PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST SPEECH.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. So spoke the President at Gettysburg. The passion for obstinate analogies appears to have ascended from Mr. Seward to his chief. The Declaration of Independence, however, may be the taste which represents the "fatherhood of man" and parturition, that fault is small in comparison with gross ignorance, or willful misstatement, of the primary fact in our history by a President of the United States.

Now, the Constitution not merely does not say one word about equal rights, but expressly admits the idea of the inequality of human rights.

The Declaration of Independence announced to the world, not that "our fathers had brought forth a new nation," but that the thirteen colonies had declared themselves free, sovereign, and independent States. By the treaty of peace, the latter was accomplished, but the sovereignty of Massachusetts, New York, etc., name by name, State by State.

If the assertion of Mr. Lincoln were as correct as it is incorrect, that fact would avail him nothing.

This United States was not the United States which fought the War of Independence.

The States met in convention to form a government for themselves.

They framed a plan which was to go in operation when nine States acceded to and ratified it. In that convention some delegates from Virginia, Maryland, the two Carolinas, Georgia and South Carolina stood in substance, "We do not think as you think; we do not seek to convert you, nor can you convert us.

There was a clause that Maryland, Delaware, the two Carolinas, Georgia and South Carolina would form a separate confederacy, and the rest of the States possibly a Georgia, if slavery was insisted upon as one of the conditions.

The other States had the option either to ally themselves with slavery or to cut loose from it. They chose the former, and cannot find a word for the statesmen, for the statesmen, for the statesmen, for the statesmen.

"But there is the war, caused by slavery," says another. When the rebellion is put down and the rebels dealt with, the States will still remain with all their rights as named in the Constitution.

The question behind the war and behind the rebellion is that the rebels are fighting the war to settle it in their own way.

The States which compose this Union will go through with the war, and there will be no question with each other on the principles which govern honest men in their intercourse with each other, the States can continue in an Union for all time. If they will not, there must arise a separation of the republic into one of the dreams of the country."

X. Y. World.