獨立宣言；美國開國時所宣佈，經華盛頓等人簽字者。

dowed by their *Creator¹⁸¹ with certain inalienable rights — life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. . . . I beseech you, do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity, the Declaration of Independence.”

At last, Mr. Douglas felt that he was beaten. He proposed that both should go home, and that there should be no more joint discussions. Mr. Lincoln agreed to this; but the words which he had spoken *sank deep into the hearts of those who heard them.¹⁸²

The speeches of Lincoln and Douglas were printed in a book. People in all parts of the country read them. They had heard much about Stephen A. Douglas. He was called “The Little Giant.” He had long been famous among the politicians of the country. It was believed that he would be the next President of the United States. But who was this man Lincoln, who had so bravely vanquished the Little Giant? He was called “Honest Abe.” There were few people outside of his state who had ever heard of him before.

Mr. Douglas returned to his seat in the United States senate. Mr. Lincoln became

——生命，自由，和尋求幸福的權利……我懇求你們，不要毀壞那不朽的人道的象徵，獨立宣言。

最後，道格拉斯感覺到自己的辯論是失敗了。他提議兩人都回去，不再舉行聯合辯論。林肯也表示同意；但是他說的話却已深深地印入聽衆的心裏了。

林肯與道格拉斯 演說辭印成了一本書。全國各地的人們都讀到了。他們對於道格拉斯是早已聞名的。他被稱爲“小巨人。”他在國內的政治家之中早已很有名望了。大家相信他會做次一屆的合衆大總統。但是如此勇敢地擊敗了這位小巨人的林肯究竟是誰呢？他被稱爲“誠實的亞培。”這以前，在他本州以外是很少有人知道他的。

道格拉斯回到了參議院的議席。林肯却成了反對推廣蓄奴派的公認的領袖。

181.造物主；上帝。 182.深深在聽到這些話的人們的心版上。

the acknowledged leader of the forces opposed to the extension of slavery.

In May, 1856, a convention of the people of Illinois was held in Bloomington, Illinois. It met *for the purpose of¹⁸³ forming a new political party, the chief object and aim of which should be to oppose the extension of slavery into the territories.

Mr. Lincoln made a speech to the members of this convention. It was one of the greatest speeches ever heard in this country. "Again and again, during the delivery, the audience *sprang to their feet,¹⁸⁴ and, by long-continued cheers, expressed how deeply the speaker had roused them."

And so the new party was organized. It was composed of the men who had formed the old Free Soil Party, together with such Whigs and Democrats as were opposed to the further growth of the slave power. But the greater number of its members were Whigs. This new party was called the *Republican Party.¹⁸⁵

In June, the Republican Party held a national convention at Philadelphia, and no-

一八五六年五月裏，在伊利諾州的布羅明敦舉行了伊
利諾州民衆大會。牠的目的是在組織一個新政黨，以反對向
各準州推廣蓄奴制爲主要的宗旨。

林肯向參加大會的人們發表了一篇演說，這是美國所
曾有過的最偉大的演說之一。“在演說中，聽衆幾次三番
跳了起來，并以歷久不息的歡呼，表現出他是如何深刻地激
勵了他們啊。”

於是新政黨就組成了。這是由以前組織自由土地黨的
份子構成的，還有那些反對蓄奴勢力的增漲的自由黨員，
和民主黨員也在一起。但大部份是自由黨員。這個新政黨
就叫作共和黨。

六月裏，共和黨在費拉達爾費亞舉行全國大會。並推

183. 其目的在……；爲了……的目的。 184. 跳起來。

185. 共和黨，美國兩大政黨之一。另一大黨即民主黨。

minated John C. Frémont for President. But the party was not strong enough to carry the election that year.

In that same month the Democrats held a convention at *Cincinnati.¹⁸⁶ Every effort was made to nominate Stephen A. Douglas for President. But he was beaten in his own party, *on account of¹⁸⁷ the action which he had taken in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. James Buchanan was nominated *in his stead,¹⁸⁸ and, in November, was elected.

And so the conflict *went on.¹⁸⁹ In the year 1858 there was another series of joint debates between Lincoln and Douglas. Both were candidates for the United States senate. Their speeches were among the most remarkable ever delivered in any country.

Lincoln spoke for liberty and justice. Douglas's speeches were full of fire and patriotism. He hoped to be elected President in 1860. *In the end,¹⁹⁰ it was generally acknowledged that Lincoln had made the best arguments. But Douglas was reelected to the senate.

