

1: Abraham Lincoln's Secretaries - Abraham Lincoln's Classroom

*Lincoln's secretary goes West: Two reports by John G. Nicolay on frontier Indian troubles, [John G Nicolay] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Introduction He may have been the most reviled president in American history. Although their political eras may have shared a similarity in crisis, the paths which had brought each of them to power were vastly different. George Washington, who grew up in prosperity and ascended to the aristocracy, was born with advantages which Abraham Lincoln lacked. Unlike the handsome and courtly Virginian with the elegant wife, the assurance of class, and the substance of property, the tall, homely frontiersman was described as a gorilla in opposition newspapers; his sense of humor was derided as coarse and vulgar; his wife was despised for Southern birth and for her temperament. But the two men, generally regarded as the two most successful men to serve as presidents of the United States, actually do share certain traits in common. In particular, they each relied on their own abilities to get things done. These men, the first and sixteenth presidents of the United States, lived in times of perilous national events but neither ever lost their own moral compass. Each was conscious of their duty as captains of the ship of state and their ability to adhere to their view of their destination kept a nation on course. Both the majestic Mount Rushmore and the mundane American currency remind Americans daily that the country owes its survival to men who sacrificed physical comfort and pleasure for a cause greater than any personal crusade. In sacrificing his life, Lincoln became a martyr for the country in which he believed so emphatically that he would not allow the United States to splinter. The American ideals which were the cornerstone of his philosophy are preserved in his prose; Lincoln, perhaps more than any other president except Thomas Jefferson, knew how to turn a phrase. Jefferson had the advantage of his College of William and Mary education; Lincoln had an affinity for words which turned his personal grief, his emotional valleys, and his sense of doomed destiny into poetry. Meet Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States whose life was a love poem to his country. They have clung to me all my life. Nancy had sent Tom to fetch a midwife because her time was approaching. Neighbor Peggy Walters went to wait with Nancy while Tom was on his errand; although only 20 years old, Walters had assisted her mother in delivering other babies in the community. Hodgenville, Kentucky was a frontier community where childbirth was a matter for the women to handle. Future years would not offer cause to look back upon many such episodes of domestic affection in the Lincoln household. The Lincolns would not have an easy life, and while young Abraham knew hardship from the time of his birth, his knowledge of life came from the experience that had more in common with the America that he would govern than a gilded existence that other power brokers might have known. His family moved to Kentucky not long after, where his father Abraham owned over 5, acres of rich Kentucky land. In , while they were planting corn, an Indian attack killed Abraham. An older son, Mordecai, saved Thomas before an Indian could kill him. Thomas survived, but because his father died without leaving a will, the land went to his older brother and Thomas was left to earn his living through labor as a farmer and carpenter. There was little opportunity for an education, but he was willing to work hard. He bought a farm in and married Nancy Hanks in Records show that Tom Lincoln was a wage earner who was respected in his community. Fed up with the lack of opportunity, and also opposed to slavery which was legal in Kentucky, the Lincolns moved to Indiana. Abraham Lincoln recalled life in Perry County, which had an average of three people per square mile, as a fight with trees and logs and grubs. The land was a challenge for farmers and Tom depended on hunting to feed his family. Their one-room cabin had no flooring and minimal furniture; the corn-husk beds upon which they slept were a favorite home for rodents and bugs. Nancy Hanks Lincoln, unlike her husband, stressed the value of education and when a school was started nine miles from their cabin, she insisted that the Lincoln children would attend, no matter what Tom thought. A New Mother for the Lincoln Children The family lost Nancy in , when she died from eating contaminated milk taken from cows that had eaten poisonous white snakeroot. He left eleven-year old Sally and nine-year old Abraham to manage for themselves while he returned to Kentucky to find a wife. Tom was gone about six months, leaving the children with very little to eat. A neighbor who checked on them noted that the Lincolns were thin and

filthy and that the cabin was dirty. When Tom returned in a horse-drawn wagon, he brought a widow named Sarah Bush Johnston to join the Lincoln household as his wife and stepmother to his daughter Sally and son Abraham. Sarah and her stepson were immediately fond of each other; she was a loving person who was affectionate with both her own children and her stepchildren. She also encouraged the children to attend school; one, which lasted only three months, had opened up a mile away. Lincoln was also a tidy and orderly housekeeper; the cabin eventually grew to have a wooden floor, as well as a door and a window. Lincoln, Father and Son Father and son were emotionally distant from each other. Some historians believe that this was because Tom failed to realize how deeply the death of his mother affected Abraham. He was also said to punish his son with a beating when he caught him reading. However, this was not unusual for the times. Tom seemed to favor his stepson John Johnston, but Abraham remained close to his stepmother. I have felt many and many a time that I wanted to wring their little necks, and yet out of respect for Lincoln, I kept my mouth shut. Ever the fond parent, Lincoln did not note what his children were doing or had done, and would follow that same practice when he and his his children were together in the White House. But when Tom Lincoln needed money, Abraham helped him out. When Lincoln was 17 years old, he found work on a ferryboat; he enjoyed the life on the river, and when he was 19, he built a flatboat to deliver farm produce to New Orleans. The family moved again in , this time to Illinois. Lincoln was not yet 21 and he went with the family, but by the time he had turned 22, he left the family home and moved to New Salem, Illinois. The activities and contacts of his New Salem years revealed the possibility of betterment and gave him some conception of his own capacity. At six feet, four inches tall, Lincoln would have been noticed no matter what he did, but his feats as a wrestler and rail splitter impressed his new neighbors with his physical strength. New Salem was a community where for the first time, Lincoln could enjoy himself. But there was plenty for Lincoln to do in his new community besides fall in love. Six months after Lincoln arrived in New Salem, he declared himself as an independent candidate for a seat in the Illinois state legislature. Shortly after entering the race, he signed up for a day term to fight in the Black Hawk War, which broke out in Their romance was private, known only to her family. Residents of the town noticed that Lincoln visited the Rutledges often, but there was relatively little speculation regarding his reasons. However, he was a stranger to the rest of the county and as a result came in eighth out of a field of thirteen candidates. In , he turned his attention to the law, studying on his own and passing the state bar exam in He began to participate in local politics and served as the secretary when the Whig Party had its meetings. The spring and summer of had been the hottest on record for Illinois, with rain almost daily. When the rain ceased, the weather turned hot and stayed that way from August until October. During that time, people began to fall ill, and among them was Ann Rutledge. Her family thought the illness was brain fever, but it may actually have been typhoid. But Lincoln, despite his political instincts, avoided partisan wrangling. When he ran for the Illinois state legislature for the second time in , Lincoln would prove victorious “ and he had support from the Democrats as well. He conducted a minimalist campaign: His campaigning ran on his personality, as he told stories, visited almost every family in the county, and shook hands. He continued to win in subsequent elections, voting along Whig party lines. But politics in the nation was undergoing a change as the slavery issue began to dominate. In , Lincoln and five of eighty-three legislators expressed their opposition to a resolution that condemned the abolitionist movement. Mary Todd In , Lincoln met the woman he would marry, but the romance would be star-crossed and the union stormy. Mary Todd, born in Lexington, Kentucky in , was well educated and had attended a prestigious school for girls; she had told people that she intended to marry a man who would become president. Her father, Robert Todd, had served as the Kentucky House of Representatives clerk for 20 years before he was elected himself to Congress. She was 21 years old when she met Lincoln, ten years her senior. Her mother had died when Mary was seven years old and her father remarried not long after, to a daughter from a prominent Kentucky family; the couple would have more children who would, unlike their half-sister, support the Confederacy. Mary Todd was strong-willed. More than a year later, Lincoln and Mary Todd once again began seeing one another, and shortly after the renewal of their romance they were married on November 4, Both Lincoln and Mary Todd may have suffered from forms of mental illness; he may have been a victim of depression, and she may have suffered from bi-polar disorder. The Civil War, which claimed so many casualties, may also have claimed the

