

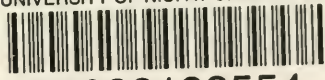
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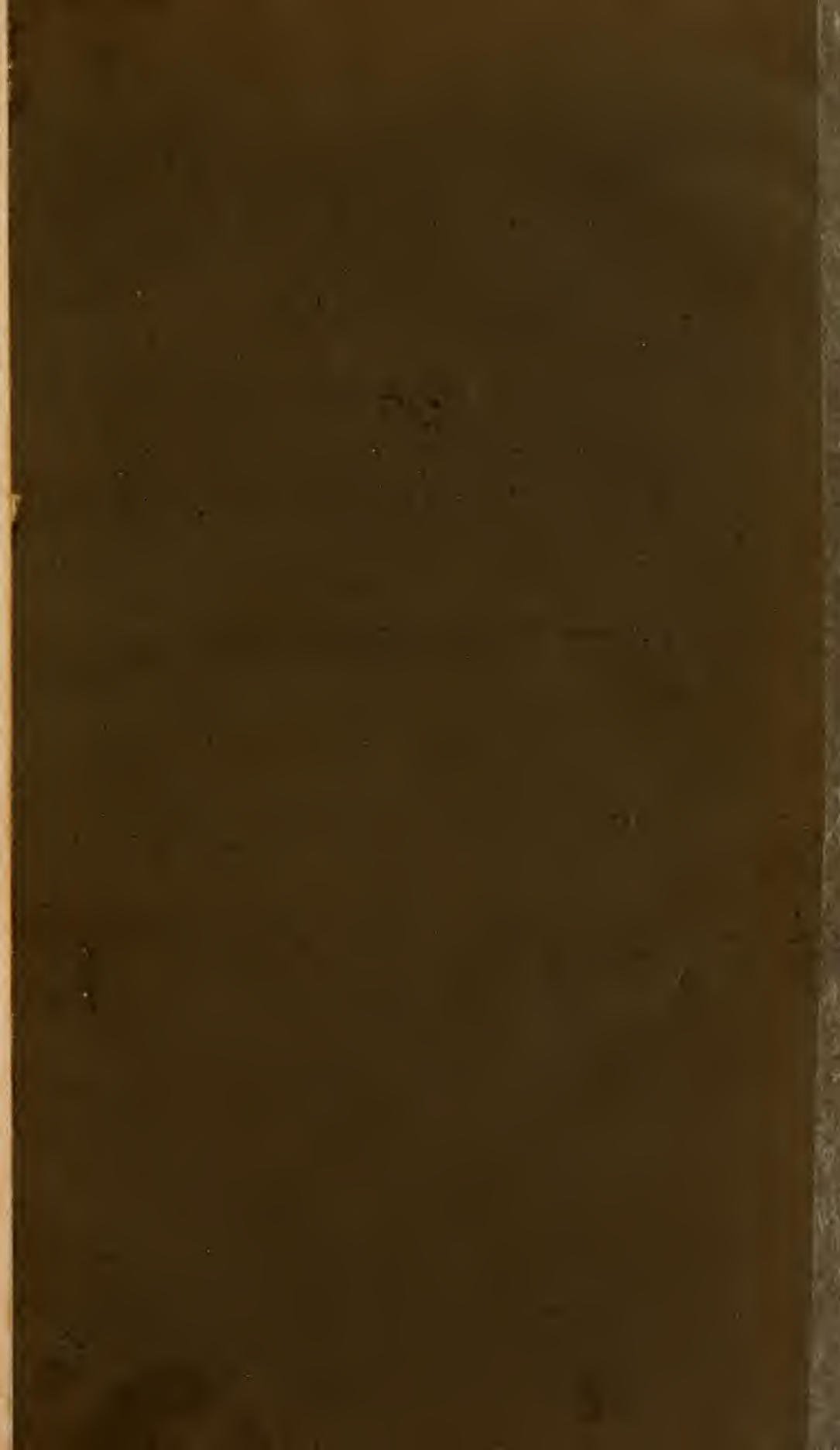
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Charles Lyon Chandler

Bought at
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February 19, 1921-

This book came from
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Dr. Jesse C. Green of
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who lived to be 102
years old. He was a Friend

Charles Wm Chandler

1894

Philadelphia

February 19. 1894

Dear Sir

I have the honor

to acknowledge the receipt of

your letter of the 15th

inst. in relation to the
order for the 102

TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

BY THE

AMERICAN CITIZENS

RESIDENT IN

BUENOS AIRES.



BUENOS AIRES

German Printing Office, S. Martín 111.



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Meetings and Resolutions.

