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"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

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EVERY-DAY LIFE of Abraham Lincoln.

By FRANCIS F. BROWNE.
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In a work which is not intended to cover fully the events of a great historic period, but rather to trace out the life of a single individual connected with that period, much must be included which, although not possessing any historical significance, cannot be overlooked in a personal study of the subject of the biography. Mr. Lincoln's life as President was not made up of Cabinet meetings, official messages and proclamations, or reviews of armies. Interspersed with these conspicuous acts was a multitude of less heroic but scarcely less interesting details, with incidents and experiences humorous or sad, but all, even the most trivial, being true expressions of the life and character of the man whom we are seeking to portray.

SOCIETY AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1862. Society, as now understood at the National Capital, had no existence during the war. At the White House there were usual Presidential receptions, which were quite public in character, and were never so largely attended as these. Aside from these democratic gatherings, there was little enough of gaiety. During the Winter of 1862-'63 a good deal of clamor was raised over a party given by Mrs. Lincoln, at which, it was asserted, dancing was indulged in; and Mrs. Lincoln was severely censured for such a social and unbecoming frivolity. Hon. A. G. Riddle, who was present on the occasion referred to, states positively that there was no dancing. The party was a quiet one, intended only to relieve the rather dull and formal receptions. The President was pained by the rumors that "social balls" were permitted at the White House in war-time, and the party was not repeated.

THE PRESIDENT'S INFORMAL RECEPTIONS. It was the custom of President Lincoln to open twice a week the doors of his office in the Executive Mansion, for the admission of all visitors who might wish to speak with him. These brief interviews, stripped of ceremony, seemed the better to reveal the man in his true character, and to set forth the salient traits that fitted him for his great position and work, and endeared him so greatly to the popular heart. They showed how easily accessible he was to all classes of citizens, how readily he could adapt himself to people of any station or degree, how deep and true his human sympathies were, how quickly and keenly he could discern character, and how heartily he detested meanness and all unworthy acts and appliances to compass selfish or sordid ends. On these occasions, as may well be imagined, many curious and memorable incidents occurred. Mr. Lincoln was usually clad in a black broad-cloth suit, nothing in all his dress betokening disregard of conventionality, save, perhaps, his neat cloth slippers, which were doubtless worn for comfort. He was seated beside a plain cloth-covered table, in a commodious armchair. As each visitor approached the President, he was greeted with an encouraging nod and smile, and a few moments were cordially given him in which to state the object of the visit; the President listening with the most respectful and patient attention, and deciding each case with the greatest tact, delicacy, and clearness. "His yes," says Mr. Riddle, "was most gracious and satisfactory; his no, when reached, was often spoken by the petitioner, and left only a soothed disappointment. He saw the point of a case unerringly. He had a confidence in the homely views and speech of the common people, with whom his heart and sympathies ever were."

A VARIETY OF CALLERS—THE ONE-LEGGED GERMAN SOLDIER. Taking advantage of the opportunity, there came one day, says Mr. C. Van Santvoord, "a sturdy, honest-looking German soldier, minus a leg, who hobbled up to the President on crutches. In consideration of his disabled condition, he wanted some situation about Washington, the duties of which he might be able to discharge, and he had come to the President, hoping that he would provide the desired situation for him. On being interrogated as to how he had lost his leg, he answered that it was the effect of a wound received in battle, mentioning the time and the place. 'Let me look at your papers,' said Mr. Lincoln. The man replied that he had none, and that he supposed his word would be sufficient. 'What!' exclaimed the President, 'no papers, no credentials, nothing to show how you lost your leg? How am I to know that you lost it in battle, and not in some other way?' This was spoken with a droll expression, which amused the bystanders, all except the applicant, who, with a very solemn visage, earnestly protested the truth of his statement, muttering something about the reasons for not being able to produce his papers. 'Well, well,' said the President, 'it is dangerous for an army man to be wandering around without papers to show where he belongs and what he is, but I will see what can be done for you.' And taking a blank card from a little pile of similar blanks on the table, he wrote some lines upon it, addressed it, and handing it to the man he bid him deliver it to a certain Quartermaster, who would attend to his case."