First Lady whose emotions made her fragile at a time when grief was nationally prevalent. Whatever the future would hold, Mary Todd had the makings of a supportive political wife in Illinois. She gave wifely attention to his wardrobe, a cosmetic detail which Lincoln had ignored as a bachelor, but she also provided him with a synopsis of newspaper articles which were relevant to his career. Additionally, she wrote letters during his political campaigns and played hostess at social events. People who knew them in Springfield felt that they were a loving couple and indulgent parents to a household of what would grow to accommodate four sons. He accused Polk of leading the country into war by misrepresentation, a risky move against a popular president, particularly for a congressman representing a state that had supported the war. Lincoln left his political career behind after the term ended and practiced law in Springfield. His career as a lawyer was a successful one with many clients. It seemed that he had left behind him the hardscrabble poverty of his childhood: His failed run for the Senate in led him to give up on the Whig Party, which was in its final days, to join a new political party which had many former Whigs in its membership. The Republicans were adamantly opposed to slavery, the divisive issue in 19th century America. The anti-slavery platform of the Republican Party called for Kansas to be admitted to the Union as a free state, halting the extension of slavery in the west as new states joined the Union, and the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The negotiator spirit which had held the nation together with the political glue of compromise was failing as the country began to realize that it would have to grapple with slavery regardless of the consequences. Two years later, Lincoln was the Republican candidate for U. What followedâ€”a series of seven debates between the Republican candidate Lincoln and his Democratic opponent Stephen A. Douglasâ€”is regarded as one of the most significant political competitions in American history. Douglas had already made a name for himself as a national figure based on his involvement in the Compromise of Douglas was diminutive in height, Lincoln towering. But Douglas did enter the fray with a significant disadvantage:

2: Abraham Lincoln - HISTORY

Stoddard, William, Abraham Lincoln: The True Story of a Great Life. Stoddard, William, Inside the White House in War Times. Neill, Edward, Reminiscences of the Last Year of President Lincoln's Life.

Chase, Simon Cameron and Edward Bates. Some of these men had been effectively promised positions as part of the negotiations that led to Mr. Many of them objected to the inclusion of each other in the cabinet. There were worries about both geographic distribution and balance between former members of the Whig and Democratic Parties. There were also differences over ideology, ethics and personality. Simon Cameron came under particular attack because of his reputation for political and financial shenanigans. Seward, for example, balked at accepting his nomination up to Inauguration Day. Vice President Hannibal Hamlin played an important role in the cabinet selection process but little role in the subsequent administration. The slow and unsatisfactory movements of the Government do not meet my approbation, and that is known, and of course I am not consulted at all, nor do I think there is much disposition in any quarter to regard any counsel I may give much if at all. The greatest irony of Mr. All but Cameron, however, served until the reading of the draft Emancipation Proclamation in September and thus were immortalized in the famous Francis Carpenter painting of that event. There was little social interaction between the Lincoln family and those of the cabinet secretaries although President Lincoln sometimes visited their homes. Lincoln distrusted and disliked several of them particularly William H. Among cabinet wives, she was close only with the wife of Gideon Welles. She had tried to indirectly influence cabinet appointments working hard to block the appointment of Illinois lawyer Norman Judd. Lincoln himself was misunderstood by his cabinet appointees, noted historian Helen Nicolay: Seeing him on a rare afternoon taking a holiday, greeted boisterously as a playmate by the grandchildren of old Mr. Blair, father of the Postmaster General, and racing with the children until the tails of his long broadcloth coat floated straight out behind, they were inclined to be critical. Holland, noted perceptively as early as Of course in this he had to be quite selective. Nor did they generally get along very well. One important split was between Montgomery Blair, who generally did not get along with any cabinet colleagues, and Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, who was also very prickly. In administering the government, however, he was necessarily brought into close official and personal intimacy with Mr. Stanton on all military question, yet he seldom failed to consult and relied greatly on the intelligence, experience, and judgment of Mr. Blair, who had received a military education, had been an army officer, and was more familiar with, and better understood the personnel of the service than the secretary of war or any of his colleagues. Stanton himself took much the same view as the president, and for a year or two deferred much to the opinions and judgment of Mr. Blair, who was almost daily at the war office, consulting and advising in regard to military operations. About the close of the year , it was noticed that Mr. Stanton became reticent and uncommunicative towards the postmaster-general. This coolness grew so marked that Blair demanded an explanation. Stanton said he had been informed that Blair had made statements injurious to his character. Blair, understanding to what he alluded, replied that he had volunteered no statement, but when called upon by the president, on a certain occasion, he had communicated, in the frankness and confidence of cabinet consultation, as was his duty, certain facts which Stanton knew to be true. Without inquiring who had betrayed confidence, Blair said he had stated what Stanton knew to be a fact. This terminated all friendly intercourse. Neither ever after visited the other, or exchanged civilities. Whenever the president desired the views of either, he was compelled to get their opinions separately, or in general cabinet consultations. This political domestic controversy, which it was impossible to reconcile, had added to the other troubles of the president. The President was invariably consulted, but the Secretary of State stood in this respect like his colleagues, and his opinion and judgment, like theirs , was taken as were the others for what, in the estimation of Mr. Lincoln, they were wroth. The policy of the President and the course of administration were based on substantial principles and convictions to which he firmly adhered. Seward relied less on fixed principle than expedients, and trusted to dexterity and skill rather than the rightfulness of a cause to carry him through emergencies. I cannot believe this of Mr. On one such occasion he wrote: Each one, statesman or General, is secretly

