

Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, for these were loyal to the Union. Nor did it apply to the western part of Virginia or to such parts of the Confederacy as were under the control of Union troops. Lincoln issued this proclamation simply as a war measure, for under the Constitution he had no right to give the slaves their freedom. The proclamation was issued in order

*That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any state, or designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive govern-  
 including the military and naval authority, of the Government of the United States, will, during the co-  
 tinuance in effect of the present ~~proclamation~~, re-  
 and maintain the freedom of  
 cognize, such persons, ~~as has before~~, and will  
 do no act or acts to oppress such persons, or any*

A part of President Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation

to save the Union. If the South had laid down its arms and come back into the Union, not a single slave would have been taken from his master. But the Confederacy did not heed the proclamation. It preferred to go on with the fight.

**245. The Battle of Chancellorsville.**—No wonder the Confederacy refused to lay down its arms on January 1, 1863, in accordance with the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation, for at that time the prospects of the South were very bright, while a deep gloom overspread the North because of the awful disaster at Fredericksburg. And the gloom of the North was presently to become deeper.