The intelligence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, reached Buenos Aires on Saturday the 27th May. On Monday the 29th, many American Citizens, met to take into consideration the sad event.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Gardner B. Perry, and upon motion of Mr. Wm. H. Moores, the Hon. Robert C. Kirk, was appointed Chairman, and Gardner B. Perry Secretary.

On motion of Mr. A. G. Goodall, it was resolved :

» That this meeting is called to express the profound regret, and grief of the American Community for the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln: the late honored President of the United States. «

On motion of Wm. T. Livingston Esq. it was voted :

» That a committee of five be appointed to draft suitable resolutions. «

Messrs. Edward Zimmermann, E. H. Folmar, Chas. F. Zimmermann, Gardner B. Perry and H. R. Helper, were named as said committee.

Mr. Goodall moved as an amendment

» That the Committee be increased to seven «
which was adopted, and Messrs. Wm. T. Livingston and Wm. H. Moores were accordingly appointed.

On motion of H. R. Helper Esq., it was voted

» That the above named Committee be requested to report a resolution, suggesting that as an appropriate mark of respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased the American Citizens in Buenos Aires, join us in our purpose to wear black crape around the left arm for the space of thirty days.»

On motion of Mr. Henry Tay, it was voted —

» That the death of Abraham Lincoln be commemorated by a public service at the American Church and that a committee of three be appointed, to make all necessary arrangements. «

Messrs. Henry Tay, Frank S. Livingston and Chas. E. Zimmermann were chosen for this purpose.

On motion of the Rev. Wm. Goodfellow, it was voted —

» That the committee on Resolutions be requested to report at a General Meeting of American citizens to be held at the United States Legation on the 31st inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.»

On motion of Wilson Jacobs Esq. it was voted —

» That the proceedings of this meeting signed by the Chairman and the Secretary, be published in all the newspapers of this city. «

On motion by Mr. E. H. Folmar, it was voted —

» That this meeting adjourn to meet at the United States Legation on the 31st inst. at three o'clock. P. M. «

Adjourned.

Robert C. Kirk
Chairman.

Gardner B. Perry
Secretary.

The adjourned General Meeting of American Citizens resident in Buenos Aires, was held at the Legation of the United States on the 31st inst.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m. by the Chairman and the minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

Mr. Edward Zimmermann, chairman of the Committee of Resolutions, presented the following; which were read by the Secretary:

GENTLEMEN:

In the discharge of the melancholy duty which was intrusted to us, at a preliminary meeting of American Citizens; when we were constituted a Committee with specific functions, we beg leave to submit for your approval, the following resolutions:

Whereas the sad tidings have reached us of the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, caused by the hand of an assassin.

Resolved; 1stly: That as loyal and ever faithful citizens of the United States of America, now resident in Buenos Aires, we have been severely shocked and at the same time filled with indignation and sorrow, on the receipt here on Saturday last, the 27th inst. of intelligence of the dastardly murder of the late eminently distinguished President of our Country, Abraham Lincoln, in whom we have always recognized inflexible honesty and pure patriotism, and to whom we now assign in our memories a place among the very ablest and best Statesmen of America.

Resolved 2ndly. That to the grief-stricken family of the illustrious deceased, we tender our most unfeigned and profound condolence.

Resolved 3rdly. That in celebration of the obsequies of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, whom we would proclaim and consecrate to posterity, as the second Father of his Country, the Rev'd Wm. Goodfellow, the American Clergyman resident in this City, be invited to deliver at an early day, an appropriate discourse commemorative of the distinguished virtues of the deceased.

Resolved 4thly: That as a measure emblematic of our sincere distress at this most deplorable occurrence, we will wear a badge of black crape around the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved 5thly: That we gratefully accept as a compliment to our Country and to ourselves, the voluntary and considerate action of the Authorities here on Sunday last the 28th inst. in causing all the National and Provincial flags to be hoisted at half-mast, as a token of grief at the untimely loss of the honored and lamented subject of these resolutions. And we feel thankful, that amid the unparalleled trials of the most gigantic rebellion ever organized among rash and misguided men, our leaders and defenders have acted, with such moderation and justice, as to secure the sympathies of such enlightened and progressive Statesmen as those whom we have the honor to know in the person of President Mitre and his Cabinet.

Resolved 6thly: That Gov. Saavedra and the Legislature of the Province of Buenos Aires, are equally entitled to our thanks, for their complimentary resolutions of last evening declaring, that the next new town or city which shall be organized within the Province, shall be designated «Lincoln».

Resolved 7thly: That in a corresponding vein of thankfulness and gratitude we make our acknowledgements to the Press of Buenos Aires, for appearing in mourning on Sunday last; and for their numerous and well expressed eulogiums of our martyred President; and also to the whole body of the Argentine Congress for their sympathetic reso-

tions of yesterday, among which was one to signify their sad and painful recognition of this solemn occasion, by wearing the badge of mourning for the space of three days; and to the Argentine people, whose sympathies with us have been so unreservedly shown during the long and severe trials of our Country, and particularly in this last and saddest event.