working, either to advance his ambition, or to secure something to retire upon. There is now no mutual confidence among the members of the Govt. The more ambitious members, who seek to control Seward Chase Stanton never start their projects in C. Often, the doubtful measure is put into operation before the majority of its know that is proposed. Part of them really hate each other. Blair hates Chase and speaks openly on the street and so it is with others. Lincoln on December 18, , demanding changes in his Cabinet. Lincoln finessed the situation by obtaining two letters of resignation but no resignations. Nevertheless, the process was painful and a New York Tribune reporter heard Mr. But President Lincoln bore no animus to either man and appointed them to other important government posts. Lincoln and the members of his Cabinet were always friendly and sincere on his part. He treated every one of them with unvarying candor, respect, and kindness; but though several of them were men of extraordinary force and self-assertion this was true especially of Mr. Stanton and though there was nothing of selfhood or domination in his manner toward them, it was always plain that he was the master and they the subordinates. They constantly had to yield to his will in questions where responsibility fell upon him. If he ever yielded to theirs, it was because they convinced him that the course they advised was judicious and appropriate. I fancied during the whole time of my intimate intercourse with him and with them that he was always prepared to receive the resignation of any one of them. At the same time I do not recollect a single occasion when any member of the Cabinet had got his mind ready to quit his post from any feeling of dissatisfaction with the policy or conduct of the President. Not that they were always satisfied with his actions; the members of the Cabinet, like human beings in general, were not pleased with everything. In their judgment much was imperfect in the administration; much, they felt, would have been done better if their views had been adopted and they individually had had charge of it. Not so with the President. He was calm, equable, uncomplaining. In the discussion of important questions, whatever he said showed the profoundest thought, even when he was joking. He seemed to see every side of every question. He never was impatient, he never was in a hurry, and he never tried to hurry anybody else. To every one he was pleasant and cordial. Yet they all felt it was his word that went at last; that every case was open until he gave his decision. Historian William Ernest Smith wrote: They neither spoke nor looked at each other in Cabinet meetings. Blair told Welles that he could not go to the War Department without being insulted. Stanton refused to grant reasonable requests of the Postmaster-General, even to facilitate the distribution of mail to the soldiers, if he thought it unnecessary. The President avoided interference in the disputes between them. Seward and Blair were friendly on the surface, but thoroughly distrusted each other. Seward feared that he would quarrel with Blair before the [] campaign ended, and tried to keep his peace, while at the same time retaining the support of Stanton, whom he did not want to support Chase. One Massachusetts observer wrote his wife in early May There is more hate, more censure uttered by members of the cabinet against each other than I supposed possible. Field, assistant secretary of the Treasury, spoke favorably of the relationships among cabinet members he witnessed between and Chase spoke to me in extremely kind terms of the Secretary of State, saying that, since they had been associated together as members of Mr. I soon after had an occasion to repeat these remarks to Mr. Seward, to whom the recital seemed to afford much gratification. He referred, in turn, to Mr. Presidential aide William O. Stoddard wrote in December The expected change in the Department of the Interior has been a fruitful topic. Besides these, there are many others whose chances seem to be thought less of. For some reason or other, Secretary Smith has failed to make himself very popular, and his contemplated withdrawal occasions little or not stir. Chase made it clear that he both wanted to be President and knew he would be a better one than Mr. Attorney General Bates also wanted to head the Court and told the President so. After Chase departed the Cabinet, Chase and his friends shifted his attention to that post. Caleb Smith wanted to just be a member of the Court and maneuvered to block the appointment of Mr. Gideon Welles alone seemed to have no conflicting aspirations because he was better at critiquing the ambitions of others. Typical of Welles observations were the following two notes in his diary from April For some time Chase has been disinclined to be present and evidently for a purpose. When sometimes with him, he takes occasion to allude to the Administration as departmental, as not having council, not acting in concert. There is much truth in it, and his example and conduct contribute to it. Seward is more responsible than any one, however, although he is generally present. Stanton does not care usually to

come, for the President is much of his time at the War Department, and what is said or done is communicated by the President, who is fond of telling as well as of hearing what is new.

3: Suicide door Lincoln Continental parts

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Mary did return in November , and Lincoln courted her for a time; however, they both had second thoughts about their relationship. On August 16, , Lincoln wrote Mary a letter suggesting he would not blame her if she ended the relationship. She never replied and the courtship ended. Mary Todd Lincoln kept house, often with the help of a relative or hired servant girl. Edward died on February 1, , in Springfield, probably of tuberculosis. Abraham Lincoln suffered from "melancholy", a condition which now is referred to as clinical depression. Lincoln was close to the Todds, and he and his family occasionally visited the Todd estate in Lexington. In , at age 23, Lincoln and a partner Denton Offutt bought a small general store on credit in New Salem, Illinois. That March he began his political career with his first campaign for the Illinois General Assembly. He had attained local popularity and could draw crowds as a natural raconteur in New Salem, though he lacked an education, powerful friends, and money, which may be why he lost. He advocated navigational improvements on the Sangamon River. At his first speech, when he saw a supporter in the crowd being attacked, Lincoln grabbed the assailant by his "neck and the seat of his trousers" and threw him. Of his learning method, Lincoln stated: He won election to the state legislature; though he ran as a Whig , many Democrats favored him over a more powerful Whig opponent. He partnered with Stephen T. Logan from until Then Lincoln began his practice with William Herndon , whom Lincoln thought "a studious young man". He first articulated this in , saying, "[The] Institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils. House of Representatives, 1849 Lincoln in his late 30s as a member of the U. From the early s, Lincoln was a steadfast Whig and professed to friends in to be "an old line Whig, a disciple of Henry Clay". House of Representatives in , but was defeated by John J. However, Lincoln won support for the principle of rotation, whereby Hardin would retire after only one term to allow for the nomination of another candidate. Lincoln hoped that this arrangement would lead to his nomination in He was the only Whig in the Illinois delegation, but he showed his party loyalty by participating in almost all votes and making speeches that echoed the party line. Giddings , wrote a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia with compensation for the owners, enforcement to capture fugitive slaves, and a popular vote on the matter. He abandoned the bill when it failed to garner sufficient Whig supporters. The war had begun with a Mexican slaughter of American soldiers in territory disputed by Mexico and the U. Polk insisted that Mexican soldiers had "invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil". One Illinois newspaper derisively nicknamed him "spotty Lincoln". List of cases involving Abraham Lincoln Lincoln in Lincoln returned to practicing law in Springfield, handling "every kind of business that could come before a prairie lawyer". As a riverboat man, Lincoln initially favored those interests, but ultimately represented whoever hired him. The idea was never commercialized, but Lincoln is the only president to hold a patent. Barret, who had refused to pay the balance on his pledge to buy shares in the railroad on the grounds that the company had changed its original train route. The decision by the Illinois Supreme Court has been cited by numerous other courts in the nation. Based on this evidence, Armstrong was acquitted. Instead of holding Lincoln in contempt of court as was expected, the judge, a Democrat, reversed his ruling, allowing the evidence and acquitting Harrison. Slave and free states and Abraham Lincoln and slavery Lincoln in , the year of his debates with Stephen Douglas over slavery The debate over the status of slavery in the territories exacerbated sectional tensions between the slave-holding South and the North, and the Compromise of failed to defuse the issue. Douglas of Illinois proposed popular sovereignty as a compromise measure; the proposal would take the issue of slavery out of the hands of Congress by allowing the electorate of each territory to decide the status of slavery themselves. The proposal alarmed many Northerners, who hoped to stop the spread of slavery into the territories. I cannot but hate it. I hate it because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself. I hate it because it deprives our republican example

