

The Uncivil War

Abraham Lincoln Versus the Rothschilds, B'nai B'rith, the Freemasons and the Knights of the Golden Circle

How the War Was Planned and Executed by the Southern Expansionists and the Hidden Hand of Cabalistic Judaism

An Investigation into the Secret Societies and International Bankers, Led by the House of Rothschild, Who Deliberately Planned and Executed Disunion

By Pastor Eli James

www.anglo-saxonisrael.com

www.eurofolkradio.com

"History would be something extraordinary, if only it were true." – Leo Tolstoy.

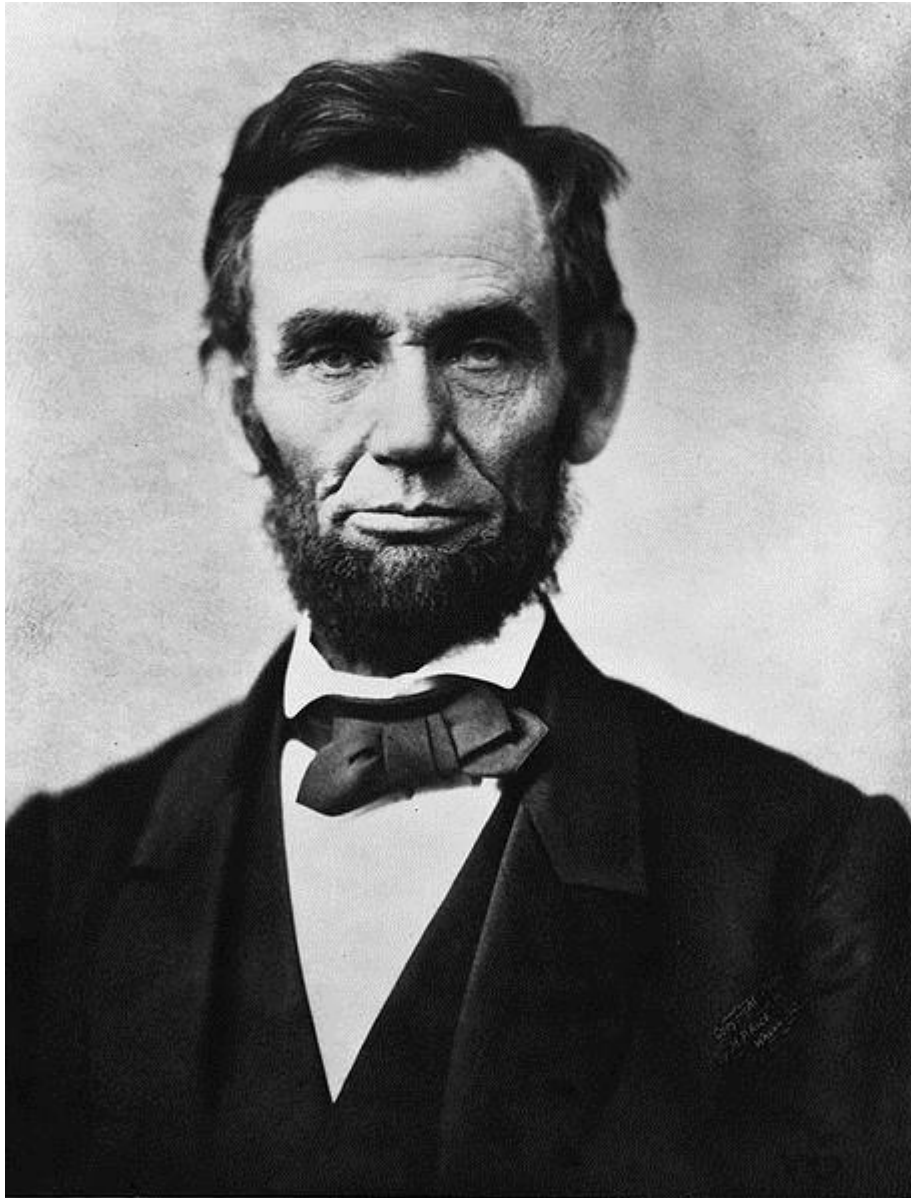
"The Christian cannot read his Bible, except thru' Jewish spectacles and therefore reads it wrong." Henry Ford. [The same is true of history! – Eli]

"I am not freeing the black man from slavery in order to enslave the white man to the bankers." – Abraham Lincoln.

"But you mustn't forget, Senator, that he didn't run and we didn't win on an Abolition platform. We only raised the issue of the extension of slavery into the new territories..." - Mr. John Vaughn to Senator Winter, discussing President Abraham Lincoln's Inaugural Address. From Thomas Dixon's **The Southerner, A Romance of the Real Lincoln**, p. 119.

"The Rothschilds, the Illuminati, the Freemasons and the Knights of the Golden Circle – groups that made up the Inner Circle of those whose main objective was the perpetual maintenance of the slave trade where it existed, plus the ongoing and further expansion of slavery into Texas,

Mexico, Central America and the Carribean – these are the true forces behind the Civil War.” -
Pastor Eli James.



Introduction

The subject of the Civil War is filled with historical confusion because of the deliberate suppression of the historical facts concerning the subversive elements that favored war. The reason for this is the fact that the heavy involvement of Jewish bankers and Jewish secret societies is completely absent from the popular record. Jewish control of the cross-Atlantic slave trade has also been erased from the history books. Typically, when the shadowy players have successfully erased their involvement in major wars, only shell histories are told. The profiteers behind the wars are never mentioned; and history, as told by academics and court historians, appears to be based exclusively on broad intellectual ideas, as opposed to the conniving and behind-the-scenes intrigues of the moneychangers and the secret societies.

Although the secessionist movement was primarily driven from the South, it had secret allies in the North. Such personages as August Belmont, Jewish banker and Rothschild agent, Caleb Cushing, double agent, Albert Pike and John Slidell, all Northerners, were at the head of the Illuminati conspiracy to destroy the Union. It will be conclusively demonstrated herein that they were the hirelings and agents of the Illuminati, whose aim was the elimination of the republican form of government, which was emerging as a superpower on the world scene. With its vast potential of free enterprise, America had become a potentially fatal threat against the Old Order European combine of Jewish banking and feudalistic aristocracy.

In order to hide from public view the names and activities of these traitors, the history of the true perpetrators of the Civil War have been erased from memory. Their subversive deeds have been hidden from public view by orthodox historians, abolitionists and even Southern Neo-Confederates. The reason for this is the fact that their descendants are today still practicing the same game of financing revolutions and wars. They know that common knowledge of their subversive tactics might wake up the current generation of victims and spark another revolution against them.

Despite the enormous forces arrayed against true history, Orwell's Memory Hole can be penetrated by pointed research. This book, **The Uncivil War**, is the product of such research.

For the first time, it will be revealed that the true driving force behind the Civil War was the **Expansionists**, who disguised their true purposes in the rhetoric of "State's rights." Little did the majority of Southerners realize that the main chorus of States' rights was being sung by pro-slavery agitators and propagandists, whose demagoguery was fueled by their worldly ambition to become ever more rich and powerful via the perpetuation of slavery. The major role played by these shadowy groups has been hidden in order to protect the guilty and their descendants: those who are enslaving us today through the machinations of international banking and so-called "Free Trade," which is nothing but the continuation of the Jewish economic war against sovereign, White nation-states. Their involvement has been given short shrift by historians, if mentioned at all. It is as if the expansionists did not exist. Indeed, the very word, 'expansionist,' will be new to most readers of this book.

For example, the little-known fact is that Jesse James was a KGC operative, who robbed banks and trains in order to finance a potential **second** civil war. This rarely mentioned fact sheds a new light on the expansionists, who were bound and determined to maintain their hegemony on slavery, even if it might require another conflict, financed by rebel gold. I am aware of only one mainstream history source that has revealed this fact. The History Channel's documentary of Jesse James, ..., traced his hideouts and stashes, along with his connections to the KGC and its secessionist purposes. Aside from the KGC, the involvement of the House of

Rothschild is absolutely NEVER mentioned by mainstream historians, as the existence of this international Jewish banking family is virtually denied by the mainstream press. The true bogeyman of the Civil War was a two-headed monster: 1.) Southern Freemasonry and its slimy daughter, the Knights of the Golden Circle (the cabal of expansionists) plus 2.) the Rothschilds, whose banking empire was centered in New York City, and the B'nai B'rith Jewish secret brotherhood of pro-slavery agitators in Charleston, South Carolina.

It is important to understand that Jewish secret societies always place agents in both sides of the conflict, so as to ensure that neither side will get a total victory. The Jews have always tried to destroy the White race by staging international conflicts and by promoting racial integration. Their greatest fear was the success of the American Colonization Society, which was sending the blacks back to Africa. Abraham Lincoln was the most prominent member of that Society before the Civil War. The Jews wanted – and still want – the blacks living in our society so as to promote race-mixing. This is silent genocide: genocide through miscegenation. The Jews have mastered this tactic in the modern era with massive propaganda campaigns and political subversion of the White nations. God's chosen people, True Israel (the Caucasian people), are the only obstacle standing in the way of their Luciferian one world government, which is nothing but a rehash of Nimrod's Tower of Babel.

The Bible calls their end-time rule "Mystery Babylon," the empire of merchants. It is also the outworking of two biblical prophecies: the enmity between the two bloodlines that came out of the garden (Gen. 3:15) and the two nations that were in Rebekah's womb: Israel and Edom. Few Christians understand the significance of these two prophecies, but they are fully operational in today's world; and the Civil War is the direct product of the Kenite/Edomite bloodline's hatred of the Caucasian Israelite bloodline.

The Rothschilds, who are de facto the worldly leaders of the Kenite/Edomite bloodline, were motivated by a determination to ruin the United States, because America was operating a form of government (a White Christian republic) which did not require bankers' money to run the economy. America, since the days of George Washington, was being run on an ultra-protectionist, anti-internationalist, constitutional system of national development, called the American System. Although a slaveholder, Andrew Jackson was also a proponent of this system. Even though Jackson was a slave owner, he believed in the Union, and he opposed anyone who would try to destroy the Union on the basis of perpetuating slavery.

The American System is today known as Free Enterprise, but its mainstay was Constitutional money – issued by the government on Constitutional authority - not bankers' money. One of its main features was to protect the jobs of the American workers. After Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln was the foremost proponent of the American System. He believed in honest money and an honest day's work. The expansionists, on the other hand, used free labor (slavery) and had a very aristocratic lifestyle, in which the work was done by those not as wealthy as themselves. This lifestyle is a throwback to the old aristocracy of Europe, but based on chattel slavery instead of serfdom. In the Old World, serfdom could be slightly better or even worse than chattel slavery. Much depended upon the local feudal lord. Like any aristocracy, the banking class is also very aristocratic and elitist. The banking class never believed in an honest day's work. The banking business is based 100% on exploitation of the people.

The bankers didn't care whether slavery existed or not. They were happy to exploit chattel slavery or cheap labor, whichever was available.

Unfortunately for the South, the very nature of slavery ensured that the South would remain industrially backwards, as it relied almost entirely on unskilled, manual labor. Had these

Southerners been a bit more farsighted, they would have seen that the industrial revolution was already making slavery obsolete, but they fought to maintain their form of economy to the bitter end.

Once Lincoln took office, he gradually became aware of the KGC. Even before becoming aware of this secret society, Lincoln viewed the class of expansionists as the main anti-Unionists. He knew that they were a bunch of conniving, self-serving instigators, as he had battled them personally while he served in Washington as a congressman from Illinois. His brief tour of duty there made him aware of the intrigues, backstabbing, and double-dealing that were going on with respect to the slavery issue...on both sides. He was fully aware that there was an influential minority of men who were determined to promote slavery at all costs, despite its ruinous effect on poor Whites in the South. At the same time, Lincoln made friends with many anti-slavery and moderate Southerners. These Southerners could have prevented the Civil War, had their voice been permitted expression in the South, but the radical slavery promoters told lies, pressed nerves, twisted arms, bribed politicians, instigated violence, and did everything they could, behind the scenes and in the open, to prevent Lincoln from stopping their expansionist plans.

The Rothschilds and the KGC opposed Lincoln at every turn, with the deliberate agenda of promoting war. Although the first shots were fired by General Beauregard of South Carolina, it was not the South that fired the first shot. It was the Knights of the Golden Circle who staged the play, dragging the people of the South into their corporate sphere – against their will. South Carolina was the stronghold of the Freemasons, B'nai B'rith and the Knights of the Golden Circle – the birthplace of secession.

This book will demonstrate that the expansionists and their secret societies were the driving force in planning and provoking the Civil War. They frequently used devious tactics, such as encouraging radically pro-Lincoln rhetoric in the North in order to ensure his election, believing that his election would galvanize the South against that “nigger lover.” They knew that his election would be a catalyst for secession, which is exactly what they wanted, in order to save their slavery operations from Republican Party’s anti-expansionist platform. And if secession meant war, they were prepared to drive the whole South into war against the North. The hidden agenda of these aristocratic slave owners, whose main motivation was the expansion of power and the preservation of profit, is fully revealed herein.

Tariff propaganda:

http://www.knowsouthernhistory.net/Articles/History/1850-1860/adventures_north_south.html

The Secession declarations prove otherwise:

http://www.civil-war.net/pages/ordinances_secession.asp

<http://www.wvculture.org/history/statehood/ordinanceofsecession.html>

<http://www.fsmitha.com/h3/h42cw-culture.htm>

http://www.mpsaz.org/rmhs/staff/rjrjos/american_history/calender/files/civil_war_notes_pp.pdf

Mestizoes:

<http://houstonculture.org/mexico/mexico2.html>

<https://www.tsl.texas.gov/treasures/republic/peace.html>

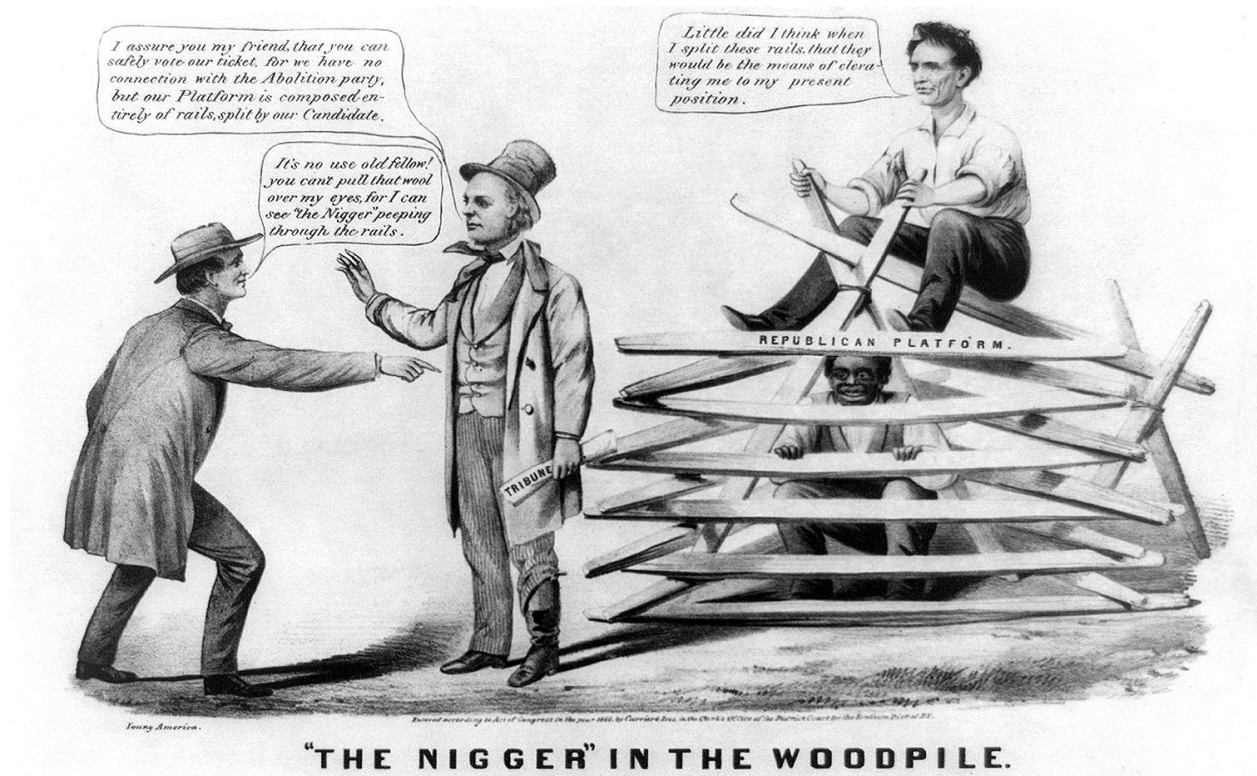
http://www.finalcall.com/artman/publish/Perspectives_1/blacks_and_mexicans_101472.shtml

<http://classroom.synonym.com/did-issue-slavery-affect-debate-over-war-mexico-14078.html>

It is indeed the case that official histories are written by court historians, whose primary task is to protect the identities of the true perpetrators. This record will reverse this horrible trend by naming names and exposing their malicious deeds.

The Southern Apologists (Neo-Confederates) still cling hopelessly to an antiquated and romanticized version of the Southern cause, which retroactively ignores the racial issues altogether – pretending that the race issue did not and does not matter - and tries to blame other factors, such as States' rights and tariffs, plus a demonization of Abraham Lincoln, who was trying to save the slaveholders from themselves; but their slaveocracy was far too profitable and entrenched to be pried up with promises of compensation for freed slaves. The organized slaveholders had no intention of sending the blacks back to Africa and hiring White workers in their stead. Nor did they have any intention of slowing or stopping the spread of the slaveocracy to its intended destinations of expansion.

The official propaganda of the Southern press, much of it owned and operated by KGC operatives, leading to secession, was uniform in accusing Abraham Lincoln of being an integrationist “nigger lover.” This was deliberately false propaganda designed to arouse hatred and fear of Lincoln. Most of the semi-literate and ignorant soldiers who fought on the Southern side believed this propaganda. Southern newspapers owned by KGC members scared the White Southerner into believing that Lincoln was an integrationist.



The truth is that Lincoln was NOT even an abolitionist, let alone an integrationist. Lincoln and the Republicans had made it abundantly clear that they were NOT abolitionists. Rather – and this language is contained in the official platform of the Republican Party – they were anti-expansionists.

Southern demagoguery constantly misrepresented the moderate Republicans as abolitionists and integrationists. The Southern press had to exaggerate Northern intentions in order to scare Southern moderates into joining the secession movement.

KGC and the Uncivil War:

<http://knights-of-the-golden-circle.blogspot.com/2011/12/albert-pike-freemasonry-and-kgc.html>

[Show break:

The slaveocracy resorted to this kind of demagoguery in order to ensure the support of ignorant or undecided Southerners, who either believed these lies or were swayed by them in order to support secession. What these middle-of-the-road Southerners did not realize was that they were duped into supporting the expansionist agenda of the KGC.

It's the same tactic the ADL and the Jews used to smear anti-war Americans, who opposed America's entry into WWII. These dissidents were publicly called "Nazis" even though they had no connection to, nor did they support, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. They were merely anti-war. The expansionists used this type of deception in many ways. But the KGC did not represent the whole South. In fact, the KGC only represented a small fraction of the Southern population; but they were backed by the richest plantation owners, the Freemasons, the

Illuminati (via Albert Pike and Giuseppe Mazzini), the Jewish B'nai B'rith and the House of Rothschild banking fraternity.

The fact that Jefferson Davis relied most heavily upon the advice of a Rothschild agent, Judah P. Benjamin, in his administration speaks volumes about the South's dependency on Jewish/British domination of the Southern economy. British (read Jewish) banking interests and Southern aspirations were totally united against the North. At the same time, August Belmont, another Rothschild agent, headed up the abolitionist cause in the North, heading up the "loyal opposition" against Lincoln's anti-expansionism, but supporting the war as part of the Rothschild policy of dividing the Union.

With Judah Benjamin advising Jefferson Davis in the South and August Belmont directing the Democratic Party in the North, the Rothschilds had two highly placed agitators, whose sole purpose was to provoke war and to maintain it for as long as possible. This game of supporting both sides is a fact of supreme importance, as it was Rothschild banking policy since the Napoleonic wars.

Before we get into the subversive details of the South's drive toward secession, we must revisit some ancient history, in order to understand the South's antebellum aristocracy.

Chapter 1: Feudalism, Aristocracy and Subversion

It is important to understand that the Antebellum South was an aristocratic society. It was an aristocracy that believed in both the natural superiority of the White race and the right to own black slaves. This right to own black slaves was seen as being no different from owning cows, horses, and sheep. These black slaves were property, not citizens. In the Antebellum North, White attitudes towards blacks were much the same, except slavery was considered to be an evil institution, which was breeding a black population far in excess of what White society could manage or absorb. In both North and South, race-mixing was considered evil. (The only exception to this was the Radical Abolitionists; who were always a minority, albeit a very powerful and vocal minority.) From the Northern perspective, the problem was that the South was breeding too many blacks; and this was creating a serious problem for the entirety of the White race, even in the North.

This is the essence of the racial situation between North and South. The North did not fight to give blacks the franchise, as is falsely taught in the Judeo-secular educational establishment today. Abraham Lincoln was an avid proponent of racial segregation and complete separation of the races, even to the extent of sending the blacks back to Africa. This fact is conveniently ignored by modernist historians of both sides (the liberal integrationists and the pro-South neo-confederates).

In addition to being slaveholders, the ruling class of Southern society were aristocrats who believed no one had the moral authority to question their way of life, even if it meant that poor Whites would suffer under the slaveocracy. *There is no doubt about this, as there is ample evidence that poor Southern Whites were actually a notch below black slaves in social status.* The term "white trash" was coined by black slaves to describe their own contempt for poor Whites. In this attitude towards poor Whites, the slaveocracy was no different from the Old Order of feudalism and even the later industrial revolution, which included brutal exploitation of poor White workers.

This aristocratic attitude was held also by black slaves, borrowed from their White slavemasters, who also viewed poor Whites as non-entities. The parallels to European feudalism are glaring and striking, with poor Whites on the bottom of the totem pole. During the industrial revolution, this arrogant attitude was displayed by both European and American sweatshop industrialists, who had little concern for workers' rights, no matter what race was being exploited by them. The working class was mere chattel to them; and hundreds of thousands of White workers were worked to death and often died in industrial accidents, due to unsafe working conditions. The mining strikes that plagued the mining industry are ample proof of that fact. *But Southern slave owners were no less contemptuous of poor Whites.* The Southern belles and beaux were fond of saying that "blood is thicker than water," but this thickness did not apply to their poorer White brethren.

In order to understand the antebellum Southern aristocracy, we must first understand the true nature of the feudalistic aristocracy, which was not always completely loyal to the king or to their own nation. Since Southern slavery was akin to feudalism, a brief survey of European feudalism is instructive.

Russian Feudalism



Rurik, Viking Founder of the Tsarist Dynasty

The earliest nobility of Russia was based on the family of Rurik, the Viking who founded the dynasty at Kiev. The direct descendants of Rurik became known as the Tsars and the military families that supported Rurik became known as the *boyars*. As the early Russian nation expanded, these boyars formed the immediate court of the king. They were intensely loyal to Russia and their king, as they shared the common interest of protecting Russia from outside forces, such as the Khazars and Mongols.

However, by the time of Ivan the Terrible, in the middle XVI century, some boyar families were at odds with Ivan. The boyar nobility, the hereditary privileged class, often fought against the Tsars when their taxes were raised too much or if their hereditary privileges were threatened.

Unpopular actions by the government could often trigger a rebellion by the nobility, even to the extent of conspiring with foreign powers for the overthrow of the Tsar.



Ivan the Terrible

Matthew Rafael Johnson, in his book, **The Third Rome**, describes the chaotic situation that obtained when Ivan took the throne:

As a boy, the Tsar apparent was placed in what was essentially solitary confinement. The scions of the noble families of Russia would come to his room and mock him, taunting him with the power they had and were soon to acquire at the expense of his family...At the age of 13, Ivan took the throne and immediately executed one of his chief tormentors and subversives, the scion of the extremely powerful Shusky family, Andrei. - p. 55.)

As frequently happened in other feudalistic countries, the Tsars resorted to the tactic of creating a military nobility, appointed by the Tsars, to act as a foil against the fickle hereditary nobility. Whereas the boyar aristocracy was based on blood descent from the original founders of the Viking/Russian State, this new military aristocracy was appointed by the Tsar and they owed their titles directly to the crown, as the Tsar apportioned to them their lands and whatever goods and serfs could be provided to the estate. Like the boyars, the military nobility functioned as

land-holding lords, who were expected to manage their estates with serfs doing the farming. The landlords would collect taxes for the Tsar, whether in the form of money or goods. In time of war, the military nobility was expected to suit up and engage the enemies of Russia. Of course, the hereditary nobility was expected to do the same; but if the boyars felt the Tsar was contemptuous of their privileged status, they would rebel against the Tsar and his court. This is the situation that faced Ivan at the age of 13.

In Russia, the Orthodox Church usually sided with the Tsar, as he was considered the protector of the Faith. Although the nobles usually treated the serfs well, so they would perform their duties cheerfully and patriotically, it was often the Tsar who looked out for the interests of the peasants, because the peasants provided the nation with its basic necessities, such as food, livestock, horses, armor, etc. The military nobility would always be on the side of the tsar, unless the tsar was a tyrant or a buffoon.

Thus, we see a three-tiered class structure of Russian feudalism:

Top: Tsar – Orthodox Church

Middle: Hereditary Nobility - Military Nobility

Bottom: Peasants

The fact is that life for the noble class was not always pleasant. Each estate, in addition to its military responsibility in times of war, acted as a revenue producing engine for the nation. These duties could become quite burdensome during times of trouble. Mr. Johnson explains,

Up until the reign of Peter III, and in practice well after that, the noble classes in Russian society had the most difficult and demanding life of any faction of the population. The nobility represented the bureaucracy, the officer corps and cavalry of the army and, in a real sense, a consultative legislature that advised the Tsar, informally, of the situation in the hinterlands. The local noble was expected to maintain himself, travel long distances to the capital whenever summoned, quickly report to duty in time of war, staff the offices of the state which were, as aforesaid, growing during the entire period of serfdom, administer the serf community under his charge, collect and deliver taxes, support the Church, be the chief of police, the local governor of sorts and myriad other duties that often left him impoverished, absent, and often incapacitated. – p. 98.

All in all, not the most enviable of positions – certainly not the fat, lazy dictators, as depicted by most of the chroniclers of feudalism. (The situation in France and England was entirely different, where the nobility generally lived in care-free comfort at the expense of the peasants.) Given all of these responsibilities, it is easy to see how certain noble families could rebel against the crown, especially if they thought that the Tsar was a tyrant.

The important point here is that it must be understood that the aristocrats of the Russian feudalistic system were very jealous of their privileges; and the maintenance of these privileges, in times of crisis, could take precedence over their allegiance to Russia.

French Feudalism

The situation in France was somewhat different, especially by the time of Louis XVI, where the stereotype of aristocracy and feudalism is more correctly applied. Because Russia was in the east and constantly being threatened by the Asian and Arab hordes, Russian feudalism was a system of national self-defense. The further west we go, the more feudalism becomes a hereditary system of exploitation.

<http://nationalvanguard.org/2016/12/aristocracy-degeneracy-and-swarms-of-jews/>

<https://prezi.com/-5yndb2vd2hw/french-revolution-execution-of-king-louis-xvi/>

<http://www.lovethe truth.com/books/pawns/03.htm>

In terms of societal structure, the situation in France was very similar to that of Russia. Again, three tiers:

Top: King – Catholic Church

Middle: Hereditary Nobility – Military Nobility

Bottom: Peasants

Given the wealth and extravagance of the French court, much of the nobility was exceedingly aristocratic, a full-blown snobbishness and entitlement pervading the French court, with the French peasants not as well treated as those of Russia. Then French nobility believed in the “divine right” of their privileges; and they cared little about the rights and sufferings of their poor countrymen. For a long time, the French nobility had been a full-blown parasite, sucking the blood of the 95% of Frenchman who did actual work.

But a major crisis was approaching. Having just assisted America in defeating the British during the American Revolution, France had fallen deeply into debt. This forced the King to raise taxes; and the entire economy was burdened. To make matters worse, famine caused food shortages. To make matters worse yet, many noblemen, in a vain response to these hard times, had become Freemasons. Freemasonry was subversive of both the Crown and the Church. Like the traitor aristocracy of Russia, some of the French aristocracy hedged their bets and supported the Revolution, usually in secret, while publicly supporting the Crown and the Church. The Duke of Orleans is a prime example of this defection away from Crown and Church. Behind this defection were the Illuminati, Freemasonry and Jewish bankers, who sought to obtain a supremacy over France via their banking operations and political intrigues.

[Duc D’Orleans: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/241985?journalCode=jmh>
]

President George W. Bush: "A great nation does not hide its history. It faces its flaws and corrects them."

An entirely new set of parasites was eager to displace Church and King. These Jewish parasites and Freemason revolutionaries were not defecting from France, they were defecating on France.

The disloyal French aristocracy may not have set out to destroy Crown and Church, but it was their own vainglory and fears of economic collapse that were cunningly exploited by the Illuminati. Due to a habitual sense of entitlement, the French nobility forgot that its privileges were extorted from the working class, which was then comprised of the peasants, land-owning farmers and the emerging bourgeoisie. This bourgeoisie consisted of mainly small shopkeepers and small industrialists. Unlike the aristocracy, these lower classes were assiduous, industrious people. The entrepreneurs of the bourgeoisie realized how fat, lazy and useless the aristocracy was.

Although a small handful of the aristocrats and some priests were sincerely trying to improve the lot of the peasants, most of them were simply looking out for themselves. Because of the industrial revolution, a new class of citizen had emerged: the private business owners, known as the bourgeoisie. These entrepreneurs of town and city had already become the economic engine of France. They were neither nobles nor peasants. They were the new middle class. It was mostly cottage industries, but some of these entrepreneurs had become quite prosperous. Within this class, there were many liberals who wanted to do away with Church and Crown, just like the Freemasons and the Illuminati.

These free enterprise liberals were, in the main, sincere about their ideals, as they correctly saw the gigantic bureaucracy of Church and State as an impediment to both freedom and progress. For the bourgeoisie, the twin towers of Church and Monarchy were hereditary impediments to free enterprise, i.e., business and profits.

For this reason, we find that the bourgeoisie and the Freemasons had a common interest: the elimination of the aristocracy. Politics does indeed make strange bedfellows.

Revolutionary Freemasonry

<http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread877566/pg1>



Louis XVI of France

Nevertheless, the bourgeoisie tended to be loyal to France, favoring reforms over revolution. Because the secret societies and the bourgeoisie had the same enemies, they cooperated in the overthrow of the French establishment. But the Freemasons and Jacobins had a secret agenda to which the nobility and bourgeoisie were not privy, unless they happened to have joined a Freemasonic lodge. Such an individual could justify participation in the subversion of France by anticipating a future free market, unburdened by the excessive taxes and fees demanded by both church and state.

Behind the façade of liberalism, the secret societies were, in reality, working to establish communism, which is an even worse form of plutocracy than the French monarchy. It was this radical communist element, being a semi-secret organized force led by Freemasons, backed by Mayer Amschel Rothschild and the Illuminati, who took control of the revolution. The bourgeoisie could only stand by and defend its economic interests as events unfolded, while the peasants had no say whatsoever in the politics and economics of the day. It goes without saying that neither the Jews nor the Freemasons had any stake in perpetuating the monarchy, so they sided with the bourgeoisie.