Resolved 8 thly: That to our fellow-citizens in the United States, we renew our pledge of continued, and unflinching fidelity to the Union, and to the Federal Government as constitutionally organized in Washington.

Resolved 9 thly: That four copies of these resolutions be presented to our Minister Resident in this City, the Hon. Robt. C. Kirk, with the request, that he will transmit one of them to the bereaved family of our late President, one to the Department of State in Washington, one to the Government of the Argentine Republic, and the other to the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires.

Also Resolved: That in the attempted assassination of Wm. Henry Seward, Secretary of State, part of the same dastardly conspiracy, which resulted in the death of Abraham Lincoln, we recognize the fitting close of a rebellion, begun in robbery and perjury and ending in cowardly and cold blooded murder, and we extend to him our warmest sympathies, and offer at the same time our best hopes and wishes for his speedy recovery.

On motion of Mr. A. G. Goodall, it was voted. «That the resolutions be acted upon separately», and they were in this manner unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henry Tay reported—
that arrangements had been made with the Rev. Wm. Goodfellow for a discourse in the American Church on Sunday the 11 th of June.

On motion of Mr. E. H. Folmar, it was voted.—«That the Committee be instructed to drape the Church with ap-

propriate mourning, and that the expense be defrayed by subscription.»

On motion of Mr. H. J. Ropes, it was voted— «That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city, and also sent to the United States for publication».

On motion of Mr. E. H. Folmar, it was voted— «That the Secretary be instructed to publish in pamphlet form, the records of this and the former meeting, together with the discourse to be delivered by the Rev. Wm. Goodfellow.

The Hon. Mr. Kirk. then made the following remarks.

FELLOW CITIZENS :

Before this meeting adjourns, I wish to say a few words expressive of my deep sympathy with the object of this meeting; and also my entire concurrence with the measures adopted for sending words of condolence to our country in its sad hour of trial. We feel the magnitude of the loss it has sustained in the death of President Lincoln; whose purity of character and self-sacrificing patriotism, will ever be perpetuated in the memories of all loyal citizens.

Whilst our brothers have been nobly battling for our Nation's life at home, you have defended its reputation here.— I know how often you have been compelled to meet the bitter denunciation of enemies, and hear the oft repeated prediction, that your country was divided, that it could never suppress the rebellion; but thanks to God, time has fully vindicated the falsity and malignity of your enemies, and you can now stand erect, feeling that it is a proud title to be a Citizen of the United States.

Your Government has nobly vindicated itself against treason, and firmly established the principle of self-Government. A Republican form of Government has *not proved a failure*.

How often you have met in this city enemies openly sympathizing with traitors who had proclaimed to the world, that their great object was to found a Government based upon human chattels, cemented by the blood of the enslaved: you

can now with honest , patriotic pride; assert the failure of this principle forever ; our Country, thank God is free, and our citizens abroad will never have to blush again because it tolerates slavery. This has been purchased by the lives of our sons, and sealed by the blood of Abraham Lincoln.

It is the source of much comfort and satisfaction for me, to realize the deep heartfelt sympathy manifested for our country by the native population here , and I have, during the past few days received numerous letters to that effect.

Before we separate, I wish to say that I understand the same tongue of slander which delighted to defame our lamented President during his life, is now assailing President Johnson.

I would say for your benefit , as to the ability and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, there is no doubt; he is a self-made man , and belongs to the people. He has filled various important official positions, and has always discharged his duties, with fidelity to his country and honor to himself. He has been a member of the Legislature of his State, and also its Governor; he has also been a senator of the United States, and whilst there he delivered one of the most powerful speeches on record in reply to Davis and Breckenridge , on Secession, before they left that body to become the chiefs of traitors.

I would merely say that no man can occupy such positions in our country, without ability , and you may be fully assured that he will discharge his duties as President of the United States with that dignity and ability, which the office demands.

Mr. Kirk then left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Edward Zimmermann; and upon motion of Mr. Wm. T. Livingston, the thanks of this meeting were voted to Mr. Kirk, for the able manner in which he had presided over it.

On motion of Mr. Wilson Jacobs it was voted, the meeting do now adjourn.

Gardner B. Perry.

Robert C. Kirk.

ORDER OF SERVICES

SUNDAY JUNE 11th 1865.

Voluntary.

CHANT, from 39th and 90th Psalms.

Prayer.

Hymn.

«Dread Jehovah : God of nations etc.»

Lessons.

II. Samuel 4 : 13.—27.—1. Corinthians XV. 48—58.

Anthem.