of its just influence in the world Reflecting the demise of his party, Lincoln would write in , "I think I am a Whig, but others say there are no Whigs, and that I am an abolitionist [Trumbull was an antislavery Democrat, and had received few votes in the earlier ballots; his supporters, also antislavery Democrats, had vowed not to support any Whig. As the elections approached, Lincoln abandoned the defunct Whig Party in favor of the Republicans. The convention platform asserted that Congress had the right to regulate slavery in the territories and called for the immediate admission of Kansas as a free state. Lincoln gave the final speech of the convention, in which he endorsed the party platform and called for the preservation of the Union. Lincoln strongly supported the Republican ticket, campaigning for the party throughout Illinois. The Democrats nominated former Ambassador James Buchanan , who had been out of the country since and thus had avoided the debate over slavery in the territories, while the Know Nothings nominated former Whig President Millard Fillmore. Though Lincoln did not himself win office, his vigorous campaigning had made him the leading Republican in Illinois. Lincoln denounced the Supreme Court decision in Dred Scott v. Sandford as part of a conspiracy to extend slavery. Eric Foner contrasts the abolitionists and anti-slavery Radical Republicans of the Northeast who saw slavery as a sin, with the conservative Republicans who thought it was bad because it hurt white people and blocked progress. Foner argues that Lincoln was a moderate in the middle, opposing slavery primarily because it violated the republicanism principles of the Founding Fathers , especially the equality of all men and democratic self-government as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. The opinion by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney held that blacks were not citizens and derived no rights from the Constitution. While many Democrats hoped that Dred Scott would end the dispute over slavery in the territories, the decision sparked further outrage in the North. Lincolnâ€™s Douglas debates and Cooper Union speech Douglas was up for re-election in , and Lincoln hoped to defeat the powerful Illinois Democrat. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolvedâ€™I do not expect the house to fallâ€™but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Lincoln warned that " The Slave Power " was threatening the values of republicanism, and accused Douglas of distorting the values of the Founding Fathers that all men are created equal , while Douglas emphasized his Freeport Doctrine , that local settlers were free to choose whether to allow slavery or not, and accused Lincoln of having joined the abolitionists.

4: Lincoln's Beard's John Falco to Open Strange Beast Brewpub in West Kendall | Miami New Times

Get this from a library! Lincoln's secretary goes West: two reports by John G. Nicolay on frontier Indian troubles, [John G Nicolay; Theodore Christian Blegen; Frank and Virginia Williams Collection of Lincolniana (Mississippi State University.

It is, as a principle, no other than that, if one man chooses to make a slave of another man, neither that other man nor anybody else has a right to object. We believe that the spreading out and perpetuity of the institution of slavery impairs the general welfare. We believe -- nay, we know, that that is the only thing that has ever threatened the perpetuity of the Union itself. If there be, all our labor is lost, and, ere long, must be done again. That I suppose is the rub. It certainly is the only substantial difference between us. I am for no compromise which assists or permits the extension of the institution on soil owned by the nation. Seward One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think, and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. The bare sight of fifty thousand armed, and drilled black soldiers on the banks of the Mississippi, would end the rebellion at once. We never should, and I am sure, never shall be niggard of gratitude and benefaction to the soldiers who have endured toil, privations and wounds, that the nation may live. Hunter et al And then, there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It was formed in fact, by the Articles of Association in It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was. Her brave and good men regard her admission into the Union as a matter of life and death. Beware of rashness, but with energy, and sleepless vigilance, go forward, and give us victories. Schofield I was deeply mortified by the escape of Lee across the Potomac, because the substantial destruction of his army would have ended the war Howard You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem willing to fight for you; but, no matter. Fight you, then exclusively to save the Union. In such cases there always is a main question; but in this case that question is a perplexing compound -- Union and Slavery. It thus becomes a question not of two sides merely, but of at least four sides, even among those who are for the Union, saying nothing of those who are against it. Reynolds Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came Fondly do we hope -- fervently do we pray -- that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Sheridan says "If the thing is pressed I think that Lee will surrender. How little they know, whereof they speak! There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us Free labor has the inspiration of hope; pure slavery has no hope. September 17, Fragment on Free Labor Every man is proud of what he does well; and no man is proud of what he does not do well. With the former, his heart is in his work; and he will do twice as much of it with less fatigue. The latter performs a little imperfectly, looks at it in disgust, turns from it, and imagines himself exceedingly tired. The little he has done, comes to nothing, for want of finishing. According to that theory, a blind horse upon a tread-mill, is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be -- all the better for being blind, that he could not tread out of place, or kick understandingly. According to that theory, the education of laborers, is not only useless, but pernicious, and dangerous. In fact, it is, in some sort, deemed a misfortune that laborers should have heads at all.

5: Lincoln's Letter to Mrs. Bixby " Civil War Profiles

List describes a number of amazing coincidences that can be found between the assassinations of Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy. Not long after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This semester I am assisting Professor John Y. Simon with the second half of his American history course. Today we talked about the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. I admit that the assassination has not always been one of my favorite topics. However, I have recently become quite interested in it. Both books are well-written and will serve as good introductions to the topic. Kennedy have quite a bit in common, perhaps even too much in common to be mere coincidence. Hardly a year goes by without someone sending me an email that goes something like this: Abraham Lincoln was elected to Congress in Kennedy was elected to Congress in Abraham Lincoln was elected President in Kennedy was elected President in The names Lincoln and Kennedy each contain seven letters. Both were particularly concerned with civil rights. Both lost a son while living in the White House. Both Presidents were shot on a Friday. Both were shot in the back of the head. Both were assassinated by Southerners. Both were succeeded by Southerners. Both successors were named Johnson. Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Lincoln, was born in Lyndon Johnson, who succeeded Kennedy, was born in John Wilkes Booth was born in Lee Harvey Oswald was born in Both assassins were known by their three names. Both names are made of fifteen letters. Booth ran from a theater and was caught in a warehouse. Oswald ran from a warehouse and was caught in a theater. Booth and Oswald were assassinated before their trials. A month before Lincoln was shot he was in Monroe, Maryland. A month before Kennedy was shot he was with Marilyn Monroe. Lists like this one began circulating shortly after the Kennedy assassination. I have even seen such lists printed in newspapers from foreign countries. Later he was exhumed and moved to a different grave site. Later his body was found, brought up, and then reburied at sea. But what, if anything, can we make of such a list of eerie coincidences? At first glance, it certainly looks impressive. The two presidents appear to have much in common, but notice that there are a number of errors. For instance, I have never been able to find a secretary by the name of Kennedy who worked for Lincoln in the White House, or for that matter, at any other point in his life. Another error comes up when we compare the birthdates of the assassins. This list claims Booth was born in and Oswald in , but it is not true. Booth was born on May 10, , while Oswald was born on October 18, Similarly, the claim about Marilyn Monroe is simply false. Monroe died on August 5, , which was more than a year before the Kennedy assassination. While the factual errors may not stand in the way of the next Oliver Stone movie, I do think they are at least important enough to mention. In my view, any list that encourages us to think about American history is going to get my support. I want to add one more thing. What about the many differences between these two political figures? When we examine a list of differences, I am afraid that the chain of eerie coincidence snaps in half! Such a list might look something like this: Abraham Lincoln was born in Kennedy was born in Abraham Lincoln had a brother, who died in infancy, and a sister. Kennedy had eight siblings, all of which reached adulthood. Abraham Lincoln never attended college. Kennedy graduated from Harvard in Abraham Lincoln was married in Kennedy was married in Abraham Lincoln was a Whig and later a Republican. Kennedy was a Democrat. Abraham Lincoln served two years in Congress. Kennedy served six years in Congress. Abraham Lincoln was never a member of the Senate. Kennedy was elected to the Senate in Abraham Lincoln never officially joined a church. Kennedy was a Roman Catholic. Abraham Lincoln had four children, all boys. Kennedy had three children, two boys and one girl. The list could certainly go on, but you get the picture.