As in Russia, when things were going well, all classes were loyal. However, when the burdens of war, famine, taxes, inept bureaucracy and liberal discontent were added together, plus the subversive agitations of the anti-Christian secret societies, it is easy to see why the French Revolution took place. Louis XVI was understandably incapable of comprehending the magnitude of all of the forces working against his throne. He did his best to placate all sides; and the people were generally behind him, deferentially blaming his ministers for the nation's problems, instead of him personally, but when he ordered the military to crush a relatively peaceful demonstration in Paris, his kingdom was doomed.

At that point, the Freemasons, being manipulated by the Rothschild/Weishaupt controlled Illuminati, instigated violent clashes all over France. Given the recent success of the American Revolution, the French middle class felt they could also create a republic on similar principles. There was a huge difference between the two countries, however. The American Revolution was a Christian revolution, led by the black-robed regiment: pastor-militiamen who believed in the gospel of Jesus Christ, not the secular gospel of liberalism.

The French Revolution, as prosecuted by the Illuminati, was not merely anti-crown, it was also anti-Christian. This fact, plus the subversive activities of the Freemasons, caused the Reign of Terror. The Collective expounded the highest ideals, but they lacked a spiritual and moral foundation. The spirit of the French Revolution was humanistic, not Christian. The Freemasons had incited the mob; and, once agitated, the mob responded.

The French nobility reacted with horror at the combined assault on Church and State; but there was nothing they could do to placate the mob. Heads rolled, literally. The peasants did not know where to turn. They were easily swayed by malicious rumors and left-wing propaganda. They believed the false promises of the liberals and subversives. They were starving, after all. They felt that the government of Louis XVI could not save the economy, and their hunger pangs made their choices plain. The Collective promised to make things better; but it resorted to deficit spending as a quick fix. High inflation was the result. The initial spending spree boomed the economy for a short time, but the new paper money was worthless outside of France. Imports plummeted. Businesses owned by the bourgeoisie left for greener pastures – a brain drain, so to speak – while the aristocracy ran for their lives.

While the Collective was opposed to the hereditary aristocracy, it failed because its own intellectual aristocracy had based its politics on the vain beliefs of liberalism, humanism, anti-Christianity, equality of the races, and paternalistic government.

(It should strike the reader that these same forces have taken total control of America since 1913.)

After the collapse of the monarchy, cities and towns were run by elected idealists and self-proclaimed do-gooders, many of them Freemasons and Jacobins (Jews and pro-Jewish liberals), who had only theories of government, but no practical experience in running even a small-scale government. Nor were these idealists always honest. Some were mere opportunists, who saw a

chance to be a big shot politician; and they administered their offices accordingly. This is what happens when humanists are in charge of the affairs of men.

The hereditary aristocracy of France was replaced, virtually overnight, by an intellectual aristocracy of secular theorists, who fed at the trough of Voltaire and Robespierre. After the smoke cleared, *the peasants were still unrepresented!* Abandoned by the French nobility, who had to save themselves, the poor farmers and cottage industry entrepreneurs were left to the vicissitudes of a bunch of rabble-rousing utopians, who had not the least ability to put their utopian dreams into practice.

Overnight, France had turned from aristocratic feudalism to utopian liberalism. Many of these utopians were the sons and daughters of the hereditary aristocracy. These idle aristocrats, having learned liberalism in their social clubs and secret societies, thought that they could change the world with their glowing ideals and positive enthusiasm, while still preserving some of their wealth and privilege, much like the left wing “smarter than thou” college activists of the 1960s. In fact, the cultural revolution of the 1960’s was a repeat of the failed French revolution.

Unlike the Russian aristocracy, which was overburdened by the nation’s concerns, the French nobility was largely idle and corrupt, parasitizing off the French people; and the most educated Frenchmen knew it. In addition, the Roman Catholic Church was another huge parasitic presence, whose churches, monasteries and clergy were sucking up the food, material goods and money of both peasant and merchant. *In a bizarre form of blind self-interest and hauteur, the worst nobles looked down their noses upon the very peasantry that fed them.* What impudence and arrogance! This aristocracy believed in their “divine right” to be catered to and supported by those who could least afford aristocratic extravagances! Typically, when their parasitic activity is resented by those who have to bear the burden of this triple bureaucracy (king, nobility, church), many of the privileged class react with scorn instead of sympathy for the masses that have been providing their feather beds, pheasant under glass, fine wines and luxurious estates.

There is no doubt that this hereditary aristocracy had to go. The problem in France was that a new aristocracy took its place – an intellectual aristocracy, which, in the name of serving the people, led France from inept, aristocratic bureaucracy to inept, utopian bureaucracy. God save us from those who think that paternalistic government can solve the problems of society. What the French revolutionaries failed to appreciate is the fact that all bureaucracies are unproductive parasites, just like feudalism, which prey upon the people. The only difference is that a liberal bureaucracy **claims** to be serving the people. A parasite is a parasite; and there is no such thing as a good parasite.

“That government is best which governs least.” – Henry David Thoreau.

The American Revolution was a Christian revolution based on the principles of limited government. The French Revolution was prosecuted by people who believed in the power and authority of the central government; and they did not hesitate to abuse that power.

Summary

What we can conclude from this survey of Russian and French feudalism is the fact that the hereditary nobility of both nations eventually devolved into an intensely self-interested class of courtiers whose maintenance had become an unbearable burden for both the peasants and the middle class. There were some exceptions, but the main sentiment among the nobility was that of sacrosanct aristocratic privilege based merely on descent from some deified hero or monarch. As long as this system of privilege was maintained, the aristocracy behaved like fair weather friends. When times were good, and the nobility's position unthreatened, then the nobles would fulfill their duties, generally loyal to the crown. When times became difficult or dangerous, many of the nobility would try to shirk their duty, becoming very jealous of their estate and status, resisting any attempt to place extra burdens or new responsibilities upon the family. At worst, some of these nobles even became traitors to the crown, conspiring with others against the state, if their own ambition was not served by the crown; and some would even conspire with invaders, if they thought they could fare better by siding with the enemy.

The nobility is a very fickle female...no offense to the fair sex, especially since many of the male members of the aristocracy were effeminate pansies. Pinch of snuff, anyone?

With regard to the emergence of the Civil War, we will see that the Southern aristocrats did exactly the same thing, conspiring with France and Britain against the Union, even before the war began. They did this in order to preserve the institution of slavery and to continue their dream of expanding slavery to points west and south.

Some of the boyar families of Russia pursued this treasonous path; and many noblemen of France, who had become Freemasons, also pursued this path. In a way, it is understandable that such aristocrats would turn against their government when it is faltering; but to go so far as to join the enemy, hoping to strike a deal with them, is a very risky business. It is called treason. The Duc d'Orleans, Robespierre and Mirabeau are examples of the intellectual aristocracy that did the same.

The unstable nature of the middle nobility has been overlooked by most scholars, who tend to present feudalism as a monolithic entity in which the crown has unquestioned authority over the nobles. What has been demonstrated here is that such a fickle class of pampered and spoiled noblemen and noblewomen can turn against their leaders, just as fickle lovers can turn against their mates; and this is exactly what happened to Ivan the Terrible and Louis XVI.

Question: What has all of this to do with the Civil War?

Answer: The slaveocracy of the South was also a hereditary aristocracy; and their behavior toward the Union was just as disloyal. Unlike the Russian and French aristocracies, the Southern aristocracy had no obligations to any king or queen. But their States were signatories to the Federal Union. They had agreed to the terms of the Constitution; but they recklessly and violently betrayed their oath to the Union in favor of the business of slavery and the expansion of it far and wide, all the while oppressing the poor Whites of the South, who were even lower on the social ladder than the peasantry of Europe. White trash they were, and the Southern aristocracy treated them like dirt.

The Southern aristocracy was just as intensely self-interested as the boyars and the French nobility, who were of Norman descent. Incidentally, the Normans of France are also descendants of Vikings, who had displaced the Gauls and Merovingians. Today's Neo-Confederates love to blame Lincoln for the Civil War, calling it "Lincoln's War" or "The War of Northern Aggression." The reality is that the Southern aristocrats were the aggressors. Their plotting and scheming against the Union were of paramount importance in secession; and Abraham Lincoln was very much aware of this subversive force.

The malevolence of this subversive force could not be assuaged; and it would have made war against the anti-slavery North in any case, as the slaveocracy would simply have beefed up its slave economy by invading and annexing Mexico, Cuba, South America, and the Southwest, if had not been stopped in its tracks by Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party. Virtually all history books have completely ignored the expansionist plans of the slaveocracy. This book is going to set the record straight.

The plain fact is that Lincoln did all in his power to placate this aristocracy, continually promising them that he would not abolish slavery in the States where it then existed; but he was resolute in opposing its expansion into new territories. The Southern aristocrats were just as resolute in maintaining the business plan of expansionism. *It never occurred to these aristocrats that hiring White farmers at a fair wage might be an alternative to chattel slavery.* The slaveocracy was too deeply embedded in its sacrosanct traditions and in maintaining its culture of economic privilege. Hereditary entitlement and the curse of expansionism inflamed their passions to the extent that they could not pause and consider a better alternative.

As with the Russian and French aristocracies, the social structure of the South also consisted of three tiers:

Top: Slaveholders, Baptist Church
Middle: Yeomen farmers and businessmen
Bottom: Peasants (poor Whites)

The slave-holding planters constituted a true aristocracy of privilege handed down from father to son, although there were always a few nouveau riche, such as Jefferson Davis, who was a first generation slaveholder, along with his brother Joseph. The Southern Baptist Church served this class by asserting the doctrine that blacks are best off as slaves of the planters. This type of Christianity served the upper class, just as it did in Russia and France. The yeoman farmers and non-slaveholding businessmen constituted middle class, but they had little clout in the plantation economy. On the bottom rung of the totem pole were the poor Whites, who had no say in politics or economics, just like the serfs of Europe.

This was the true nature of Southern society. The deeper South you went, the more power was wielded by the planter class. In contrast, the North was divided into industrialists and the working class. Yes there were abuses of workers in the North; but the neglect of poor whites in the South was no less shocking.

One more major similarity: disloyalty. Southern aristocrats did not hesitate to turn against the government when their own interests clashed with that of the government. In the case of the South, this government was the Union. As we will see, the slaveocracy, ever since the debate over tariffs, continued to clash with the government over economic issues, of which slavery was the most important. In this debate, which grew ever more violent in the South, the slaveocracy resorted to repeated acts of subversion, despite the South's original underwriting of the US Constitution. The Founders specifically declared that slavery should be abolished. Because of the enormous profits of the slaveholding planters, their commitment to this promise waned drastically.

Thomas Jefferson, a slave-holding Virginian, was one of the leaders of the anti-slavery movement. Jefferson believed that the slave system caused the slavemasters to become indolent:

“For in a warm climate, no man will labour for himself who can make another labour for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep for ever” Thomas Jefferson—**Notes on the State of Virginia**

The Bible says that Adam-man was to work by the sweat of his brow; but the plantation owners eschewed working for a living; and this type of excessive leisure always results in various forms of corruption, as we shall see.

Christianity in the Antebellum South:

<http://www.christianitytoday.com/history/issues/issue-33/why-christians-should-support-slavery.html>

Chapter 2: Agriculture and Expansionism

Armed Occupation Act: http://digitalcollections.fiu.edu/tequesta/files/1981/81_1_04.pdf

In old Virginia, former slaves were being loosed onto Southern society because the land would no longer yield tobacco or cotton. This important factor led to expansionism. Overfarming in the Old South was making cotton and tobacco crops more difficult to raise, the soil being annually depleted of nutrients. Thus, the aristocracy looked to the Caribbean, Mexico and the West, to wherever a plantation might be practical and profitable.

[Check this] <http://www.setapartpeople.com/the-sabbatical-year-why-the-land-must-lie-fallow>

http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Tobacco_in_Colonial_Virginia#start_entry

Here is a good summary of the agricultural conditions of the times:

Historical background of the plantation era

Upland or green seeded cotton was not a commercially important crop until the invention of the cotton gin in 1793. With an inexpensive cotton gin a man could remove seed from as much cotton in one day as a woman could de-seed in two months working at a rate of about one pound per day. The newly mechanized cotton industry in England during the Industrial Revolution absorbed the tremendous supply of cheap cotton that became a major crop in the Southern U.S.

At the time of the cotton gin's invention, the sub tropical soils in the Eastern U.S. were becoming depleted, and the fertilizer deposits of guano deposits of South America and the Pacific Islands along with the nitrate deposits in the Chilean deserts were not yet being exploited, meaning that there were fertilizer shortages, leading to a decline in agriculture in the Southeast and a westward expansion to new land.

Transportation at the time was extremely limited. There were almost no improved roads in the U.S. or in the Louisiana Territory and the first railroads were not built until the 1830s. The only practical means for shipping agricultural products more than a few miles without exceeding their value was by water. This made much of the land in the U.S. unsuitable for growing crops other than for local consumption.

Under ownership of Spain, New Orleans held the strategically important sight [sic] between the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain. The Carondelet Canal, which was completed in 1794, connected the Tremé neighborhood of New Orleans with Bayou St. John, giving shipping access to Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf of Mexico. The U.S. gained rights to use the port in New Orleans in 1795.

New Orleans was transferred by Spain to France in 1800, but remained under Spanish control. The Louisiana Territory purchased from France under Napoleon Bonaparte in 1803 was sparsely populated. After the Louisiana Purchase under the Thomas Jefferson administration, a high priority was to build roads to New Orleans, which were the Natchez Trace and the Federal Road through Georgia, initially intended for mail delivery.

The Napoleonic Wars and the Embargo Act of 1807 restricted European trade, which did not recover until the end of the War of 1812 in 1815. The Year without a summer of 1816 resulted in famine in Europe and a wave of immigration to the U.S., with New Orleans being the destination of many refugees. The return of good harvests in Europe along with the newly cleared and planted land in the Midwest and Mississippi Valley and the improvements in transportation resulted in a collapse in agricultural prices that caused the 1818-9 depression. Agricultural prices remained depressed for many years, but their eventual recovery resulted in a new wave of land clearing, triggering another depression in the late 1830s. Cotton prices were particularly depressed. {Too much product and not enough market causes prices to fall. – Eli}

Until the development of the steamboat, river navigation was either with barges or flatboats floated downstream or pushed upstream with poles or by hand using overhanging tree limbs. On the Mississippi River most traffic was down river on log rafts or on wooden boats that were dismantled and sold as lumber in the vicinity of New Orleans. Steam powered navigation between Pittsburg and New Orleans began in 1811-12. Inland steam navigation which rapidly expanded in the following decades, and railroads appeared before the Civil War, though they mainly linked waterways until the Civil War, after which railroads overtook most of the traffic.

It was during the period of expanding steam transportation that plantation agriculture dominated the Southern economy, with two-thirds of the millionaires in the U.S. living between Natchez and New Orleans. The surviving plantation homes range from relatively modest dwellings to opulent mansions, some containing original furnishings and many with period furniture.

Due to poor transportation and lack of industrialization, plantations tended to be somewhat self-sufficient, growing most of their own food, harvesting their own timber and firewood, repairing farm implements and building their own buildings. Many slaves were skilled blacksmiths, masons and

carpenters who often were contracted out. Cloth, shoes and clothing were imported from Europe and from the Northeast U.S.

The self-sufficiency of plantations and cheap slave labor hindered economic development of the South. Contemporary descriptions cite the lack of towns, commerce and economic development.

Besides the necessity of river transportation, the soils near the rivers and old river channels contained the best soil closest to the rivers where the sandy and silty soil settled, leaving higher elevation natural levees. The clay soil settled further away from the rivers and being less stable, slumped to muddy back swamps. The plantations in the vicinity of St. Francisville, Louisiana are on the high eastern bank of the Mississippi River are on a loess soil, which was not as fertile as the river alluvium, but was still well suited to plantation agriculture.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1269536/The-Founding-Fathers-and-Slavery>

From this description of plantation economics, it can easily be seen that the slave-owning planters were easily the richest segment of American society, including the population of the North. In addition, the self-sufficiency of plantation life hindered the economic development of the rest of the Southern economy. There is simply no doubt that antebellum society in the South was divided among the very rich slaveholders, a small middle class and the rest being poor White farmers – not very different from European serfdom. The major difference, of course, was that the Southern aristocracy derived its wealth from the monopolization of land, plus the free labor of slavery. But even this was perceived as the hereditary right of the plantation owners, so the parallel to European serfdom is nearly exact.

The planters were an aristocracy of agricultural wealth. Add to this aristocratic mentality of the slaveholders the intrigues of secret societies, plus a virtually total disregard for the effects of the slaveocracy on their poorer White friends and neighbors, only then can you appreciate the emergence in the North of a rabid anti-slavery mindset. The response of the Southern aristocracy was to develop a rabid anti-North sentiment that was enflamed by expansionism. Behind the mint juleps and sweet tea, there was an intense aura of hereditary entitlement, which rivaled European aristocracy in its determination to maintain its privileges. It gave no quarter and did everything possible to resist Abe Lincoln's offers of compensation for lost slaves.



Varina Davis

Proof of this aristocratic attitude is provided by Jefferson Davis's own wife, Varina, who was snubbed by the belles of Richmond for doing her own housework. Varina, unlike most Southern aristocratic women, was not a pampered princess. Her wealthy father went bankrupt and was unable to provide for her as most Southern belles were. She also got part of her education in Philadelphia, where she picked up some non-aristocratic habits, like working for a

living. The high society belles of Richmond also ridiculed Varina Davis because of her lack of lily-white skin. According to researcher, Eric J. Richardson, “*The women here called her a squaw. They talked about how dark her skin was, that she was not of a class that should have married Jefferson Davis.*” Unlike the other Southern belles, Varina Davis was an avid gardener and liked to work inside and outside of her plantation house. She also enjoyed riding horses with her husband. For this reason, Varina would have gotten a nice tan, which was considered a faux pas for the belles of Richmond. During the War, she even asked her husband, Jefferson, if she could work for a salary. Southern belles did not work for a living. Their job was to stand around, look pretty and be charming, while the slaves did all the housework.

Even Jefferson Davis himself, a first-generation slaveholder, was looked down upon by the aristocrats of Richmond Virginia. HJ Eckenrode, author of **Jefferson Davis, President of the South**, has this to say about the awkward relationship the First Family had with the Virginia slave aristocracy,

Yet Jefferson Davis, cordially as he was treated, was never received into the heart of Virginia. He was always looked on somewhat in the light of a parvenu [low-ranking upstart]. He had no generations of slave-holding ancestry behind him, the test of social worth in Virginia. While his brief popularity lasted he was caressed, but later in the war the Virginia people grew colder. This was particularly the case with the women. Mrs. Davis was received with enthusiasm in 1861, but was spitefully talked about in 1864. The resident ladies discovered that as a girl she had done housework, and work was rather a social crime in a slave-holding community.” – p. 144.

Just as Ivan the Terrible had to overcome the taunts of the boyars, the Davises were looked down upon for their lack of inherited aristocratic status. The slaveholding class of the agricultural South was every bit the snobbish clan as French royalty. They regarded themselves as a caste, naturally superior to outsiders, white or black. With respect to the outbreak of the Civil War, it must be understood that the privileged class never gives up its status without a fight. It is always claimed by any aristocracy that they have this privilege by “divine right.”

The fact is that this attitude of hauteur towards their fellow Whites brethren is a violation of biblical law. Jesus said that those of us who propose to lead the society should serve the society and not lord it over the poor.

But Jesus called them unto him, and said, Ye know that the princes of the nations exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: Even as the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. – Mat. 20:25-28.

It is obvious that the planter class was not interested in serving the poor Whites of the South. Rather, the poor Whites were treated with benign neglect. The “honor” of a Southern gentleman did not deem it worthy to commiserate with the poor, or to attend to their needs. We will see that slavery itself is an anti-biblical institution, although the South tried to justify it by equating indentured servitude with chattel slavery.

Had these Southern aristocrats taken Lincoln’s offer of compensation, there would not have been a Civil War, but the more militant slaveholders would never concede that their lifestyle was anything but a divine right. Their pride, status, income and traditions were at stake. The most stubborn of these aristocrats were the ones most responsible for the Civil War, which almost became World War One, thanks to their intrigues with France and Britain, having attempted to bring these two countries into the War on the side of the slaveocracy. From this

perspective the Civil War can be seen in its true light, as a war to maintain the Union against the institutions of aristocracy and slavery, whose deleterious effects were spilling north across the Mason-Dixon line, ultimately wreaking havoc in the northern States, especially in Kansas. It was in bleeding Kansas that the slaveocracy attempted to impose its will upon the anti-slavery residents of that State. In Kansas, there was only one issue: slavery.

But before we analyze the situation in bleeding Kansas, we must identify all of the important social elements involved in the Civil War and all of the legislation that attempted to avert the war.

Chapter 3: The True Nature of the Colonial Slave Trade

From the very beginning of this nation's existence, slavery had to be accommodated. Even though Washington and Jefferson owned black slaves, they were opposed to the institution. The problem was what to do with the liberated slaves. Here again, the modern historians gloss over the real issues and tend to paint the issue of slavery in pat arguments divided into White slavemasters and black slaves. Let's take a look at some untold history.

A: White Slavery: the Untold Story

Before explaining who Abraham Lincoln's real enemies were, an accurate picture of the slave trade must be understood. Part of the modern slavery propaganda is to promote pre-Civil War slavery as a black-only phenomenon. The fact is that the earliest slaves were poor Whites, many of whom were caught up in the various revolutions and wars that were constantly raging in Europe. Debtor's prison and conscription into fighting unpopular wars was the lot of the European poor. With the coming of the industrial revolution in Europe, many of Europe's conflicts were caused by the bankers and their clients, the newly rich factory owners. As in France, the emerging bourgeoisie of the industrial revolution created a rich versus poor demographic. The rich industrialists were often as heartless and cruel as any snobbish French aristocrat. The lower classes were nothing but cannon fodder and pond scum to these people.

We see the same mentality in the giant corporations today.

"Most of the books on White labor in early America are titled with words like "White indentured servitude," White "bondservants," White "servants" etc. It is interesting that White people who were bound to a condition of what became in many cases permanent chattel slavery unto death, are not referred to as slaves by Establishment academics." – Michael Hoffmann II, **They Were White and They Were Slaves.** – p. 6.

Hoffman's book documents the fact that White slaves were treated as badly as black slaves, often worse, because the White slaves had a time limit on their servitude; and the owner tried to get as much work out of the White slave as he could before the term was over.

"Even if they attained their freedom, dirt-poor Whites were forced to compete against negro slave labor. Jobs were few and Southern planters sat idly as poor Whites died of malnutrition for want of food and medicine. Negro slaves were expensive. To protect their investments, White aristocrats usually treated their negro slaves well, providing for adequate food, clothing and medication even as poor Whites in the same town sickened and died from disease and malnutrition." - Hoffmann, p. 42.

In Britain, many of these future White slaves were simply kidnapped off the streets of London and impressed into the navy or army. Others were criminals who, instead of going to

jail, were offered a chance to become a slave for a slave owner in the New World. Still others were revolutionaries who had fought against the aristocracy on behalf of republican principles. Such men often faced charges of treason, after their insurrections had failed. In many cases, the government offered them the opportunity to go to America as slaves, instead of being hanged for treason. As you can imagine, most would choose to come to America as indentured servants.

The country singer, Trisha Yearwood, after digging into her ancestry, discovered that her earliest American ancestor was just such a White man, who chose slavery over hanging. After a few years of being an indentured servant, he eventually won his freedom and became a wealthy landowner.

Also, the Irish were one of the most enslaved people in the Americas. Here are some pertinent facts:

“The Irish slave trade began when James II sold 30,000 Irish prisoners as slaves to the New World. His Proclamation of 1625 required Irish political prisoners be sent overseas and sold to English settlers in the West Indies. By the mid 1600s, the Irish were the main slaves sold to Antigua and Montserrat. At that time, 70 percent of the total population of Montserrat were Irish slaves.”

“Ireland quickly became the biggest source of human livestock for English merchants. The majority of the early slaves to the New World were actually white.”

“During the 1650s, over 100,000 Irish children between the ages of 10 and 14 were taken from their parents and sold as slaves in the West Indies, Virginia and New England. In this decade, 52,000 Irish (mostly women and children) were sold to Barbados and Virginia. Another 30,000 Irish men and women were also transported and sold to the highest bidder. In 1656, [Oliver] Cromwell ordered that 2000 Irish children be taken to Jamaica and sold as slaves to English settlers.”

“... the Irish slaves are often remembered as ‘indentured servants.’ However, in most cases during the 17th and 18th centuries, they were no more than “human cattle.”

“...the African slave trade was just beginning during this same period. It is well recorded that African slaves, not tainted with the stain of the hated Catholic theology and more expensive to purchase, were often treated far better than their Irish counterparts.”

During the late 1600s, African slaves were far more expensive than their Irish counterparts - Africans would sell for around 50 sterling while Irish were often no more than 5 sterling.

The Irish were further exploited when the British began to “breed” Irish women - or girls, sometimes as young as 12 - with African males.

“These new “mulatto” slaves brought a higher price than Irish livestock and, likewise, enabled the settlers to save money rather than purchase new African slaves. This practice of interbreeding Irish females with African men went on for several decades and was so widespread that, in 1681, legislation was passed “forbidding the practice of mating Irish slave women to African slave men for the purpose of producing slaves for sale.” In short, it was stopped only because it interfered with the profits of a large slave transport company.”

Source: <http://www.irishcentral.com/roots/irish-the-forgotten-white-slaves-says-expert-john-martin-188645531>

The idea that only blacks were slaves in early America is a complete myth. It is promoted by the liberal establishment in order to maintain the propaganda war against the White Race. Oddly, the neoconfederates also ignore this subject, which leads me to believe that most of the modern apologists for the old slaveocracy are working hand in glove with the liberals in order to prevent the real racial issues from being revealed and discussed. The BIG SECRET,

which must be maintained at all costs, is, of course, the fact of Jewish involvement in creating the Civil War. This fact will be thoroughly documented throughout.

B. Domination of the Southern Economy by the Institution of Slavery

The neoconfederates have been actively promoting the idea that the Civil War “was not about slavery.” This is a very clever attempt to take the onus off of that institution and place all of the blame on Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party. Any attempt to downplay the role of slavery is a deliberate distortion of history.

Of course, high tariffs and States’ rights were also important issues; but neither of these issues carried the weight of the peculiar institution. If anything, the secessionists raised other issues as part of the rhetoric of secession. There is absolutely no doubt that the slaveocracy seceded for the purpose of maintaining the slaveocracy and expanding it to other territories. In the words of Page Smith,

*The Civil War took place because the Southern states felt that they could no longer tolerate their status as members of the Union. Many Southerners had demonstrated a deep and abiding affection for the Union and were strongly opposed to the idea of secession. A substantial number were opposed to slavery itself. That a majority of Southerners were determined to secede should not surprise us, especially when we recall that many Northern abolitionists wished the North to secede from a Union tainted by slavery. Since the Civil War some historians have been disposed to argue that there were other, more essential or more central causes for the secession of the Southern states, and correspondingly, for the war: most commonly economic causes. The North, by this reading, was a great commercial and industrial region with economic interests very different from those of the South. Through such measures as high protective tariffs, the North exploited the South economically and eventually pushed it into seceding to protect its legitimate economic interests. Needless to say, that is not the perspective of this work, which is based unqualifiedly on the assumption that the institution of slavery and, more specifically, the determination of the North to limit it and the South to extend it were the exact and specific causes of the war. - **Trial By Fire, Volume 5**, p. 1.*

I agree 100% with the underlined clause of Mr. Smith’s statement. The idea that slavery was an inessential factor is a distortion of history. The fact is that slavery was the driving force of the South’s economy. Plantation economics and its export driven operations actually suppressed the development of Southern industry. Slave plantations were surrounded by poor, disenfranchised Whites, who were not deemed necessary for plantation needs. Because of this, the South failed to develop the very industries that could process the raw goods the plantations produced. For example, Southern cotton was shipped north or to Britain, where it was converted into textiles. There was no textile industry in the South. Poor Southern Whites could have done this kind of work, but it never occurred to the planters to finance or encourage such an industry in their own back yard. They were so fixated on the institution of slavery that the rest of the South’s economy stagnated.

Plantations were closed societies, producing their own food, their own maintenance and repair facilities, their own shipping methods, their own traditions. The Southern economy was based on slavery. Southerners who were not involved in slavery were typically poor and uneducated. In fact, many Southerners resented the class of slaveowners, because of their haughty attitude towards poor Whites and because the slaveowners dominated the economics and politics of the South, with the result that the hired labor of Whites was rarely exploited.

One such Southerner was Andrew Johnson, future Vice-President under Abraham Lincoln and later President, who hated the planter class for their haughty attitude towards working Whites.

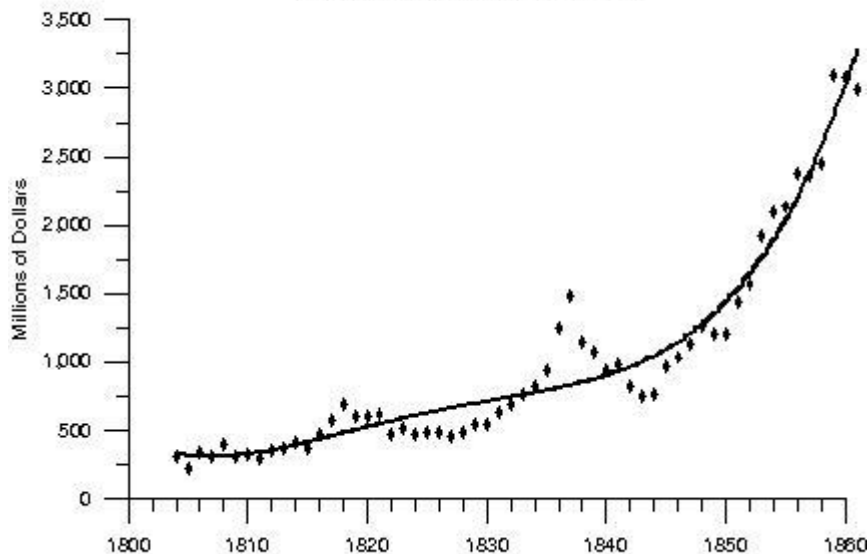
It would not be unfair to say that the slaveocracy was a monopoly corporation that dictated the economy and politics of the South. And this corporation showed little consideration to any outside of its confederate circle.

Whatever the defects of the Northern industrial economy, the Southern slaveocracy was equally oppressive towards poor Whites.

The following economic analysis demonstrates the importance of the slave-based economy and its impact on non-slaveholding Whites:

No one seriously doubts that the enormous economic stake the South had in its slave labor force was a major factor in the sectional disputes that erupted in the middle of the nineteenth century. Figure 1 plots the total value of all slaves in the United States from 1805 to 1860. In 1805 there were just over one million slaves worth about \$300 million; fifty-five years later there were four million slaves worth close to \$3 billion. In the 11 states that eventually formed the Confederacy, four out of ten people were slaves in 1860, and these people accounted for more than half the agricultural labor in those states. In the cotton regions the importance of slave labor was even greater. The value of capital invested in slaves roughly equaled the total value of all farmland and farm buildings in the South. Though the value of slaves fluctuated from year to year, there was no prolonged period during which the value of the slaves owned in the United States did not increase markedly. Looking at Figure 1, it is hardly surprising that Southern slaveowners in 1860 were optimistic about the economic future of their region. They were, after all, in the midst of an unparalleled rise in the value of their slave assets.

