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the cane-brakes of Louisiana. He had cried to God for help, and yet cried in vain, while tears of blood were wrung from his breaking heart. He had told his sorrows to Jesus; and yet no helper came. But the day of his deliverance has dawned! The year of jubilee has come! And henceforth every lover of liberty throughout the world will hold in grateful and admiring recollection, the name of Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator of the slave, the true friend of freedom.— Can we wonder that, when he was in Richmond a few days before his death, the negroes hailed his arrival with shouts of joy, and gathered around him, as he moved simply and familiarly among them, with reverence and admiration, such as they might have accorded to some superior being? True indeed, it may be said that Mr. Lincoln's views of slavery were greatly changed during his four years of office. It may even be added that it was for the restoration of the Union and not for the freedom of the slave that the North at first was fighting. Man's object in the war might be the perpetuation of national unity; God's object was the liberation of the down-trodden and oppressed. Still, granting fully that God did teach the late President and his party by the progress of the conflict that the fetters of the slave must be stricken from off his limbs, ere the national breach could be healed; were they not willing enough to learn the lesson, and honest enough to act up to it? Every close observer of the struggle has seen, that during the past few months, the war had become virtually an anti-slavery one. Never was there an honester recognition of the fact that the origin of the war was slavery,—or rather that the history of the conflict has been the history of God's controversy with the nation on account of slavery—than is to be found in President Lincoln's late inaugural address, a brief state paper which for moral dignity, unaffected solemnity, and noble Christian sentiment has never been equalled:

"Fondly," said he, "do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if it be God's will that it continue until the wealth piled up by bondmen by two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be repaid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that