6: FACT CHECK: Lincoln and Kennedy Coincidences

Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App. Then you can start reading Kindle books on your smartphone, tablet, or computer - no Kindle device required.

I never knew a man who could do so much work in a given time. He was a nervous man, a man of imagination, a man utterly absorbed in the idea of the republic one and indivisible; and he lived for it, wore himself out in the service, and shortly after he ceased to serve in that office he passed into another world, entirely exhausted, consumed by his devotion to public duties. He had dealt with treason and stratagem without mercy. His patriotism was of the most unflinching kind. Upon occasions I have heard him express himself in speaking of the men who plunged this country into war in almost paralyzing terms. He was devoted to the cause he was striving to serve and gave all his energies to it. Night after night he remained in his office until a late hour and sometimes until daylight; not infrequently would his carriage be found standing at the door waiting for him when daylight came. Stanton was for saving the Union whether the constitution was saved or not, since war with him could brook no hampering or limiting bounds, and as he said, to save the constitution at the expense of the Union, would only result in destroying both. Soon after, the cotton trader came back and told the President that Stanton had destroyed the card. Historian Doris Kearns Goodwin wrote: Lincoln was for giving a wayward subordinate seventy times seven chances to repair his errors; Stanton was for either forcing him to obey or cutting off his head without more ado. Lincoln was as calm and unruffled as the summer sea in moment of the gravest peril. Stanton would take hardships with a groan. Lincoln would find a funny story to fit them. Stanton was all dignity and sternness, Lincoln all simplicity and good nature. The newspaper men "hate him as they do Original Sin, for he is as inexorable as death, and as reticent as the grave. He wears good clothes goes to an Episcopal church " if at all " and would be much more popular if he were not so domineering and so in love with the beauties of military law. For both men, the war was the major experience of their lives. He understood little of public finance and was willing in the main to let Seward direct foreign affairs. Lincoln thought of himself primarily as the commander in chief of a nation threatened with disruption, but which deserved to endure and was worthy of the sacrifices men were making that it might survive. Stanton, in his own way, shared this view. He knew that the Union needed to exert efforts far greater than history recorded of any previous nation. If it was to live, the Union required a man able to be the director " the secretary " of a war. The best of men found it impossible to get along with the secretary. The secretary had allied himself with radicals, had withheld cooperation from McClellan, and had been one of the chief agents in the ruin of that general. He could be rude and overbearing. He did not suffer fools or bores gladly, but he could be charming and courtly, and he could be embarrassingly deferential if it served his purposes. Energetic, forceful, personally honest, a prodigious worker and a master of detail, Stanton was supremely confident of his own ability to cope with any problem. Had not his tenure in the Buchanan Cabinet, however brief, proved that he could manage affairs of state as easily as he could dominate a courtroom? Lincoln got off to a bad start in when Mr. Lincoln was hired to work on the Manny Hanny patent case. Because the case might be tried in Illinois, a local lawyer was hired, but when the case was heard in Cincinnati, Mr. He and his legal preparation were ignored and he was not even invited to sit at their table in the courtroom. Both Stanton and Mr. Lincoln retained poor impressions of the other. Lincoln personally and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable. Lincoln did not remember Stanton favorably either. Lincoln left the city, he told a friend: You know that for any rough-and-tumble case and a pretty good one, too I am enough for any man we have out in that country; but these college trained men are coming West. They have had all the advantages of a life-long training in the law, plenty of time to study and everything, perhaps, to fit them. Soon they will be Illinois, and I must meet them. I am just going home to study law, and when they appear I will be ready. From this new self knowledge and accomplishment, he gained an insight on how to approach Stanton when he needed him, in pursuit of victory in the Civil War. Lincoln came to epitomize Mr. Seward and Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase both had lobbied the President to appoint Stanton to a federal job in the spring of " but another candidate got the post. The President remarked

he thought it judicious to conciliate and draw in as much of the Democratic element as possible, and he was willing to try Stanton, though personally he had no special reason to regard him favorably; but the office came within the province of the Attorney-General, and he would turn the question over to him. The Attorney-General thanked the President, and said he would on returning to his office send over the appointment of Mr. Stanton was projected and determined upon by Mr. Seward before he concluded to give up Cameron. He was dissatisfied with the increasing intimacy between the secretaries of war and treasury, and when he beheld the former embarking without reserve in the policy of the latter, on the question of the status of the Negro, Mr. Seward no longer desired that Cameron should be retained in the Cabinet, and it was not difficult for other causes as well as that of slavery impressed the President that it was expedient to relieve the Administration of Cameron. It was more difficult to induce him to receive into his cabinet Mr. Stanton, for whom he had, to say the least, no special regard. Their slight previous acquaintance had not been such as to win the esteem or respect of Mr. But he was not the man to permit his personal likes or dislikes to govern his action in cases of public necessity. Stanton possessed ability and energy, but that he was rough and uncongenial; and he was not fully convinced of his sympathy and right feeling with the Administration. Stanton is now claimed, both by the moderate party and by the ultra party, as an adherent. In answer to questions put to him, previous to his confirmation, by a Senator commissioned by the ultra party, he is stated to have replied that he rejects absolutely all notion of any compromise with the South; that he will not, so far as it depends upon him, allow officers in the army to restore fugitive slaves to their masters; and that he thinks the South should be attacked in its weakest point, the institution of Slavery. On the other hand, the party which advocates a conciliatory policy towards the South, rely upon obtaining the support of Mr. Stanton on the ground of his having belonged to the old Democratic or Southern Party, and of having been a member though but for a short time of Mr. Military historian Geoffrey Perret wrote: He had a yearning for vengeance that merged seamlessly with the demands of patriotism. In the spring of , they and Secretary of the Treasury Chase actually collaborated in the seizure of a Confederate outpost in Virginia. President Lincoln told future President James Garfield: The Admiral said there was no landing on that shore, and we should have to double the cape, and approach the place from the south side, which would be a long journey and a difficult one. I asked him if he had ever tried to find a landing, and he replied that he had not. I then told him a story of a fellow in Illinois who had studied law, but had never tried a case. He was sued, and, not having confidence in his ability to manage his own case, employed a lawyer to manage it for him. He had only a confused idea of meaning of law terms, but was anxious to make a display of learning, and, on the trial, constantly had suggested to his lawyer, who paid but little attention to him. At last, fearing that his lawyer was not handling the opposing counsel very well, he lost all his patience, and springing to his feet cried out: That night we went to bed, but not to sleep, for we were very anxious for the fate of the expedition. I went out into the parlor and found Stanton hugging Wool in the most enthusiastic manner, as he announced that he had found a landing and had captured Norfolk. Marshal Ward Hill Lamon recalled: Stanton to accommodate in many such cases, Mr. Lincoln was appealed to, and his invariable reply was: This he sometimes does. Speaking of efforts to oust Stanton, army chaplain John Eaton, who supervised army efforts to care for former slaves who escaped through Union lines, wrote: Stanton came under attack in August for his alleged failure to support General George B. McClellan with more troops, President Lincoln defended him at a war rally at the Capitol: And I say here, as far as I know, the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him. I have no accusation against him. I believe he is a brave and able man, and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War, as withholding from him. The two sometimes clashed. Stanton not only said cutting things of Lincoln but indulged in contemptuous gestures, as when he tore up a memorandum and tossed it into the wastebasket. But Lincoln was always the master. He firmly repelled all proposals that Stanton should give way to N. Banks, Ben Butler, or some other favorite of the radicals. The two stood firmly together on critical issues. Huidekoper to utilize European-born Confederate prisoners as Union soldiers to fight Indians in the West. President I cannot do it. The order is an improper one, and I cannot execute it. Secretary, it will have to be done. Secretary Stanton was a strong man and devoted to his country. I believe, too, that he loved the President. But while he recognized

Mr. Stanton was not a man of much self-control. Stanton something approaching imbecility. He was furious once when Mr.