Figure 1
The Value of the Stock of Slaves
in the United States, 1805-1860



Source: Roger Ransom and Richard Sutch (1988: Table 3)

A major finding of the research into the economic dynamics of the slave system was to demonstrate that the rise in the value of slaves was not based upon unfounded speculation. Slave labor was the foundation of a prosperous economic system in the South. To illustrate just how important slaves were to that prosperity, Gerald Gunderson (1974) estimated what fraction of

the income of a white person living in the South of 1860 was derived from the earnings of slaves. Table 1 presents Gunderson's estimates. In the seven states where most of the cotton was grown, almost one-half the population were slaves, and they accounted for 31 percent of white people's income; for all 11 Confederate States, slaves represented 38 percent of the population and contributed 23 percent of whites' income. Small wonder that Southerners — even those who did not own slaves — viewed any attempt by the federal government to limit the rights of slaveowners over their property as a potentially catastrophic threat to their entire economic system. By itself, the South's economic investment in slavery could easily explain the willingness of Southerners to risk war when faced with what they viewed as a serious threat to their "peculiar institution" after the electoral victories of the Republican Party and President Abraham Lincoln the fall of 1860.

Table 1
The Fraction of Whites' Incomes from Slavery

<i>State</i>	<i>Percent of the Population That Were Slaves</i>	<i>Per Capita Slave Earnings of Free Whites (in dollars)</i>	<i>Per Capita Slave Earnings of Free White (in dollars)</i>	<i>Fraction of Earnings Due to Slavery</i>
<i>Alabama</i>	45	120	50	41.7
<i>South Carolina</i>	57	159	57	35.8
<i>Florida</i>	44	143	48	33.6
<i>Georgia</i>	44	136	40	29.4
<i>Mississippi</i>	55	253	74	29.2
<i>Louisiana</i>	47	229	54	23.6
<i>Texas</i>	30	134	26	19.4
<i>Seven Cotton States</i>	46	163	50	30.6
<i>North Carolina</i>	33	108	21	19.4
<i>Tennessee</i>	25	93	17	18.3
<i>Arkansas</i>	26	121	21	17.4
<i>Virginia</i>	32	121	21	17.4
<i>All 11 States</i>	38	135	35	25.9

Source: Computed from data in Gerald Gunderson (1974: 922, Table 1)

- <https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-economics-of-the-civil-war/>

These statistics show that roughly 35% of the Southern economy was driven by the institution of slavery. Any attempt to minimize its importance is belied by these statistics. Estimating the political clout of the plantation owners and the buyers and sellers of slave products cannot be underestimated. The illegal and sinister activities of the Knights of the Golden Circle contributed mightily to the corruption of Southern politics. Neoconfederates are reluctant to admit that the slaveocracy exercised tremendous clout both legally and illegally.

The tremendous increase in the black population between 1805 and 1860 should have been cause for concern by the slaveholding class; but they had more fear of losing their slaves than they had of the impending racial crisis posed by such a drastic increase in the black

population. You can bet that Northerners were aware of this drastic increase, which they viewed with great alarm.

A side note worth mentioning here is the fact that slaves were a very valuable commodity. The above statistics suggest that each slave was worth about \$100. That is a lot of money for those days. A really good, locally-bred mule cost around \$250 in the antebellum South. An imported mule, because of delivery and breeding costs, would sell for as much as \$650. Since both mules and black slaves were a very valuable commodity, it goes without saying that both were treated very well by plantation owners. Brutality towards slaves was rarely used, as this commodity had to be kept healthy enough to work. The whip-wielding plantation owner is a myth. The whip was used as a last resort and out of frustration.

Rarely does a neo-abolitionist point out that whippings were a common trait of Southern society, even among Whites. The master of the house would whip his own children more often than he would whip the slaves. Neil Young, pay attention to those bullwhips and switches crackin'!

When the invading Northern armies finally started impressing blacks into the Union Army, *the doctors reported that these blacks were in exceptionally good health...often in better health than the Whites of the same age.* So much of the modern debate about antebellum slavery is driven by mythology that it is difficult to see the obvious: black slaves were not abused, precisely because of their value. The simple fact is that no farmer or rancher would deliberately abuse his farm animals, especially when they were such valuable commodities.

To cement the fact that slavery was the main issue for secession, I quote the secessionist resolution of South Carolina, December 20, 1860. In the declaration explaining the causes of their momentous decision, they argued, "*An increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding States to the institution of slavery has led to a disregard of their obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution...Thus, the constituted compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding states, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation.*"

The State of Mississippi was even more direct:

In the momentous step, which our State has taken of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course.

Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery - the greatest material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product, which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of commerce of the earth. These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and by an imperious law of nature, none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin.

I would think that the delegates to the secessionist conventions in South Carolina and Mississippi can be taken at their word and that today's Southern apologists are blowing smoke when they insist that slavery was not the main issue. These documents are a matter of public record and they clearly belie the neo-Confederate propaganda.

In the words of Jefferson Davis, in a speech to the US Senate on July 12, 1848, regarding the extension of slavery into the new territories, Davis stated,

“Nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the prohibition of domestic slavery in said territory while it remains in the condition of a territory of the United States.”

Throughout his entire career in politics, Davis was a fierce advocate of the extension of slavery into any and all new territories. He was also a committed champion of filibusterism, despite the fact that it was illegal. So were all of the other secessionists. The perpetuation of slavery was the foremost issue on their minds. Again, the claim that the Civil War “was not about slavery” is a Neo-Confederate lie. The South never gave up its claims that slavery was a just, legal and Constitutional institution...not until after they lost the war.

It is worth mentioning here that, had the South won the war, slavery would have been perpetuated indefinitely, and it would have menaced the sovereign nations on the Confederacy’s borders, whose land was envied by the slaveocracy. This is not an idle statement. It will be proven conclusively in the section on filibustering, which is the practice of illegally invading sovereign nations for the purpose of subjecting those nations to chattel slavery.

An example of such an illegal invasion is the case of Narciso Lopez, who in 1850 offered Jefferson Davis \$200,000 to lead an expedition to Cuba, to relieve that island of its Spanish rule and subject it to the slaveocracy. Davis wisely rejected the offer, as it would have made him an outlaw. The story of the filibusters has been totally buried in the Orwellian rabbit hole. Your eyes will be opened once you learn the truth.

C: Biblical Facts about “Slavery”

<http://www.kingscollege.net/gbrodie/The%20religious%20justification%20of%20slavery%20before%201830.pdf>

Although Southerners, such as Jefferson Davis, repeatedly argued that the institution of slavery was permitted by the Bible, this is manifestly untrue. It is unfortunate that the King James Version uses the word ‘slave’ to refer to indentured servants. There is a world of difference between an indentured Israelite servant versus a chattel slave. The fact is that there was no such thing as chattel slavery in the Israelite world.

Indentured servitude was common, as the Mosaic law provided for only two types of punishment: compensation or death. The Mosaic law spells out in great detail the punishments for various crimes. Wherever the death penalty did not apply, the punishment of the perpetrator was to compensate the victim. If the perpetrator could not afford to pay compensation, then he had to serve a period of indentured servitude in order to pay back the victim.

Nor were such “slaves” held for their entire lives. They were set free when their penalty was paid; and they were allowed a year off every seventh year, so they could see their families. Every 49th year, in the year of Jubilee, all servants were set free, unconditionally.

Southern advocates of chattel slavery simply overlooked the clear rules of indentured servitude and substituted, with strained biblical justification, to perpetual slavery, an institution which is nowhere provided for in Scripture.

Nor did the Israelites have household slaves of other races and nations. The principle of indentured servitude applies only to Israelites and their Adamite cousins. Foreign nations, especially those of non-Adamic stock, were held in tribute by the Israelites. Those nations always lived among themselves, separate from the Israelites, who were forbidden to engage in any activity with non-Adamites, other than commerce. Racial interaction on an individual basis was non-existent. This was not true of Southern slavery, where miscegenation was a common occurrence, if only because of the availability of black women to the slavemasters and their plantation managers.

The only recorded instance in the Bible of lifetime indentured servitude occurred voluntarily, in such cases when the servant desired to stay with the master rather than go home to his or her own family, or when the servant had no family to go to and would not be able to make a living outside of the master's household.

Deut. 15:12-17 describes this scenario, in which the lifetime servant's ear is pierced with an awl and must wear an earring, which is henceforth the sign of such servitude.

And if thy brother, an Hebrew man, or an Hebrew woman, be sold unto thee, and serve thee six years; then in the seventh year thou shalt let him go free from thee. And when thou sendest him out free from thee, thou shalt not let him go away empty: Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy winepress: of that wherewith the LORD thy God hath blessed thee thou shalt give unto him. And thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondman in the land of Egypt, and the LORD thy God redeemed thee: therefore I command thee this thing to day. And it shall be, if he say unto thee, I will not go away from thee; because he loveth thee and thine house, because he is well with thee; Then thou shalt take an aul, and thrust it through his ear unto the door, and he shall be thy servant for ever. And also unto thy maidservant thou shalt do likewise.

The two elements that stand out in this pericope are the facts that 1) the servant must be a Hebrew and 2) the lifetime servant VOLUNTARILY desires this status over being set free. The Israelite servants were never to be considered as chattel, personal property, to do with as one pleases.

These rules for indentured servitude are elaborated in Jeremiah 34:8-17. There we are told that some of the Israelites refused to set their servants free. Such refusal turned them into actual slaves. In the final verse of that passage, Yahweh states that those Israelites who oppress their fellow countrymen will fall by the sword. "*I will make you abhorrent to all the kingdoms of the earth.*"

Although the Southern aristocracy was not enslaving Whites directly, the institution of slavery was indirectly oppressing White Israelites by preventing the economy from giving them employment. Thus, the plight of the "dirt poor" White farmers and landless "White trash" was similar to that of the Israelites in Jeremiah's time, with the ruling class being responsible for the oppression of their own people. We have to ask the question as to whether the aristocracy deigned to serve their poorer brethren. I think the principle of "*Out of sight, out of mind*" applies here. As many observers have reported, the black slaves lived better than the poorest Whites. It can be said, without prejudice, that the principle of brotherly love, service to one's own people, was not being practiced by the landed aristocracy.

In stark contrast, chattel slavery in the South was involuntary and it involved non-Hebrews. Having non-Adamic house servants was not allowed by the Mosaic Law. The Israelites were commanded to remain segregated from the other races and nations at all times. They were forbidden to intermarry with them (Deut. 7:1-10). They were forbidden even to make treaties with other nations. They were to accept only the Covenants they made with Yahweh, who promised to protect them from their enemies if they would obey His laws. (Deut. 28.) Treaties made with other nations were forbidden by Yahweh.

Southern slavery violated all of these laws; but Jefferson Davis and other slaveholders misquoted the Bible in order to justify the peculiar institution.

D. The Anti-Expansionist Movement

Even more importantly, the Slave Power was determined to EXPAND their peculiar institution. It was this expansionist impulse which caused great alarm in the North. It was these expansionists who resorted to devious and illegal means of wresting the support of anti-secessionist Southerners.

This, plus the fact that the South was breeding unwanted blacks at an alarming rate and producing runaway blacks who were moving North to get away from their masters, rankled Northerners greatly. Only the radical abolitionists wanted blacks to integrate into White society. The vast majority of Northerners were racial segregationists; and Abraham Lincoln was the one politician who spoke for them; and he did so with great eloquence.

Many of these radical abolitionists were also anti-Unionists, which is very suspicious; because this is exactly what the Rothschilds wanted as well. William Lloyd Garrison, for example, advocated for the dissolution of the Union. Garrison referred to the Union as a “league with hell.” He was, in fact, a secessionist AND an abolitionist – but also an integrationist! Whose side was Garrison really on? Later on, we will discuss the Rothschild-sponsored, secret collusion between abolitionists and secessionists in destroying the Union. This is the untold story of the Civil War.

To repeat one of our opening quotations:

*“But you mustn’t forget, Senator, that he didn’t run and we didn’t win on an Abolition platform. We only raised the issue of **the extension of slavery into the new territories**...”* - Mr. John Vaughn to Senator Winter, discussing President Abraham Lincoln’s Inaugural Address. From Thomas Dixon’s **The Southerner, A Romance of the Real Lincoln**, p. 119.

Far from being a minor issue, the Slave Power was violating its Constitutional obligation to maintain peace with its sovereign neighbors. Filibusterism and its expansionist operations were a constant military threat to Mexico, Spain, Nicaragua, Cuba, etc. Why is this major aspect of secessionism totally ignored by mainstream historians?

Article I, Section 9 states: *The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.*

This provision was put into the Constitution to placate the slave states, who were still importing slaves from abroad. President Thomas Jefferson, a vocal opponent of slavery,

dutifully signed the bill that prohibited further importation of slaves in the year 1808. But this did not prevent the South from breeding more slaves. Nor did it prevent many slaveholders from illegally engaging in the importation of slaves.

As pointed out earlier, the slave population increased from one million to four million between 1810 and 1860, with many of the new slaves being mulattoes conceived on plantations. These mulattoes tended to be the favorites of the slavemasters and were turned into plantation managers, ruling over the pure black stock on behalf of their sire-masters.

B: The Jews Were the Main Slave Traders in the West

An authentic, contemporary report, based on authority, indicates that of 128 Slave ships, for instance, unloaded in Charleston, within one year, their "Cargo," 120 of these were undersigned by Jews from Newport and Charleston by their own name. About the rest of them, one can surmise, although they were entered as Boston (1), Norfolk (2), and Baltimore (4), their real owners were similarly the Jewish slave dealers from Newport and Charleston.

One is able to assess the Jewish share in the entire dealings of the Newport, if one considers the undertaking of a lone Jew, the Portuguese, Aaron Lopez, who plays an important part in the over-all story of the Jews and Slavery.

Concerning the entire commerce of the Colonies, and the later State of Rhode Island, (which included Newport) bills of lading, concessions, receipts, and port clearances carried the signature name of the Jew Aaron Lopez. This all took place during the years 1726 to 1774. He had therefore more than 50% of all dealings under his personal control for almost fifty years. Aside from that there were other ships which he owned, but sailed under other names.

In the year 1749, the first Masonic Lodge was established. Ninety percent of the members of this first lodge, fourteen all told, were Jews. And one knows that only so-called "prominent" individuals were accepted. Twenty years later, the second Masonic Lodge, "King David," was established. It is a fact that all of these members were Jews.

- "Who Brought the Slaves to America?"
<http://www.iamthewitness.com/books/Walter.White/Who.Brought.the.Slaves.to.America.htm>



Aaron Lopez

After Newport Rhode Island, Charleston South Carolina became the next big Jewish center for the slave trade and alcohol. Jewish domination of the slave trade is proven by the fact that no slave auctions occurred on Saturdays, the Jewish Sabbath.

Here are a few quotations from Jewish authors, who admit that the Jews were both slave owners and the main slave dealers in early America:

"[The Jews] were the largest ship chandlers in the entire Caribbean region, where the shipping process was mainly a Jewish enterprise...The ships were not only owned by Jews, but manned by Jewish crews and sailed under the command of Jewish captains." - New World Jewry, 1483-1825, By Seymour Liebman, Jewish Historian, published by The Jewish Historical Society

“Isaac Da Costa of Charleston in the 1750’s, David Franks of Philadelphia in the 1760’s, and Aaron Lopez of New Port in the late 1760’s and early 1770’s dominated Jewish slave trade on the American continent.” - **Jews and Judaism in the United States: A Documentary History**, by Jewish Historian, Marc Lee Raphael.

The buyers who appeared at the auctions were almost always Jews, and because of their lack of competitors they could buy slaves for low prices. If it happened that the date of such an auction fell on a Jewish holiday, the auction had to be postponed. ” - **Jews in Colonial Brazil**, Arnold Wiznitzer, Jewish Historian, pg. 72-73.

“All through the eighteenth century, into the early nineteenth century, Jews in the north were to own black servants. In 1820, over 75 percent of Jewish families in Charleston, Richmond, and Savannah, owned slaves, almost 40 percent of all Jewish households in the United States owned one slave or more.” - **United States Jewry 1776-1985**, Jewish Historian, Jacob Marcus.

Of course, the official history books contain nothing about the Jewish domination of the slave trade, selling hard liquor to the Indians, secret societies, smuggling, etc. The official image of Jewry as perpetual victims must be maintained at all costs, otherwise, the duped masses might catch on to Jewish supremacism, which might lead them to abandon the myth of “G-d’s chosen people” and the cause of Zionism. All of this whitewashing of history is for the express purpose of painting the false picture that only Whites were slave owners and that only blacks were slaves. Whitewash is cheap. Truth comes at great expense. Truth is also resisted by those who are in the business of historical deceit. We will reveal more about Jewish intrigue and subversion on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line, as this narrative continues.

C: Black Slave Owners in Africa and in America

Another little-known aspect of the history of slavery in America is the fact that there were some free Blacks who actually owned slaves themselves. Ironically, America’s first slave owner was a black man, by the name of Anthony Johnson.



Drawing of Anthony Johnson, America's first slave owner.

According to colonial records, the first slave owner in the United States was a black man.

Prior to 1655 there were no legal slaves in the colonies, only indentured servants. All masters were required to free their servants after their time was up. Seven years was the limit that an indentured servant could be held. Upon their release they were granted 50 acres of land. This included any Negro purchased from slave traders. Negroes were also granted 50 acres upon their release.

Anthony Johnson was a Negro from modern-day Angola. He was brought to the US to work on a tobacco farm in 1619. In 1622 he was almost killed when Powhatan Indians attacked the farm. 52 out of 57 people on the farm perished in the attack. He married a female black servant while working on the farm.

When Anthony was released he was legally recognized as a "free Negro" and ran a successful farm. In 1651 he held 250 acres and five black indentured servants. In 1654, it was time for Anthony to release John Casor, a black indentured servant. Instead Anthony told Casor he was extending his time. Casor left and became employed by the free white man Robert Parker. Anthony Johnson sued Robert Parker in the Northampton Court in 1654. In 1655, the court ruled that Anthony Johnson could hold John Casor indefinitely. The court gave judicial sanction for blacks to own slaves of their own race. Thus Casor became the first permanent slave and Johnson the first slave owner.

Whites still could not legally hold a black servant as an indefinite slave until 1670. In that year, the colonial assembly passed legislation permitting free whites, blacks, and Indians the right to own blacks as slaves.

By 1699, the number of free blacks prompted fears of a "Negro insurrection." Virginia Colonial ordered the repatriation of freed blacks back to Africa. Many blacks sold themselves to white masters so they would not have to go to Africa. This was the first effort to gently repatriate free blacks back to Africa. The modern nations of Sierra Leone and Liberia both originated as colonies of repatriated former black slaves.

However, black slave owners continued to thrive in the United States. By 1830 there were 3,775 black families living in the South who owned black slaves. By 1860 there were about 3,000 slaves owned by black households in the city of New Orleans alone.

Source: <http://topconservativenews.com/2012/03/americas-first-slave-owner-was-a-black-man/>

D. Amerindian Slaveholders

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_among_the_indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas

E. Summary of Blackballed Slavery Facts

From the preceding sections, it can be seen that the actual onus of slavery has been placed upon those who are the least guilty: the vast majority of Whites. Of all Whites, only the plantation owners had substantial slave holdings. It is also important to understand that the percentage of

White slaveholders was very small with respect to the entire White population of the South. Here is a Wikipedia source on this subject:

An individual owning a plantation was known as a planter. Historians of the antebellum South have generally defined it in the strictest definition as a person owning property and 20 or more slaves. The wealthiest planters, such as the Virginia elite with plantations on the James River, had more land and slaves. This was particularly true of what evolved as the Upper South, the original Chesapeake Bay Colonies of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware; and the Carolinas. The later development of cotton and sugar cultivation in the Deep South had different characteristics, in which planters typically owned greater amounts of land and hundreds of slaves. The great majority of Southern farmers owned no slaves or fewer than five.

*In the "Black Belt" counties of Alabama and Mississippi, the terms "planter" and "farmer" were often synonymous; a "planter" was generally a farmer who owned many slaves. While most Southerners were not slave-owners, and while the majority of slaveholders held ten or fewer slaves, planters were those who held a significant number of slaves, mostly as agricultural labor. Planters are often spoken of as belonging to the **planter elite** or **planter aristocracy** in the antebellum South.*

The historians Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman define large planters as owning over 50 slaves, and medium planters as owning between 16 and 50 slaves. Historian David Williams, in A People's History of the Civil War: Struggles for the Meaning of Freedom suggests that the minimum requirement for planter status was twenty slaves, especially since a southern planter could exempt Confederate duty for one white male per twenty slaves owned. In his study of Black Belt counties in Alabama, Jonathan Wiener defines planters by ownership of real property, rather than of slaves. A planter, for Wiener, owned at least 10,000 dollars worth of real estate in 1850 and 32,000 dollars worth in 1860, equivalent to about the top 8 percent of landowners. In his study of southwest Georgia, Lee Formwalt defines planters in size of land holdings rather than slaves. Formwalt's planters are in the top 4.5 percent of landowners, translating into real estate worth six thousand dollars or more in 1850, 24,000 dollars or more in 1860, and eleven thousand dollars or more in 1870. In his study of Harrison County, Texas, Randolph B. Campbell classifies large planters as owners of 20 slaves, and small planters as owners of between ten and 19 slaves. In Chicot and Phillips Counties, Arkansas, Carl H. Moneyhon defines large planters as owners of twenty or more slaves, and six hundred or more acres. - Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plantations_in_the_American_South

Clearly, the deliberately cultivated perception that only Whites were slaveholders and that a majority of Southern Whites were slaveholders is incorrect. It is neo-abolitionist (liberal and racist) hogwash. The purpose of this deception is to enflame blacks against Whites. Today's Black, Jewish and liberal politicians have argued for reparations from all Whites, as if every White today somehow bears the guilt of slavery committed by a small fraction (less than 1%) of the Southern White population, while the heavy Jewish involvement in Negro slavery and secret societies is never discussed by academia or the press. Of course, fairness and justice are not traits possessed by these anti-White racist Jews, blacks and liberals.

Good summary of White slavery:
http://www.electricscotland.com/history/other/white_slavery.htm

E: Slavery, Banking and the Constitutional Convention

Of all the problems facing the Constitutional Convention, slavery was the most difficult. The Free States had no use for it, as the residents of those States were primarily White farmers and White businessmen. Neither of these groups wanted blacks living within their communities. They wanted no part of the racial problems that were common in the South. These racial problems were exacerbated by slavery. But slavery was already an entrenched institution by the time of the Convention.

Even many of the Southern delegates argued for abolition, but too many delegates had slaveholding constituents. The Convention's most pressing concerns were threefold: 1.) unifying the country against future wars, 2.) solving the serious economic problems caused by the war debt and by the numerous fluctuating paper currencies that dotted the colonial landscape, and 3.) creating a federal agency which would represent the States and not lord it over them.

It would be fair to say that the Convention solved the first problem; the second problem was more difficult; the third did not become a problem until the War over the Expansion of Slavery. Having a national currency put an end to the States using competing currencies of fluctuating value. George Washington heaped glowing praise on the Constitutional solution to this problem. But the war debt, most of which was owed to the nation of France and to other foreign creditors, had to be paid; and there was not enough gold and silver in America's treasuries to pay this debt. As a temporary solution, Alexander Hamilton proposed the establishment of the First Bank of the United States, which was to be capitalized by a syndicate of international bankers, headed by the Jewish Bank of England. Jefferson was vehemently opposed to this idea, because he understood that this "solution" would only restore to the private bankers the very control over America's currency that the Bank of England had before the Revolution.

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies." "... The modern theory of the perpetuation of debt has drenched the earth with blood, and crushed its inhabitants under burdens ever accumulating." -Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson had stated that he considered bankers more dangerous than standing armies. He was correct, because another war, the War of 1812, would be fought over this exact same issue. Only Benjamin Franklin had the economic wisdom to suggest a better solution: treasury notes issued by the government. But Franklin died (April 17, 1790) shortly after the Convention had ratified the Constitution; and America no longer had him as a guide. Seeing no better alternative for repaying America's war debts, Washington sided with Hamilton, thus giving the banker parasites a foothold on the American economy.

America actually prospered, despite the Bank, because the great engine of American productivity had been unleashed, with the industrial revolution continuing in the North and agricultural achievements in the South. Southern agricultural goods were shipped north and northern industrial goods were shipped south. The economy was booming. With toll roads, railroads, paddleboats and canals, the goods produced by western farmers were shipped back east. America's westward expansion was accomplished without the need of the big banks. State banks were chartered to finance the expansion. Private banks issued their own bank notes, sometimes backed by gold, but more often not backed by anything but the promise to redeem the bank notes in gold and silver specie. Many of the railroad companies printed their own scrip, with which to pay the workers. Gold, silver and copper coins also circulated as money; and, of course, barter prevailed in the absence of money.

But while the North was expanding industrially with hired help, the South continued to rely on slave labor.

Planters attempted to enslave Indians, but the Indians simply ran away or fought against their “masters.” It appears that the culling process of capturing potential slaves, dragging them through the jungle, transporting them across the Atlantic on absolutely filthy slave ships broke the spirit of most of the Negroes who actually made it onto a plantation. The more docile blacks would receive better treatment. The rebellious blacks, having no refuge off the plantation, would be encouraged by an occasional whipping. The hot climate of the South was not much different from what they had been accustomed to in Africa. Also, many blacks had already become accustomed to being slaves in Africa, as intertribal warfare among the African tribes was commonplace and the forced servitude of captured blacks was the plight of those who were not killed. This is another inconvenient fact suppressed by the neo-abolitionists and multiculturalists, who are brazen falsifiers of history, always quick to blame Whitey for crimes that all ethnicities were guilty of.

From this history, we can see that the days of White indentured servitude had virtually ended with the American Revolution. Black slavery was still an institution in the South, for a multiplicity of reasons. Without any doubt, the main reason for the perpetuation of the peculiar institution was its immense profitability and the power and prestige which accrued to the big planters.

<http://www.novelguide.com/reportessay/history/american-history/why-north-won-civil-war-1>

The Tariff Question

Despite the tariffs, the South was bringing in over \$200 million annually, just from the cotton trade. Dixie was getting another \$100 million annually from its other crops. Also, the North was purchasing Southern farm goods, so the North was actually paying a part of the tariff. As any economist knows, the producer passes increased production costs along to the consumer. Although tariffs cut into Southern profits, they did not meaningfully affect Southern production. The fact is that the South lacked the mills to utilize the cotton. These existed in the industrial North. Had plantation owners had the least concern for the poor Whites that surrounded the plantations, they could have used their own wealth to invest in local industry; but this idea never crossed their minds. This lack of foresight made the cotton trade totally dependent upon exports; and this is why the South was for “Free Trade,” which is a euphemism for Jewish internationalism.

We can see how “Free Trade” has destroyed America’s economy in modern times by exporting American jobs to third world sweat shops. In China, it is actually slave labor, as no unions have ever been permitted, nor has there ever been a popular election held in China.

This analysis of the South’s dependency upon slave-based production shows why the South could not possibly win the war.

The Confederacy had made one fatal mistake: believing that its thriving cotton industry alone would be enough to sustain itself throughout the war. Southerners saw no need to venture into the uncharted industrial territories when good money could be made with cotton. What they

failed to realize was that the cotton boom had done more for the North than it had done for the South. Southerners could grow vast amounts of cotton, but due to the lack of mills, they could do nothing with it. Consequently, the cotton was sold to the Northerners who would use it in their factories to produce woollens and linens, which were in turn sold back to the South. This cycle stimulated industrial growth in the Union and stagnated it in the Confederate states (Catton, Reflections 144).

Southern plantation owners erred in believing that the growing textile industries of England and France were highly dependent on their cotton, and that, in the event of war, those countries would come to their rescue ("Civil War," World Book). They believed that the North would then be forced to acquiesce to the "perfect" Southern society. They were wrong. During the war years, the economical superiority of the Union, which had been so eminent before the war, was cemented. The Civil War gave an even bigger boost to the already growing factories in the North. The troops needed arms and warm clothes on a constant basis, and Northern Industry was glad to provide them.

By 1862, the Union could boast of its capacity to manufacture almost all of its own war materials using its own resources (Brinkley et al. 415). The South, on the other hand, was fatally dependent on outside resources for its war needs. Dixie was not only lagging far behind in the factories, it had also chosen to disregard two other all-important areas in which the North had chosen to thrive: transportation and communication. . . the Railroad, the Locomotive, and the Telegraph- -iron, steam, and lightning - these three mighty genii of civilization . . . will know no lasting pause until the whole vast line of railway shall completed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Furnas 357) During the antebellum years, the North American populace especially had shown a great desire for an effective mode of transportation. For a long time, canals had been used to transport people and goods across large amounts of land which were accessible by water, but, with continuing growth and expansion, these canals were becoming obsolete and a symbol of frustration to many Northerners. They simply needed a way to transport freight and passengers across terrains where waterways did not exist (Brinkley et al. 256-59). The first glimmer of hope came as America's first primitive locomotive, powered by a vertical wood-fired boiler, puffed out of Charleston hauling a cannon and gun crew firing salutes (Catton, Glory Road 237).

Ironically enough, this revolution had begun in the South, but there it would not prosper. The Railroading industry quickly blossomed in the North, where it provided a much needed alternative to canals, but could never quite get a foothold in the South. Much of this can be accredited to the fact that Northern engineers were experienced in the field of ironworking and had no problem constructing vast amounts of intricate rail lines, while Southerners, still fledglings in the field, simply hobbled. This hobbling was quite unmistakable at the outbreak of the Civil War. The Union, with its some 22,000 miles of track, was able to transport weaponry, clothes, food, soldiers, and whatever supplies were needed to almost any location in the entire theater. Overall, this greatly aided the Northern war effort and worked to increase the morale of the troops. The South, on the other hand, could not boast such logistical prowess. With its meager production of only four percent of the nation's locomotives and its scant 9,000 miles of track, the Confederacy stood in painful awareness of its inferiority (Randall and Donald 8).

Trackage figures alone, though, do not tell the entire story of the weakness of the South's railroad system. Another obstacle arose in the problem of track gauge. The gauge, or width of track, frequently varied from rail to rail in the South. Therefore, goods would often have to be taken off one train and transferred to another before moving on to their final destination. Any perishable goods had to be stored in warehouses if there were any delays, and this was not an

*uncommon occurrence. There also existed a problem in the fact that there were large gaps between many crucial parts of the South, which required suppliers to make detours over long distances or to carry goods between rails by wagon (Catton, *The Coming Fury* 434). As the war progressed, the Confederate railroad system steadily deteriorated, and, by the end of the struggle, it had all but collapsed. -*

<http://www.novelguide.com/reportessay/history/american-history/why-north-won-civil-war-1>

The South's determination to maintain the slave-based production system, precisely because it was so profitable to the slavemasters, was the cause of its own demise. Had the slaver aristocracy had the slightest bit of foresight, they would have encouraged local industrialization, which would have avoided import tariffs; but trade with the North also avoided the import tariffs, and the South never really suffered, as the Southern economy boomed almost continuously from 1815 to 1860.

The Southern economy was structured to benefit the slaveowners, almost exclusively. Poor White farmers and tradesmen could not compete with the plantations. The plantation owners showed no sympathy to the plight of poor Whites. This was a fatal oversight. Lincoln actually offered the South a way out of its own dilemma, namely, compensation for released slaves, with the view of relocating blacks outside of America. The slaveocracy considered this option as "interference" in their economy, although it would have opened the South up to much needed industrialization. Putting profits before people, the Southern economy had created economic stagnation for all but the slaveocracy.