舉約翰·G·弗雷蒙為總統候選人。但該黨的勢力太薄弱，那一年競選未能獲勝。

同月裏，民主黨在辛辛那底也開了一次大會。用盡了最大的力量想推舉司迪芬·A·道格拉司做總統候選人。但是由於他會有參加取消米燕里和解方案的行動，以致在自己的黨內落選了。哲姆思·布卻南被推舉出來代替他，十一月裏當選為總統。

於是爭執就繼續着。一八五八年，林肯和道格拉司又舉行了一連串的聯合辯論。兩人都是合衆國參議員的候選人。他們的演說都是列於全世界發表過的最出色的演說之間的。

林肯的演說是擁護自由和正義的。道格拉司的演辭洋溢着熱情和愛國心。他希望在一八六〇年當選為總統。末了，一般都承認林肯的理論最出色。但道格拉司却重新當選了參議員。

186. 城市名，在陞海陞州的西南部。 187. 由於…… 188. = in his place, 以代替他。 189. 繼續着。 190. 最後；末了。

XIV.—PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1860 there were four candidates for the presidency. The great Democratic Party was *divided into¹⁹¹ two branches. One branch nominated Stephen A. Douglas. The other branch, which included the larger number of the slave-owners of the South, nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The remnant of the old Whig party, now called the "Union Party," nominated John Bell, of Tennessee. The Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln. In November came the election, and a majority of all the electors chosen were for Lincoln.

The people of the cotton-growing states believed that, by this election, the Northern people intended to *deprive them of¹⁹² their rights. They believed that the anti-slavery people intended to do much more than prevent the extension of slavery. They believed that the abolitionists were *bent upon¹⁹³ passing laws to deprive them of their slaves. Wild rumors were circulated concerning the designs

十四 · 合衆國的大總統

一八六〇年一共有四個總統候選人。那聯大的民主黨分成了兩派。一派推舉了司迪芬·A·道格拉司。另一派，裏面包括着南方大多數的奴隸主，推舉了肯托基州的約翰·C·布雷根瑞其。原有的自由黨的殘餘分子，現在名爲“聯合黨”，推舉了達尼西的約翰·培爾。共和黨推舉了亞伯拉罕·林肯。十一月裏實行選舉，選舉人中的大多數是擁護林肯的。

產棉各州的人們認爲北方人是想憑藉這一次選舉的結果，來剝奪他們的權利。他們認爲反對蓄奴的人們企圖並不僅僅限於阻止推廣蓄奴制而已。他們認爲廢止奴隸派是想訂定一些法令，要把他們的奴隸統統剝奪掉。許多荒唐的謠言到處傳播着，說的都是“黑共和黨人”（人家這樣稱

191. 分裂成……。 192. deprive……of…… 剝奪掉……的……。 193. 意欲；渴想。

which the "Black Republicans," as they were called, had formed for their coercion and oppression. They declared that they would never submit.

And so, in December, the people of South Carolina met in convention, and declared that that state had seceded from the Union — that they would no longer be citizens of the United States. One by one, six other states followed; and they united to form a new government, called the Confederate States of America.

It had long been held by the men of the South that a state had the right to withdraw from the Union at any time. This was called the doctrine of States' Rights. The Confederate States at once chose Jefferson Davis for their President, and declared themselves free and independent.

In February, Mr. Lincoln went to Washington to be inaugurated. His enemies openly boasted that he should never reach that city alive; and a plot was formed to kill him on his passage through Baltimore. But he took an earlier train than the one appointed, and arrived at the capital *in safety.¹⁹⁴

呼他們)所擬的壓制和逼迫南方的各種計劃。南方人就宣稱決不屈服。

因此十二月裏南卡洛來那州的人民便舉行了大會，宣布該州退出合衆國——他們從此就不是合衆國的公民了。此外還有六州相繼效尤；他們聯合起來，成立了新政府，名爲美利堅聯合國。

南方人早就主張一個州有隨時退出合衆國之權。這就是所謂“州權主義”。聯合國立即舉傑弗遜·戴維思做大總統，宣布自由和獨立。

二月裏，林肯赴華盛頓就大總統職。他的敵人公然揚言，說他休想活着到達目的地；他們設下了一個陰謀，要在他經過巴爾的摩時狙擊他。幸而他乘了比原定者早開的一班火車，安然地到達了首都。

194.安全地。

On the 4th of March he was inaugurated. In his address at that time he said: "In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. Your government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government; while I shall have the most solemn one to protect and defend it."

The Confederate States demanded that the government should give up all the forts, arsenals, and public property within their limits. "This, President Lincoln refused to do."¹⁸ He said that he could not admit that these states had withdrawn from the Union, or that they could withdraw without the consent of the people of the United States, given in a national convention. And so, in April, the Confederate guns were turned upon Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, and the war was begun. President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men to serve in the army for three months; and both parties prepared for the great contest.