7: Lincoln Studies: Did Lincoln Have a Secretary Named Kennedy?

Anonymous said Thank you so much! I was about to write a whole essay, thinking this list is true, because I found it somewhere else. I looked at the fact that Lincoln had a secretary named Kennedy and visa versa, and I happened to find this blog.

Nearby, a something guy in a baseball cap sits at a computer, watching a rock concert as he plays air guitar, a beatific smile on his face. The room is a new addition to the century-old library, completed just a few months ago. Eleven weeks before Election Day, Lincoln knew that Americans were sick of a war that seemed to drag on forever. Union armies were stalled outside Richmond and Atlanta as the slaughter continued without sign of victory. In late August, the Democrats nominated George McClellan, a general Lincoln had fired, and ran him on a platform of negotiated peace with the Confederates. Nonetheless, when Election Day arrived on November 8, the outcome was uncertain. That night, Lincoln walked through a driving rain to the War Department, where voting results were arriving by telegram. The early results were promising. New York was undecided but leaning toward Lincoln. Results from the west arrived sluggishly, as the storm slowed transmissions. The president went to bed not knowing who won. The next day, Lincoln returned to the War Department. Results pouring in showed the president had carried every state except New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, with 55 percent of the vote. He was thrilled to learn that his soldiers had voted for him by a margin of nearly 4 to 1. After midnight a crowd of supporters led by a brass band marched to the White House with lanterns and banners, cheering the president. Lincoln appeared in an upstairs window and delivered a speech. It was not the usual vapid victory speech with thanks to supporters, contributors and, of course, the devoted wife. Lincoln had more important thoughts to express. We cannot have a free government without elections; and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The commission hired an architect who designed a baroque structure garnished with 37 statues, six of them equestrian. That was too ornate and expensive, and the project died. In the early years of the new century, an Illinois senator introduced six consecutive bills to create a memorial. All of them failed. Dwight, of Dryden, N. The House Republican whip had performed the arm-twisting and deal-cutting necessary to shepherd the memorial bill to passage. For his gift to Dwight, he dipped into that priceless treasure trove. I am sending you the original manuscript used by him on that occasion. He lived in Washington and worked as president of a railroad. He died in January That summer, his widow, Emma Childs Dwight, traveled to Dryden to present the speech to the library. Dwight wanted his townspeople to have this prized relic of the Civil War president. But what should they do with it? There it sat, safe but unseen, for eight years. Roosevelt, who promised to do something about the economy. What Roosevelt did was spend money. But not everyone employed by the New Deal performed manual labor. One agency, the Federal Writers Project, put thousands of unemployed writers to work, many of them on the American Guide series—producing guidebooks on all 48 states. In , one of those writers, Roland P. Gray, drove into Dryden, looking for something, anything, to include in the New York guidebook. An English professor and folklorist, Gray poked around Dryden, talking to folks. He heard a rumor about the Lincoln speech. He wandered over to the bank to see if it was true. They knew exactly where it was. They also knew why it was there: To put the original manuscript on display required special conditions and security, all of which cost more than they could afford. One of those copies was placed on permanent exhibition in the Southworth Library; the others were forwarded to various archives, including the Library of Congress. The original document went right back to the bank vault. After that, it went back to the bank. And there it sat for another three decades. To make the library a vital community resource, they decided to sell their most valuable asset. Everybody applauded and—well, we said, Hooray, louder than the usual library voice allowed. Meanwhile, the book club members just wanted to get back to their discussion of Lincoln at Gettysburg. They wanted to keep talking. We have our best discussions about books we hate. He loved to read, you know, especially with his children.

8: Cabinet and Vice Presidents - Mr. Lincoln's White House

The speech was, said John Hay, Lincoln's secretary and future biographer, "one of the weightiest and wisest of all his discourses." After Lincoln delivered it, the speech disappeared for 50 years.

Featured Book Charles M. Sometimes, through their anonymous newspaper articles, they also acted as his mouthpiece. And they worked hard. We have scarcely had time to eat sleep or even breathe. Former Lincoln law partner Stephen T. Shortly after this John G. Nicolay, then a clerk in the office of [Secretary of State] O. Hatch, agreed, without compensation, to give such time as he could to attend to Mr. Hatch was then Secretary of State, and he and the clerks in his office arranged their duties so that Mr. Nicolay might have considerable time at his disposal in connection with Mr. Nicolay found it practically impossible for him to take care of it without assistance. At the meeting of the committee, referred to, the question of procuring an assistant for Nicolay was canvassed. The names of various persons were suggested, but none seemed to possess the peculiar qualifications deemed requisite for one who would necessarily have the responsible duties attending the disposal of Mr. Finally Milton Hay suggested that his nephew John Hay, who was studying law in his office, had marked literary talent, decided tact, and was otherwise well equipped to fill the position and that, too, without expense to the committee. Moreover, he contended, it would be an excellent thing for young Hay in the way of practical experience. After due consideration the committee decided to make requisition on John Hay for his services and he immediately took his place beside Mr. The two worked together throughout the remainder of the campaign, disposing of Mr. Lincoln for Washington, in February, , was very large and important. Lincoln was eventually told about the fund, but he apparently never learned the names of the contributors, with the exception of Logan and Bunn. Lincoln may have recognized a kindred spiritâ€”The quiet, methodical young German brought an increased orderliness into the affairs of his new employer, who had never held any kind of administrative office. They were strikingly representative of social mobility in American life the next president and his secretary, with scarcely two years of formal education between them. Journalist John Russell Young wrote of Hay: He was given to verses, had the personal attractiveness as well as youth of Byron; was what Byron might have been, grounded on good principles and with the wholesome discipline of home. Historian Doris Kearns Goodwin wrote: Their conversation moved easily from linguistics to reconstruction, from Shakespeare to Artemus Ward. Hay had become almost like a surrogate son to the president. He was arrogant, conceited, and elitist, neither seeking nor welcoming the company of common people. He was unforgiving toward military and political failures, and he was extremely vindictive toward the South. Moreover, Nicolay was not as close to Lincoln as is generally believed. He was younger by almost a quarter of a century, and temperamentally the reverse of the man he most admired. He sided with Lincoln on most of the important political and social issues of the day, such as the expansion of slavery into the western territories, the inviolability of the Federal Union, and emancipation. Most important, however, is the fact that Nicolay recognized the unusual qualities in Abraham Lincoln and made him his lifelong study. It is especially desirable that he should be devoted to his chief; and in this, at least, Mr. Our faith in him was almost blindâ€”The Private Secretary on duty is supposed to exercise more or less control over the access of business or of individuals to the President, but with Mr. Journalist Noah Brooks wrote: It would not be a bad idea if an inside guardian of affable address, as well as flintiness of face, were placed on duty here, where the people come almost in actual contact with the great man within, whom they learn to love or dislike, according to their treatment by his underlings. Lincoln, although aware of the problem, maintained a seeming indifference. If he raised the issue with Nicolay, he did so in private. Another Lincoln aide, Charles H. Hay does the ornamentalâ€”and the main labor is divided between three others of us who manage to get along tolerably well with it. These trips put the secretary completely out of touch with authorities in Washington for days and weeks at a time. Anticipating criticism of a seeming indifference to the war, Nicolay informed fiance Therenia that we was only trying to avoid the heat and inevitable fevers that plagued Washington each summer, but he later admitted that he was more likely to lose his temper than his health if he remained in the White House. Hay was a man about Washington who made the most of the social cachet his White House job provided. She