«I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, write, from henceforth blessed are the dead who die in the Lord ; even so saith the spirit, for they rest from their labour» Rev. XIV. 13.

Discourse.

Prayer.

Hymn.

«Great God beneath whose piercing eye, etc.»

Doxology.

Benediction.

Voluntary.

DISCOURSE.

Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it? Surely the Lord God will do nothing but He revealeth His secret unto His servants the prophets. Amos III: 6, 7.

An unprecedented crime has been committed. Its enormity has startled the world. The lowest dens of guilt have shuddered at its atrocity. A nation reels under the stroke, and its bewildering grief has awakened sympathetic responses from every land under the sun. Today every nation in Christendom is in mourning. Wherever there are friends of order, or admirers of virtue, wherever law is respected or honor cherished, there the best and the purest, bow in a grief that is as deep as it is unavailing.

Often has a Chief Magistrate fallen by the hand of violence. But it has generally been when a long career of oppression had perverted power and dethroned virtue. Sisera and Holofernes, great military men, dared Heaven with their crimes until even the hand of woman was nerved to rid the earth of such monsters; one fell under the hand of Jael the wife of Heber, and the other by that of the beautiful Judith. Cæsar, about to grasp a crown, not inherited nor deserved; fell in the Forum, in open day, pierced with twenty three wounds. The statement «as he was ambitious I slew him» is the solution of it.

But no crimes stained our illustrious dead. He was sinless of ambition, «that infirmity of noble minds.» From the Atlantic to the Pacific, there was still echoing the acclaim of applauding millions recalling him to the Chief Magistracy. So large a number of votes of freemen, never before centered in one man for any place. The White House at Washington, for the first time, from such a cause, is tenantless, and draped, and a whole nation mourns.

The mystery of God's providences and permissions invites to a closer inquiry and to a clearer knowledge of His truth. There may be modes of administration which, to us in this life, shall never lose their mysteriousness. «His ways are past finding out. Clouds and darkness are round about Him: yet justice and judgement are the habitation of His throne;» that is, although, there may be much that to us is inscrutable, yet the principles of justice and righteous judgement govern those fathomless depths. This is the import of the text.

The doctrine is, that the method of the Divine Government has been so revealed, that it solves most of the problems of the present state, and it promises that in the future life, light shall be poured over what is inscrutable in this. The fact, that God has permitted evil is often in the Hebrew forms of speech presented as though he had caused it. Has he permitted evil to the people, or to the government? do not think that he is an unconcerned spectator of the people's woes or wants. When events occur that, to men are apparently disastrous, do not imagine, that Infinite Wisdom is thwarted, or Infinite Power nonplussed.

Amid the successive forms of life that marked the primeval earth, an observer, like one of us might have supposed, that these revolutions were subversive of progress; but they were the golden steps of creation ascending to man. The partial evil was general good. The very rocks, the pages of that voiceless age are eloquent witnesses of the presence

and power, and wisdom of God. The text teaches us the same truth concerning human history. The commotions of society are watched by the sleepless Eye without whose notice not a sparrow falls to the ground.

When our skill is exhausted in scanning mysterious providences, when apparent evil prevails, when the good man faileth, we turn to those principles of revelation, which proclaim the wisdom as well as the power of God, and while partly unfolding to us the truth, announce the time of clearer light, when doubt shall be as unknown as death. Evil has a lesson. It is not permitted without a method. It should leave us wiser and better, and therefore stronger. Today His Providence directs us to His prophets, to the record of His inspired teachers. Let us endeavour in this day of evil to learn the will of God, according to the principles of His revealed truth.

*„As darkness shows us worlds of light
We never see by day.“*

And according to our faithfulness in the inquiry, so will appear the fact, that «the Judge of all the earth will do right.»

It needs but few words to set it clear before us today, that evil as we understand and feel, has befallen us.

1. In the lawless taking of life.

The Almighty at first gave worth to human life, by making it a transcript of His own. Its value was afterwards enhanced by its being made a period of probation. In its decisions and affiliations eternal destinies are fixed. That ruthless hands may not cut off a life before all its probationary privileges are reached, the Divine Lawgiver has fenced around human life with His own ultimate penalties. There are conditions on which the right to live is forfeited; when society demands the life of a desperate member. Civilized forms of society, have well fixed the conditions on which life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness; may be alienated. But here there were no forms of law, nor truth, nor

justice. Crime has been committed, which is not only destructive of life, but of society, and is subversive of all just authority.