A CHANGE OF HUMOR. The next to approach the President was a man "apparently 60 years of age, with dress and manner which showed that he was acquainted with the usages of good society, whose whole exterior, indeed, would have impressed people with an opinion on appearances. The object of his visit was to solicit aid in some commission project, for the success of which Mr. Lincoln's favor was regarded as essential. The President heard him patiently, but demurred against being connected with or countenancing the affair, suggesting mildly that the applicant would better set up an office of the kind described,

and run it in his own way and at his own risk. The man plead his advanced years and obscurity as a reason for not attempting this, but said if the President would only let him use his name to advertise and recommend the enterprise, he would then, he thought, need nothing more. At this the eyes of the President flashed with sudden indignation, and his whole aspect and manner underwent a portentous change. "No!" he broke forth, with startling vehemence, springing from his seat under the impulse of his emotion. "No! I'll have nothing to do with this business, nor with any man who comes to me with such degrading propositions. What! Do you take the President of the United States to be a commission broker? You have come to the wrong place; and for you and every one who comes for such purposes, there is the door!" The man's face blanched as he covered and slunk away confounded, without uttering a word. The President's wrath subsided as speedily as it had risen.

At another time "an immense specimen of a man presented himself. Broad-shouldered, robust, with thick and sinews to match his great height, and with an honest, good-natured countenance, all seemed to mark him as belonging to the hardy yeomanry of the West. He sidled up awkwardly to the President, seeming almost afraid to meet him, but after some hesitation contrived to say that, being on a visit to Washington, he simply wanted, before leaving, to see the President, and have the honor of shaking hands with him. He found a kindly reception, and after some introductory civilities, Mr. Lincoln ran his eye curiously over his huge caller, surveying him from head to foot, and then saying with a humorous look and accent it would be hard to describe: 'I rather think you have a little the advantage of me in height, you are a taller man than I am.' 'I guess not, Mr. President,' replied the visitor, with the self-satisfied air of one who seemed to regard any claim on his part of possessing an advantage over the Chief Magistrate as an offense little short of treason; the advantage cannot be on my side.' 'Yes, it is,' was the rejoinder; 'I have a pretty good eye for distances, and I think I can't be mistaken in the fact of the advantage being slightly with you. I measure six feet, three and a half inches, in my stockings; and you go, I think, a little beyond that.' The man still demurred, insisting very respectfully that the advantage must lay on the President's side. 'It is very easily tested,' said the President; and rising briskly from his chair, and taking a book from the table, he placed it edgewise against the wall, just higher than his head. Then, turning to his doubting competitor for the once, he bade him 'Come under.' This the man did not do at once, pausing, with flushed face and irresolute look, as if uncertain how far he might venture to trust the lion in his playful mood—his countenance the while wearing a bewildered, half-frightened and yet half-smiling expression that was really comical to see. 'Come under, I say,' repeated the President in a more peremptory tone, and then the visitor slowly complied. 'Now straighten yourself up, and move your head in this way'—sitting the action to the word. This being done, Mr. Lincoln added: 'Now you hold the book, and be sure not to let it slip down a hairbreadth,

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF LINCOLN. Among the many illustrations of the sturdy sense and firmness of Mr. Lincoln's character, the following should be recorded: During the early part of 1863, the Union men in Missouri were divided into two factions, which waged a bitter controversy with each other. Gen. Curtis, commander of the Military District comprising Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas, was at the head of one faction, while Gov. Gamble led the other. Their differences were a source of great embarrassment to the Government at Washington, and of harm to the Union cause. The President was in constant receipt of remonstrances and protests from the contending parties, to one of which he made the following reply: "Your dispatch of to-day is just received. It is very painful to me that you in Missouri cannot, or will not, settle your factional quarrel among yourselves. I have been tormented with it beyond endurance, for months, by both sides. Neither side pays the least respect to my appeals for reason. I am now compelled to take hold of the case. "A. LINCOLN."

The President promptly followed up this warning by removing Gen. Curtis, and appointing in his place Gen. Schofield, to whom he soon after addressed the following letter: "EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1863. "GEN. J. M. SCHOFIELD. "DEAR SIR: Having removed Gen. Curtis and assigned you to the command of the Department of Missouri, I think it may be of some advantage to me to state to you why I did it. I did not remove Gen. Curtis because of my full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission. I did it because of a conviction in my mind that the Union men of Missouri, constituting, when united, a vast majority of the people, have entered into a pestilent, factious quarrel among themselves. Gen. Curtis, perhaps not of choice, being the head of one faction, and Gov. Gamble that of the other. After months of labor to reconcile the difficulty, it seemed to grow worse and worse, until I felt it my duty to break it up somehow, and as I could not remove Gov. Gamble, I had to remove Gen. Curtis. Now that you are in the position, I wish you to undo nothing merely because

"LET ME GO THERE," SHE PLEADED. "I AM NOT AFRAID!" Mr. Curtis or Gov. Gamble did it, but to exercise your own judgment, and do right for the public interest. Let your military measures be strong enough to repel the invaders and keep the peace, and not so strong as to unnecessarily harass and persecute the people. It is a difficult role, and so much greater will be the honor if you perform it well. If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you, you will probably be about right. Beware of being assailed by one and praised by the other. "Yours truly, "A. LINCOLN."