Lincoln's solution to the slave problem and the racial problems that went with it was to free the slaves and send them back to Africa. This would enable poor Whites to replace the blacks as wage earners. But the slaveocracy would not consider this alternative. The profits from unpaid labor were too great for them to sacrifice, plus their investment in the slaves was too great for them to give up, even though they were offered compensation. Slavery was their way of life; and they resented any interference with it, despite its flaws. The slavemasters could not see that they were debilitating their own race. The greed of the aristocratic slavemasters outweighed their compassion for the poor Whites their institution had created.

Today, the neo-Confederates are doing their best to justify that type of economy; but the seeds of its destruction lay in the abject injustices towards poor and non-slaveholding Whites. They try to romanticize Southern society; but it was based on numerous levels of injustice to both Whites and blacks. Unlike mules, blacks resented the idea of being someone else's property. Planters knew this very well, because it was common for blacks to escape and/or sabotage the operations of the plantation. Yet, in their minds, the profits outweighed the risks.

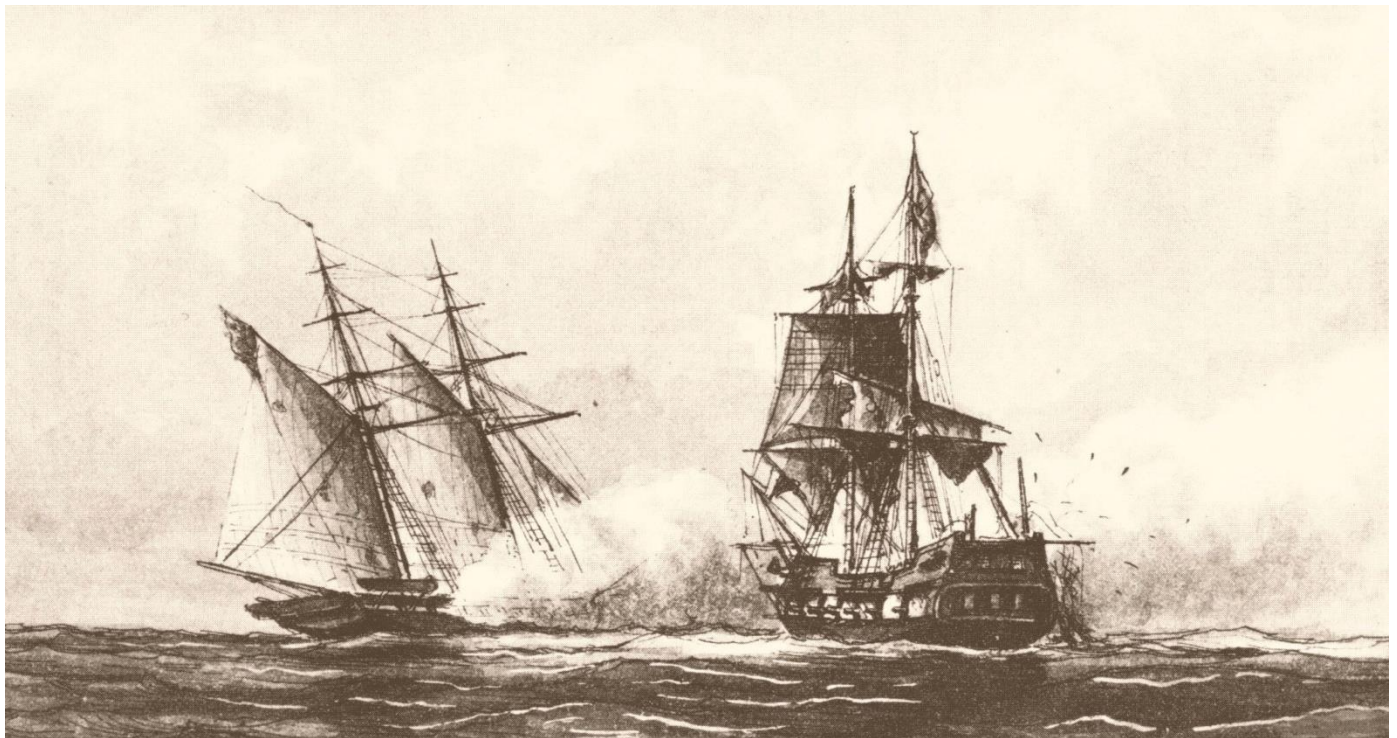
The History of Tariffs in the Antebellum Years and Their Impact on the South

The following narrative comes from the archives of the State of South Carolina. It is most comprehensive analysis of the various tariffs that affected the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War:

The Hamilton [Tariff of 1789](#) was the second statute ever enacted by the new United States government. Most of the rates of the tariff were between five and ten percent, depending on the value of the item. As Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton

was anxious to establish the tariff as a regular source of revenue for the government and as a protection of domestic manufacture. The former was of immediate necessity; the latter was not. Instead, it established the principle of protectionism that was to become a persistent political dispute throughout the next century and a half.

The [Tariff of 1792](#) was the third of Alexander Hamilton's protective tariffs in the United States (first was the Hamilton tariff of 1789, second was the [Tariff of 1790](#)). Hamilton had persuaded the United States Congress to raise duties slightly in 1790, and he persuaded them to raise rates again in 1792, although still not to his satisfaction. Protectionism was one of the fulfillments of Hamilton's Report on Manufactures.



USS Enterprise vs Tripoli - First Barbary War

The level of tariffs had been increasing in the United States since the passage of a general administrative Tariff Act. The [First Barbary War](#) led to a slight rise of the tariff called the Mediterranean Fund with the tariff applicable to staple imports ranging from ten to fifteen percent. These tariffs were doubled in order to pay for the [War of 1812](#). These tariffs were believed to have led to the strengthening of American industry not only in New England but also in New York and Pennsylvania.

The [Tariff of 1816](#) was put in place after the War of 1812. Britain had developed a large stockpile of iron and textile goods. Because this stockpile was so large, the price

of British goods soon plummeted in comparison to that of American goods. Consequently, many Americans bought British goods rather than American goods, hurting American manufacturers. James Madison and Henry Clay devised a plan to help American producers, called the American System. It included a protective tariff more commonly known as the Tariff of 1816, which increased the price of British goods so that American goods could compete with them. The northern United States were quite pleased by this tariff. Since the north's economy was based on manufacturing, many of its industries and workers competed with British imports and benefited from the tariff. The Southerners, however, were outraged, since they were net consumers of the manufactured goods which now cost more; further their agricultural exports to Britain might be threatened if Britain retaliated.

Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander J. Dallas, recommended the retention of the tariff regime in place during the 1812 War in a report published in February of 1816 in order to develop American industry in the event of another war with the United Kingdom or other European powers. It was introduced following a report from U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander J. Dallas and adopted by the Fourteenth U.S. Congress. The proposal was adopted by President James Madison and congressional leadership notably Speaker Henry Clay. A House of Representatives Committee recommended the adoption of this tariff predicting that it would only be necessary for a few years until the United States was strong enough to defend itself against foreign powers. The tariff was popular in areas such as Pennsylvania and New York where manufacturing industry was growing rapidly. It was supported widely in those states to defend American manufacturers against competition from British manufacturers. It was also popular in the West in states such as Kentucky, Henry Clay's home state, where it was hoped to develop hemp and flax as crops and who wanted new tariffs to support these infant industries.

The proposal was less popular with New England merchants who were hoping to restore trade with England and other European powers and import products from Europe in return for U.S. exports such as cotton. Daniel Webster represented their viewpoint and he managed to win some concessions about the level of the tariff. It was also less popular in the South as it would increase the costs of production of their export crops, notably cotton. It was also opposed by people who saw it as raising the costs of living of the poor. John Randolph in his speech in opposition raised both of these points. "Upon whom bears the duty on coarse woollens and linens and blankets, upon salt and all the necessaries of life? Upon poor men and upon slaveholders." However, the tariff was supported by notable Southern leaders such as President James Madison and former president Thomas Jefferson. Notably, John C. Calhoun who would be a strong opponent of future tariff regimes supported the Dallas tariff in the Congress. The Act was passed in April 1816 with rates of twenty-five per cent

against woollen and cotton goods and a highest rate of thirty per cent. Further, no duty on cotton and woollen goods was to be less than six and a quarter cents a yard which would have a regressive impact over time. The measure had support from elected representatives from every state except Delaware and North Carolina.

The tariff was retained until 1824 when it was massively increased. In 1828, the so-called [Tariff of Abominations](#) was introduced increasing the rate of tariffs significantly to assist Northern manufacturers. This was massively unpopular as it raised the costs of production significantly. Further, as the measure increased the price of cotton goods, British textile manufacturers sold less in the U.S. and reduced their purchases from Southern cotton growers accordingly. This tariff was massively unpopular in the South and opposition was led by Vice-President John Calhoun who broke with President John Quincy Adams over the issue. Calhoun then became Vice-President under Andrew Jackson who introduced the [Tariff of 1832](#) that reduced the level of tariffs somewhat but not enough for Calhoun. He resigned in order to become a Senator for South Carolina thus prompting the [Nullification Crisis](#) where South Carolina declared the 1828 and 1832 tariffs null and void, then started raising a military force in support of their action. This crisis was averted through the [Compromise of 1833 negotiated by Clay where tariff rates were progressively returned to the level of the Dallas Tariff by 1842.](#) This averted further threats of nullification although the debate was a precursor to the arguments over slavery in the future. The Dallas Tariff then remained in force until after the Civil War with some further reductions.

The [Tariff of 1833](#) (also known as the Compromise Tariff of 1833) was proposed by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun as a resolution to the Nullification Crisis. It was adopted to gradually reduce the rates after southerners objected to the protectionism found in the Tariff of 1832 and the 1828 Tariff of Abominations, which had prompted South Carolina to threaten secession from the Union. This Act stipulated that import taxes would gradually be cut over the next decade until, by 1842, they matched the levels set in the Tariff of 1816--an average of 20%. The compromise reductions lasted only two months into their final stage before protectionism was reinstated by the Black Tariff of 1842.

The [Tariff of 1842](#), or Black Tariff as it became known, was a protectionist tariff schedule adopted in the United States to reverse the effects of the Compromise Tariff of 1833. The Compromise Tariff contained a provision that successively lowered the tariff rates from their level under the Tariff of 1832 over a period of ten years until the majority of dutiable goods were to be taxed at 20%. As the 20% level approached in 1842, industrial interests and members of the Whig Party began clamoring for protection, claiming that the reductions left them vulnerable to European competition. The bill restored protection and raised average tariff rates to almost 40%.

The bill stipulated sweeping changes to the tariff schedule and collection system, most of which were designed to augment its protective character. The law replaced most ad valorem rates with specific duties assessed on a good-by-good basis. It also repealed the credit system of tariff finance and replaced it with a cash payment system, collected at portside customs houses.

The impact of the 1842 tariff was felt almost immediately through a sharp decline in international trade in 1843. Imports into the United States nearly halved from their 1842 levels and exports, which are affected by overall trade patterns, dropped by approximately 20%.

The Tariff of 1842 was repealed in 1846 when it was replaced by the Walker Tariff. The Whigs' loss of Congress and the presidency in 1844 facilitated a Democratic-led effort to reduce the rates again. Concerns that the Black Tariff's high rates would suppress future trade and customs revenue with it fueled the movement to repeal the act.

The [1846 Walker Tariff](#) was a Democratic bill that reversed the high rates of tariffs imposed by the Whig-backed Black Tariff of 1842 under President John Tyler. It was one of the lowest tariffs in American history and primarily supported by Southern Democrats who had little industry in their districts.

The act is named after Robert J. Walker, a Mississippi politician who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President James K. Polk. The tariff's reductions (35% to 25%) coincided with Britain's repeal of the Corn Laws earlier that year, leading to a decline in protection in both and an increase in trade.

The bill resulted in a moderate reduction in many tariff rates and was considered a success in that it stimulated trade and brought needed revenue into the U.S. Treasury, as well as improved relations with Britain that had soured over the Oregon boundary dispute. As Walker predicted, the new tariff stimulated revenue intake from \$30 million annually under the Black Tariff in 1845 to almost \$45 million annually by 1850. Exports to and imports from Britain rose rapidly in 1847 as both countries lowered their tariff barriers against each other.

It was passed along with a series of financial reforms proposed by Walker including the [Warehousing Act](#) of 1846. The 1846 Tariff rates initiated a fourteen-year period of relative free trade by nineteenth century standards lasting until the high Morrill Tariff signed by James Buchanan in March 1861.

The Walker Tariff remained in effect until the Tariff of 1857, which used it as a base and reduced rates further.

The [Tariff of 1857](#) was a major tax reduction in the United States, creating a mid-century lowpoint for tariffs. It amended the Walker Tariff of 1846 by lowering rates to around 17% on average.

The Tariff of 1857 was authored primarily by Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter of Virginia. The bill was offered in response to a federal budget surplus in the mid-1850s. Hunter intended to disperse this surplus through a tax cut.

Supporters of the bill came mostly from Southern and agricultural states, which tended to be export dependent and tended to support the free trade position. They were also joined by a handful of New England wool manufacturers. This constituency traditionally supported protectionism in the nineteenth century. A series of political setbacks for the protectionist movement in the early 1850s, however, prompted them to forgo protection for their own goods in exchange for reduced tariffs on their raw material imports such as Canadian wool.

According to Kenneth Stampp, the bill:

“Was possible because it did not represent a victory of one section over the other; nor did it produce a clear division between parties. Its supporters included Democrats, Republicans, and Americans; representatives of northern merchants, manufacturers, and railroad interests; and spokesmen for southern farmers and planters. Opposition came largely from two economic groups: the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania and the wool growers of New England and the West.”

Producers from other traditional protectionist constituencies such as iron, glass, and sheep farmers opposed the bill. When the [Panic of 1857](#) struck later that year, protectionists, led by economist Henry C. Carey, blamed the downturn on the new Tariff schedule. Though economists today reject this explanation, Carey's arguments rejuvenated the protectionist movement and prompted renewed calls for a tariff increase.

The Tariff of 1857's cuts lasted only three years. In 1861, the country changed course again under the heavily protectionist Morrill Tariff.

The [Morrill Tariff](#) of 1861 was a protective tariff bill passed by the U.S. Congress in early 1861. The act is informally named after its sponsor, Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, who designed the bill around recommendations by Pennsylvania economist Henry C. Carey. It was signed into law by Democratic President James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, where support for higher tariffs to protect the iron industry was strong. It replaced the Tariff of 1857. Some historians such as Beard and Beard (1928) argued there was a divergence in economic interests between an

industrializing Northeast and a plantation South before the American Civil War. But Beard did not identify the tariff as a major issue that divided North and South. Two additional tariffs sponsored by Representative Morrill, each one higher, were passed during Lincoln's administration to raise urgently needed revenue for war.

The high rates of the Morrill Tariff inaugurated a period of relatively continuous trade protection in the United States that lasted until the [Revenue Act of 1913](#) (aka the Underwood Tariff). The schedule of the Morrill Tariff and its two successor bills were retained long after the end of the American Civil War.

*The immediate effect of the Morrill Tariff was to more than double the tax collected on most dutiable items entering the United States. **In 1860, American tariff rates were among the lowest in the world and also at historical lows by nineteenth century standards, the average rate for 1857 through 1860 being around 17% overall (ad valorem), or 21% on dutiable items only.** The Morrill Tariff immediately raised these averages to about 26% overall or 36% on dutiable items, and further increases by 1865 left the comparable rates at 38% and 48%. Although higher than in the immediate antebellum period, these rates were significantly lower than between 1825 and 1830, when rates had sometimes been over 50%.*

The United States needed more revenue to support its troops in the field - \$320 million for the next year, of which three-fourths had to come from tariff revenues. Therefore Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, a long-time free-trader, worked with Morrill to pass a second tariff bill in the summer of 1861, raising rates another ten points in order to generate more revenues. These subsequent bills were primarily revenue driven to meet the war's needs, though Luthin notes they enjoyed the support of protectionists such as Carey, who again assisted Morrill in the bill's design. It played a modest role in the financing of the war, funding about 11% of the war effort (in terms of its tariff revenues). It was less important than other measures, such as bond sales. Customs revenue was \$345 million from 1861 through 1865, or 43% of all federal tax revenue, while spending on the War and Navy departments totalled \$3.065 million.

There is some evidence the new American tariff angered many British commentators and politicians; a few went to the extreme of voicing support for the new Confederate States of America over the United States of America. The expectation of high rates probably caused British shippers to hurry up their deliveries before the new rates took effect, so that there was a decline in British exports to the United States in the early summer of 1861. When complaints were heard from London, Congress counter-attacked. The Senate Finance Committee chairman snapped, "What right has a foreign country to make any question about what we choose to do?" Answering allegations by the British and free trade supporters that the poor would be hurt by the

new tariff, Congress defiantly raised the tariff a third time to ensure funding for the war effort. It added a temporary (expiring at the end of the war) income tax of 3% on incomes over \$800; paid primarily by the wealthy, for most workers made under \$500 a year. This was the first income tax in American history. Further Congress passed a 3% tax on domestic manufacturers for war purposes.

The Morrill Tariff was compared to the 1828 Tariff of Abominations by its opponents, although its overall rate was significantly lower. On November 19, 1860, Senator Robert Toombs denounced the "infamous Morrill bill" as the product of a coalition of "the robber and the incendiary...united in joint raid against the South" in his speech advocating secession to the Georgia Legislature. However, Toombs said preservation of slavery was the cause of secession. Of the four Secession Declarations, only Georgia's mentions the tariff issue. The December 25, 1860 address of South Carolina to slaveholding states complains about excessive taxation and heavy import duties - a reference to the then-pending Morrill Bill:

"And so with the Southern States, towards the Northern States, in the vital matter of taxation. They are in a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation; and they are taxed by the people of the North for their benefit, exactly as the people of Great Britain taxed our ancestors in the British parliament for their benefit. For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States have been laid with a view of subserving the interests of the North. The people of the South have been taxed by duties on imports, not for revenue, but for an object inconsistent with revenue—to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the productions of their mines and manufactures."

On the other hand, cotton state representatives hoping to lure Virginia into their new confederation promised a protective tariff that would enable Virginia to become an industrial state, replacing New England as the source of manufactured items. According to Luthin, "Historians are not unanimous as to the relative importance which Southern fear and hatred of a high tariff had in causing the secession of the slave states." Charles Beard argued in the 1920s that very long-term economic issues were critical, with the pro-tariff industrial Northeast forming a coalition with the anti-tariff agrarian Midwest against the plantation South. Beard's model fell out of favor in the 1950s, and few historians any longer agree with it, as shown by Richard Hofstadter (Progressive Historians). Historians also emphasize that with a major war looming that the USA urgently needed much higher federal revenue, and as Taussig has shown, the tariff was the easiest way to get it. However, there has been a resurgence of interest in Beard's theory among free-traders (who want to eliminate tariffs), economists, and pro-Confederate historians. A 2002 study by economists Robert McGuire and T. Norman Van Cott concluded:

"A de facto constitutional mandate that tariffs lie on the lower end of the Laffer relationship means that the Confederacy went beyond simply observing that a given tax revenue is obtainable with a "high" and "low" tax rate, a la Alexander Hamilton and others. Indeed, the constitutional action suggests that the tariff issue may in fact have been even more important in the North-South tensions that led to the Civil War than many economists and historians currently believe."

The new Confederacy also needed revenue and it passed its own tariff of about 15%. Much more important, it imposed its tariff on all imports from the USA. If there had been peace this would be an enormously disruptive event, forcing all local trade across new international boundary to funnel through custom houses and be taxed. Of course the Lincoln government refused to recognize the Confederacy as independent and did not impose a tariff on goods moving from south to north. Nor did the Confederacy ever collect significant tariff revenues - it collected a mere \$3 million from 1861-65. The U.S. had imposed a blockade on foreign trade with the south and a war embargo on north-south trade in provisions deemed to be helpful to the Confederate war efforts.

Historians including Allan Nevins and James M. McPherson downplay the significance of the tariff dispute, arguing that it was secondary to the issue of slavery. They point out that slavery dominated the secessionist declarations from the four states that published them - only Georgia's mentions tariffs at length. Nevins also points to the argument of Alexander Stephens, who initially opposed Georgia's secession and who, in a speech to the Georgia Secession Convention, disputed the severity of the threat that the Morrill Bill posed; although by the time of his Cornerstone Speech (March 1861), he makes a strong point of how Georgia in particular was "compelled to pay into the common treasury several millions of dollars for the privilege of importing the iron, after the price was paid for it abroad," thus making its ambitious rail building even more expensive. However, the "cornerstone" he refers to was slavery and he made it clear that was the "immediate cause" of the war.

Source: http://www.carolana.com/SC/1800s/antebellum/antebellum_tariffs.html

Despite all of these tariff complaints by the planters, the South was booming economically. By 1850, fully two-thirds of all millionaires in America resided between New Orleans and Natchez.

"By 1860, there were more millionaires (slaveholders all) living in the lower Mississippi Valley than anywhere else in the United States. In the same year, the nearly 4 million American slaves were worth some \$3.5 billion, making them the largest single financial asset in the entire US economy, worth more than all manufacturing and railroads combined." – Slavery Made America.

From the historical records of the city of Natchez, Mississippi:

The trade made possible by the river traffic brought much wealth to the region in the days when the Mississippi was the western frontier of the nation and cotton was king, Mrs. Colebank explained. Around 1850, half the millionaires in the United States lived here atop the Natchez bluffs. Today, 600 Natchez homes are in the National Register of Historic Places. There are more of these important buildings per square mile in Natchez than anywhere else in the country.

Source: <http://www.csmonitor.com/1983/0322/032230.html> (Christian Science Monitor)

Calhoun was absolutely correct that the South was often disproportionately affected by tariffs, but this hardly affected the profitability of slave labor. The economic busts that occurred between 1815 and 1860 were caused primarily by overproduction and the inability to deliver the goods to markets. These bear markets were more than offset by overall steady increase in production and trade. By 1860, tariffs had been lowered back to the level of the Dallas Tariff, which was very reasonable and was a smaller tariff than what was charged by many other countries. Even Britain, the so-called “free trade” nation, was still employing tariffs and surcharges on selected goods, which competed with British goods.

As the quoted article states, “*In 1860, American tariffs were among the lowest in the world.*” What an abomination, according to Southerners, that is!

If tariffs were so bad before the War, why is it that the biggest plantation owners were unbelievably rich millionaires? If this is hardship, I want some!

Despite the exorbitant wealth of Natchez during this era, the palatial mansions of the slaveowners stood in stark contrast to the shanties of poor Whites that fronted the Mississippi River. If Southern society was based on “honor,” why didn’t the poor Whites benefit from it?

Slavery was the Cash Cow that kept Southern society going. By 1860 tariffs were hardly an issue, as the immense profits of the slaveocracy prove. Today’s neoconfederates make sweeping statements as to how terrible the tariff situation was in the South before the Uncivil War; but the facts prove that this argument nothing but modern demagoguery, a ruse designed to continue the demonization of Lincoln and the Republican Party.

The True Racial Attitudes of Notherners

Today’s left wing distorters of history would have us believe that Lincoln and the Republicans were integrationists. This is another abomination of historical deceit. Let’s take a look at the true attitudes of the political leaders in those days.

Thomas Jefferson Believed Blacks to Be Inferior to Whites

The first difference which strikes us is that of colour. Whether the black of the negro resides in the reticular membrane between the skin and scarf-skin, or in the scarf-skin itself; whether it proceeds from the colour of the blood, the colour of the bile, or from that of some other secretion, the difference is fixed in nature, and is as real as if its seat and cause were better known to us. And is this difference of no importance? Is it not the foundation of a greater or less share of beauty in the two races? Are not the fine mixtures of red and white, the expressions of every passion by greater or less suffusions of colour in the one, preferable to that eternal monotony, which reigns in the countenances, that immoveable veil of black which covers all the emotions of the other race? Add to these, flowing hair, a more elegant symmetry of form, their own judgment in favour of the whites, declared by their preference of them, as uniformly as is the preference of the Oranootan for the black women over those of his own species. The

circumstance of superior beauty is thought worthy attention in the propagation of our horses, dogs, and other domestic animals; why not in that of man? Besides those of colour, figure, and hair, there are other physical distinctions proving a difference of race. They have less hair on the face and body. They secrete less by the kidneys, and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a very strong and disagreeable odour. This greater degree of transpiration renders them more tolerant of heat, and less so of cold, than the whites. Perhaps too a difference of structure in the pulmonary apparatus, which a late ingenious experimentalist has discovered to be the principal regulator of animal heat, may have disabled them from extricating, in the act of inspiration, so much of that fluid from the outer air, or obliged them in expiration, to part with more of it. They seem to require less sleep. A black, after hard labour through the day, will be induced by the slightest amusements to sit up till midnight, or later, though knowing he must be out with the first dawn of the morning. They are at least as brave, and more adventuresome. But this may perhaps proceed from a want of forethought, which prevents their seeing a danger till it be present. When present, they do not go through it with more coolness or steadiness than the whites. They are more ardent after their female: but love seems with them to be more an eager desire, than a tender delicate mixture of sentiment and sensation. Their griefs are transient. Those numberless afflictions, which render it doubtful whether heaven has given life to us in mercy or in wrath, are less felt, and sooner forgotten with them. In general, their existence appears to participate more of sensation than reflection. To this must be ascribed their disposition to sleep when abstracted from their diversions, and unemployed in labour. An animal whose body is at rest, and who does not reflect, must be disposed to sleep of course. Comparing them by their faculties of memory, reason, and imagination, it appears to me, that in memory they are equal to the whites; in reason much inferior, as I think one could scarcely be found capable of tracing and comprehending the investigations of Euclid; and that in imagination they are dull, tasteless, and anomalous. It would be unfair to follow them to Africa for this investigation.

...

The Indians, with no advantages of this kind [as that enjoyed by black slaves in America], will often carve figures on their pipes not destitute of design and merit. They will crayon out an animal, a plant, or a country, so as to prove the existence of a germ in their minds which only wants cultivation. They astonish you with strokes of the most sublime oratory; such as prove their reason and sentiment strong, their imagination glowing and elevated. But never yet could I find that a black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration; never see even an elementary trait of painting or sculpture. In music they are more generally gifted than the whites with accurate ears for tune and time, and they have been found capable of imagining a small catch. Whether they will be equal to the composition of a more extensive run of melody, or of complicated harmony, is yet to be proved. Misery is often the parent of the most affecting touches in poetry.—Among the blacks is misery enough, God knows, but no poetry. Love is the peculiar oestrus of the poet. Their love is ardent, but it kindles the senses only, not the imagination. Religion indeed has produced a Phyllis Whately; but it could not produce a poet. The compositions published under her name are below the dignity of criticism. The heroes of the Dunciad are to her, as Hercules to the author of that poem. Ignatius Sancho has approached nearer to merit in composition...But his imagination is wild and extravagant, escapes incessantly from every restraint of reason and taste, and, in the course of its vagaries, leaves a tract of thought as incoherent and eccentric, as is the course of a meteor through the sky. His subjects should often have led him to a process of sober reasoning: yet we find him always substituting sentiment for demonstration. Upon the whole, though we admit him to the first place among those of his own colour who have presented themselves to the public judgment, yet when we compare him with the writers of the race among whom he lived, and particularly with the epistolary class, in which he has taken his own stand, we are compelled to enroll him at the bottom of the column.

...

With the Romans, the regular method of taking the evidence of their slaves was under torture. Here it has been thought better never to resort to their evidence. When a master was murdered, all his slaves, in the same house, or within hearing, were condemned to death. Here punishment falls on the guilty only, and as precise proof is required against him as against a freeman. Yet notwithstanding these and other discouraging circumstances among the Romans, their slaves were often their rarest artists. They excelled too in science, insomuch as to be usually employed as tutors to their master's children. Epictetus, Terence, and Phaedrus, were slaves. But they were of the race of whites. It is not their condition then, but nature, which has produced the distinction.

...

To our reproach it must be said, that though for a century and a half we have had under our eyes the races of black and of red men, they have never yet been viewed by us as subjects of natural history. I advance it therefore as a suspicion only, that the blacks, whether originally a distinct race, or made distinct by time and circumstances, are inferior to the whites in the endowments both of body and mind. It is not against experience to suppose, that different species of the same genus, or varieties of the same species, may possess different qualifications. Will not a lover of natural history then, one who views the gradations in all the races of animals with the eye of philosophy, excuse an effort to keep those in the department of man as distinct as nature has formed them? This unfortunate difference of colour, and perhaps of faculty, is a powerful obstacle to the emancipation of these people. Many of their advocates, while they wish to vindicate the liberty of human nature, are anxious also to preserve its dignity and beauty. Some of these, embarrassed by the question 'What further is to be done with them?' join themselves in opposition with those who are actuated by sordid avarice only. Among the Romans emancipation required but one effort. The slave, when made free, might mix with, without staining the blood of his master. But with us a second is necessary, unknown to history. When freed, he is to be removed beyond the reach of mixture.

- Thomas Jefferson, **Query XIV, Notes on the State of Virginia.** [<http://web.archive.org/web/20080914030942/http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/toc/modeng/public/JefVirg.html>]

Jefferson's thoughts prove conclusively that he did not consider blacks to be equal to whites. Nor did he believe that they should be given the right to vote. Neither did Lincoln. The US Constitution recognizes black slaves only as 3/5 of a man for representational purposes only, meaning that the White slaveowners of the South were given greater representation in Congress, based upon the number slaves they owned.

Since Thomas Jefferson was the author of the phrase, "All men are created equal," it is obvious that he did not consider blacks to be "men." Nor did the Constitutional Convention. Only Whites were given the franchise. Blacks were considered too intellectually deficient to vote. History has proven that they were/are correct. Having been given the franchise under Lyndon Baines Johnson, the Zionist puppet, modern history has proven that blacks do not comprehend republican values and vote with their stomachs and according to their own racist tendencies. They routinely vote for the welfare state, which feeds them, houses them and encourages them to hate the White taxpayer, who has been their greatest benefactor. The inability of blacks to understand that Whites have been extremely kind to them is proof of their debilitating racism.

Jefferson's analysis of blacks is just as accurate today as it was then. With few exceptions, such as Thomas Sowell, blacks have made little progress in comprehending the duties of citizenship. Rather, they routinely vote for their own selfish needs, ignoring the responsibilities of citizenship. Voting records prove this fact beyond question. The black vote

has always been racist, to the detriment of their own communities, where blacks are preferred over others, despite their inability to govern. Cities such as Detroit, Baltimore, Washington DC, and New Orleans are proof positive that black rule is always a disaster. Haiti and South Africa are more examples of the inability blacks to govern themselves or others. Corruption and black racism run rampant in these administrations, not to mention lawlessness, violence and crime. The City of Chicago is ample proof of this. It is the murder capital of the universe, with 99% of the gun violence committed by blacks and Latinos, despite having the nation's toughest anti-gun laws. Jew-controlled local governments do nothing about ghetto violence, always blaming Whites, while trying to destroy the Second Amendment, precisely so that Whites will not be able to defend themselves against rampaging blacks and government stormtroopers. Barak Obama will be remembered most for his attempt to turn America into a Police State.

