

weapon, and said, but with some seriousness: ' I long ago made up my mind that if anybody wants to kill me, he will do it. If I wore a shirt of mail, and kept myself surrounded by a body-guard, it would be all the same. There are a thousand ways of getting at a man if it is desired that he should be killed. Besides, in this case, it seems to me the man who would come after me would be just as objectionable to my enemies -- if I have any.'

"The oaken stick to which I have just referred was fashioned from a bit of timber from one of the men-of-war sunk in the fight at Hampton Roads; the ferule was an iron bolt from the rebel ram Merrimac, and another bolt from the Monitor furnished the head of the cane. After Mr Lincoln's death, Mrs Lincoln gave me the stick, which had been presented to the President by an officer of the navy."

(Photostat pages 70, 71, and 72.)

(Page 173) "The raid of Early, which occurred in July, 1864," says Brooks, "Gave us our only serious scare in the national capital, although many alarms were sounded during the war and after the first terrors of the civil insurrection had died away. . . .

(page 175) The President and his family were at their summer residence, the Soldiers' Home, on the outskirts of Washington, about half-way between the outer line of fortifications at Fort Stevens and the city; but on Sunday night, the 10th, Secretary Stanton, finding that the enemy was within striking distance of that point, sent out a carriage with positive orders that the President should return to the White House. Lincoln, very much irritated, and against his will, came back to town. He was subsequently greatly discomposed and annoyed when he found that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Captain G V Fox, had kept under orders a small navy vessel in the Potomac for the President's escape in case the rebel column should succeed in piercing the line of fortifications."

(Photostat pages 220, 221, 222.)

(Photostat pages 225, 226, 227.)

Brooks states (Pages 242, 243) that in the latter part of March, 1865, Washington saw many signs of collapse of the rebellion and ~~at~~ that "at this very time many Northern Union newspapers, led by Horace Greeley and others of his stamp, were demanding that appeals should be made to the Southern people 'to stop the flow of blood and the waste of treasure,' and that some message should be sent to the Southerners 'so terse that it will surely be circulated, and so lucid that it cannot be misconstrued or perverted,' by way of an invitation to cease firing. Curiously enough, the nearer the time came for a final surrender, the more fervid was the demand for negotiation and appeal from the unreasonable radicals in the ranks of the Northern Unionists. But all this was soon to end; and while a small party was asking, 'Why not negotiate?' the downfall came."

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(Photostat pages 245-246.)

(Photostat pages 257-258-259-260)

(Photostat pages 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273.)