HIS TACT IN SETTLING QUARRELS. Mr. Lincoln, though firm and unyielding when necessity compelled him to be, was yet by nature a peacemaker, and was ever anxious that personal differences be adjusted happily. In his efforts to this

THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER. Another petitioner was a young girl of singular beauty, who besought the President for a pass to go to her father, who was badly wounded in a recent battle. "I cannot let you go down there," said the President sadly. "How can I?" he asked, looking up at the sweet face, so earnest and truthful. "I cannot let you go, and I cannot refuse you. What shall I do?" "Let me go there," she pleaded. "I am not afraid. God will take care of me." "I don't know—I don't know," he said. "Your faith is beautiful—but I don't know. There is not a woman down there." "I know it," she answered, thoughtfully. "Are you not afraid—not the least afraid?" "No, sir, I am not afraid. I have trusted our Heavenly Father many times before, and He has never forsaken me." "And He never will!" exclaimed the President, springing to his feet. "No, my child, He never will!" And, drawing a chair closer to the fire, he went on: "Come, sit here, until you are quite warm. I will write you a pass. You shall go to your father." Then, as though he felt pained at seeming intrusive, he stopped suddenly, when just upon the verge of asking something; but the interest he felt in the petitioner prevailed, and he asked if she were fully prepared for her journey. "Yes, sir; I have plenty of money. If money could make the heart glad, I have enough. But I have no mother, and my father is perhaps dying. I cannot stay to get warm—I can never get warm. Good-by, kind, good President Lincoln! I may never see you again in this world; so shake hands with both of mine." A moment more, and she was gone.

INTERCEDING FOR A WAR CORRESPONDENT, BANISHED BY GEN. SHERMAN. Gen. Sherman's dislike of newspaper correspondents in his army, and the harsh measures which he sometimes adopted, are quite generally known. While he was commanding a division in Gen. Grant's army in the West, a certain newspaper man had given him offense, and was ordered beyond the army lines. The case was taken up by journalists in Washington, and a memorial was prepared, asking the President to set aside the order of Gen. Sherman. Mr. J. M. Winchell, one of three persons who presented the memorial, says: "Mr. Lincoln evidently considered it a delicate question, and was disposed to give it a careful investigation. He was resolved, I think, to conciliate the press, and equally resolved not to absolutely annul the action of the military authorities. The petition asked that he positively restore to the injured correspondent his lost privileges; while the President, not absolutely refusing at first, endeavored to satisfy us with a recommendation to Gen. Grant to himself remit the sentence. But the committee of the Department of Missouri, stirred by the action of Gen. Sherman, unless the President gave his wishes the force of an actual order. The discussion was long and animated. At length, while walking about the room, which he did a good deal, the President exclaimed: 'Well, you want me to make an order setting aside the action of the court. I wish to do what is right, and what you ask; for it seems to me, from all the evidence, that our newspaper friend has been a little too severely dealt with. Still, I am not on the spot to judge of all the circumstances, and Gen. Grant is; and I do not see how I can properly grant your request without being sustained by his consent.' But let us see what we can do. I will write something to put our ideas into shape; and with a pleasant laugh he began at once to search for paper and pen. He was aided in this effort by little 'Tad,' who was present, and toward whom his father frequently manifested the most anxious and considerate affection. He found a piece of paper, with some difficulty, on the table littered with documents lying in complete disorder, and a very poor pen, with which he at once set to work. The draft which he made was quite satisfactory. It was brief, clear and precise; it stated the case truly, revoked the sentence of the court, and gave the correspondent the privilege of returning to Gen. Grant's Headquarters. We were delighted with the document, and of course said so. 'But,' said the President, 'I had better make this conditional on the approval of Gen. Grant. You see it would not seem right for me to send back a correspondent to the General's Headquarters in case he knew of any reason why the man should not be there. I will just add a few words; and so he did, making the order case as follows: 'And to remain if Gen. Grant shall give his express assent; and to again leave the department if Gen. Grant shall refuse said assent.' 'There,' he remarked, 'I think that will be about right, and I have no doubt Gen. Grant will assent.' And so he did."