As Thomas Jefferson said above, these negative traits are not due to their position in society. These traits are due to their racial characteristics. Even liberals speak of "elevating the black man." This proves the point that they need the guidance of liberals and the money extorted from White taxpayers, to even attempt making the races equal. This integration of the races has been an abysmal failure, resulting in the rape and murder of millions of Whites, since the implementation of Johnson's bogus "Great Society."

We beg to answer the question of "What interest the South has in the success of the K. G. C.?" In doing so, we wish to be brief and explicit. Unless the area and representative power of the South is increased, there will be, from this time forward, no possibility of securing, through the congress of the nation, the passage of laws which are beneficial, protective and necessary for the South and the institutions and systems peculiar to the South. We are growing weaker every day, and have been so growing weaker gradually but visibly since 1830. The Southern States were stronger in 1840 than in 1850, and stronger then than now, (1860.) Speaking in military sense, we admit the South is stronger now than ever before, because her people are now united and determined, and because our slave property is now worth vastly more than it was in 1850. We then had 3,200,000 slaves, with an average age of eighteen and a half years. Of these 1,500,000 were male and 1,700,000 female. The average value of the males was then \$400, and of the females \$300, giving as the total value of our slave property in the South \$1,110,000,000. In 1860, by approximation, we have no less than 4,308,000 slaves in the South, having an average value of \$550, and worth in the aggregate the enormous sum of \$2,369,400,000. In 1850 our total white population was 6,200,000, and the average money interest of our white population in negro slavery was \$180. Our white population in 1860 is 8,100,000, and the interest of each white person in the South, supposing negro property to be equally distributed, is \$300, or nearly double as much as it was in 1850. Not only is the increase of interest observable in the enhanced value of negro property, but we cannot fail to observe the increase in the products of this slave property. In 1850 we exported cotton to the value of \$78,000,000, or about six per cent. on our slave property. In 1860 we export, or did in 1859, \$162,000,000 worth of cotton, paying an interest on slave investments of nearly eight per cent. The total value of productions in the South is \$454,000,000 per annum. And until the people of the Slave States get their consent to pay such a tribute to the North, for the advantages of the Union, there will be no cessation of slave agitation, or brotherly feeling with the North, unless some guarantees are given us that our property will not be wrested from us by some ill-advised law of a fanatical majority. The protection of this immense interest, and the repulsion of every encroaching step thereon by abolitionism, is the work of the K. G. C., and as such an order, it merits the assistance of every

Southern man--and it is their duty to become K. G. C.'s, so that the whole of the Southern States may be tied together by a Circle of Gold.

This admission puts the lie to the claim that the South was being hurt by "high tariffs"

Timeline of International Events Preceding the American Civil War

In the year 1857, the money power of old Europe centered in the House of Rothschild. Disraeli represented them in England; Napoleon III in France; Bismarck in Germany and Mazzini in Italy.

*According to Mr. John Reeves, who wrote on page 228, of an authorized biography entitled, *The Rothschilds, the Financial Rulers of Nations*, based on research on their own archives, there was a famous meeting in the city of London in 1857. The great Rothschild family was assembled from the countries of Europe for the marriage of Lionel Rothschild's daughter, Leonora, to her cousin, Alphonse, son of James Rothschild of Paris. Disraeli is reported to have said: "If you like, we shall divide the United States into two parts, one for you, James, and one for you, Lionel. Napoleon will do exactly and all that I shall advise him."*

"At the banquet after the marriage ceremony, Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, proposed the health of the bride and the bridegroom. He was followed by Mr. Disraeli, whose duty it was to propose the health of the bride's parents. His speech on this happy occasion is said to have been one of the best social addresses he ever delivered, which is not strange, for he is known to have been for many years one of the most intimate friends of the family, and of Baron Lionel in particular. In the course of his speech he made a remark worth reproducing: "Under this roof are the heads of the name and family of Rothschild a name famous in every capital in Europe and every division of the globe a family not more regarded for its riches than esteemed for its honour, virtues, integrity, and public spirit." Eight years later another festive gathering brought the family together. On June 7th, 1865, the youngest daughter, Evelina, was married to Baron Ferdinand, the eldest son of Baron Salomon, of Vienna. Unhappily, these joyful festivities were followed by a mournful conclusion, as the bride, who had been at all times so charming for her sweetness of disposition and gracious manners, died the next year in giving birth to her first child."

("The Rothschilds", John Reeves, 1887, ed. A.C. McClueg & Co, p228-229)

Thus, in London, we see a plan fostered by the money power of Europe, moving in on America, and pitting the North against the South under the old principle of "divide and conquer." The North was to become a British colony annexed to Canada, while the South would go to Napoleon III of France!

{ Source: <http://laconics.forumotion.com/t1491-the-real-cause-of-the-civil-war-by-rev-charles-e-coughlin> }

So, we see from this testimony that the idea of the Civil War was conceived in London, England by members of the Rothschild banking family, who were then and still are the outright owners of the Bank of England. Lionel Rothschild, of the Bank of England, was to provoke the North,

while the agitation in the South was given to James Rothschild, head of the Paris branch of Rothschild, Inc.

http://whale.to/b/freemason_q.html

Timeline of Events Leading to Secession

1807: Thomas Jefferson signs a bill that prohibits the importation of Black slaves

White Slavery continued until the end of the Civil War

<http://vnnforum.com/showthread.php?t=79466>

The Tariff Issue

During the War of 1812, the British navy prevented goods from coming to American shores. As a result, Americans manufactured their own products. To protect infant manufacturers, Congress passed the nation's first protective tariff: the tariff of 1816. Average duties stood at around twenty-five percent ad valorem. Every North Carolina Congressmen voted against this measure.

Congress attempted to raise tariff levels with the Baldwin Tariff of 1820 but failed by a single vote in the Senate. Lemuel Sawyer was the only Tar Heel to support this tariff in Congress. In 1824, Speaker of the House Henry Clay argued that a protective tariff would increase the national wealth. It would also create a home market where agricultural prices and wages increased. P. P. Barbour first argued that a protective tariff was unconstitutional. The bill passed by only five votes in the House and four in the Senate. The distribution of the vote revealed that the tariff had become a sectional issue. Every North Carolina Congressmen opposed the tariff in 1824. Importers now paid duties of about thirty-five percent ad valorem.

Some manufacturing interests claimed that the tariff of 1824 did not offer them enough protection. They successfully passed the tariff of 1828, which Southerners branded as the "tariff of abominations." Once again, every North Carolina Congressmen disapproved of a tariff bill. Average import rates now stood close to fifty percent.

Opponents of the tariff in South Carolina nullified this tariff and the subsequent tariff of 1833, which lowered average duties to about thirty three percent ad valorem ([South Carolina Ordinance of Nullification](#)). [President Andrew Jackson](#) equated nullification with treason and talked of hanging his own vice president, John C. Calhoun, whom he held responsible for the crisis over the tariff. At the end of

1832, Calhoun resigned the vice presidency and returned to Washington, D.C. as a Senator. There, he helped pass a compromise tariff that gradually lowered duties over the span of ten years with the sharpest cuts coming after 1840. Every North Carolina Congressmen endorsed the compromise tariff.

Few in North Carolina supported the doctrine of nullification but most agreed with South Carolina over the unconstitutionality of a tariff. The state legislature concurred with Jackson and called nullification a “revolutionary” and “subversive” doctrine. Some of the leading proponents of states’ rights in the state such as Willie P. Mangum, however, broke with Jackson over his handling of the crisis.

The accord of 1833 lasted until 1842. President John Tyler vetoed several tariff bills so protectionists called his impeachment and tried to change the rules to provide that only a majority was required to override a presidential veto. With a nearly bankrupt treasury, Tyler finally approved the tariff of 1842, which restored many of the levels of the tariff of 1832. Every North Carolinian in Congress, regardless of party, opposed this tariff.

James K. Polk, who had been born in the [Old North State](#) and graduated from the University of North Carolina, entered the Executive Mansion with a commitment to lowering the tariff. The Walker tariff slashed duties to about twenty percent ad valorem. The vote on the Walker tariff divided North Carolina Congressmen along partisan lines. The four Whigs opposed the measure while the six Democrats supported it. Advocates of high tariffs claimed that the Walker tariff would ruin the country, but its low duties on iron actually allowed for the railroad boom of the 1850s. Congress then lowered most of the duties of the Walker with the tariff of 1857.

The Panic of 1857 resurrected the tariff debate. The Republicans needed an issue other than the opposition to the extension of slavery, and Republican leaders seized on the protective tariff. Justin S. Morrill proposed a tariff bill in 1860, which passed the House but stalled in the Senate. After the first Southern states seceded, little opposition to the tariff remained in the Senate and the Morrill tariff passed with ease. North Carolina Congressmen opposed the measure at every step.

During the Civil War, no session of Congress occurred where Congress did not alter the tariff schedules. Few items remained duty free by the end of the war. The tariffs helped keep the federal government solvent and allowed it to pay for a costly war. Congress increased the levels of protection after the war. The issue continued to polarize political parties. Republicans sponsored a high protective tariff and Democrats advocated free trade principles. These Democrats believed that there should be no barriers to trade. North Carolina Populists criticized the “money power” of corporations, trusts, railroads, banks, and protective tariffs. In 1887, President Grover Cleveland addressed their concerns when he devoted his entire message to Congress to reforming the tariff. The presidential election of 1888 became a referendum on the tariff and the Republican candidate, Benjamin Harrison, won more electoral votes than

Cleveland but lost the popular vote to the incumbent. Cleveland won North Carolina by over thirteen thousand votes.

- See more at:
<http://thomaslegion.net/americancivilwarhightariffs.html#sthash.KYNNX49N.dpuf>

More on tariffs:

<http://www.etymonline.com/cw/economics.htm>

the Confederate Tariff

<http://www.taxhistory.org/www/website.nsf/Web/THM1861?OpenDocument>

<http://abrahamlincolnclassroom.org/abraham-lincoln-in-depth/abraham-lincoln-and-civil-war-finance/>

Legislative History Leading Up To the Civil War

<http://www.civilwar.org/education/history/civil-war-overview/triggerevents.html>

Fugitive slavery laws

<http://www.louisburg.edu/academics/library/Slavery%20and%20the%20Constitution.pdf>

The Slave Power Versus the Money Power

Secession was to preserve slavery

<https://www.civilwar.org/learn/primary-sources/declaration-causes-seceding-states>

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/secession>

http://articles.courant.com/2011-01-02/news/hc-op-dionne-civil-war-cause-was-slav20110102_1_slavery-subordination-race-and-slavery-secession

http://www.salon.com/2013/03/16/the_south_still_lies_about_the_civil_war/

Expansionism

Northerners were fearful that the Slave Power would become so powerful and belligerent that it would ultimately threaten the North militarily. As the balance of this work will show, these fears were well-founded. Pro-slavery Southerners were constantly shaking their fists at the North, vociferously demanding their “right” to continue and expand its slave-based economy. They were also making alliances with Britain and France, with the view that these two nations would militarily – not just economically, but militarily - support the South in the event of war.

The extent to which Northerners feared the expansion of slavery is just another major fact that is neglected by most historians.

*“The opponents of slavery took the offensive (at least with words) in two directions: first, the abolition of the slave trade and if possible of slavery itself in the District of Columbia, and, second, the rejection of the extension of the peculiar institution into the territories, whether ‘ceded’ from Mexico (expressed in the Wilmot Proviso) or located in Oregon. The creation of the Free Soil party in August 1848 and its participation in the presidential campaign reflected the importance of the anti-extension sentiment in the country. - Olivier Frayssé, *Lincoln Land, and Labor: 1809-60*, pp. 120-121.*

Lincoln often addressed the extension issue in his speeches. Even pro-slavery Illinoisans were moved by his speeches.

*“Slavery is founded in the selfishness of man’s nature – opposition to it in his love of justice. These principles are an eternal antagonism; and when brought into collision so fiercely, as slavery extension brings them, shocks, and throes, and convulsions must ceaselessly follow. Repeal the Missouri Compromise – repeal all compromises – repeal the declaration of independence – repeal all past history, you still can not repeal human nature. It still will be the abundance of man’s heart, **that slavery extension is wrong**; and out of the abundance of his heart, his mouth will continue to speak.” – Peoria, 1854.*

And behind the extension of slavery lay the Slave Power and its secret agents, the Freemasons, the Knights of the Golden Circle, slave-holding Southern Jews and the British Empire, as led by the Jewish banking firm of Rothschild and Company. Lincoln consistently told the Slave Power that, as would-be President, he did not have the Constitutional authority to end slavery where it existed. However, based on the agreements of the Constitutional Convention, by which every State had agreed to end the importation of slaves within twenty years of the ratification of the US Constitution, the Slave States were bound to uphold this agreement. Article I, Section 9 was included with the view that slavery would ultimately be unnecessary. But the invention of the cotton gin, in the interim, had made cotton planting enormously profitable. Thus, slavery was given a tremendous boost. The fact that the South had subsequently gone in the opposite direction by expanding slavery to new territories was as a betrayal by all those who opposed slavery, to whatever degree, including those in the South. The opponents of slavery included Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, both Virginians.

The idea that Lincoln was trying to force the idea of abolitionism on the South is another myth. He repeatedly stated that the Constitution would not allow him to force such a program on the States where slavery already existed. However, he was consistently and adamantly opposed to slavery’s extension, on both moral and constitutional grounds.

During his one congressional term Lincoln repeatedly voted for the Wilmot Proviso that would have prohibited slavery in new U.S. territory – if it had passed both houses of Congress. Lincoln said in 1854: “But, going back a little, in point of time, our war with Mexico broke out in 1846. When Congress was about adjourning that session, President Polk asked them to place two millions of dollars under his control, to be used by him in the recess, if found practicable and expedient, in negotiating a treaty of peace with Mexico, and acquiring some part of her territory. A bill was duly got up, for the purpose, and was progressing swimmingly, in the House of Representatives, when a member by the name of David Wilmot, a democrat of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment “Provided that in any territory thus acquired, there shall never be slavery.” Said Mr. Lincoln: “This is the origin of the far-famed Wilmot Proviso.”

“It is difficult to make a correct estimate of Lincoln’s Congressional career with reference to the slavery question....he was consistent in the matter of antislavery petitions, and he was almost consistent in voting against tabling resolutions or motions whose purpose was the shutting off of debate on slavery,” wrote historian Donald W. Riddle. “Lincoln maintained the principle that there should be no extension of slavery into the areas where it did not then exist. But his votes show that he had no clear conception how this was to be accomplished.” Riddle wrote: “His experience in Congress gave him the opportunity to see, as though in an arena, the ominous development which the slavery question was taking. Slavery was first of all a moral problem, and, as many a slaveholder...testified, it was morally indefensible.” - <http://abrahamlincolnsclassroom.org/abraham-lincoln-in-depth/abraham-lincoln-and-slavery>

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of this office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that--I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes. I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace, and security of no

section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause--as cheerfully to one section as to another. - Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.

The problem was that the Slaveocracy wanted the institution of slavery to exist OUTSIDE OF THEIR OWN BORDERS. Thus, Lincoln was able to say very openly and honestly that he was NOT interfering in the internal affairs of any State. But the Constitution did not guarantee that slavery could or should be extended to new territories. Lincoln did exactly what he thought the Constitution allowed him to do – no more, no less. But the Slave Power greedily eyed the power and profits of an expanded Slave Empire, which, by that point in history, could only be obtained by force and by seceding from the Union. It was the South's repeated violent, subversive and aggressive actions that forced Lincoln and the North to protect its federal properties and outposts against an implacable enemy.

In the words of Ulysses S. Grant, “*No impartial man can conceal from himself the fact that in all these troubles the Southerners have been the aggressors...In all this I cannot but see the doom of slavery.*” – Letter to his father-in-law, April 1860.

For many years, Southerners had been attacking federal forts and stations, raiding federal armories, physically assaulting anti-slavery individuals, including Southerners, and intimidating anti-slavery Southerners at the polls. The record is clear: the Civil War was a War of Southern Aggression. Neoconfederates ignore these facts when they falsely label the Uncivil War as a “war of Northern aggression.”

The War of Southern Aggression

On January 9, 1861, while James Buchanan was still President, the United States sent a civilian merchant ship, *The Star of the West*, with provisions for Fort Sumter. The State of South Carolina fired upon this ship in a hostile act of aggression against the Union. Cannon fire from Morris Island grazed this ship, forcing the civilian captain to retreat from danger. This unprovoked act of military aggression, which was designed to prevent Fort Sumter from getting needed supplies, was the true beginning of the Civil War. The State of South Carolina had thus attacked the Union and was henceforth rightly considered to be an enemy of the United States. President Buchanan refrained from retaliation, leaving the matter for the incoming President.

The federal government had every right to defend its property from Southern aggression. The South prematurely abandoned peaceful means of resolving the various disputes. On April 12, South Carolina boldly and unconstitutionally fired upon Fort Sumter. The Union had not threatened South Carolina in any way. None of South Carolina's complaints against the Union justified this act. War fever had pervaded the South for a long time; but the firing upon Fort Sumter aroused war fever in the North, which was non-existent until then. This one act was both treasonous and stupid. It is worth mentioning here that General P.T. Beauregard, the one who took it upon himself to instigate hostilities, was a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

In effect, the Knights of the Golden Circle, presuming to act on behalf of the South, forced the issue and initiated the Uncivil War.

Chapter Y: Accommodation

Timeline of Secession

- Dec. 1860 - South Carolina attacks civilian ships attempting to resupply Fort Sumter.
Dec. SC secedes
Jan. 6, 1861 – Florida seizes US arsenal at Appalatchicola
Jan. 7 – Fts. Marion and St. Augustine captured
Jan. 9 – Mississippi secedes
 North Carolina seizes Fort Johnson
Jan. 10 – NC seizes Fort Caswell
 Florida secedes
 Louisiana seizes various federal installations
 Alabama secedes
Jan. 19 – Georgia secedes
 Federal arsenal at Augusta captured
Jan. 26 – Louisiana secedes
Feb. 1 – Texas secedes
Feb. 4 – Convention of seceding states held at Montgomery AL
Feb. 9 – Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States of America
 Thaddeus Stevens elected Vice President
 Major Henry Sibley attempts to secure the entire Mexican border, preparing to invade Mexico on behalf of the slaveocracy. Juarez fights them off.
- Feb. 15 – Texas seizes Federal posts, surrendered by General David Twiggs

Virginia calls for Peace Conference

- April 13 – South Carolina attacks Fort Sumter
April 15 – Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers

Given the above record of pre-emptive Southern violence against federal forts, ports and personnel, it is obvious that the South is the aggressor. The uncivil war was a war of Southern aggression against the North.

Slavery and the Confederate Constitution

https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Constitution_of_the_Confederate_States_of_America

Slavery doublespeak by Abbeville:

<https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/slavery-in-the-confederate-constitution/>

ARTICLE IV

Section I. (1) Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. (1) The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, **with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be thereby impaired.**

(2) A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

(3) No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs.. or to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. (1) Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

(2) The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

(3) The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. **In all such territory the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such Territory any slaves lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States.**

(4) The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that now is, or hereafter may become, a member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

Davis on the expansion of slavery

<http://davisspeech.blogspot.com/>

Chapter X: Secret Societies Operating in the North and South

Illuminati

Young Americans (Mazzini)

http://members.tripod.com/~american_almanac/palmzoo2.htm

<https://societasmazzini.wordpress.com/2011/08/13/mazzini/>

<http://commons.emich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1044&context=honors>

Freemasons

Knights of the Golden Circle (Biddle)

B'nai B'rith (organized by the Rothschilds in New York State)

<http://modernhistoryproject.org/mhp?Article=WorldOrder&C=1.1#Arrows>

Radical Abolitionists

Jesuits

The Colonization Society

Notable members of the American Colonization Society included Thomas Buchanan, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Abraham Lincoln, James Madison, Daniel Webster, John Marshall, and Francis Scott Key.

The American Colonization Society

The American Colonization Society was established in 1816 by Robert Finley as an attempt to satisfy two groups in America. Ironically, these groups were on opposite ends of the spectrum involving slavery in the early 1800's. One group consisted of philanthropists, clergy and abolitionist who wanted to free African slaves and their descendants and provide them with the opportunity to return to Africa. The other group was the slave owners who feared free people of color and wanted to expel them from America.

Both of these groups felt that free blacks would be unable to assimilate into the white society of this country. John Randolph, one famous slave owner called free blacks "promoters of mischief." At this time, about 2 million Negroes live in America of which 200,000 were free persons of color. Henry Clay, a southern congressman and sympathizer of the plight of free blacks, believed that because of "unconquerable prejudice resulting from their color, they never could amalgamate with the free whites of this country."

On December 21, 1816, a group of exclusively white upper-class males including James Monroe, Bushrod Washington, Andrew Jackson, Francis Scott Key, and Daniel Webster met at the Davis hotel in Washington D.C. with Henry Clay presiding over the meeting. They met one week later and adopted a constitution. During the next three years, the society raised money by selling membership using the certificate shown here. The



Society's members relentlessly pressured Congress and the President for support. In 1819, they received \$100,000 from Congress and in January 1820 the first ship, the Elizabeth, sail from New York headed for West Africa with three white ACS agents and 88 emigrants.

The ship arrive first at Freetown, Sierra Leone then sailed south to what is now the Northern coast of Liberia and made an effort to establish a settlement. All three whites and 22 of the emigrants died within three weeks from yellow fever. The remainders returned to Sierra Leone and waited from another ship. The Nautilus sail twice in 1821 and established a settlement at Mesurado Bay on an island they named Perseverance. It was difficult for the early settlers, made of mostly free-born blacks, who were not born into slavery, but were denied the full rights of American citizenship. The native Africans resisted the expansion of the settlers resulting in many armed conflicts. Nevertheless, in the next decade 2,638 African-Americans migrated to the area. Also, the colony entered an agreement with the U.S. Government to accept freed slaves captured from slave ships.

During the next 20 years the colony continued to grow and establish economic stability. Since the establishment of the colony, the ACS employed white agents to govern the colony. In 1842, Joseph Jenkins Roberts became the first non-white governor of Liberia. In 1847, the legislature of Liberia declared itself an independent state, with J.J. Roberts elected as its first President.

The society in Liberia developed into three segments: The settlers with European-African lineage; freed slaves from slave ships and the West Indies; and indigenous native people. These groups would have a profound affect on the history of Liberia.

American Colonization Society

1816 - 1865

The American Colonization Society, founded in 1816 to assist free black people in emigrating to Africa, was the brainchild of the Reverend Robert Finley, a Presbyterian minister from Basking Ridge, New Jersey. Finley believed that blacks would never be fully integrated into American society and that they would only be able to fulfill their potential as human beings in Africa, the "land of their fathers." He saw colonization as a charitable work, one that would benefit American blacks and Africans alike through the spreading of Christianity to Africa. He also thought that it would prompt a gradual end to slavery.

In keeping with the popular thought of the day, Finley saw the presence of blacks in America as a threat to the national well-being and the quality of life for whites. He said that free blacks were "unfavorable to our industry and morals" and that removing them would save Americans from difficulties such as interracial marriage and having to provide for poor blacks.

In December 1816, Finley traveled to Washington, D.C. There he won the immediate support of his brother-in-law, Elias B. Caldwell, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Caldwell's friend, Francis Scott Key (author of the Star Spangled Banner), both of whom had a reputation for being friendly to Washington's free blacks. Together, the three canvassed for support, and on December 21, 1816, called an organizational meeting for the society that included some of the most powerful and influential men in the country.

In a series of meetings over the next few days, the group adopted a constitution, chose officers, and decided to call themselves the "American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color in the United States." Bushrod Washington, the nephew of George Washington, was chosen as president of the society. Vice presidents included Finley, Henry Clay, and Richard Rush, the son of Benjamin Rush. Andrew Jackson was included on the list without his consent; in reality he

was a staunch anti-colonizationist. Caldwell was the organization's secretary, and Key was on the board of managers.

The motives of the ACS members varied considerably. Some were genuine allies of free blacks, and were concerned for their welfare. Some hoped that colonization would eradicate slavery. Others, such as Henry Clay, wanted to maintain the institution of slavery but to rid the country of free blacks, who they believed posed a serious threat as potential fomenters of slave rebellion. The concept of black colonization did not originate with Finley. Since 1787, efforts to find an alternative home for free blacks had sometimes been praised by blacks themselves and by staunch allies such as Anthony Benezet and Benjamin Rush. One of the most active proponents of colonization was Paul Cuffe, who felt that black people living in America would never receive the full benefits of citizenship, and that they would fare much better on the friendly shores of Africa.

The response of black Philadelphians to colonization was mixed. James Forten was a close friend of Cuffe's and a supporter of Cuffe's colonization schemes. Other prominent blacks, such as Richard Allen and Absalom Jones, knew all too well the effects of white prejudice, and African colonization seemed an attractive alternative. Yet despite their leaders' support for colonization, the common people unequivocally rejected the notion, and Philadelphia's blacks became well known as the chief opponents of the ACS.

The ACS continued its work until after the Civil War. The organization worked with the United States government to establish the African colony of Liberia, where it transported approximately 12,000 blacks over the course of its existence. Although the ACS controlled the bulk of emigration, other groups formed their own schemes. The total number of black people to emigrate from the United States to other countries was approximately 15,000.

Meeting of Free People of Color of Richmond, Virginia 1817

The response of free blacks to the question of colonization ranged from outright rejection to full embrace of the concept as a practical alternative to racial oppression in the United States. In carefully framed language, a "respectable portion of the free people of color of the city of Richmond," Virginia met on January 24, 1817 to consider the position put forth by the American Colonization Society.

The group declared "that we prefer being colonized in the most remote corner of the land of our nativity, to being exiled to a foreign country."

A month earlier, at the first meeting of the American Colonization Society, ACS Secretary and Supreme Court Justice Elias B. Caldwell had spoken on "the practicability of colonization" within the American continent -- rejecting the idea for fear of black alliances with "Indians, or the nations bordering on our frontiers, in case of war," or that "the colony would become the asylum of fugitives and runaway slaves."

Meeting of Free People of Color of Richmond, Virginia

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the free people of color of the city of Richmond, on Friday, January 24, 1817, William Bowler was appointed chairman, and Lentey Craw, secretary. The following preamble and resolution were read, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas a Society has been formed at the seat of government, for the purpose of colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States; therefore, we, the free people of

color of the city of Richmond, have thought it advisable to assemble together under the sanction of authority, for the purpose of making a public expression of our sentiments on a question in which we are so deeply interested. We perfectly agree with the Society, that it is not only proper, but would ultimately tend to the benefit and advantage of a great portion of our suffering fellow creatures, to be colonized; but while we thus express our approbation of a measure laudable in its purposes, and beneficial in its designs, it may not be improper in us to say, that we prefer being colonized in the most remote corner of the land of our nativity, to being exiled to a foreign country-and whereas the president and board of managers of the said Society have been pleased to leave it to the entire discretion of Congress to provide a suitable place for carrying these laudable intentions into effect -- Be it therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully submit to the wisdom of Congress whether it would not be an act of charity to grant us a small portion of their territory, either on the Missouri river, or any place that may seem to them most conducive to the public good and our future welfare, subject, however, to such rules and regulations as the government of the United States may think proper to adopt.

Thoughts on African Colonization: or an impartial exhibition of the Doctrines, Principles & Purposes of the American Colonization Society. Together with the Resolutions, Addresses & Remonstrances of the Free People of Color, by William Lloyd Garrison, Boston, 1832

*American Colonization Society: a Memorial to the United States Congress
1820*

With its powerful membership of politicians, philanthropists and other influential public figures, the American Colonization Society was well positioned to gain government funding for its schemes to relocate free blacks to colonies in Africa.

On February 1, 1820, building on public sentiment against free blacks and legislation the previous year against the international slave trade, the ACS issued a Memorial (a petition) to Congress that promoted its aims under the guise of suppressing the illegal slave trade and "turning [the] attention [of Africans] to the ordinary and innocent pursuits of civilized nations."

Original Document:

American Colonization Society: a Memorial to the United States Congress

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The President and Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society respectfully represent that, being about to commence the execution of the object to which their views have been long directed, they deem it proper and necessary to address themselves to the legislative council of their country. They trust that this object will be considered, in itself, of great national importance, will be found inseparably connected with another, vitally affecting the honor and interest of this nation, and leading, in its consequences, to the most desirable results.

Believing that examination and reflection will show that such are its connexions and tendency, they are, encouraged to present themselves, and their cause' where they know that a public measure, having these advantages, cannot fail to receive all the countenance and aid it may require.

The last census shows the number of free people of color of the United States, and their rapid increase. Supposing them to increase in the same ratio, it will appear how large a proportion of our population will, in the course of even a few years, consist of persons of that description.

No argument is necessary to show that this is very far indeed from constituting an increase of our physical strength; nor can there be a population, in any country, neutral as to its effects upon society. The least observation shows that this description of persons are not, and cannot be,

either useful or happy among us; and many considerations, which need not be mentioned, prove, beyond dispute, that it is best, for all the parties interested, that there should be a separation; that those who are now free may become so those who hereafter, should be provided with the means of attaining to a state of respectability and happiness, which, it is certain, they have never yet reached, and, therefore, can never be likely to reach, in this country.

The two last reports of the Society, to which your memorialists beg leave to refer, show the success of their mission to Africa, and the result of their inquiries upon that continent. From those it is manifest that a situation can be readily obtained, favorable to commerce and agriculture, in a healthy and fertile country, and that the natives are well disposed to give every encouragement to the establishment of such a settlement among them. Thus, it appears, that an object of great national concern, already expressly desired by some of the States, and truly desirable to all, receiving, also, the approbation of those upon whom it is more immediately to operate, is brought within our reach.

But this subject derives, perhaps, its chief interest from its connexion with a measure which has, already, to the honor of our country, occupied the deliberations of the Congress of the United States.

Your memorialists refer, with pleasure, to the act, passed at the last session of Congress, supplementary to the act formerly passed for the suppression of the slave trade. The means afforded, by the provisions of that act, for the accomplishment of its object are certainly great; but the total extirpation of this disgraceful trade cannot, perhaps, be expected from any measures which rely alone upon the employment of a maritime force, however considerable.

The profits attending it are so extraordinary, that the cupidity of the unprincipled will still be tempted to continue it, as long as there is any chance of escaping the vigilance of the cruisers engaged against them. From the best information your memorialists have been able to obtain, of the nature, causes, and course of this trade, and of the present situation of the coast of Africa, and the habits and dispositions of the natives, they are well assured that the suppression of the African slave trade, and the civilization of the natives, are measures of indispensable connexion....

Since the establishment of the English settlement at Sierra Leone, the slave trade has been rapidly ceasing upon that part of the coast.

Not only the kingdoms in its immediate neighborhood, but those upon the Sherbro and Bagroo rivers, and others with whom the people of that settlement have opened a communication, have been prevailed upon to abandon it, and are turning their attention to the ordinary and innocent pursuits of civilized nations.

That the same consequences will result from similar settlements cannot be doubted. When the natives there see that the European commodities, for which they have been accustomed to exchange their fellow-beings, until vast and fertile regions have become almost depopulated, can be more easily and safely obtained by other pursuits, can it be believed that they will hesitate to profit by the experience? Nor will the advantages of civilization be alone exhibited. That religion, whose mandate is "peace on earth and good will towards men," will "do its errand"; will deliver them from the bondage of their miserable superstitions, and display the same triumphs which it is achieving in every land.