2. In the public relations of the life taken.

He was the chief Magistrate. It was not as though a new generation of men, or of motives, had rendered some ruling House obsolete. It was not the nation dissatisfied with the Bourbons, or the Plantagenets; and calling some favorite Family to power. He was elected by the people, after a canvass so thorough, exciting, and critical, that not an event of his life, nor a principle nor a personal quality escaped the closest and unkindest scrutiny. And yet the voices calling him to the Chief Magistracy exceeded in number the votes for the most favoured Roman, when Rome ruled the world. Nor was he an untried man. His policy was well known, and his principles were tested through stormy years, as the fanned furnace tries the gold. And the people, who were to decide the contest, felt that they must decide rightly, or perish. A life under such sanctions becomes sacred, as that of the Lord's anointed.

3. The evil is enhanced by the condition of public affairs.

We were not at peace. Motives satisfactory to themselves, had enrolled hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens against the government, to which they owed their greatness; and to whose generosity they owed the facilities for the strife. The task of restoring quiet, of establishing a national police force over insurrectionary districts, was only partly done. His was the ruling genius in affairs financial, military, naval, and diplomatic. For the policy of each he stood avowedly responsible before the world. In the high moment of presiding among influences wide-spread and deathless, the guiding, governing, harmonizing mind, was extinguished in a moment, when its mission seemed only partly done.

From this overwhelming evil, we turn to the inspired

teachers. The principles of the Divine Government will guide us under such clouds as these. Let us reverently apply ourselves to the Lesson, which this sad event is intended to teach.

1. We are not to infer that it is the purpose of God to destroy our people. Evil men may be allowed in his wrath, and good men may be removed in his displeasure. If the purpose of God is to destroy, surely it would not have been preceded by so many years of marvellous blessing, and so many recent marks of favor. The perils of national infancy, the dangers of early strength; three foreign wars, and one civil war of fearful proportions: would have left in desolation any country abandoned of Heaven.

2. Nor are we to infer the Divine disapprobation of the present condition of national affairs. Josiah, Israel's young and virtuous King, was a discreet and upright man, a father to his people. His administration forms one of the brightest pages of all the past. His country under arms, with a powerful foe on the right hand and on the left, he was slain in battle at the age of thirty nine. The favored nation passed under such clouds as this.

3. We are taught more than the ordinary uncertainty of life. The facts declare that life's uncertainty may be increased, and its dangers enhanced, by virtue. Another position and other policy, would have averted the danger from that disreccion, and perhaps from all others. He had a choice between right, with personal danger, and wrong, with safety. This fact neither moved him to seek protection for his person, nor to change the policy that invoked violence. Our duty is to do right judiciously, but fearlessly. No man should dare to live in a manner in which he cannot intelligently and boldly challenge all the the physical and moral results of his life. Our life's plan should be so noble, our purposes so unselfish, and our whole life so transparent and pure, that our perils should be only those of virtue, and these should be

met as though they were the plaudits of Heaven. Every true man disdains the study of mere safety as he does that of mere success. All the chambers of his soul are opened to the All-seeing One, and the scrutiny of Infinite Purity is implored : «Try me and prove me, and see if there be any evil way in me.»

4. We are taught to trust in God, and not in man.

If God exist, He rules. If He created all, He rules all. If we ever doubt the Providence of God, it is apt to be at such a time as this. Yet it is in the day of trouble, that we most need the consolations of this doctrine. Never let our tears dim our sight of God, the Changeless, Creator, Redeemer, Friend. Let His chastenings evoke the faith that leans on the Unseen. Infirmity, mistake, wickedness, are all to be supposed, and yet He reigns. Out of the cloud, He calls us to return to our father's God; to trust Him, and to look beyond the overthrow of our hopes and plans to His better methods and wider purposes, and meanwhile say as the Great Sufferer said in a darker hour, «Father thy will be done.»

5. Hope for the future. He must be ignorant of moral forces, who does not read hopefulness in the felt sorrows of a great people. The advance of Israel towards personal piety and national grandeur was always begun by advancing towards God. It argues the goodness and the hopefulness of the nation's heart, that it can feel so deeply not only to the outer limit of her land, but in every clime where a true American breathes. Virtue is not defiant and highheaded in the day of trouble. It is only virtuous delicacy, that is vulnerable on every side. It is only gentleness and goodness that can be outraged. Such grief awakens hope. It deepens patriotism, invigorates philanthropy. A nation prostrate under a pitying Heaven, with lamentation and confession of sin ; and in deep humble reverence, can only rise up to a virtuous life and a happier future.

6. Injustice and crime, cannot prosper as the basis of

human affairs. Thus reads every page of history, and especially the one before us the last and the darkest. Here is crime apparently successful, but how far? It is fruitful of sorrow indeed, but after time eternity may be challenged for one iota of public good or private gain achieved by this monstrous crime. If it is the outgrowth of confederate policy it not only fails as a step of progress, but it recoils with a moral force more sweeping than an army with banners. It only writes the truth in patriot blood that injustice and crime as instruments, leaf out the fact that God is just and that He rules in righteousness.