HIS SHREWED KNOWLEDGE OF MEN. Secretary Welles remarks that "The President was a much more shrewd and accurate observer of the characteristics of men—better and more correctly formed an estimate of their power and capabilities—than the Secretary of State or most others. Those in the public service he closely scrutinized, but was deliberate in forming a conclusion adverse to any one he had appointed. In giving or withdrawing confidence he was discriminating and just in his final decision; careful never to wound unnecessarily the sensibilities of any for their infirmities, always ready to praise, but nevertheless firm and resolute in discharging the to him always painful duty of censure, reproof, or dismissal." As an instance of this shrewd judgment of the abilities and characters of men, Mr. Welles gives an anecdote relating to the naval movement under Admiral Dupont, against Charleston, S. C.: "One day," says Mr. Welles, "the President said to me that he had but slight expectation that we should have any great success from Dupont. He, as well as McClellan," said Mr. Lincoln, "hesitates—wants the slow. McClellan always wanted more regiments; Dupont is everlastingly asking for more gunboats—more ironclads. He will do nothing with any. He has intelligence and system, and will maintain a good blockade. You did well in selecting him for that command, but he will never take

end, he never failed to show that tact and shrewdness of which he possessed so large a share. He would, if necessary, sacrifice his own preferences, in the interests of peace and harmony. The characteristic instance of the exercise of these traits occurred in connection with the Missouri troubles, just referred to. Gen. Schofield's course in command of his department proved satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln, and he had been nominated for a Major-General's commission. He was, however, a somewhat conservative man, and in spite of his efforts to carry out the President's injunctions of impartiality, he had given offense to certain Missouri radicals, who now opposed his promotion, and were able to exert sufficient influence in the Senate to prevent the confirmation of his appointment as a Major-General. The Missouri delegation appealed to the more radical Senators, and the nomination was "hung up" for about six weeks. Mr. Lincoln was very anxious that it should be confirmed, and the Missouri Congressmen were equally bent on its defeat. In his dilemma, Mr. Lincoln sent for Senator Zack Chandler, of Michigan, and proposed a compromise. "Gen. Rosecrans," said he, "has a great many friends; he fought the battle of Stone River and won a brilliant victory, and his advocates begin to grumble about his treatment. Now, I will tell you what I have been thinking about. I will write you a commission. I will remove him from the command in Missouri and send him down to Sherman. That will satisfy the radicals. Then I will send Rosecrans to Missouri, and that will please the latter's friends. In this way the whole thing can be harmonized, and our friends hang together like a sausage." As soon as the Senate grasped the plan of the President, there was no longer any opposition to the confirmation of Schofield. He was sent to join Sherman in the South. Rosecrans was appointed to the command in Missouri, and everything worked harmoniously and pleasantly, as the President had predicted and desired.

(Continued on seventh page.)

Hardie had also succeeded in getting across Cape Fear River the previous day, and could therefore complete the march with the other armies of Johnston and Hoke, in North Carolina. And the whole, under the command of the skillful and experienced Gen. Johnston, was to be a very superior to me in cavalry, and formidable enough in artillery and infantry to justify me in extreme caution in making the last necessary crossing to the north side of the river. Previous to reaching Fayetteville I had dispatched to Wilmington from Laurel Hill Church two of our best scouts with intelligence in regard to any general plans. Both of these messengers reached Wilmington, and, on the morning of the 12th of March, the army tug David Schiefel, New Bern, met my scouts to the effect that, on Wednesday, the 15th, we would move for Goldsborough, feigning on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight for Fayetteville, except for a short detour to reach about the 20th. The same day the gunboat Eolus, Capt. Young, U. S. Navy, also reached Fayetteville, and through her was made known the intention with Wilmington until the day of our actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville, two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear River, one opposite the town, the other three miles below.

ADVANCE OF SHERMAN'S ARMY. Gen. Kilpatrick was ordered to move up the plank road to and beyond Averasborough. He was to take a route by the divisions of the Left Wing, with as few wagons as possible; the rest of the train, under escort of the two remaining divisions of that wing, was to take a more direct route to Goldsborough. In like manner Gen. Howard was ordered to send his trains, under good escort, well to the right, toward Faison's Depot and Goldsborough, and to hold four divisions, light, ready to go to the aid of the Left Wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become so muddy that it was necessary to use the passage of wheels. Still, time was so important that punctuality, according to order, the columns started from Camp Fear River on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied Gen. Sherman, who, preceded by Kilpatrick's Cavalry, moved up the river or plank road to and beyond Averasborough, and thence to Faison's Depot and Goldsborough, and to hold four divisions, light, ready to go to the aid of the Left Wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become so muddy that it was necessary to use the passage of wheels. Still, time was so important that punctuality, according to order, the columns started from Camp Fear River on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied Gen. Sherman, who, preceded by Kilpatrick's Cavalry, moved up the river or plank road to and beyond Averasborough, and thence to Faison's Depot and Goldsborough, and to hold four divisions, light, ready to go to the aid of the Left Wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become so muddy that it was necessary to use the passage of wheels. 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