No nation has it so much in its power to furnish proper settlers for such establishments as this; no nation has so deep an interest in thus disposing of them. By the law passed at the last session, and before referred to, the captives who may be taken by our cruisers, from the slave ships are to be taken to Africa, and delivered to the custody of agents appointed by the President. There will

then be a settlement of captured negroes upon the coast, in consequence of the measures already adopted., And it is evidently most important, if not necessary, to such a settlement, that the Civilized people of color of this country, whose industry, enterprise, and knowledge of agriculture and the arts, would render them most useful assistants, should be connected with such an establishment.

When, therefore, the object of the Colonization Society is viewed in connection with that entire suppression of the slave trade which your memorialists trust it is resolved shall be effected, its importance becomes obvious in the extreme.

The beneficial consequences resulting from success in such a measure, it is impossible to calculate. To the general cause of humanity it will afford the most rich and noble contribution, and for the nation that regards that cause, that employs its power in its behalf, it cannot fail to procure a proportionate reward. It is by such a course that a nation insures to itself the protection and favor of the Governor of the World. Nor are there wanting views and considerations, arising from our peculiar political institutions, which would justify the sure expectation of the most signal blessings to ourselves from the accomplishment of such an object. If one of these consequences shall be the gradual and almost imperceptible removal of a national evil, which all unite in lamenting, and for which, with the most intense, but, hitherto, hopeless anxiety, the patriots and statesmen of our country have labored to discover a remedy, who can doubt, that, of all the blessings we may be permitted to bequeath to our descendants, this will receive the richest tribute of their thanks and veneration?

Your memorialists cannot believe that such an evil, universally acknowledged and deprecated, has been irremovably fixed upon us. Some way will always be opened by Providence by which a people desirous of acting justly and benevolently may be led to the attainment of a meritorious object. And they believe that, of all the plans that the most sagacious and discerning of our patriots have suggested, for effecting what they have so greatly desired the colonization of Africa, in the manner proposed, present the fairest prospects of success. But if it be admitted to be ever so doubtful, whether this happy result shall be the reward of our exertions, yet, if: great and certain benefits immediately attend them, why may not others, still greater, follow them?

In a work evidently progressive, who shall assign limits to the good that zeal and perseverance shall be permitted to accomplish? Your memorialists beg leave to state that, having expended considerable funds in prosecuting their inquiries and making preparations, they are now about to send out a colony, and complete the purchase, already stipulated for with the native kings and chiefs of Sherbro, of a suitable territory for their establishment. The number they are now enabled to transport and provide for, is but a small proportion of the people of color who have expressed their desire to go; and without a larger and more sudden increase of their funds than can be expected from the voluntary contributions of individuals, their progress must be slow and uncertain. They have always flattered themselves with the hope that when it was seen they had surmounted the difficulties of preparation, and shown that means applied to the execution of their design would lead directly and evidently to its accomplishment, they would be able to obtain for it the national countenance and assistance. To this point they have arrived; and they, therefore, respectfully request that this interesting subject may receive the consideration of your honorable body, and that the Executive Department may be authorized, in such way as may meet your approbation, to extend to this object such pecuniary and other aid as it may be thought to require and deserve.

Your memorialists further request, that the subscribers to the American Colonization Society may be incorporated, by act of Congress, to enable them to act with more efficiency in carrying

on the great and important objects of the Society, and to enable them, with more economy, to manage the benevolent contributions intrusted to their care.

Signed by John Mason, W. Jones, E. B. Caldwell, and F.S. Key, committee.

WASHINGTON

February, 1, 1820

Civil Rights and the Black American

A Documentary History, edited by Albert P Blaustein and Robert L. Zangrando, published by Washington Square Press, a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1968

"Address to the Free People of Colour of these United States"

1830

In September, 1830, Richard Allen and other free blacks issued a call "on behalf of the Coloured Citizens of Philadelphia, and addressed to their brethren throughout the U. States, inviting them to assemble... in the city of Philadelphia."

From September 20th to the 24th, thirty-eight delegates from eight states met at Bethel AME Church, in the first of a series of national conventions, to form the American Society of Free Persons of Colour. In accordance with the Constitution adopted by the group, a "Parent Society" was established in Philadelphia "under the patronage of the General Convention," and Richard Allen was elected President.

While the Society repudiated African colonization, the "Preamble" of the organization's Constitution announced its ambitious purpose of "purchasing land, and locating a settlement in the Province of Upper Canada."

In his "Address" to the assembled delegates, Allen declared: "However great the debt which these United States may owe to injured Africa, and however unjustly her sons have been made to bleed, and her daughters to drink of the cup of affliction, still we who have been born and nurtured on this soil, we whose habits, manners, and customs are the same in common with other Americans, can never consent to take our lives in our hands, and be the bearers of the redress offered by that Society to that much afflicted country."

Allen urged the formation of auxiliary societies throughout the United States, "to assist in [the] benevolent work" of establishing a Canadian colony. He also advised that delegates be sent to "the next Convention, to be held in Philadelphia the first Monday in June next."

In 1831, fifteen delegates from five states met again in Philadelphia's Wesleyan Church. Other Negro Conventions continued to meet up until and after the Civil War to address the issue of black freedom.

Original Document:

"Address to the Free People of Colour of these United States"

Address

To the Free People of Colour of these United States

Brethren,

Impressed with a firm and settled conviction, and more especially being thought by that inestimable and invaluable instrument, namely, the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal, and consequently are endowed with unalienable rights, among which are the enjoyments of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness.

Viewing these as incontrovertible facts, we have been led to the following conclusions; that our forlorn and deplorable situation earnestly and loudly demand of us to devise and pursue all legal means for the speedy elevation of ourselves and brethren to the scale and standing of men.

And in pursuit of this great object, various ways and means have been resorted to; among others, the African Colonization Society is the most prominent. Not doubting the sincerity of many friends who are engaged in that cause; yet we beg leave to say, that it does not meet with our approbation. However great the debt which these United States may owe to injured Africa, and however unjustly her sons have been made to bleed, and her daughters to drink of the cup of affliction, still we who have been born and nurtured on this soil, we, whose habits, manners, and customs are the same in common with other Americans, can never consent to take our lives in our hands, and be the bearers of the redress offered by that Society to that much afflicted country.

Tell it not to barbarians, lest they refuse to be civilised, and eject our christian missionaries from among them, that in the nineteenth century of the christian era, laws have been enacted in some of the states of this great republic, to compel an unprotected and harmless portion of our brethren to leave their homes and seek an asylum in foreign climes: and in taking a view of the unhappy situation of many of these, whom the oppressive laws alluded to, continually crowd into the Atlantic cities, dependent of their support upon their daily labour, and who often suffer for want of employment, we have had to lament that no means have yet been devised for their relief. These considerations have led us to the conclusion, that the formation of a settlement in the British province of Upper Canada, would be a great advantage of the people of colour. In accordance with these views, we pledge ourselves to aid each other by all honourable means, to plant and support one in that country, and therefore we earnestly and most feelingly appeal to our coloured brethren, and to all philanthropists here and elsewhere, to assist in this benevolent and important work.

To encourage our brethren earnestly to co-operate with us, we offer the following, viz. 1st. Under that government no invidious distinction of colour is recognised, but there we shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of other citizens. 2nd. That the language, climate, soil, and productions are similar to those in this country. 3rd. That land of the best quality can be purchased at the moderate price of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, by the one hundred acres. 4th. The market for different kinds of produce raised in that colony, is such as to render a suitable reward to the industrious farmer, equal in our opinion to that of the United States.. And lastly, as the erection of buildings must necessarily claim the attention of the emigrants, we would invite the mechanics from our large cities to embark in the enterprize; the advancement of architechure depending much on their exertions, as they must consequently take with them the arts and improvemnts of our well regulated communities.

It will be much to the advantage of those who have large families, and desire to see them happy and respected, to locate themselves in a land where the laws and prejudices of society will have no effect in retarding their advancement to the summit of civil and religious improvement. There the diligent student will have ample opportunity to reap the reward due to industry and perserverence; whilst those of moderate attainments, if properly nurtured, may be enabled to take their stand as men in the several offices and situations necessary to promote union, peace, order and tranquility. It is to these we must look for the strength and spirit of our future prosperity.

Before we close, we would just remark, that it has been a subject of deep regret to this convention, that we as a people, have not availingly appreciated every opportunity placed within our power by the benevolent efforts of the friends of humanitiy, in elevating our condition to the rank of freemen. That our mental and physical qualities have not been more actively engaged in pursuits more lasting, is attributable in a great measure to a want of unity among ourselves;

whilst our only stimulus to action has been to become domestics, which at best is but a precarious and degraded situation.

It is to obviate these evils, that we have recommended our views to our fellow-citizens in the foregoing instrument, with a desire of raising the moral and political standing of ourselves; and we cannot devise any plan more likely to accomplish this end, than by encouraging agriculture and mechanical arts: for by the first, we shall be enabled to act with a degree of independence, which as yet has fallen to the lot of but few among us; and the faithful pursuit of the latter, in connection with the sciences, which expand and ennoble the mind, will eventually give us the standing and condition we desire.

To effect these great objects, we would earnestly request our brethren throughout the United States, to co-operate with us, by forming societies auxiliary to the Parent Institution, about being established in the city of Philadelphia, under the patronage of the General Convention. And we further recommend to our friends and brethren, who reside in places where, at present, this may be impracticable, so far to aid us, by contributing to the funds of the Parent Institution; and, if disposed, to appoint one delegate to represent them in the next Convention, to be held in Philadelphia the first Monday of June next, it being fully understood, that organized societies be at liberty to send any number of delegates not exceeding five.

Signed by order of the Convention,

Rev. Richard Allen, President,

Senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Junius C. Morel, Secretary.

Minutes of the proceedings of the national Negro conventions, 1830-1864., edited by Howard Holman Bell, 1913

New York, Arno Press, 1969.

Source: http://voyager.dvc.edu/~mpowell/afam/ps_ACS.htm

Thurgood Marshall Considered the US Constitution to be Racist

http://www.thurgoodmarshall.com/speeches/constitutional_speech.htm

The Whig Party's Stance on Race and Slavery

<https://www.boundless.com/u-s-history/a-house-dividing-1840-1861/realignment-of-the-party-system/whigs-and-democrats/>

Jackson Versus Clay

<http://www.examiner.com/article/andrew-jackson-union-and-federalism>

Almost Every State Had Laws Prohibiting Racial Intermarriage

Eugenics society

<http://www.eugenicsarchive.org/html/eugenics/essay7text.html>

Knights of the Golden Circle, Texas State Historical Association

<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/vbk01>

Mazzini and “Young America”

<http://tcallenco.blogspot.com/2009/07/conspiratorial-view-of-war-for-southern.html>

John C. Calhoun actually wrote the high tariff legislation!!!!

As secretary of State under President Adams from 1825 to 1829, Clay promoted the American system as a way to encourage growth in all sections of America. But Clay's critics, especially in the South, viewed the program's protective tariffs as an affront to their agricultural way of life. The tariff legislation of 1828 was designed by John Calhoun deliberately to fail by alienating the strongest backers of protection in the Northeast. Instead, the bill was packed with tariff after tariff. Larry Schweikart and Michael Allen wrote: "Thus, to Calhoun's amazement and the dismay of southern and western interests, the bill actually passed on May 1828, leaving Calhoun to attack his own bill."¹³

So, in 1833, Clay proposed to reduce tariffs substantially – prompting criticism from protectionists but applause from the rest of the country. The man known as Great Compromiser had become the “Great Pacificator.” Clay and Calhoun cooperated to take the initiative for tariff reform away from Jackson and still allow the South to save face. Clay, having canvassed northern and pro-tariff opinion, devised legislation that Calhoun could and would support. Clay may have been overwhelmingly defeated in the 1832 presidential election, but he was not out of power. Historian Michael Holt wrote that “Clay, having fared miserably in the South in 1832, privately criticized Jackson's Nullification Proclamation for going too far toward consolidation. Publicly, he ducked the Senate vote on the Force Bill so as not to antagonize southern state righters' sensibilities. Most important, he cooperated with Calhoun, who had resigned the vice presidency and returned to the Senate as a member from South Carolina, to arrange the Compromise Tariff of 1833.”¹⁶

The nation needed a leader and Clay stepped up to the task in part to upstage President Andrew Jackson. Historian Forrest McDonald wrote: “Clay feared to put an army into the Old Hero's hands, for he dreaded Jackson's reckless anger, nor could he accept Calhoun's argument that nullification was the way to preserve the Union....He also perceived that a sudden and drastic reduction of the tariff could wreak havoc upon the economy. But he saw the elements of a compromise that would render nullification and a force bill academic questions. He introduced a compromise tariff that would reduce duties in two-year intervals until they reached a uniform 20 percent, and reluctantly he supported the force bill. Both measures were passed on March 1, 1833. That broke the crisis, though South Carolinians went through the motions of standing by their position.”¹⁷ Robert Remini wrote: “Clay needed to undercut the President's argument that a mounting surplus after the payment of the national debt justified sharp reductions of the tariff rates. He was determined to preserve protection even to the extent of increasing the rates on some articles; but in order to reduce the level of revenue, he was also willing to eliminate duties on goods not in competition with domestic products. At the same time he planned to divorce the public land issue from the tariff and support a bill to allocate the proceeds from land sales to internal improvements. This overall strategy would presumably appeal to northern manufacturers, western settlers, and southern planters.”¹⁸

Part of the goal for Clay and Calhoun was to deny Jackson any credit for compromise on nullification on tariff reform. Despite Clay's aversion to being tarnished by involvement in another “corrupt bargain,” according to historian Merrill Peterson, “Clay could not...overcome his fears for the fate of the American System at the hands of its greater enemy, the administration. ‘Jackson has decreed its subversion, and his partisans follow him wherever he goes,’ Clay wrote. ‘He has marked out two victims, South Carolina, and the Tariff, and the only question with him is which shall be first immolated.’ To salvage what he could of the American System, to keep the policy in friendly hands even in dissolution, became an important object. He was also concerned to deny the administration the glory of peacemaking, on one side, of Bloody Bill triumph on the other.”²² Clay became the midwife of compromise. Historian Walter A. McDougall wrote: “After weeks of nervous backroom palaver the Congress arrived at curious resolution. Clay patched together a mostly northern majority to pass the Force Bill, and a mostly southern majority to reform the tariff. It was not all Calhoun wanted, but it replaced over ten years the lofty ‘protective’ tariff with a ‘revenue’ tariff fixed at 20 percent, the same rate ‘protective’ tariff with a ‘revenue’ tariff fixed at 20 percent, the same rate Calhoun had favored in 1816.”²³ In defending the compromise bill, Clay said: “While we would vindicate the federal government, we are for peace, if possible, union, and liberty. We want no war, above all, no civil war, no family strife. We want no sacked cities, no desolated fields, no smoking ruins, no streams of American blood shed by American arms!”²⁴

<http://abrahamlincolnsclassroom.org/abraham-lincoln-in-depth/abraham-lincoln-and-the-tariff/>

Railroad Diplomacy

Before the Civil War, Jefferson Davis, as Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce, asked Congress to finance the southern Pacific railway, which would have paved the way for the

expansion of slavery to California; but the northern railway, from Chicago to the Pacific, proposed by Stephen Douglas won out. During the Civil War, Congress financed several railroad operations in the North; but the South was unable to build more railroads during the War.

The land policy of the early expansion period was the clear result of political maneuvering. During the 1790s, the Federalists knew expansion was inevitable, but feared that it would dilute their support center in the Northeast. However, they saw that the West could be a great source of revenue. The plan under the Ordinance of 1785 was for groups of farmers to join together to purchase townships. This system threatened to draw many in the Northeast to the West and would not maximize government profits. To solve this problem, the Federalists encouraged the purchase of land by wealthy speculators, who not only would drive up prices, and thereby profits, but also would stem the flow of westward expansion from North and South.

The Republicans deeply disliked the Federalist policy. They chastised the Federalists for transferring the public domain to the nation's people too slowly and not cheaply enough. They believed that the United States, and especially the West, should belong to small farmers, who were the source of the nation's democratic purity. Jefferson had long imagined and spoke of an "empire of liberty" stretching across the entire continent, and took steps toward that goal most notably with the Louisiana Purchase. He desired that the American West be populated by small farmers, who would ensure democracy (and most likely support the Republican Party).

Source: <http://www.sparknotes.com/history/american/westwardexpansion/section2.rhtml>

[antebellum banking: <http://www.westga.edu/~bquest/2000/antebellum.html>]

(southern railroads and slave statistics: <http://northagainstsouth.com/antebellum-north-and-south-compared/>]

While in the North, the railroads fueled the industrial expansion, in the South, the railroads served mainly to deliver cotton and tobacco to the ports for delivery to Europe. The city of Atlanta was the major railroad hub in the South. When Atlanta fell to Sherman, the supplies to Lee's army in Virginia were cut off, putting an end to Lee's ability to fight.

B: The Constitution Excluded Blacks and Indians as Citizens

Signers of the Declaration of Independence Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Benjamin Rush were both activists in the Pennsylvania Abolitionist Society and the person who most inspired the Revolution and the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Paine was also a radical abolitionist. George Washington freed his slaves upon his death and enlisted black freedmen and slaves in the Continental Army. There was no uniformity of opinion among the Founding Fathers on issues of race.

Under no circumstances did any of the Founders consider non-Whites to be "men." Neither the Declaration of Independence nor the Constitution held non-Whites to be the equal of Whites. The other races were not given such consideration. When Jefferson wrote, "all men are created equal," there was no doubt in anyone's mind that only Whites were meant as "men."

C: Thomas Jefferson's View on Slavery and Race

<http://www.monticello.org/site/plantation-and-slavery/thomas-jefferson-and-slavery>

D: Jefferson and Franklin Were Early Abolitionists

<http://kiradavis.net/the-untold-story-the-founding-fathers-and-their-anti-slavery-movement/>

E: The Constitutional convention Expected Slavery to Be Gradually Phased Out

The problem of slavery

There is no gentle way to put it. The enslavement of blacks in America was of great concern to the men at the convention. Some genuinely felt that the black man was as much "man" as the white man. But this was a minority view. Southern delegates had one thing in mind when it came to slavery: to keep it going to prop up the Southern economy. Indeed, many of the largest slave holders in the United States were at the Convention. Most Northern delegates did not like slavery, but that does not mean they cared for blacks either. Many felt that the larger the black populations in the South grew, the larger the threat that that population would revolt against their masters and march north to exact revenge on the people who bought the goods they had been driven to tend.

For some, slavery itself was at least tolerable, but the slave trade, the importation of new people from Africa, was deplorable. Some felt it was deplorable because trafficking in human lives is simply deplorable. Others felt it deplorable because it diminished the value of their surplus slaves in the slave market.

First we will address the capitation (counting) of slaves in the Constitution. On June 11, Roger Sherman suggested that representation be based on a count of all free men. The South wanted their slaves counted as whole persons, but that would never happen. James Wilson wanted to get the issue out of the way quickly, and asked the Convention to adopt the same standard as that in the Articles: slaves would count as three-fifths persons. This issue would rise again on July 9, when some began to realize that the South could increase their representation in the Congress by simply importing new slaves. Recall, too, that everyone expected the extreme Southern states to grow in white population as well, over the next few decades. The notion was frightening to many from the North, and Northern states banded together on July 11 to completely remove slaves from the population counts.

In the end, both side got something they wanted. Through what some have theorized was a complicated bargain between Northern and Southern delegates to the Convention and Northern and Southern representatives to the Congress, taxation and representation were tied together (the Congress comes into the story, because on July 12, the day after the compromise was reached, the Northwest Ordinance was passed, detailing the carving up of the north western wilderness of North America, and granting the South fugitive slave rules). The deal allowed the South to keep the three-fifths count for representation that had been used under the Articles for calculation of state levies, as long as they also had a three-fifths count for calculation of taxes.

As for the slave trade, for quite some time in the Convention, it was debated hotly. The states of the deep south wanted it maintained; the North and the middle south was opposed. But alliances between states kept some of the Northern states voting with the deep south, and any prohibition in new slave imports or import taxes were defeated. As the Convention progressed, though, it became clear to the South and her allies that some compromise would be needed. In exchange for a prohibition on export taxes, the South agreed to allowing the slave trade to continue for just 20 more years, and for imported slaves to be taxable. As a side note, the very day that the slave trade could constitutionally be prohibited, it was: on January 1, 1808. - Source; http://www.usconstitution.net/consttop_ccon.html

The Planter Class: the Super-Rich of the Antebellum South

<http://quizlet.com/22044381/exam-2-hist-2055-ulentin-lsu-flash-cards/>

<http://books.google.com/books?id=9Q16Kv6J9OUC&pg=PA107&lpg=PA107&dq=the+southern+planters+were+the+super-rich+of+the+antebellum+world&source=bl&ots=ICpIwIPH7e&sig=QUYNLd-sNPjOL-ftYSVh0nDJivU&hl=en&sa=X&ei=OUZZUpvrIImK9QTU7IDA Aw&ved=0CDwQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q&f=false>

Aristocracy: Civil War and Reconstruction^[edit]

Historian Frank Lawrence Owsley depicted antebellum Southern society as a broad class of yeoman farmers who stood and worked between the slaves and poor whites at one end and the large planters at the opposite end of the economic spectrum, Owsley asserted that the real South was liberal, American, and Jeffersonian, not radical or reactionary. It reflected the best of republican principles (though Owsley did not use the word "republicanism" but his followers did)^[54] Agrarianism in the 20th century was a response to the industrialism and modernism that had infiltrated the South. According to Owsley, the position of the South vis-à-vis the North was created not by slavery, cotton, or states' rights, but by the two regions' misunderstanding of each other.^[55] J. Mills Thornton argues that in the antebellum South the drive to preserve republican values was the most powerful force, and led Southerners to interpret Northern policies as a threat to their republican values.^[56]

In reaction to the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, antislavery forces in the North formed a new party. The party officially designated itself "Republican" because the name resonated with the struggle of 1776. "In view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of republican government," resolved the Michigan state convention, "and against the schemes of aristocracy the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed, or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as Republicans."^{[57][58]}

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republicanism_in_the_United_States

The Plantation Owners were millionaires

F: Slavery on the Back Burner

Despite the fact that the Convention was not able to solve the slavery question, the vast majority of the delegates wanted to see the institution abolished. This is true even for the Southern delegates, such as Washington and Jefferson, who were slaveholders. It can be stated that the Convention adjourned without resolving the slavery issue, but there was also a gentlemen's agreement that slavery must eventually be abolished, including a Compromise that Congress could vote to abolish slavery no sooner than 1808. President Jefferson abolished the importation of slaves in 1807.

Unfortunately, the vested interests were making too much profit on the institution; and these "men" were not in same category of men who hashed out the United States Constitution.

Chapter 3: Abraham Lincoln and the Whig Party

https://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/antebellum/landmark_dred.html

Lincoln on the Dred Scott decision:

<http://www.virginia.edu/woodson/courses/aas-hius366a/lincoln.html>

<http://www.historyplace.com/lincoln/dred.htm>

Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln.

Two main platform planks: 1.) Abolition of slavery. 2.) Send the blacks back to Africa. Except for the radical Abolitionists, racial integration was the last thing any Americans wanted; but the Whigs consisted of both pro-slavery factions and Northern industrialists and merchants, many of whom had no interest in or objection to slavery.

Abraham Lincoln was the last great torchbearer of the Whigs. Contrary to the propaganda put out about him today, Lincoln was totally opposed to racial integration. He was neither an Abolitionist nor an integrationist. He was a Moderate, who saw that slavery was a racial problem as well as an economic problem. Throughout his political life, He maintained his faithfulness in these two main planks of the Whig Party. The fact is that Abraham Lincoln was hated by both the radical abolitionists and the secessionists. Lincoln spoke for the common people, who wanted neither slavery nor integration.

Career of Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Davis on Slavery

<http://www.yaleslavery.org/Resources/timeline.html> contains pro-slavery arguments

<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~CAP/INDART/men2.html>

The Sanitized Version of the Civil War, as Official Indoctrination

Lincoln's Supposed Allegiance to the Northern Industrialists

<http://iahushua.com/hist/lincoln.html>

<http://www.confederateamericanpride.com/10causes.html>

The Uncivil War over tariffs

The Confederate States of America had an agrarian-based economy that relied heavily on slave-worked plantations for the production of cotton for export to Europe and the northern US states. If ranked as an independent nation, it would have been the fourth richest country of the world in 1860. - Fred Bateman and Thomas Weiss, *A Deplorable Scarcity: The Failure of Industrialization in the Slave Economy* Univ. of North Carolina Press. 1981. Page 42

Despite the Confederacy's strength in cotton production, it produced very little cloth or clothing, and by the end of the first year, its most productive textile manufacturing regions were in the hands of the Union.^[8] Instead, the South increasingly relied on foreign sources.

The Antebellum South had only the slavocracy to blame for the lack of industrial development below the mason-Dixon line.

<http://www.ashevilletribune.com/archives/censored-truths/Morrill%20Tariff.html>

Economics of the Civil War

The Northern states also had a huge economic stake in slavery and the cotton trade. The first half of the nineteenth century witnessed an enormous increase in the production of short-staple cotton in the South, and most of that cotton was exported to Great Britain and Europe. Figure 2 charts the growth of cotton exports from 1815 to 1860. By the mid 1830s, cotton shipments accounted for more than half the value of all exports from the United States. Note that there is a marked similarity between the trends in the export of cotton and the rising value of the slave population depicted in Figure 1. There could be little doubt that the prosperity of the slave economy rested on its ability to produce cotton more efficiently than any other region of the world.

1. *Land Policy.* Settlement of western lands had always been a major bone of contention for slave and free-labor farms. The manner in which the federal government distributed land to people could have a major impact on the nature of farming in a region. Northerners wanted to encourage the settlement of farms which would depend primarily on family labor by offering cheap land in small parcels. Southerners feared that such a policy would make it more difficult to keep areas open for settlement by slaveholders who wanted to establish large plantations. This all came to a head with the “Homestead Act” of 1860 that would provide 160 acres of free land for anyone who wanted to settle and farm the land. Northern and western congressmen strongly favored the bill in the House of Representatives but the measure received only a single vote from slave states’ representatives. The bill passed, but President Buchanan vetoed it. (Bensel 1990: 69-72)
2. *4. Banking.* The federal government’s role in the chartering and regulation of banks was a volatile political issue throughout the antebellum period. In 1834 President Andrew Jackson created a major furor when he vetoed a bill to recharter the Second Bank of the United States. Jackson’s veto ushered in a period of that was termed “free banking” in the United States, where the chartering and regulation of banks was left entirely in the hands of state governments. Banks were a relatively new economic institution at this point in time, and opinions were sharply divided over the degree to which the federal government should regulate banks. In the Northeast, where over 60 percent of all banks were located, there was strong support by 1860 for the creation of a system of banks that would be chartered and regulated by the federal government. But in the South, which had little need for local banking services, there was little enthusiasm for such a proposal. Here again, the western states were caught in the middle. While they worried that a system of “national” banks that would be controlled by the already dominant eastern banking establishment, western farmers found themselves in need of local banking services for financing their crops. By 1860 many were inclined to support the Republican proposal for a National Banking System, however Southern opposition killed the National Bank Bill in 1860 (Ransom and Sutch 2001; Bensel 1990).
3. All this provided ample argument for those clamoring for the South to leave the Union in 1861. But why did the North fight a war rather than simply letting the unhappy Southerners go in peace? It seems unlikely that anyone will ever be able to show that the “gains” from the war outweighed the “costs” in economic terms. Still, war is always a gamble, and with the neither the costs nor the benefits easily calculated before the fact, leaders are often tempted to take the risk. The evidence above certainly lent strong support for those arguing that it made sense for the South to fight if a belligerent North threatened the institution of slavery. An economic case for the North is more problematic. Most writers argue that the decision for war on Lincoln’s part was not based primarily on economic grounds. However, Gerald Gunderson points out that if, as many historians argue, Northern Republicans were intent on controlling the spread of slavery, then a war to keep the South in the Union might have made sense. Gunderson compares the “costs” of the war (which we discuss below) with the cost of “compensated” emancipation and notes that the two are roughly the same order of magnitude – 2.5 to 3.7 billion dollars (1974: 940-42). Thus, going to war made as much “economic sense” as buying out the slaveholders. Gunderson makes the further point, which has been echoed by other writers, that the only way that the North could ensure that their program to contain slavery could be “enforced” would be if the South were kept in the Union. Allowing the South to leave the Union would mean that the North could no longer control the expansion of slavery anywhere in the Western Hemisphere (Ransom 1989; Ransom and Sutch 2001; Weingast 1998; Weingast 1995; Wolfson 1995). What is novel about these interpretations of the war is that they argue it was economic pressures of “modernization” in the North that made Northern policy towards secession in 1861 far more aggressive than the traditional story of a North forced into military action by the South’s attack on Fort Sumter.
4. That is not to say that either side *wanted* war – for economic or any other reason. Abraham Lincoln probably summarized the situation as well as anyone when he observed in his second inaugural address that: “Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish, and the war came.”

The North was the South’s Second Biggest Customer

It’s well known that British textile manufacturers relied heavily on Southern cotton for their raw materials, but the New England mills ranked second. Consequently, by the autumn of 1862 Northern “cotton speculators” were regularly infiltrating front lines seeking to acquire feedstock needed in Britain and New England. The year before Lincoln’s election, the South accounted for 70 percent of American exports, the great majority of it cotton.

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/10/28/trading-with-the-enemy/>

<https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-economics-of-the-civil-war/>

Aristocracy Versus Republicanism in Europe

FJP Veale, in his two-volume work, *The Veale File*, describes how Europe transitioned from knighthood and professional armies to the conscription of male soldiers from all walks of life.

“With the outbreak of the French Revolution civil warfare in Europe entered upon a new phase.

The epoch of Kings’ Wars ended that happy interlude when wars were undertaken by kings against kings with small professional armies for objects for which their subjects were neither expected to approve nor understand. Then began the epoch of People’s Wars, that is to say wars which, if rarely undertaken from any genuine regard for the people’s benefit, were waged by an increasingly large proportion of the adult male population.

The introduction of People’s Wars produced two marked changes in the character of warfare: 1. The appearance of huge hastily collected armies, raised by conscription, thus making wars more savage and lethal; and 2. The rise of the science of propaganda or ‘emotional engineering’ needed to induce these conscripted armies to fight with enthusiasm and with the hearty support of the populace at home.”

- *The Veale File*, Volume 1, *Advance to Barbarism*, p. 113

There is no doubt that all modern wars have been propaganda wars, from the French Revolution forward. The American Revolution was probably the only exception, as it was a popular uprising against the British oppressor. This popular uprising was totally Christian in character and anti-British. This popular uprising forced the existing delegations of the several States to declare their independence from Britain.

There is no doubt that the Civil War was a propaganda war, with both sides using the tactic of demonizing the other side in order to enrage the citizens against the enemy. In the North, the vast majority of the anti-South propaganda came from the radical abolitionists of New England, headquartered in Boston. The rest of the North was actually quite indifferent to the slavery issue but not indifferent to the secession issue. If Beauregard had not attacked Fort Sumter, the North would have remained indifferent.

In the South, the main organ of propaganda was the Knights of the Golden Circle. A survey of the editorials put out by the various newspapers and circulars of the Slave Power and the KGC proves conclusively that they were warhawking decades before the actual outbreak of hostilities. These people were constantly threatening Unionists with violence; and that includes Unionists in the South. This was going on well before Lincoln emerged on the scene. The initial debate over secession was between and among Southerners. At no point did the secessionists command a majority of opinion in the South, but the Slave Power had far more influence in State politics than the poor Whites and middle class, the non-slaveholding portion of Southern society, who had no interest in upholding the peculiar institution.