It is not my purpose to give a history of

三月四日，他就職了。在當時的演說裏他說，“我的滿懷怨望的同胞們啊，嚴重的內戰問題是操在你們手裏，而不在我手裏呢。你們的政府決不願攻擊你們。只要你們自己不做啓釐者，就可以太平無事。你們並不會向天起誓要推翻政府；而我却要立一個最莊嚴的誓約，非保護牠，捍衛牠不可”。

聯合國要求政府放棄在他們境內的所有的適合，兵工廠，和公產。這，林肯總統是不肯照辦的。他說他不能承認這幾州已經退出合衆國，也不能承認他們未經全國大會中全體人民的批准，便可以退出合衆國。於是四月裏，聯合國的大砲便對準了卻爾斯頓港裏的桑透要塞開火，戰爭便開始了。林肯總統發令徵召七萬五千人參加陸軍，服役三個月；雙方都準備大戰。

我不想在這裏詳述這可怕的四年血戰。若奴問題現在

105. 倒裝句，this 一字係自句尾提到前面。

that terrible war of four years. The question of slavery was now a secondary one. The men of one party were determined, *at whatever hazard,¹⁹⁶ to preserve the Union. The men of the other party fought to defend their doctrine of States' Rights, and to *set up¹⁹⁷ an independent government of their own.

President Lincoln was urged to use his power and declare all the slaves free. He answered:

“My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it. If I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. If I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.”

At last, however, when he saw that the success of the Union arms *depended upon¹⁹⁸ his freeing the slaves, he decided to do so. On the 1st of January, 1863, he issued a proclamation declaring that the slaves, in all the states or parts of states then in rebellion, should be free. More than three millions of colored people were given their freedom.

成爲次要的了。一方面的人們不惜冒任何險阻艱難，決心要鞏固合衆國。對方的人們則拚命擁護他們的州權主義，要自行建立一個獨立的政府。

有人勸林肯總統利用他的權力，解放所有的奴隸，讓他們自由。他回答說：

“我主要的目的是拯救合衆國，而不在乎維持或摧毀蓄奴制度。如果我不解放一個奴隸而救得了國家，我願意那麼辦。如果我解放了一切奴隸而救得了國家，我也願意照辦。如果我只解放了一部份，別的都置之不顧而救得了國家，我還是願意照辦”。

可是到了後來，他看出了政府軍的勝利有賴於他的解放奴隸，他就決心予以解放了。一八六三年一月一日，他發表了一個宣言，宣布參加叛變各州的全境或局部的所有奴隸都須予以解放。於是三百多萬的黑人得到了自由。

196. 願冒任何的危險。 197. 建立，組織。 198. 有賴於...

But the war still went on. It reached a turning point, however, at *the battle of Gettysburg,¹⁹⁹ in July, that same year. From that time the cause of the Confederate States was *on the wane,²⁰⁰ *Little by little²⁰¹ the patriots, who were struggling for the preservation of the Union, prevailed.

XV.—THE END OF A GREAT LIFE

At the close of Mr. Lincoln's first term, he was again elected President of the United States. The war was still going on, but the Union arms were now everywhere victorious. His second inaugural address was very short. He did not boast of any of his achievements; he did not rejoice over the defeat of his enemies. But he said:

“With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us *strive on²⁰² to finish *the work we are in;²⁰³ to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan — to do all which may achieve

然而戰爭依然進行着。但在同年七月的格鐵司堡一役裏，戰局却達到了一個轉捩點。從此以後，聯合國便江河日下了。漸漸地那些力求鞏固聯合國的愛國志士們佔了優勢。

十五、偉大的一生的結局

林肯總統第一期任滿時，重復當選為合衆國大總統。戰事繼續着，但是政府軍現在是戰無不勝。他的第二次就職演說是很簡單的。他並不以任何功業自誇；也並不快意於敵人的慘敗。他只是說：

“對任何人不懷惡意；對一切人都一視同仁；對正義具堅定的信念，而照上帝的指示去認識正義，我們要奮鬥下去，完成我們的未竟之業；救治全國的創傷；照顧為戰爭出力的戰士，照顧他的孀婦和孤兒——努力從事一切工作，藉以建立並保持國內的以及與他國間的公正而持久的和平。”

199. Gettysburg 是美國東部本西凡尼亞州的一個市鎮，南軍在這裏戰敗後，便一蹶不振。 200.（勢力）漸衰。
201. 逐漸地；一點一點地。 202. 繼續奮鬥。 203. 我們所正從事的工作。

and cherish a just and lasting peace among

On the 9th of April, 1865, the Confederate army surrendered, and the war was at an end. Abraham Lincoln's work was done.

The 14th of April was Good Friday. On the evening of that day, Mr. Lincoln with Mrs. Lincoln and two or three friends, visited Ford's Theater in Washington.