The virtue of the people must be the basis of their public weal. The lines of policy must be truth and justice. In any land where they lay aside thrones and sceptres and crowns as antiquated and needless emblems of power, there is neither happiness nor safety, unless justice is enthroned, and the rulers hold the sceptre of righteousness, and the people accept as the crown of their majesty the reverential fear of God.

This principle affords us the only key to the failure of the confederacy. It was not that skillful leaders were wanting. A large portion of the best product of our Military and Naval Academies was theirs. These would be formidable as foes anywhere. It was not resources for war that were wanting. At the outset the United States force was a mere nucleus of an army, and in peace scarcely deserved the name; and by a shrewd prevision the navy was chiefly on distant stations, or waiting the signal in Southern ports. Cannon and muskets and munitions of everykind were timely removed and stored in their arsenals. They did not fail for want of mere numerical force. There were eight millions of intelligent population and four millions of laborers tilling their rich fields. The best forts on the Continent guarded their bays and rivers. Navies grew in their forests, iron and coal were exhaustles. The mild climate made campaigns inexpensive.

lessened the rigors of war at home. There was such an indomitable will in the chiefs, and such a wrought up enthusiasm among the people, as made ancient battle fields famous for all time, when heroic patriotism triumphed over overwhelming odds.

It is true, one powerful nation sometimes gains an advantage over another in war. National treaties are evidence of this. Powerful empires have overrun and absorbed bordering nations ; so did Macedonia sweep Persia, and Greece Macedonia, and Rome was victorious everywhere.

But were has a united people, in such numbers, and so aided by events, ever risen and resolved to be free, and failed? And why was success wanting here? It is because their foundation was a great moral wrong. Their corner stone said Vice-President Stephens, their ablest civilian, was human slavery. To perpetuate bondage to resist the tide of times that was about to dash out that legalized crime, they drew the sword. They forgot to estimate moral forces, that the God of justice, as their own Jefferson has declared, has no attributes that could take sides with oppression.

This was the fatal mistake in that bill of rights. This war occurred not for more liberty, less tax, better representation, or more prosperity for the ruling race, but it was for less liberty, more tax, less gain, and an utterly denied representation for the race already hopelessly down. It was political Atheism. This was that element of weakness, which crumbled mere physical power, and wasted all other forces. For ages Ethiopias manacled hands were stretched out unto God. While there was hope even in tedious legislation He was merciful. But the astonished age saw Providence defied when men traced a nations boundary along the line of slavery, and enthroned in the constitution this deformity of a darker age. It was what Virginia's greatest statesman foresaw and feared, when the attributes of the God of justice should choose the other side. He made it the occasion of issuing

a new political evangel to the race. Injustice and crime shall never prosper as the basis of human affairs, that man's inhumanity to man shall end, and that henceforth virtue alone shall make men or nations immortal.

This hour should not pass without some special and fitting reference to the life and public services and eminent virtues of Abraham Lincoln, the late and lamented President of the United States.

It would be impossible in few words to give any true idea of his character. It embraces all to say that he was prepared and called for a great national emergency, and that he was equal for it.

When he was my neighbor and my friend, when that life of purity and usefulness was before me, then I could speak of him as he was. But now receiving the reverent and deathless love of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world, enshrined among the mighty dead, I can only say as Elisha said when Elijah ascended: »My father! my father! the horsemen of Israel and the chariots thereof. The angels have come and the chariots of fire have passed, but where is Israel's leader and the father of his people.«

I know of no man of modern times, nor any uninspired man of any period who gave clearer indications of a Providential calling and preparation for his work:

1.—In his origin.—The family was originally of the Quaker faith. Through generations the Lincolns have been marked by the peculiarly excellent traits of that conscientious people. For a century or more the family has resided in the South, so that he could not be a stranger to the Southern feelings and views.

2.—In the manner of his education.—It was acquired alone. He early learned to lean on none but God and his own true heart. His mental culture did not cease with his youth, but, with John Quincy Adams and Baron Humboldt, and that class of mind, he was always a student, and kept

his mind always young and glowing with fresh fires. While a Member of Congress he chastened his arguments after the carefully studied problems of Euclid. The study of law, in its widest range and highest generalizations, was to him a passion. In his first political canvass, the issue was the question of the Tariff, when the principle of protection to industry and of national resources by tariffs was thoroughly investigated by him and discussed in every part of the country.

His second canvas turned on the question of slavery, when its moral character, its expediency, and the means of its ultimate extinction were discussed by him before immense audiences, in opposition to the best popular speakers of the times. His first efforts in Congress were made towards increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy. This led him to a familiarity with the military and naval policy of other nations as well as that of his own.