Convincing Unionist Southerners to support their cause required an intensive propaganda campaign which, needless to say, involved the wholesale falsification, depicting Unionists as “nigger lovers.” Many a Southern soldier either enlisted or was conscripted believing that the

North wanted to integrate the South. They believed this about Lincoln; but was an obvious lie told to the poor, ignorant White Southerners for the purpose of inflaming them against the North.

The propaganda tactics employed by the Slave Power and the KGC were quite reprehensible; and their aim was to demonize the North in order to further their Golden Circle ambitions. The fact is that the only nigger lovers in the North were the radical abolitionists. The rest of the North hated niggers just as much as the South did. The real concern of the Northerners was the fact that the Slave Power was becoming very powerful and actually influencing Congress in the direction of increased slavery. The real fear in the North was that the South was breeding an unmanageably large population of Negroes. Many of these Negroes were escaping into the North, thereby causing a problem of what to do with these uninvited escapees from the South. This caused a great deal of resentment among the segregationist Northerners.

These are the people who Lincoln represented. Any suggestion that Lincoln was a “nigger lover” was a flat-out lie, propaganda used to manipulate the minds of neutral or Unionist Southerners. Had the South ever taken a vote on whether slavery should be abolished in the South, the Slave Power might actually have lost such a vote, because the actual number of planters constituted less than 10% of the antebellum population. Clearly, secessionism was a cause that was exclusive to the slaveocracy. This is why the expansionist crowd had to engage in such rabid propaganda against the North.

Lincoln was personally offended by these lies. I am quite certain that Lincoln’s heart was hardened against the expansionists because of their relentless demonization of himself and other Northerners. This is perhaps why Lincoln called for volunteers right after the attack on Fort Sumter. There is no doubt in my mind that he considered the expansionists so intractable and hostile that there was no reasoning with them. In this assessment, he was absolutely correct. The firing upon Fort Sumter by Beauregard convinced him even more thoroughly that negotiating with these warmongers was a waste of time.

Still, Lincoln’s call up was a great mistake. There was still plenty of time to negotiate. Yes, the attack on Fort Sumter was an attack on the Union and upon the federal government, but casualties were relatively minor. Surely, Lincoln had to know that he had many supporters in the South. He could have used these people to contend with the expansionists, but I believe that he had developed a very personal hatred for the expansionists because of their intractable behavior.

Here is a good discussion of Lincoln’s debates with the secessionists:

Abraham Lincoln was demonized in the South long before he took office as President in 1861. During the four-way campaign in 1860, Lincoln was demonized as a black Republican whose election would split the Union. Historian Arthur Cole wrote: “Lincoln was pictured in many quarters not only as a black Republican but ‘as an Abolitionist; a fanatic of the John Brown type; the slave to one idea, who, in order to carry that out to its legitimate results, would override laws, constitutions, and compromises of every kind’, as a Robespierre ready to overturn the whole fabric of society.” Historian Michael Burlingame wrote that Lincoln told a Tennessee visitor in the secession winter that “to execute the laws is all that I shall attempt to do. This, however, I will do, no matter how much force may be required.”

Lincoln tried to avoid adding fuel to the attacks on him. During the 1860 campaign, he refrained from making any policy pronouncements – for fear they would be misconstrued in both North and South. After the election, Lincoln told one journalist: “I know the justness of my intentions and the utter groundlessness of the pretended fears of the men who are filling the country with their clamor. If I go into the presidency, they will find me as I am on record – nothing less, nothing more. My declarations have been made to the world without reservation. They have been often repeated; and now, self-respect demands of me and of the party that has elected me that when threatened, I should be silent. As far back as 1856, Mr. Lincoln had told a Republican convention in Illinois: “We say to the southern disunionists, we won’t go out of the Union, and you shan’t.””

Southern failure to abide by majority rule was at the center of the secession crisis. “We have just carried on election on principles fairly stated to the people,” Lincoln wrote to New Hampshire Senator John Hale a week before Georgia acted. “Now we are told in advance, the government shall be broken up, unless we surrender to those we have beaten, before we take the offices. In this they are either attempting to play upon us, or they are in dead earnest. Either way, if we surrender, it is the end of us, and of the government. They will repeat the experiment upon us ad libitum.... There is, in my judgment, but one compromise which would really settle this slavery question, and that would be a prohibition against acquiring any more territory.””

Lincoln was about to be bullied by the South and many in the South were unwilling to let him be president. Historian Walter A. McDougall wrote: “If the Republican had dismissed talk of secession as bluff, so had the southern Democrats discounted the chance that the bluff would be called. It was time for everyone to sober up, but since the Republicans were too busy toasting themselves, only some southerners did.” Historian Michael Burlingame wrote: “A few days after the election, Charles Francis Adams viewed Southern threats to secede as a means ‘to frighten Mr. Lincoln at the outset, and to compel him to declare himself in opposition to the principles of the party that has elected him.’ Adams confessed that he awaited the president-elect’s reaction ‘with some misgivings,’ for ‘the swarms that surround Mr. Lincoln are by no means the best.’” The game of bluff had been going for more than a decade. The Compromise of 1850 had temporarily quieted the discord. Historian William E. Gienapp wrote: “Belief in the constitutional right of secession, which a growing number of Southerners endorsed after 1846, encouraged southern politicians to resort to political blackmail. Increasingly, they engaged in a dangerous game of brinkmanship, steadily escalating their demands on the North heedless of the consequences.”

Response to the 1860 Election

Secessionists used the Lincoln victory as an excuse to act on a decade of threats to leave the Union. William E. Gienapp wrote: “Socially the agent of aristocracy, the Slave Power politically was the proponent of minority rule. In both its social pretensions and political principles, Republicans identified the Slave Power with values utterly repugnant to northern voters’ republican ideals.... Control of the nation by ‘a mere handful of Southerners,’ contended a newspaper published in southern Illinois, represented the ‘paradox of republican government, in which a minority rules the majority.’” Gienapp wrote that after Abraham Lincoln’s election in 1860, “the northern majority possessed the power to which it was entitled. Yet southerners

*refused to accept the popular verdict...” When two northerners visited Richmond in July 1864, Jefferson Davis told them: “**We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority...**” Lincoln denied that right. As Lincoln would say in his First Inaugural Address: “I hold that, in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper, ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution and the Union will endure forever – it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.”*

- <http://abrahamlincolnsclassroom.org/abraham-lincoln-in-depth/abraham-lincoln-and-secession/>

Lincoln correctly saw that the Slave Power would never accept a national vote in which they were outvoted. If the expansionists hadn't been so belligerent and threatening, Lincoln might have been less inclined to make the call for arms; but the aristocratic clique that ruled the South was in no mood for compromise...and in no mood for peace. The record clearly shows that Lincoln was a man of his word; but the Southern press continued to demonize him, calling him an abolitionist, nigger lover, dictator, etc., all in advance of his taking office. None of these accusations were true; and the Southern press knew it. But they had to resort to this tactic in order to persuade the undecided to their cause. In my opinion, such deceit is unbecoming a White man. The secessionists used this kind of deceit constantly, thereby proving to Lincoln that they were not to be trusted and constituted a real threat to peace, whether they remained in the Union or not. A Southern Confederacy, hell bent on expanding its business to points east, south and west, would have been a hostile power under any circumstances. Lincoln saw this intransigence; and I believe he overreacted with his call to arms.

Of course, both sides thought that a war would be short and sweet. This was the greatest blunder of Lincoln's career. In virtually all other cases, Lincoln showed tremendous calm and patience. This may one of the few examples when Lincoln let his emotions get to him. Nor can the assassination threats against Lincoln be discounted. Before arriving in Washington, a mob had assembled in Baltimore, ready to prevent his arrival in Washington. Lincoln had to endure a constant barrage of physical and verbal assaults even before he took office. These events and tactics could only have cemented in his mind the fact that the South was ruled by a despotic force that we never let go of its power without a fight.

The South was seen by Europe's aristocracy as a bastion of anti-republican sentiment. The rulers of Britain, France and Spain were prepared to assist the South because they hated the American System, which elevated the working class above the level of serf. The Jewish bankers especially hated the American system because it, since Andrew Jackson, opposed private bank control of the money supply. Hence, global Jewry, and especially the Rothschilds, wanted to see America destroyed. Throughout his presidency, Jefferson Davis clung to the hope that Britain would intervene on behalf of the South. His Jewish handler, Judah P. Benjamin, kept Davis dangling on this hope. Little did Davis realize that the true aim of the Rothschilds was not to support the South but to destroy the Union.

<http://www.thebeerbarrel.net/threads/judah-p-benjamin-big-jew-o-da-confederacy.32557/>

Davis could not have suspected this treachery. He, like other Southern theorists, believed in the concept of King Cotton, the theory that Britain was dependent upon Southern exports and would support the South enthusiastically. The South proceeded to war with this illusion; and the British did nothing to dissuade the South about this illusion. The fact is that, during the Civil War, Britain got along just fine without Southern imports. They simply got their imports from other countries, such as India and China.

“White Trash” in the Antebellum South

<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~class/trash/trash2.html>

In this sesquicentennial of the American Civil War (Sept 22 will mark the 150th anniversary of the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation) I have been hearing lots of debates from neo-Confederate revisionists who want to pretend that the conflict had little to do with slavery.

Now I more than suspect that this theme per se has been debated into the ground, so we don't have to rehash it all unless you want to.

But there is one argument I got from one person on the Internet that makes me wonder. He points out that his family fought for the Confederacy, but that they were so poor that they could not even have accepted a slave if one had been given them, because they could not afford to feed him (or her). In fact, some kindly black house slaves from a local plantation used to take pity on his family and, with the permission of the master, used to bring these poor whites table scraps. I am not just talking about the situation at the end of the war when the whole South was starving. These people used to depend on this kind of charity long before the war.

In fact, they were materially worse off than the house slaves, who probably ate very well and had good clothing and a roof over their heads.

My southern friend seems to be making the argument that the civil war could not have been about slavery if his "po' white trash fambly" fought so firecely for the South.

I have made the point that although the majority of southerners did not own slaves, the actual power in the CSA was firmly in the hands of rich people who had a heavy investment in "human machinery".

Jefferson Davis himself admitted in his memoirs that the South could have won if everyone had done his part. This makes me suspect that even he knew that a lot of poor southern whites knew it was a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight".

This leads me to wonder if the South actually DID vote to secede in any democratic sense. After all, of the total population of about 9 million in the Confederacy, about 3.5 million were slaves

who did not vote. Of the remaining 5.5 million whites, probably half were female. The right of adult males to vote varied by state, but I read somewhere (and cannot verify) that most had property qualifications that eliminated all but about 10-20% of males. . . . in other words, the rich. - <http://boards.straightdope.com/sdmb/showthread.php?t=647046>

<https://thegeneralreport.wordpress.com/2013/04/12/white-slavery-in-america/>



“The existence of black slavery in the South dictated the kind of occupational and geographic mobility experienced by Edward Isham and other poor white laborers. Slavery both stunted the growth of industrial wage positions and limited the need for white workers, as well as the wages paid to them, in the region. Because many Southerners who needed additional labor for their various enterprises relied on slaves, the market for white labor in the antebellum South was one of infrequent work and low pay.” (Charles C. et al. 1998)

<https://jennealogy.wordpress.com/tag/poor-whites/>

Good videos on the subject:

<http://www.c-span.org/video/?324064-1/book-discussion-poor-whites-antebellum-south>
<http://study.com/academy/lesson/civil-war-begins-northern-and-southern-advantages-compared.html>

<http://study.com/academy/lesson/life-in-the-south-ordered-society-and-economy-of-the-southern-states.html>

The fact is that the Slave Power held poor Whites in subjection just as much as black slaves. Sometimes, the poor Whites were worse off than black slaves.

The great bulk of the legal voters of the South were men who owned no slaves; their homes were generally in the hills and poor country; their facilities for educating their children, even up to the point of reading and writing, were very limited; their interest in the contest was very meagre—what there was, if they had been capable of seeing it, was with the North; they too needed emancipation. Under the old regime they were looked down upon by those who controlled all the affairs in the interest of slave-owners, as poor white trash who were allowed the ballot so long as they cast it according to direction.”
— Ulysses S. Grant

Given all of the evidence that the Slave Power was just as oppressive to Whites as to blacks, it is easy to see that anti-Northern demagoguery was the second largest export crop behind cotton.

The Southern concept of Honor

<http://www.artofmanliness.com/2012/11/26/manly-honor-part-v-honor-in-the-american-south/>

John C. Calhoun, Architect of Secession

It is ironic that John C. Calhoun, who began his political career as a staunch federalist, changed his views and became the leading spokesman for slavery.

This is a very good article on Calhoun's career:

<http://www.historynet.com/john-c-calhoun-he-started-the-civil-war.htm>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_C._Calhoun

Southern argument for slavery

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/27f.asp>

<http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/08/18/the-civil-war-and-the-southern-belle/>

Debunk this article

The compromise of 1850

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/30d.asp>

<http://www.ask.com/question/what-was-the-purpose-of-the-compromise-of-1850>

<http://mrkash.com/activities/compromise.html>

Tariff Policy

<http://www.etymonline.com/cw/economics.htm>

Morrill Tariff

<http://www.ashevilletribune.com/archives/censored-truths/Morrill%20Tariff.html>

Jews and the Slave Trade

The Unsuspected Tyranny: Slaveocracy (Abraham Fully Understood the Determination of the Expansionists to Dominate the South)

<http://socialistworker.org/2009/02/12/lincoln-and-the-struggle-to-abolish-slavery>

Chapter Z: Secret Societies

http://www.truthfromgod.com/articles/jews_created_communism.html

B’Nai B’rith

Freemasonry in Charleston SC

Tejanos

<http://www.tamu.edu/faculty/ccbn/dewitt/tejanoorigins.htm>

General Provisions Section 9 of the Constitution of the Republic of Texas states: "All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude: Provided, The said slave shall be the bona-fide property of the person so holding said slave as aforesaid. Congress shall pass no laws to prohibit emigrants from bringing their slaves into the republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall congress have power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slaveholder be allowed to emancipate his or her slave or slaves without the consent of congress, unless he or she shall send his or her slave or slaves without the limits of the republic. No free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the republic without the consent of congress; and the importation or admission of Africans or negroes into this republic, excepting from the United States of America, is forever prohibited, and declared to be piracy."

Albert Pike Behind the Scenes

Official history books have little to say about the influence of secret societies in major political events. It is a taboo subject, which is never addressed by academic historians. The reality is that secret societies have operated behind the scenes in virtually every modern conflict. Although much has been written about the Illuminati, Freemasons and Jacobins during the French

Revolution, hardly anything has been written about the machinations of these shadowy organizations with respect to the Civil War.

Expansionism and the Knights of the Golden Circle

Slaveocracy and the Secret Societies

Charleston SC, Headquarters of Antebellum Freemasonry

<http://therev67.tripod.com/masonsandmystery/masonsandmystery.htm>

Freemasonry and the 33rd parallel:

Mount Hermon is at 33.33' N and 33.33' E

Charleston SC is on the 33deg parallel

http://whale.to/c/freemasonry_and_the_jews.html

<http://www.holywar.org/txt/pinay/part2.htm>

The first Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, was established in 1801 at Charleston, South Carolina. Charleston is located less than 15 miles south of the 33rd parallel. This lodge was Solomon Lodge No. 1, and it was known as the Mother Lodge of the world.

1963: The Kennedy Assassination — President John F. Kennedy Sr. was shot and killed in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas near the 33rd Parallel on 11/22/63 (11 + 22 = 33). Dealey Plaza is the site of the first Masonic temple in Dallas, and a Masonic obelisk. Thus, we see the following numbers in the JFK assassination:

Number 11 — November

Number 22 — The day of the month

Number 33 — Addition of '11' and '22'

Number 33 — Dealey Plaza is located on the 33rd Parallel

John Paul I was allowed to be Pope for exactly 33 days. The ancient city of Babylon was also located at the 33rd parallel. This is probably the main reason why occultists, such as the freemasons, honor that number.

John Robison, "Proof of a Conspiracy."

Ritual murder has always been part of the lore of secret societies. Author Stephen Knight has asserted that the infamous Jack the Ripper was actually a team of Freemasons working for the British Crown entrusted with the job of suppressing an attempt to blackmail Queen Victoria. In other words, Jack the Ripper was actually a cabal of Freemasons. Here is the story:

Author Stephen Knight, in his out of print masterpiece, "Jack the Ripper: The Final Solution," explains how Britain's entire political system at the end of the 19th century was threatened by the hidden facts -- Prince Albert Victor ("Eddy") was not only bisexual, but he had married a Roman Catholic girl and fathered a child with her. Evidently these debaucheries were so scandalous that the Ruling Class would not abide even the slightest hint of this revelation.

When a group of working girls (Annie Chapman, Marie Kelly, Elizabeth Stride and Mary Nichols) decided to blackmail the Royals, the Marquess of Salisbury, then Prime Minister, had to take care of the problem. He entrusted Sir William Gull, physician and abortionist to the Royal Family, for the mission.

One of the country's most prominent Freemasons, Gull understood that "Freemasonry was the power behind the Government and it was the unseen influence of the Masonic elders which dictated major policies, not the pleasing façade of Commons debate."

The deliberately engineered panic, i.e., the murder of five prostitutes, was done according to Masonic ritual. The ritual murder and disembowelment "met with such ghastly success because of the audacity with which they were executed," said Walter Sickert, Knight's informant whose painter-father had intimate knowledge of the Cleveland Street murders. This so-called "audacity" is a trademark of Masonic "mischief-making."

"Freemasons applaud violence, terror and crime, provided it is carried out in a crafty manner," writes Knight. "Humor is all important and the most appalling crimes may be committed under its cloak."

In fact, one of the key Masonic insights into human nature, says Knight, is the reaction of people to terrorism and serial ritual murders executed with great skill. In other words, people will marvel and say, "What a dirty trick, but how skillfully executed. What a swindle, but how well and with what courage it has been done."

This macabre sense of humor (or base insanity) is the trademark of Masonic Magick - to cause an effect, by an act so devilish yet cunning, that the entire world pays attention - while it's virtually terrorized and traumatized in the same collective gasp of horror.

"Ghoulish murders with a Puckish sense of fun" characterizes these atrocities.

(For example - how could they possibly drive those planes into the towers?)

"If Masonic supremacy appears in jeopardy, it is reestablished by a show of strength, by crimes of violence, perpetrated to demonstrate the continuing power of Freemasons for the benefit of Brothers abroad," writes Knight. "Crimes of violence would have been committed to reestablishing Masonic authority in the eyes of Masons everywhere."

[Source: http://www.conspiracyarchive.com/NWO/Masonic_Ritual_Murders.htm]

<http://knightsofthegoldencircle.webs.com/>

The most prominent secret society before and during the Civil War was the Knights of the Golden Circle. The KGC had chapters in virtually every State. Although founded in Cincinnati

OH, its main chapters were in Baltimore MD, Charleston SC and New Orleans LA. Those who knew about the KGC understood that the KGC's sole purpose was the expansion of slavery beyond the current slave states into an area called the Golden Circle, which included Texas, Mexico, Central America, the northern coast of South America and the islands of the Caribbean, including Cuba.

The KGC represented the economic interests of all categories of the slave economy, including slaveholders, slave dealers, middlemen, politicians, slave shippers, etc. In addition to the KGC, the Jewish B'nai B'rith was also interested in maintaining the slave trade, as the main slave dealers, auctioneers and shippers were Jews. Southern members included Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard. It was Beauregard who fired the first shots at Fort Sumter. Without doubt, the KGC was Abraham Lincoln's greatest nemesis, whether Lincoln fully realized it or not.

Brief Biography of Jefferson Davis

I think it is very interesting that Abraham Lincoln gets the lion's share of publicity, even adoration, in the modern press. Conversely, Jefferson Davis is virtually ignored, even by the Southern apologists. Since JD was equated with a losing cause, it is understandable that he plays second fiddle historically. But even his would-be defenders of the modern pro-South movement fail to discuss Mr. Davis in any great detail. This is because JD's views on race were distinctly supremacist. The fact is that Southern Apologetics plays down or totally ignores his racial views because they do not sit well in the modern parlor, especially since the full-blooded Jew, Dwight D. Eisenhower and the US Supreme Court forcibly integrated the public schools in the 1950's. Eisenhower and Earl Warren were the driving force behind this abomination of Supreme Court malpractice. Unknown to most people, Earl Warren was a Jewish rabbi, a graduate of the New York Theological Seminary. Both of these men hid their Jewish identity from the American people, so as to avoid charges anti-American chicanery. There is no doubt that Eisenhower and Warren were acting under orders from the Rothschilds and other powerful Jewish groups, such as the ADL, American Jewish Congress, American Jewish Committee, World Jewish Congress, etc., to undermine American society. The Jews have always promoted racial integration within White countries, while they hypocritically discriminate against Blacks and Arabs in their phony state of Israhell.

Jefferson Davis became a slaveholder thanks to his brother, , who was a very wealthy slave owner. Jefferson Davis, who was named after Thomas Jefferson, held the exact opposite views of his namesake. Davis believed that Whites had a natural right to own Negro slaves. But he also advocated a humane form a slavery, in which Blacks could benefit by being educated and their living conditions improved. Accordingly, his plantation was a model of his philosophy. His slaves were treated well and they loved their master. Unlike his brother, however, running a plantation was not his natural desire. Temperamentally, he was a philosopher-king. He spent much of his time reading the classics, being self-educated, like most of our Founding Fathers were.

Davis was also an adventurer, which led to his involvement in the military.

[Brief biography available on the internet: <http://www.biography.com/people/jefferson-davis-9267899?page=2>]

Jefferson Davis and the Righteousness of Slavery

Throughout his political career, even to the bitter end, Jefferson Davis held tenaciously to the belief that slavery is a good and moral institution, even beneficial for Negroes. The best way to characterize this view is that it is a form of beneficent despotism. It is the simple assertion that the White race is superior to the Black race and that, therefore, Whites have the right to enslave Blacks for their own good. It is true that many Blacks were content with their lives under this system. They loved their masters and served them without complaint. However, many Blacks resented their slave status and longed to be free. The idea of being the property of someone else was repulsive to such Negroes; but there was really no economic opportunity for free Blacks in Southern society, unless they were themselves slaveholders or landowners. Making the transition from slave to landowner or business man was a virtual impossibility.

While the Czar of Russia was liberating the serfs from feudalistic bondage by turning the serfs into landowning farmers, the South was determined to retain the master-slave relationship as the basis of its economy. Needless to say, the rest of the world viewed the Southern slaveowners as relics of the past, clinging tenaciously to a doomed lifestyle. Except for the richest and most powerful European monarchists, the idea of slavery was popularly viewed as an abomination in Europe. For this reason, the masses of Europe viewed Abraham Lincoln as the great anti-slavery liberator, while Jefferson Davis was viewed as an advocate of the hated monarchical system. In addition to the oppressive weight of monarchy open the people of Europe, the industrial revolution had created a new breed of oppressors: capitalists and industrialists who exploited the poor in sweat shops and mines, often working them to death, using workers as work slaves who had no rights. While the rest of the world was abandoning slavery, the South tried to justify slavery as a natural right. Needless to say, the vast wealth accumulated by the slaveholding planters had a lot to do with their motivation to retain the institution. This fact is routinely ignored by the Southern Apologists.

Davis also held that slavery was sanctioned by Scripture. This view was shared by virtually all slaveholding Whites and many non-slaveholding Whites. At the same time, there were many Southerners who held to the original view of the Founders that slavery is inherently evil – for both Whites and Blacks – and should be abolished. Obviously, most of those who held the pro-slavery view were the ones who benefitted economically from the institution of slavery. But there were exceptions even here, as some slave owners gradually set their slaves free, often to fend for themselves in very difficult circumstances.

Unlike the modern Southern Apologists, I make no apologies for my own segregationist views. Unlike the modern Northern Apologists, I despise the idea of racial integration. It is the bane of modern society and it is the basis of the global Jewish plan to destroy Christianity and the White Race. I am a racist because I love my own Race. This does not mean that I hate the other races. In this respect, I concur with the Founders and other racial separatists, such as Abraham Lincoln. Unlike Judaism, racism is not inherently evil. Racism is merely to love one's own race. It does

not imply hatred of other races. Judaism is inherently xenophobic, as all Jews are taught to hate non-Jews as a matter of both their religion and culture.

Jefferson Davis's philosophical position on race was repeatedly stated in his public speeches, so there can be no misunderstanding of his supremacist beliefs. For this reason, Jefferson Davis must be regarded as the philosophical leader of Southern racist thought. Add to this his perceived status as a great military leader, JD was universally acclaimed as the most qualified leader of the Secession. The best way to understand Jefferson Davis and his philosophical admirers, we must read his words.

Jefferson Davis and the Bible's Teachings on Slavery

Here are some of Davis's views on slavery:

"If slavery be a sin, it is not yours. It does not rest on your action for its origin, on your consent for its existence. It is a common law right to property in the service of man; its origin was Divine decree."

"African slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a moral, a social, and a political blessing."

"My own convictions as to negro slavery are strong. It has its evils and abuses...We recognize the negro as God and God's Book and God's Laws, in nature, tell us to recognize him - our inferior, fitted expressly for servitude...You cannot transform the negro into anything one-tenth as useful or as good as what slavery enables them to be."

"[Slavery] was established by decree of Almighty God...it is sanctioned in the Bible, in both Testaments, from Genesis to Revelation...it has existed in all ages, has been found among the people of the highest civilization, and in nations of the highest proficiency in the arts."

"It [slavery] was established by decree of Almighty God...it is sanctioned in the Bible, in both Testaments, from Genesis to Revelation...it has existed in all ages, has been found among the people of the highest civilization, and in nations of the highest proficiency in the arts...Let the gentleman go to Revelation to learn the decree of God - let him go to the Bible...I said that slavery was sanctioned in the Bible, authorized, regulated, and recognized from Genesis to Revelation...Slavery existed then in the earliest ages, and among the chosen people of God; and in Revelation we are told that it shall exist till the end of time shall come. You find it in the Old and New Testaments - in the prophecies, psalms, and the epistles of Paul; you find it recognized, sanctioned everywhere."

"Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent the progress of a movement sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people."

*If the Confederacy falls, there should be written on its tombstone: Died of a Theory.
~Davis*

"Were it ever to be proposed again to enter into a Union with such a people, I could no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves...There is indeed a difference between the two peoples. Let no man hug the delusion that there can be renewed association between them. Our enemies are...traditionless."

[Source: http://www.csapartisan.com/jefferson_davis_quotes.html]

Jefferson Davis has made several false claims about slavery. In order to understand that Davis's views are unscriptural, we must investigate the Biblical institution called "slavery." It will be seen that biblical slavery was a) a form of indentured servitude designed for payment of debts and/or to work off just punishments, b) non-Whites could not be held as indentured servants, c) these servants were set free every seven years so they be with their families full time, d) all slaves were set free at the Year of Jubilee.

In contrast to this institution, Jefferson Davis argued that a) slavery constitutes ownership of the slave, such slave having no rights other than what the owner deems to give, b) a person of any race can be so enslaved and become part of the household/enterprise, c) slaves could not be released for fear that they would not return, and d) slave ownership is perpetual. In all of these positions, Jefferson Davis is overruled by Scripture. Nor does the Book of Revelation state that slavery is a perpetual institution. On the contrary the Bible says, "He shall set the slaves free">

<http://www.preachingtoday.com/illustrations/2010/april/7041910.html>

Chattel slavery did not exist under the Law of Moses. There was no form of servitude under the Law of Moses which placed them in the legal position of chattel slaves. Legislation maintained kinship rights (Exodus 21:3, 9, Leviticus 25:41, 47-49, 54, providing for Hebrew indentured servants), marriage rights (Exodus 21:4, 10-11, providing for a Hebrew daughter contracted into a marriage), personal legal rights relating to physical protection and protection from breach of contract (Exodus 21:8, providing for a Hebrew daughter contracted into a marriage, Exodus 21:20-21, 26-27, providing for Hebrew or foreign servants of any kind, and Leviticus 25:39-41, providing for Hebrew indentured servants), freedom of movement, and access to liberty (Exodus 21:8, 11, providing for a Hebrew daughter contracted into a marriage, Leviticus 25:40-45, 48, 54, providing for Hebrew indentured servants, and Deuteronomy 15:1, 12; 23:15, providing for Hebrew or foreign servants of any kind).

[Source: <http://bibleapologetics.wordpress.com/slavery-in-the-bible-25/#chattel>]

Davis Misrepresents the Republicans

http://www.confederatepastpresent.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=131:jefferson-daviss-white-supremacy-and-pro-slavery-in-his-memoirs-published-in-1881&catid=38:reconstruction-and-fusion

Lincoln and the KGC

There is also no doubt that Lincoln was aware of the KGC's existence, but in his position as a local politician in Illinois, he could not have known much about them. As President, however, he was certainly aware of the KGC. Thomas Dixon, in his book, *The Southerner, A Romance of the Real Lincoln*, recounts several episodes in which Lincoln discusses the KGC. The first conversation recorded by Dixon occurred right after the Emancipation Proclamation. Governor Morton of Indiana visited Lincoln at the White House in order to inform him that the Proclamation was detested by the Democrats in the western States. They viewed it as a stab in

the back, because Lincoln had always insisted that he had no intention of freeing the slaves in those States where slavery had existed under various agreements made by Congress. In fact, Lincoln had stated, in his first Inaugural Address, that he as President did not have the Constitutional authority to do so.

Because Lincoln perceived that the war was being lost, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a war measure, so as to drive a wedge between the black slaves and the slavers. Thus, Southern blacks would be encouraged to escape from their slavemasters and could join the Union Army and fight against their former owners. Many blacks did just that, fighting on the side of the North. It is also true that Judah P. Benjamin, the Jewish Treasury Secretary of the South, had always favored conscripting blacks into the southern army; but the southern generals would not hear of it.

Most of the Northern Democrats had taken Lincoln at his word that he only opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories. But the Emancipation Proclamation made them view Lincoln with contempt. From that point on, they viewed Lincoln as an Abolitionist. In this opinion they were definitely incorrect, but the damage was done.

Governor Morton tried to explain to Lincoln how serious the KGC's opposition would become with regard to his re-election. Regarding a recent convention of the Northern Democrats, Morton informed Lincoln:

"If you think me a pessimist remember that Van Alen their leader, has just presided over a Democratic jubilee meeting in Ohio which was swept again and again by cheers for Jefferson Davis – curses and jeers for the Abolitionists. His speech has been put in the form of a leaflet which is being mailed in thousands to our soldiers at the front." - Dixon, p. 337.

In the course of their conversation, Governor Morton mentioned the Knights of the Golden Circle.

"More and more we hear the traitorous talk of arraying ourselves against New England [the hotbed of the Abolitionists] and forming a Confederacy of our own. More than two thousand six hundred deserters have been arrested within a few weeks in Indiana. It generally requires an armed detail. Most of the deserters, true to the oath of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, desert with their arms...Their secret order which covers my State with a network of lodges, whose purpose is the withdrawal of the Northwestern States from the Union, has obtained a foothold in the army camps inside the city of Washington itself...They intend to recognize the Southern Confederacy and dissolve their own Federal relation with the United States." – p. 338-339.

Upon being thus informed of the machinations of the KGC, Lincoln began to fear for the unity of the North and told Governor Morton that he might *"have to suspend civil government in the North in order to save the Union."* P. 340.