At a few minutes past 10 o'clock, an actor whose name was John Wilkes Booth, came into the box where Mr. Lincoln sat. No one saw him enter. He pointed a pistol at the President's head, and fired. He leaped down shouting "*Sic semper tyranni*". Then he ran to the stage door. His eyes were closed. He fell. At seven minutes past seven o'clock the next morning, those who watched beside him gave out the mournful news that Abraham

此後過了五個星期，一八六五年四月九日，聯合軍投
降，戰爭於是結束。林肯的功業終告完成。

四月十四日是耶穌受難日。那天晚上，林肯夫和

馬朋
十點才過幾分鐘，一個密探

員，闖進了林肯所坐的包廂裏。沒有人看見他。
管手槍瞄準了總統的頭，開了火。他跳上舞台，喊道：“上帝
制魔王如此下場！南方的仇總算報復了！”他隨即跑進了幕
布後面，從舞台門裏逃跑了。

總統向前仆倒了。他的眼睛合上了。他對於當場所發生
的事情，一點也沒有看見，也沒有聽到，也沒有感覺到。善意
的人們把他抬到相離不遠的一個私人住宅裏。次晨七點二
十分，侍候着他的人們宣佈了伯拉多。林肯逝世。噩
耗。他享年五十六歲。

204. 拉丁語；“耶穌受難日”

Lincoln was dead. He was fifty-six years old.

The whole nation wept for him. In the South as well as in the North, the people bowed themselves in grief. Heartfelt tributes of sorrow came from other lands in all parts of the world. Never before, nor since, has there been such universal mourning.

Such is the story of Abraham Lincoln. In the history of the world, there is no story more full of lessons of perseverance, of patience, of honor, of true nobility of purpose. Among the great men of all time, there has been no one more truly great than he.

全國爲之悲泣。在南方，也和北方一樣，人們傷心地鞠躬誌哀。由衷的哀悼之辭由全世界各地飛來。這樣普遍一致的悲悼真是空前而絕後哩。

這就是下位拉罕·林肯的一生事蹟。在世界史中，再沒有比他的一生更富於堅毅，忍耐，自尊和志趣崇高的教訓，足以爲人楷模的了。無論古今的偉人之中，再也找不出一個比他更堪稱爲真正偉大的了。

正 誤 表

頁	行	誤	正
11	1	幼小的時候,他	幼小的時候,她
11	倒數2行	拼音的	拼音的 (以下所有的“拑”字, 俱應爲“拑”字)
42	倒數4行	to tee	to see
„	„	strange 之前少一 a 字	
43	倒數4行	no ba	no bad
54	15	If I ever	“If I ever
54	16	“I’ll hit it	I’ll hit it
72	倒數7行	plue smoke	blue smoke
92	1	*Creator	*Creator ¹⁸¹

林肯傳的兩個姊妹篇

晨光英漢對照叢書(乙級)

華盛頓傳

J. Baldwin 著 張友松譯註

美國國父華盛頓是一位希有的勇敢，勤奮，堅毅的人物。他不惜犧牲安樂的生活，獻身於艱苦的革命戰爭，終於使一曾被奴役的殖民地成為一個自由獨立的國家。他的偉大成功決不是偶然的，僥倖的。他的一生，可作吾人楷模之處很多。英文淺易流暢，譯文及註釋均保證滿意。

富蘭克林傳

J. Baldwin 著 張鏡潭譯註

富蘭克林出身貧家，經數十年之奮鬥，由印刷工人而主筆而大使，卒成美國開國元勳之一，其名與華盛頓並駕齊驅。而其在科學上及文學上之造就，在當時尤為首屈一指。本書為其略傳，讀者由此可知其奮鬥之事實，成功之由來。揮筆暢達，註釋詳明，為英文程度較淺者課餘業餘自修之優良讀物。

兩大短篇傑作

晨光英漢對照叢書(甲級)

活動產

契訶夫著 張友松譯註

契訶夫的作品，微笑中含着眼淚。本篇敘述一件出賣妻子的故事，一個女主角和兩個男主角的不同個性，活躍紙上。全篇充滿着抑鬱淒涼的情調，描畫了舊俄男女黯淡的生活。張先生的譯文是以忠實流利著稱的，已無庸介紹了。

旅伴

高爾基著 張鏡潭譯註

高爾基作品之深刻，充實，生動，有力，已無庸介紹。本篇為其初期作品之一，描寫他本人作流浪漢時的一段奇遇。人物性格之刻劃，自然風景之描繪，在藝術上已達完美的境地。現由張鏡潭先生譯註，並加詳註。乎此一卷，於學習英文之外，復欣賞傑作，誠一舉而兩得。

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47942



中華民國三十四年五月再版

版權 所有	每冊實價	元	翻印 必究
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原著者 包爾溫

譯註者 何公超

發行所 晨光書局

印刷者 晨光書局印刷所

重慶民生路一八一號

發行人 張友松