Such was his Providential preparation. He had need, in the coming clash of arms, and in the scrutiny of time-reverenced principles to reach conclusions with the clearness and directness of Euclid, and he had to rise from the mere letter of the law to meet unforeseen contingencies by interpreting the laws according to their spirit. It became his duty to apply the principles of the tariff so as not to over-burden the people, and yet provide unprecedented revenues, and keep the national credit good under appalling and augmenting debt. He was to grapple with the old subject of slavery, and twenty years after reaching the conclusion that slavery can be abolished by military proclamation in time of civil war, he had such a proclamation to write. Under the high demands of the age these singularly prophetic topics had been the study of his matured powers for thirty years.

You may know of others, equally prepared, who could have brought abilities as mature, to the centre of the dizzy

tumults of the last four years, but for myself I do not know of another pupil so manifestly called and schooled by Providence, and fitted for a great historic period, since the Almighty, for forty years, conversed with Moses on the Plains of Midian.

3.—In his moral character. — Here was his towering strength. He was good. His genuine kindness of heart was native, genial, exhaustless. The worst enemies of the government already feel that his considerateness and his gentleness will be wanting in the day of their reckoning. The last words of his second inaugural shall remain as lights and landmarks for ages yet to come: «Let us bear malice to none, and have charity for all.» His goodness of heart kept pace with his elevation, and no success or opposition, no malignity or flattery ever unbalanced his moral self-poise. His moral solidity was the nation's strength.

His maxim was, perform well your part and let glory follow virtue. This was the law of his dismissals and the rule of his promotions. If you asked a favor, he would impress you that he was the obliged party. He was never so happy as when he could make another glad.

The basis of these good qualities was laid deep in his moral nature. For twelve years before he was a candidate for the presidency he was proverbial for total abstinence, for Sabbath observance, and for the strictest christian purity of life. On his journey to Washington for his first inauguration he strictly reserved Sundays for religious rest and worship. In his farewell address to his old friends at Springfield he said, «I leave you with one request, pray for me.»

He took a prominent part in the consecration of the Cemetery at Gettysburgh, where the slain of that battle were buried. He was profoundly impressed by the services. In his speech he said, «It is for us, the living, to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these

«honored dead we take increased devotion; that we here
 «highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain;
 «that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of
 «freedom.» At that time he gave himself devoutly to the
 service of God and for the remainder of his life that sim-
 plicity of character which made him grand, was joined with
 the most unswerving piety.

He was an honest man.

Some of you know how we walked these streets, or sat
 in heavy meditation, when the mails were burdened with
 details of reverses and losses, in the dark hour of our coun-
 try's peril. And aside from the faith that God, the God of
 the Bible, rules, we had but one other ruling faith, and that
 was, that there was an honest man — thoroughly, heroically
 honest — at the helm of State.

What the world called his hesitancy has revealed his hon-
 esty and moral strength. To have acted prematurely and
 against his judgment would have been both weak and wick-
 ed. In 1861, he held back the eager anti-slavery party from
 an unprepared and disastrous emancipation. In 1863, he
 carried forward a still more powerful conservative force
 abreast with the advancing steps of the Providence of God.

He was truly great.

The great are not simply the crowned and titled, but they
 are the men made nobly adequate to perilous times, or whose
 mighty arm can revolve the wheel of progress centuries in a
 day. Such men belong to all time, all lands love and honor
 and claim them. Moses was not only a Hebrew or an Asia-
 tic; Peter the Great was not merely a Russian, nor was
 George Washington merely a North American. Men of this
 class were not sent to this world to die, but to live. At
 death they take new forms of power, and with the advanc-
 ing ages they have widening dominion and freshening mem-
 ory. Though they rest from their labors, their works do
 follow them. They reproduce themselves, to bless all lands

and embellish all homes. Distance does not diminish their greatness, but, like the crowned monarch of Mt. Olympus, their proportions are perfect, seen from every side.

True greatness is not measured by diplomas, nor indicated by years, nor counted by successes, but by the measure of great capabilities, faithful, ready, and equal to the noblest service. You know them by their heroic sacrifices, their cheerful suffering, their contentment without reward, by the progress they make in rolling the planet upwards towards God. The verdict of the world admits another name among the Truly Great.

How will he be remembered? As the good man, in every noble sense, good. A Statesman, whose business called him among politicians, and men of urgent, engrossing burdens and cares, and yet a man of sublime and holy faith. Though filling the highest post of honor, he was felt to be the friend of the poorest man, and to stand like a rock between him and harm. He had the most childlike simplicity of manner, and yet amid the most conflicting and contradictory counsels he had the moral courage to issue that charter of emancipation, wresting by moral force the manacles from four millions of fellow men. So artless and yet so self-possessed that he offered to each of the more prominent candidates for the nomination to the Presidency a seat in his Cabinet, and no patriarch ever sat among his sons with easier dignity, or received a truer reverence. He had no need to rise to appear great, nor to descend in order to be accessible.