is to be married on November 12th which disgusts me with life. Both wrote anonymously for northern newspapers when they could. So did another Illinoisan, William O. Historian Michael Burlingame wrote: Stoddard, who was devout Baptist who taught Sunday school and led church meetings, also submitted material for publication to the New York Tribune. He received his guests at the Reception the other day with a good deal of his usual hearty cheerfulness, though compelled to avail himself of occasional opportunities for a brief resting-spell. In his memoir of the White House years, Stoddard recalled the President coming to his office: I am going to the theater, to see Hackett play Falstaff, and I want you to come with me. Come to my room. He is making an obvious effort not to think of it, and he has actually been reading over the play that he is to witness the presentation of. It does not seem correct to ask him particular questions, but things can be said which stir him up to make remarks, and the more he says the plainer he makes it that he is a thoughtful student of the great poet. He anticipates an evening of unusual enjoyment, and of mental relief and refreshment, and you are keenly conscious that it is the very thing that he is most in need of, next to a great victory by our army in the field. In April , William O. The President belongs to the nation it is seldom that the affairs of any one man cannot be righted, save by bringing to his aid the delegated power of a whole people. No man, however, will see this, when his eyes are veiled by his interest. But who can doubt that our worthy and wise Chief Magistrate would do better, to bring to the grand yet delicate questions which must be finally decided by him alone, a mind unwearied by listening to private griefs or wishes, and unexhausted by pouring out his too ready sympathies upon misfortunes which, powerful as he is, he cannot remedy. In July , Stoddard wrote: He is the most perfect representative of the purely American character now in public life perhaps the most perfect that ever has existed. This is why the mutual understanding between him and the people is so perfect. This it is which enables him to exercise powers which would never by any possibility be entrusted to another man, though his equal in other respects. Pardon me if I dwell on this too much, but it impresses me as one of the most essential elements of all that we retain of steady purpose or united action. He is, to your perception, a kind of political prophet. He speaks of the Southern people, as he goes on, in the friendliest and most hopeful manner. They have no better friend than he is, nor wiser. He is without a shadow of doubt as to what the end will be, or but that the Union is utterly and forever safe. He, too, has arisen, and the parting grasp of his iron hand all but crushes your own, while the deep, mournful eyes beam down upon you warmly, full of good-will. Historian Matthew Pinsker wrote: Hay wrote John Nicolay in August Charlie Philbrick is perfectly steady now I am told. If you could make it proper at yr. He made a most favorable impression on me when I saw him all of one evening. The subject was not mentioned by either of us. He has gotten a haven of rest in the family of some decayed Virginia gentry. Really a very lucky chance. The work is getting badly behind-hand and the current work even cannot be kept up. June will come before any progress is made in the work of preparing the office for the new Secretary. Still he is better than Stod as he is never stuffy and always on hand. When Nicolay and Hay were out of the office, he was in charge. Leaving on a presidential mission in mid-July , Hay wrote Edward Neill: Will be gone only a very few days. There will probably be little to do. Refer as little to the President as possible. Keep visitors out of the house when you can. Let matters of ordinary reference go without formality of signature. If you have any doubt about any matter, please reserve it till my return. Neill concluded that a man who could go back to his office and resolutely take up the dull routine drudgery of his post with such equanimity, on the morning after a triumphant reelection to the Presidency under the peculiar and exciting circumstances then existing, must be a man full of the elements of greatness, and one who would not lose his self-possession [in] any probably emergency. Lincoln, with whom they had a rocky relationship, to replace them. In December Philbrick wrote an Illinois official: Lincoln had a fellow schemer in Dr. Anson Henry, a longtime friend of the Lincolns whom had come to know Brooks, a fellow Illinoisan transplanted to the West Coast, on his trips to Washington, D. Like Hay and Nicolay, Brooks was qualified by literary talents and personal affinity to work with the President. Lincoln scholar Herbert Mitgang wrote: Each had a knack for friendship, an amiable disposition, a deep-seated hostility toward slavery, a weakness for puns, and a fondness for literature; both had survived youthful hardships to become self-made men. According to historians Wayne C. Temple and Justin G. He was lightly castigated by President Lincoln after the June Republican National Convention for not notifying him of his renomination:

9: Lincoln's State of the Union address - HISTORY

Abraham Lincoln in Library of Congress. On April 20, , President Abraham Lincoln signed a proclamation, effective in sixty days, admitting West Virginia into the Union as the 35 th state.

The President therefore had to go to the telegraph office there to read war despatches and send his own. The telegraph office had previously been located in two other locations in the same building, but General George McClellan had his own telegraph service at his headquarters in . The office gave Mr. Lincoln an opportunity to write and think in peace as he waited for telegrams to arrive and be deciphered as well to socialize in a way that was impossible elsewhere in Washington. Telegraph operator Albert B. Chandler reported the President said: Hundreds of people come in and say they want to see me for only a minute. That means if I can hear their story and great their request in a minute, it will be enough. When in the telegraph office, Lincoln was most easy of access. He often talked with the cipher-operators, asking questions regarding the despatches which we were translating from or into cipher, or which were filed in the order of receipt in the little drawer in our cipher-desk. He thereupon told us the story of the little girl who celebrated her birthday by eating very freely of many good things, topping off with raisins for desert. During the night she was taken violently ill, and when the doctor arrived she was busy casting up her accounts. Lincoln was sometimes accompanied by a secretary or friend. When he went alone, he was supposed to carry a stick as protection and to assuage the worries of his wife. Eckert a routine which led to the completion of the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation: I procured some foolscap and handed it to him. He then sat down and began to write. I do not recall whether the sheets were loose or had been made into a pad. There must have been at least a quire. He would look out of the window a while and then put his pen to paper, but he did not write much at once. He would study between times and when he had made up his mind he would put down a line or two, and then sit quiet for a few minutes. After a time he would resume his writing, only to stop again at intervals to make some remark to me or to one of the cipher operators as a fresh despatch from the front was handed to him. This spider-web was an institution of the cipher-room and harbored a large colony of exceptionally big ones. Not long after a big spider appeared at the cross-roads and tapped several times on the strands, whereupon five or six others came out from different directions. Then what seemed to be a great confab took place, after which they separated, each on a different strand of the web. Lincoln was much interested in the performance and thereafter, while working at the desk, would often watch for the appearance of his visitors. When ready to leave, he asked me to take charge of what he had written and not allow any one to see it. I told him I would do this with pleasure and would not read it myself. This he did nearly every day for several weeks, always handing me what he had written when ready to leave the office each day. Sometimes he would not write more than a line or two, and once I observed that he had put question-marks on the margin of what he had written. He would read over each day all the matter he had previously written and revise it, studying carefully each sentence. I became much interested in the matter and was impressed with the idea that he was engaged upon something of great importance, but did not know what it was until he had finished the document and then for the first time he told me that he had been writing an order giving freedom to the slaves in the South, for the purpose of hastening the end of the war. He said he had been able to work at my desk more quietly and command his thoughts better than at the White House, where he was frequently interrupted. The pen he used was a small barrel-pen by Gillott-such as were supplied to the cipher-operators. When he had secured the last one he invariably made some characteristic remark generally something that caused laughter and then proceeded to consult with Secretary Stanton. One dispatch never reached either Stanton or Mr. Lincoln although it was received in the telegraph office. Sanford and he censored the line before the rest of the telegram was given to Stanton. He had seen the tell-tale can, and although this was now practically empty, Lincoln was too shrewd a man not to know that were all guilty of violating one of the strictest orders of the War Department. But he affected at first not to notice. Coming over to my instrument he asked to see the latest despatch. He read it slowly, handed it back, and, turning to the messenger, who had been hoping for a favorable moment to make his escape with the can, Lincoln asked: Knight, a convalescing soldier who

participated in such duties. Lincoln was ready to return we would take up a position near him, and accompany him safely to the White House. I presume I performed this duty fifty times. On the way to the White House, Mr. Lincoln would converse with us on various topics. As he saw us at the door, ready to escort him, he addressed us in these words: I have my umbrella, and can get home safely without you. President, we have positive orders from Mr. Stanton not to allow you to return alone; and you know we dare not disobey his orders. We went to the telegraph office and found it true. He seems to be aroused to doing something, by the sort of snubbing he got last week. I am of the opinion that this public feeling against him will make it expedient to take important command from him. The Cabinet yesterday were unanimous against him. They were all ready to denounce me for it, except Blair. He has acted badly in this matter, but we must use what tools we have. There is no man in the Army who can man these fortifications and lick these troops of ours into shape half as well as he. He wanted him to fail. That is unpardonable, but he is too useful just now to sacrifice. I went with him. We found the building in a state of preparation for siege. Stanton had locked the doors and taken the keys upstairs, so that it was impossible even to send a card to him. By the time his election had been assured several hours later, the President had been employed in dispensing fried oysters. The President took no pains to conceal his anxious interest in the result of the election then going on all over the country, but just before the hour for Cabinet meeting he said: The first gun came from Indiana, Indianapolis sending word about half-past six in the evening that a gain of fifteen hundred in that city had been made for Lincoln. The President only smiled good-naturedly and said that was a fair beginning. Next Massachusetts send word that she was good for 75, majority since much increased, and hard upon her came glorious old Pennsylvania, [John W. Forney] telegraphing that the State was sure for Lincoln. There was a long lull, and nothing heard from New York, the chosen battle ground of the Democracy, about which all were so anxious. New Jersey broke the calm by announcing a gain of one Congressman for the Union, but with a fair prospect of the State going for McClellan; then the President had to tell a story about the successful New Jersey Union Congressman, Dr. Newell, a family friend of the Lincolns, which was interrupted by a dispatch from New York City, claiming the State by 10, So the night wore on, and by midnight we were sure of Pennsylvania, the New England States, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and it then appeared that we should have Delaware. By midnight the few gentlemen in the office had had the pleasure of congratulating the President on his re-election. He took it very calmly "said that he was free to confess that he felt relieved of suspense, and was glad that the verdict of the people was so likely to be clear, full and unmistakable, for it then appeared that his majority in the electoral college would be immense. Eckert came in shaking the rain from his cloak, with trousers very disreputably muddy. We sternly demanded an explanation. He had done it, watching a fellow-being ahead and chuckling at his uncertain footing. Which reminded the Tycoon, of course. It used to take a pretty dextrous man to throw me. I had been reading the returns, and had ascertained that we had lost the Legislature and started to go home. The path had been worn hog-back was slippery. They were especially happy over the election of Rice, regarding it as a great triumph for the Navy Department. Hale] and [Henry Winter Davis]. A man has not time to spend half his life in quarrels. If any man ceases to attack me, I never remember the past against him. It has seemed to me recently that [Henry Winter Davis] was growing more sensible to his own true interests and has ceased wasting his time by attacking me. I hope for his own good he has. He has been very malicious against me but has only injured himself by it. His conduct has been very strange to me. I came here, his friend, wishing to continue so. I had heard nothing but good of him; he was the cousin of my intimate friend Judge [David Davis]. But he had scarcely been elected when I began to learn of his attacking me on all possible occasions. It is very much the same with Hickman. I was much disappointed that he failed to be my friend. But my greatest disappointment of all has been with Grimes. Before I came here, I certainly expected to rely upon Grimes more than any other one man in the Senate. I like him very much. He is a great strong fellow.

The history of the study of landforms volume 2 Alchemy The Third Column Of Medicine The subversive sources of power Statistical Study of Temperature Effect on Fatigue Life of Thin Welded Plates Abdelmadjid Merabtine, Kame Crack heads and roots daughters : the therapeutic use of cannabis in Jamaica Melanie Dreher Warings book of the farm Great tradition 2. Emigrants from Ireland to America, 1735-1743 A Transcription of the Report of (#3510) Eloquent Executive The uncommon woman High-voltage battery cooling system Cycle of the Jewish year World history the human journey The development perspective Recognizing Plot, Character, and Mood! (Horizons Reading Concepts Series, Level 1) Horn measurements and weights of the great game of the world Escape for Anxiety and Stress PLAY INTER ETHNIC COMMUNICAT (The Evolution of North American Indians) V. 2. The children of Thespis, a poem, pts. 1-3. Rick Steves Great Britain 2004 Desktop Publishing Using Wordperfect 6.1 for Windows Thomas Lindersmith. Best microsoft access books Sartre and Les Temps modernes Unheard voices : community organizations and service learning Randy Stoecker and Beth Tryon Christian liberty : the Puritans in Britain and America Socket programming in c linux tutorial Little dramas of the curbstone Unity in Psychology Kontakt 5 reference manual Modicon tsx micro manual Burning Pendulum (Fortune Tellers Club) Lesson Summaries in Six Languages (California: Adventures in Time and Place) Non-Linear Mass Transfer and Hydrodynamic Stability A woman who fears the Lord On trial without knowing it Essentials of anxiety disorders Justice by lottery The Brown Bear Friends Gift Set Toward Peace in the Middle East