What shall we say of the *cause* of this great calamity? That God permitted it, does not excuse it. Thus far no private revenge nor personal ambition can be traced in connection with this crime. Treason, rebellion, conspiracy and assassination are now Confederate words. A few men, reckless and heaven-daring, struck madly and fatally, but too late. The public evil intended has fallen on their own

cause, and henceforth the Great Rebellion must be regarded, by the world, as a Great Crime, its baffled rage culminating in assassination. Booth, the assassin, did more in a moment to change the sentiments of the world on that great struggle than could arguments or armies. We leave to faithful History the rebellion and its culmination.

Has this midnight of our grief no gleam of hope or of promise? Is this one of those afflictive allotments in which Heaven offers no compensating returns? Is there comfort in the tried statesmanship of the successor of our lamented President? We know his record. It is not an accident that he is the successor—he deserves the place. Already the new administration gives good promise. We see him springing, like his predecessor, from the ranks of the people; but the men chosen for great emergencies are seldom chosen from among the accidentally great. When Providence selects its fitting agents pigmies perched on Alps must yield to those men of might and worth. The greatness of such men is more enduring than the hills.

But this day of public bereavement shall not be forgotten. Go and tell that youthful mother, weeping at the grave of her first-born, that those tears shall be dried up, that those emotions shall pass away with time, that new duties and relations shall assuage her grief and brighten her life; will that be comfort? It would add bitterness to her bereavement, her grief is now her treasure. Tell the nation, that kneels to-day in unprecedented grief, that she has other sons, and that happier days await her, that able statesmen survive him, and there are spared to her jurists who adorn the ermine, warrior sons with a proud record, and civilians in every virtuous walk of life. All honor to these good and great men! All hail the worthy successor of Abraham Lincoln! Confidently and with returning cheerfulness the heart of the Nation turns to him as his called to extend that arch in which glow the names of Washington and Lincoln, our

first President and our last, «lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death not divided.» But with the truest love and loyalty for the living, we shall preserve in its freshness the love that garlands the grave of the Nation's noblest martyr and most beloved son.

Let us rejoice that God rules in righteousness, and that He hears prayer. Let us bear in mind that empires are but as men before Him, and that He builds them up or blots them out, according as they love and serve Him, that public virtue is not patriotism, but it is the prevalence of virtue among the whole people. Not alone arts, or arms, or commerce, but with these, or without them, «righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.»



Information from Mr John C.

Zimmermann, January 1, 1944

William H. Moore was a native of Chicago. Lived in Buenos Aires many years, beginning about 1870. He was manager of Diablos Brothers. He died in Buenos Aires and was twice married.

Mr Zimmermann gave his father the news of Abraham Lincoln's death. He went to Calle San Martin where the news of Lincoln's death was posted. It affected his father Edward Zimmermann very much.

Mr Z. went to Boston from Buenos Aires in 1866, he went to see Mrs Moore there.

Until 1856 the Zimmermann family lived in a Quinta near Parque Letamendi. At the time they went to the U.S.

Information from Mr. John C. Zimmerman
re firms and individuals mentioned
in this book who were in Buenos
Aires in 1865:-

1- Samuel B. Hale & Co - much the
largest U.S. firm there then
Founded 1840

2- T. B. Coffin & Co - Lumber Importers
from Massachusetts

HENRY
COFFIN

one of the sons, went to Rosario
active in Rural Society there
particularly hides

3- E. H. Folmar - exported Argentine produce

4- Gardner B. Perry - "wool etc."

5- Coolidge S. Roberts - represented
M. W. Rice & Co of Boston
this business was afterward
taken over by Frederick C. Coolidge
exported wool & hides

6- Zimmermann, Fair & Co

7- William Livingston - Barraca business
represented Springs & Co

8- Folmar was succeeded by A. C. Bran
hide exporters

9- Flint, Eddy & Co. in 1880's, afterward
American Trading Co
D.B.

10- Carran

11- Newberry - dentist - Webster came 1866
Dr. Kimball dentist before Webster

12- Dr. James M. Ayer, Physician - Con

13- Dr. Day at Mendoza - wife and
children killed in earthquake there
when he was on a medical visit
at Ranch.

14- ... - Robes - Baracho,

S. H. Folmar & Co
established for
many years

Wm H. Moores from
Chicago was President
of local committee of
Southern Railway Co
of Argentina. He
was with Orabelle
Brothers & Co. He
died in Buenos Aires
after 1900

Henry Tay
Ship broker

Wilson Exchange Co
Wilson & Co
by J. C. Z to be
J. C. Z to be
J. C. Z to be