This is the first instance of which I am aware that Lincoln considered the KGC a serious threat to the Union. Later, Thomas Dixon also records a conversation between Lincoln and General McClellan.

“A number of secret societies have overspread the North and the Northwest, whose purpose is to end the war at once and on any terms. I have the best of reasons for the men back of these Orders [the KGC] are now in touch with the Davis government in Richmond. I am informed that a coterie of these conspirators, a sort of governing board, have gotten control of the organization of your Party. I have heard the ugly rumor that they are counting on you...” p. 425.

At this statement, McClellan angrily asked if the President was accusing him of treason! Lincoln would not make the accusation; but McClellan was suspected by many Northerners of being a traitor. McClellan may or may not have been a member of the KGC, but he certainly accepted their support in his campaign against Lincoln.

Honest Abe versus Dishonest Jeff

“States’ rights” is the fall-back position taken by the expansionists, because this was the single issue by which the South could be galvanized. The average Southerner was not privy to the expansionist ambitions of the secret societies that were manipulating opinion in the South.

Slaveocracy and the Secret Societies

<http://knightsofthegoldencircle.webs.com/>

Buchanan and Ft. Sumter

http://americancivilwar.com/authors/Joseph_Ryan/Articles/Buchanan-Fort-Sumter-1860/James-Buchanan-Fort-Sumter.html

Timing of Ft. Sumter battle

<http://history1800s.about.com/od/civilwar/a/fort-sumter-attack.htm>

Southern states demand slavery

<http://www.academicamerican.com/revolution/documents/ConstDebate.html>
http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/active_learning/explorations/revolution/revolution_slavery.cfm

Mystick Krewe of Comus

http://abundanthope.net/pages/True_US_History_108/New-Orleans-Mardi-Gras-Mystick-Krewe-of-Comus-Secrets-Revealed_printer.shtml

<http://holyhexes.blogspot.com/2012/10/new-orleans-mardi-gras-mystick-krewe-of.html>

Wilmot Proviso

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

Expansionism: the True Cause of the Civil War

Virginia's Last-Ditch Effort to Avoid War

<http://www.historynet.com/pre-civil-war-peace-conference.htm>

Fort Sumter, the South's Fatal Mistake

Jefferson Davis and the aristocratic planter class had a great weakness: vanity. They made the mistake of looking down their noses at Abraham Lincoln, the working class hero of the North. They had the same attitude of benign contempt for Lincoln that they had for the working class everywhere. Like Europe's aristocrats, the planter aristocrats saw themselves as a privileged class, whose social status was not to be questioned. Lincoln dared to declare that their social status was based on two great evils: slavery and the expansion of slavery. Lincoln, an ugly brute of a common man, needed to be taught a lesson. Their aristocratic vanity clouded their judgment.

With regard to the Confederacy's fatal decision to attack Fort Sumter, Eckenrode, arguing that the Confederacy had made a huge mistake by acting hastily, has this to say:

"The position was distressing, but at this particular moment the South had everything to gain by delay...There were no arms factories or munitions works in the South. A breathing space of a few weeks longer would enable the Confederacy to hurry in weapons and supplies from Europe. In a cabinet meeting where the question of reducing Sumter was discussed, Toombs strongly opposed taking the offensive. He declared that the firing on the fort would incur for the South the reproach of opening the war and would cost it all its numerous friends in the North. But Davis was in a position where further delay on his part would have been attributed to fear or indifference to the cause – was he not held by many to be a half-hearted secessionist? – and he decided on action. The Confederate commander at Charleston was ordered to take the fort.

"This was easily done in a bloodless bombardment by the city batteries that commanded the harbor. In a moment, the war spirit of the North, hitherto anything but ardent, flared up at the spectacle of the Stars and Stripes under fire. A great wave of enthusiasm also swept the South. Thousands of men offered themselves, even begged to be taken as soldiers. The Confederacy might have had a great army overnight. But there were few arms and munitions and almost no equipment. The South went to war with a deplorable lack of military means." - p. 139.

Prior to the bombardment, Abraham Lincoln had sent a message to Beauregard telling him that the troops at Sumter were running short of provisions would be supplied only with non-military goods. Again, the Expansionists chose to act aggressively and rashly, choosing to initiate hostilities while terribly short of weapons and supplies. The Confederacy had plenty of soldiers and experienced military leaders, but no hardware. Davis and Lee were veterans of the Mexican War. Stonewall Jackson was the hero of the Battle of New Orleans. Experience, skill, and courage were all on the side of the South. But from the very start, the Civil War would be a battle of attrition, which only the North could win.

A quick strike at Washington DC might have accomplished a major victory for the Confederacy, but the North, which was the world's largest industrial behemoth, quickly fortified the Capitol with more troops and provisions than they knew what to do with.

The attack on Fort Sumter was a tactical, logistical and moral mistake. Toombs was absolutely correct. The South bore the burden of being the pre-emptive aggressor. The attack enraged the North and proved, in the minds of Northerners, that Lincoln was right about those evil, slave-holding rebels. Instead of weighing the negative consequences of this rash action, Jefferson Davis acted on behalf of his main constituency, the Expansionists.

Marcus Garvey

Abraham Lincoln Versus the Expansionists

Secret Societies: Illuminati, B'nai B'rith, Freemasons, Knights of the Golden Circle

Jewish Involvement in the Slave Trade

John C. Calhoun

The Jewish Conspiracy Detailed, With Names and Dates

The Major Secret Societies:

The Rothschilds and the Illuminati

The Power Structure of Illuminati Control of the American Civil War

House of Rothschild Banking Mafia

Lionel Rothschild (London)	Double Agents (Coordinating both sides)	James Rothschild (Paris)
Abolitionists	Disunionists	Slave Power
Communists	Illuminati	B'nai B'rith
Socialists	Democratic Party	Secessionists
Secret Six	Freemasons	KGC/filibusters
Garrison	August Belmont	Judah Benjamin
Giuseppe Mazzini	Skull & Bones	Edwin DeLeon
John Brown	Caleb Cushing	John Slidell
		Albert Pike

John Quitman
Jefferson Davis

The above list is by no means complete; but they represent the political powers behind the overthrow of the Union. Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party represented the working class, protectionism, anti-slavery and the anti-secretism movement. After the Captain Morgan affair, the Anti-Masonic Party elected John Q. Adams as President. The Whigs took up the banner of anti-secretism and elected two anti-Masonic Presidents as well: William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor. Both of these Presidents opposed Masonry and the filibustering campaigns of the slaveocracy. Both were assassinated.

After Andrew Jackson was nearly assassinated for expelling the Rothschilds from power by his refusal to recharter the Second Bank of the United States, the Rothschilds declared secret, subversive war and open economic war against America. Their principal tactic was to assassinate Americans who opposed their banking mafia. There was also an attempt made on President James Buchanan's life after he denounced the various filibustering campaigns of the slaveocracy; but he was treated for arsenic poisoning and survived. The leader of the Whigs in those days was Henry Clay, and Abraham Lincoln was a Whig in the tradition of Henry Clay. As a champion of the White working class, Lincoln antagonized the bankers, the slaveocracy, the Freemasons, the KGC, the radical abolitionists and the Jesuits. Upon Lincoln's nomination as the Republican candidate for President, he began receiving death threats from virtually all of these groups. This vast array of anti-Unionists made up the radical fringe of violent anti-Republicans. Rothschild money financed all of these groups, except for the Jesuits, who were the assassination squad of the Vatican. The Papacy was the only political entity that actually recognized the Confederacy. The Pope was a radical anti-Republican.

Never before or since has one candidate made so many vicious and powerful enemies.

B'nai B'rith

The Freemasons (Knights of Pythias, rosicrucians)

<http://www.knightsofthegoldencircle.net/Introduction.html>

http://whale.to/b/freemason_q.html

Knights of the Golden Circle

Mystick Crewe of Comus

The Vatican and the Jesuits

Ku Klux Klan

Charleston SC, Hotbed of the Expansionists

Gen. Beauregard Letter to the Jews

<http://www.nytimes.com/1863/02/08/news/beauregard-and-the-jews.html>

Biography of Judah P. Benjamin



**Judah
(1811-1884)**

P.

Benjamin

U.S. senator, Confederate attorney general, secretary of war, and secretary of state. Born a British subject in the British West Indies on August 6, 1811, Benjamin was taken to the United States in his early youth. The child of Sephardic Jewish settlers, he was descended from families that could be traced back to

fifteenth-century

Spain.

Judah Benjamin's boyhood was much more steeped in Jewish culture and tradition than either Southern or Jewish historians have acknowledged. He was reared in Charleston, South Carolina, and grew to manhood in New Orleans, two of the largest Jewish communities in the United States in the early nineteenth century. His father was one of the twelve dissenters in Charleston who formed the first Reform Congregation of America. Although the records of Beth Elohim congregation were burned and we cannot know for certain, he probably was one of the first boys confirmed at the new reform temple, which was founded when he was thirteen years old. The character of a Jewish boy reared by a deeply involved Jewish family would be shaped by that experience the rest of his life.

He went to Yale Law School at fourteen, left under mysterious circumstances, and was admitted to the Louisiana bar in 1832. A strategic marriage to Natalie S. Martin, whose family belonged to the ruling creole aristocracy in New Orleans, propelled him into financial success and subsequently into a political career. He participated in the explosive growth of New Orleans between 1820 and 1840 as a commercial lawyer and political advocate for banking, finance, and railroad interests.

Benjamin prospered for a time as a sugar planter, helped organize the Illinois Central Railroad, and was elected to the Louisiana legislature in 1842. As a rising political star in the Whig Party, he was the first acknowledged Jew to be elected to the U.S. Senate (1852; reelected as a Democrat, 1858). In the Senate he was noted as an eloquent defender of Southern interests and has been ranked by some historians as one of the five great orators in Senate history, the equal of Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun.

In Washington, he met Jefferson Davis (1853) and forged a friendship in an unusual confrontation.

They were both intense and ambitious senators--Davis of Mississippi and Benjamin of Louisiana. Varina Howell Davis, the future First Lady of the Confederacy, wrote years later of them during this period, "Sometimes when they did not agree on, a measure, hot words in glacial, polite phrases passed between them." Because of a suspected insult on the floor of the Senate Benjamin challenged Davis to a duel. Davis quickly and publicly apologized, and the incident of honor defended and satisfied drew them together in a relationship of mutual respect.

His wife had taken his only daughter, Ninnette, and moved to Paris in 1842. She joined him briefly after his election to the Senate, but returned again to Paris because of scandalous rumors about her in Washington. Thereafter Benjamin saw her once a year on trips to Paris. Only a fragment of a letter remains between them: "Speak nor to me of economy," she wrote. "It is so fatiguing."

In the Senate, Benjamin was embroiled in the political turmoil leading to the Civil War, and he was frequently attacked on the basis of his religious background. Once in a debate on slavery when Senator Ben Wade of Ohio accused Benjamin of being an "Israelite with Egyptian principles," Benjamin is reported to have replied, "It is true that I am a Jew, and when my ancestors were receiving their Ten Commandments from the immediate Deity, amidst the thunderings and lightnings of Mount Sinai, the ancestors of my opponent were herding swine in the forest of Great Britain." It was a rare reply. Usually, when newspapers, political enemies, and military leaders insulted him with stinging phrases of religious prejudice, he almost never answered, but simply retained what observers called "a perpetual smile."

After secession, President Jefferson Davis appointed Benjamin as his attorney general on February 21, 1861. The president chose him because, in Davis's own words, Benjamin "had a very high reputation as a lawyer, and my acquaintance with him in the Senate had impressed me with the lucidity of his intellect, his systematic habits, and capacity for labor." Since the office of attorney general was a civilian post, the leadership in the capital considered it of little consequence, but this did not deter Benjamin. He plunged into the cabinet policy debates on all aspects of the Confederacy and developed a reputation as one who loved details, complexity, and problem solving. He became the administrator to the president, called by observers "the Poo Bali" of the Confederate government. At his first cabinet meeting, Secretary of War Leroy P. Walker said, "there was only one man there who had any sense, and that man was Benjamin." During his tenure at the Justice Department, Benjamin became a strong advocate of cotton diplomacy (the policy of shipping cotton to Europe as barter for arms and supplies, and of denying cotton to countries that did not support the South).

Davis then appointed Benjamin acting secretary of war in September, making the appointment permanent on November 21. By appointing a brilliant administrator without military experience, Davis could thereby be his own secretary of war, a position he had held in the Franklin Pierce administration. But Benjamin was a failure because when the war went badly on the battlefield, the military turned on him as a scapegoat. Frustrated generals who could not attack the president publicly had a convenient target in his secretary of war. As the Union forces struck back, criticism of Benjamin mounted. He was not a military man, and his orders, though flowing from constant meetings with the president, were treated as originating from him and were resented in the field as interference and amateurism.

Benjamin had highly publicized quarrels with Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard and Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson. Beauregard called Benjamin in a letter to Davis "that functionary at his desk, who deems it a fit time to write lectures on law while the enemy is mustering at our front." Jackson threatened to resign, writing Davis that "with such interference in my command, I cannot be expected to be of much service in the field." Davis defended his "right hand," as Varina described Benjamin, who was working twelve and fourteen hours a day with Davis and was being blamed by the military for carrying out the presidents orders.

Benjamin was berated by Northern generals as well. When Benjamin Butler, who commanded the forces that conquered New Orleans, issued a statement about the city, he said "the most effective supporters of the Confederacy have been . . . mostly Jews . . . who all deserve at the hands of the government what is due the Jew Benjamin."

The anger against Benjamin came to a head after the fall of Roanoke Island in early February 1862. Benjamin had been under intense pressure from Gen. Henry A. Wise at Roanoke and Governor Henry T.

Clark of North Carolina to send many more men and arms to the garrison there. He had resisted for reasons that would not be known until twenty-five years after the war, and he accepted the subsequent public condemnation in silence to protect his country. Roanoke was sacrificed because to have done otherwise would have revealed to the enemy just how desperate the South was. [Or, so Judah P. Benjamin would have us believe!!!! – EJ]

At the dedication of the Robert E. Lee monument in Richmond in 1890, Col. Charles Marshall, an aide-de-camp on General Lee's staff, read part of a letter from Benjamin, which revealed that President Davis had agreed to allow Benjamin to be publicly censured:

I consulted the President whether it was best for the country that I should submit to unmerited censure or reveal to a congressional Committee our poverty and my utter inability to supply the requisitions of General Wise, and thus run the risk that the fact should become known to some of the spies of the enemy, of whose activity we were well assured. It was thought best for the public service that I should suffer the blame in silence and a report of censure on me was accordingly made by the Committee of Congress.

When Benjamin resigned, Davis, as a reward for loyalty, promptly named him secretary of state. On the subject of slavery, both Davis and Benjamin were "enlightened" Southerners whose attitudes were evolving. Most Jewish historians have understandably reacted with revulsion to the fact that Benjamin owned 140 slaves on a sugar plantation, and they have been unable to consider the question of his views on slavery with anything but embarrassed dismay. To comprehend Benjamin on this score, one must put him into context as a political figure against a backdrop of planter dogmatism and abolitionist fervor.

Such an exploration leads directly to an extraordinary episode of the war in which Benjamin played a central role: the effort to persuade Davis to issue a Confederate emancipation proclamation, which would promise slaves freedom in exchange for military service. That move, which began to take shape early in the war in the minds of military and political leaders but did not surface until 1864, is usually dismissed as a desperate gamble made at the end of the war to lure Britain into the fight. But as secretary of state, Benjamin's obsession all along had been to draw England into the war. Slavery, however, was a stumbling block because England had abolished slavery in 1833. As the clouds of defeat gathered, Benjamin spoke before ten thousand people in Richmond, delivering a remarkable speech in favor of a Confederate offer to free slaves who would fight for the South. Although the idea of arming slaves as soldiers was supported by Lee, who needed more men in the field, the public and political reaction was fierce. Howell Cobb, the former governor of Georgia, wrote that "if slaves will make good soldiers, our whole theory of slavery is wrong." Nevertheless, the Confederate Congress passed a partial version of the measure on March 13, but by then it was too late. Richmond fell less than a month later.

Benjamin's apparent change of personality after the war has puzzled historians. The utter secrecy and privacy of his later life is anomalous, given his earlier hunger for fame. No one can ever know, but certainly one key to understanding his silence after the war is his creation of a Confederate spy ring in Canada and the subsequent proclamation, conceived by the Unions secretary of war, Edwin Stanton, and issued by Lincoln's successor, President Andrew Johnson, for the arrest of Davis and seven Canadian Confederate spies after the Lincoln assassination. History, by means of the trials of the conspirators and by exhaustive investigations, has absolved both Benjamin and Davis from any responsibility. But the psychological and emotional impact on Benjamin of the long period of hysteria that followed the assassination must have taken its toll, especially since Lincoln's death fell on Good Friday and 2,500 sermons were given on Easter Sunday comparing Lincoln to a fallen Christ figure, as the nation acted out a passion play. There is no record of what Benjamin thought of the various published accusations against him.

If Benjamin's role in history has been misjudged by historians and was minimized even by participants, much of the responsibility for that lies with Benjamin himself. He chose obscurity early in the war with the unwavering decision that he could best serve the South by serving Davis and remaining in the presidential shadow. For reasons that have puzzled historians, Benjamin burned his personal

papers--some as he escaped from Richmond in 1865 and almost all of the rest just before he died--and he left only six scraps of paper at his death. One historian has called him a "virtual incendiary."

Benjamin fled to England after the war and built a second career as a successful international lawyer. He was called to the bar (June 1866) after only five months residence and achieved enormous financial success in his new home country. In 1868, he wrote a classic treatise on commercial law in England (Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property) known even today to law students as "Benjamin on Sales." In 1872, he became a queens counsel, practicing with wig and robes in the House of Lords and appearing in 136 major cases.

Although he had been known in the U.S. Senate as an outstanding orator, in England he gave no published speeches on the war. He left no articles, essays, or books about his role in the war or any other aspect of it. Indeed, he made only two public statements in nineteen years that concerned the war. The first was a three-paragraph letter to the Times of London in September 1865, just after he arrived in England, protesting the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis. The second was a short letter in 1883 contradicting the charge that millions of dollars in Confederate funds were left in European banks under his control. There were no letters defending strategy or admitting error; nor does history record any war-related conversations with students or scholars. He spent a few evenings at dinner with Davis when the ex-president visited London five times between 1868 and 1883. Otherwise, he avoided nostalgic encounters with friends from the South. It is one of the enduring mysteries that Benjamin chose to erase all ties to his previous life. In fact, he never even returned to the United States.

Late in life, he retired and moved to Paris to be with his family. Benjamin died on May 6, 1884, and was buried in Pdre Lachaise cemetery in Paris under the name of "Philippe Benjamin" in the family plot of the Boursignac family, the in-laws of his daughter. Three grandchildren died in childhood and no direct descendants survived. In 1938, the Paris chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy finally provided an inscription to identify the man in the almost anonymous grave:

JUDAH			PHILIP			BENJAMIN
BORN	ST.	THOMAS	WEST	INDIES	AUGUST	6,1811
DIED		IN	PARIS		MAY	6,1884
UNITED		STATES	SENATOR		FROM	LOUISIANA
ATTORNEY		GENERAL,	SECRETARY		OF	WAR
SECRETARY		OF	OF	THE	CONFEDERATE	AND
OF AMERICA,		STATE	OF		STATES	STATES
QUEENS COUNSEL,		LONDON				

In life, as in death, he was elusive, vanishing behind his agreeableness, his cordiality, his perpetual smile. To blend into the culture--whether Southern or English--was bred into him, a matter of the Jewish Southerner's instinct for survival. The public man celebrated on two continents sought a kind of invisibility, not unlike the private man nobody knew. Shunning his past, choosing an almost secret grave, with calculated concealment, he nearly succeeded in remaining hidden from history.

Since his death, Benjamin's life has remained relatively unchallenged in the images that have come down through history. Although historians have routinely called him "the brains of the Confederacy," they know relatively little about him. Many historians of the Civil War have referred to him as President Davis's most loyal confidant, but Davis himself in his 1881 memoir of the Confederacy, referred to Benjamin in the most perfunctory fashion, mentioning his name only twice in the 1,500-page, two-volume work. That is especially odd if, as Varina Davis testified in a letter written in 1889, Benjamin spent almost every day in the office with her husband and was a central figure in events.

Benjamin's image comes down through history as "the dark prince of the Confederacy," a Mephisto-phelian Jewish figure. Stephen Vincent Benet in John Brown's Body reflected the contemporary view of him:

Judah Seal-Sleek, Able, Looked *P. well-hated, round* *Benjamin, black-eyed, face the* *the lawyer alive council-chamber* *dapper and with with* *Jew, epicure, life, the slight himself fan. mind*
Perpetual Continually Behind Weighed *smile like fan,* *he his* *held a quick,* *before silk-ribbed shrewd,* *fluid*

The Was Whole That *mind a brown* *behind dark-prince, hands* *the clothed in an* *silk-ribbed an* *fan Eastern stuff, crystal egg eyes stared,*
searching.

"I am a Jew, What am I doing here?"

Pierce Butler in 1907 and Robert Douthat Meade in 1943 wrote the two standard biographies of Benjamin in the first half of the twentieth century, pulling together the thousands of Civil War orders and letters to friends and family in England, France, New Orleans, Charleston, and elsewhere that he was unable to destroy after the war. Butler interviewed Benjamin's contemporaries, including Varina Howell Davis. Meade spent twelve years traveling-researching diaries, memoirs, and papers and interviewing family members and friends. His hook revealed Benjamin to have been a gifted tactician with a philosophical nature and an urbane manner, a gourmet, an inveterate gambler, and a man whom women adored. Still, it acknowledged a paucity of material.

Meade and Butler also drew from the research of the spare beginnings of an unfinished biography by Francis Lawley, the Richmond and Washington correspondent of the London Times during the war, who became, according to Meade, "devoted to Benjamin, who doubtless helped to color his vivid dispatches with a sympathetic attitude toward the Confederacy." Benjamin kept up a relationship with Lawley for the rest of his life, but only six pages survive of the biography Lawley planned, along with fewer than a dozen letters.

Meade and Butler were both Southern historians unfamiliar with American Jewish history. Judaism for them represented strange and unsteady territory that they, perhaps too deeply ingrained with the attitudes of their time, were not prepared to explore. Butler, in 1907, treated Jewishness as if it were an unpleasant component of his admiring portrait, one that he was reluctant but duty-bound to include briefly. He referred to Benjamin's father as "that rara avis, an unsuccessful Jew" and described Benjamin in England as "this wonderful little Jew from America." Meade, writing during that sensitive period of the rise of Nazi Germany just before World War II, was more circumspect, yet observed that "like so many of Jewish blood today, Benjamin tended to become cosmopolitan." In the late 1930s, no Southern historian could convey the harshness of the anti-Semitism surrounding Benjamin without seeming prejudiced

himself In a steady drumbeat of insults in Richmond, Confederate opponents would later refer to Benjamin as "Judas Iscariot Benjamin," and, according to Mary Boykin Chesnut's diary, "Mr. Davis's pet Jew." The Jewish aspect of Benjamin's life and career was not fully examined until it was taken up in a 1988 biography, almost fifty years after the publication of Meades book.

Historians have pointed our ways in which Jews and Southerners were alike--stepchildren of an anguished history and yet different. Whereas the Jewish search for a homeland contrasted with the Southerners commitment to place, Southern defenders of the Confederacy often used Old Testament analogies in referring to themselves as "the chosen people" destined to survive and triumph against overwhelming odds. Benjamin is fascinating because of the extraordinary role he played in Southern history and the ways in which Jews and non-Jews reacted to him. He was the prototype of the contradictions in the Jewish Southerner and the stranger in the Confederate story, the Jew at the eye of the storm that was the Civil War.

Objectively, with so few Jews in the South at the time, it is astonishing that one should appear at the very center of Southern history. Benjamin himself avoided his Jewishness throughout his public career, though his enemies in the Southern press and in the halls of the Confederate Congress never let the South forget it. The virulence of the times required a symbolic figure as a catalyst for an ancient hostility and perhaps contributed to his intentional elusiveness. As Bertram Korn pointed out in *American Jewry and the Civil War*, the nation both North and South experienced "the greatest outpouring of Judeophobia in its history" during the Civil War, and Benjamin was a convenient target.

Benjamin achieved greater political power than any other Jew in the nineteenth century--perhaps even in all American history. Although he was a non practicing Jew, he never attempted to deny his faith and contemporary society treated him as Jewish. Benjamin thus must stand as a symbol of American democracy and its openness to religious minorities. In spite of the bigotry surrounding him, not only was he elected to the U.S. Senate and appointed to three high offices in the Confederacy, but he was also offered an appointment as the ambassador to Spain and a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. The nineteenth-century emancipation of the Jews, which began in Europe after the French Revolution, was as great a shock to Jews as were the centuries of persecution that preceded it. Benjamin was the main beneficiary of that emancipation and its most visible symbol in America.

In the final years before the war, Benjamin was widely admired nationally in both Jewish and non Jewish communities for his prestige as a Southern leader and his eloquence as an orator. His election to the U.S. Senate was a watershed for American Jews. Because of the war, he became the first Jewish political figure to be projected into the national consciousness. Jews in the South were especially proud of his achievement because he validated their legitimacy as Southerners. A pivotal figure in American Jewish history, Benjamin broke down the barriers of prejudice to achieve high office. After him, it was more acceptable for Jews to be elected to office and to aspire to service in the councils of national power.

- Source: MacMillan Information Now Encyclopedia "The Confederacy" Article by Eli N. Evans

Wilmot Proviso
Missouri Compromise
Lincoln's Position on Race
Lincoln-Douglas Debates
Stephen Douglas and the Kansas-Nebraska Act

Who Were the Major Opponents of the Wilmot Proviso? Rothschild Hatred of the United States of America South Carolina's Expansionists Provoke War

South Carolina started hostilities on January 9, 1861

The truth about White slavery in Colonial times

- *By Michael A. Hoffman*
[...]
When White servitude is acknowledged as having existed in America, it is almost always termed as temporary "indentured servitude" or part of the convict trade, which, after the Revolution of 1776, centered on Australia instead of America. The "convicts" transported to America under the 1723 Waltham Act, perhaps numbered 100,000.
The indentured servants who served a tidy little period of 4 to 7 years polishing the master's silver and china and then taking their place in colonial high society, were a minuscule fraction of the great unsung hundreds of thousands of WHITE slaves who were worked to death in this country (U.S.) from the early 17th century onward.
Up to one-half of all the arrivals in the American colonies were White slaves and they were America's FIRST slaves. These Whites were slaves for life, long before Blacks ever were. This slavery was even hereditary. White children born to White slaves were enslaved too.
Whites were auctioned on the block with children sold and separated from their parents and wives sold and separated from their husbands. Free Black property owners strutted the streets of northern and southern American cities while White slaves were worked to death in the sugar mills of Barbados and Jamaica and the plantations of Virginia.
The Establishment has created the misnomer of "indentured servitude" to explain away and minimize the fact of White slavery. But bound Whites in early America called themselves slaves. Nine-tenths of the White slavery in America was conducted without indentures of any kind but according to the so-called "custom of the country," as it was known, which was lifetime slavery administered by the White slave merchants themselves.
In George Sandys laws for Virginia, Whites were enslaved "forever." The service of Whites bound to Berkeley's Hundred was deemed "perpetual." These accounts have been policed out of the much touted "standard reference works" such as Abbott Emerson Smith's laughable whitewash, Colonists in Bondage.
I challenge any researcher to study 17th century colonial America, sifting the documents, the jargon and the statutes on both sides of the Atlantic and one will discover that White slavery was a far more extensive operation than Black enslavement. It is when we come to the 18th century that one begins to encounter more "servitude" on the basis of a contract of indenture. But even in that period there was kidnapping of Anglo-Saxons into slavery as well as convict slavery.
[...]
Before British slavers traveled to Africa's western coast to buy Black slaves from African chieftains, they sold their own White working class kindred ("the surplus poor" as they were known) from the streets and towns of England, into slavery. Tens of thousands of these White slaves were kidnapped children. In fact the very origin of the word kidnapped is kid-nabbed, the stealing of White children for enslavement.
According to the English Dictionary of the Underworld, under the heading kidnapper is the following definition: "A stealer of human beings, esp. of children; originally for exportation to the plantations of North America."
The center of the trade in child-slaves was in the port cities of Britain and Scotland:
"Press gangs in the hire of local merchants roamed the streets, seizing 'by force such boys as seemed proper subjects for the slave trade.' Children were driven in flocks through the town and confined for shipment in barns...So flagrant was the practice that people in the countryside about Aberdeen avoided bringing children into the city for fear they might be stolen; and so widespread was the collusion of merchants, shippers, suppliers and even magistrates that the man who exposed it was forced to recant and run out of town." (Van der Zee, Bound Over, p. 210).
White slaves transported to the colonies suffered a staggering loss of life in the 17th and 18th century. During the voyage to America it was customary to keep the White slaves below deck for the entire nine to twelve week journey. A White slave would be confined to a hole not more than sixteen feet long, chained with 50 other men to a board, with padlocked collars around their necks. The weeks of confinement below deck in the ship's stifling hold often resulted in

outbreaks of contagious disease which would sweep through the "cargo" of White "freight" chained in the bowels of the ship.

Ships carrying WHITE slaves to America often lost half their slaves to death. According to historian Sharon V. Salinger, "Scattered data reveal that the mortality for [White] servants at certain times equaled that for [Black] slaves in the 'middle passage,' and during other periods actually exceeded the death rate for [Black] slaves." Salinger reports a death rate of ten to twenty percent over the entire 18th century for Black slaves on board ships enroute to America compared with a death rate of 25% for White slaves enroute to America.

[...]

Independent investigator A.B. Ellis in the Argosy writes concerning the transport of White slaves, "The human cargo, many of whom were still tormented by unhealed wounds, could not all lie down at once without lying on each other. They were never suffered to go on deck. The hatchway was constantly watched by sentinels armed with hangers and blunder busses. In the dungeons below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease and death."

Marcus Jernegan describes the greed of the shipmasters which led to horrendous loss of life for White slaves transported to America:

"The voyage over often repeated the horrors of the famous 'middle passage' of slavery fame. An average cargo was three hundred, but the shipmaster, for greater profit, would sometimes crowd as many as six hundred into a small vessel...The mortality under such circumstances was tremendous, sometimes more than half...Mittelberger (an eyewitness) says he saw thirty-two children thrown into the ocean during one voyage."

"The mercantile firms, as importers of (White) servants, were not too careful about their treatment, as the more important purpose of the transaction was to get ships over to South Carolina which could carry local produce back to Europe. Consequently the Irish—as well as others—suffered greatly..."

[...]

A study of the middle passage of White slaves was included in a Parliamentary Petition of 1659. It reported that White slaves were locked below deck for two weeks while the slaveship was still in port. Once under way, they were "all the way locked up under decks...amongst horses." They were chained from their legs to their necks.

Those academics who insist that slavery is an exclusively Black racial condition forget or deliberately omit the fact that the word slave originally was a reference to Whites of East European origin – "Slavs."

Moreover, in the 18th century in Britain and America, the Industrial Revolution spawned the factory system whose first laborers were miserably oppressed WHITE children as young as six years of age!

They were locked in the factories for sixteen hours a day and mangled by the primitive machinery. (Small) hands and arms were regularly ripped to pieces. Little girls often had their hair caught in the machinery and were scalped from their foreheads to the back of their necks.

WHITE children wounded and crippled in the factories were turned out without compensation of any kind and left to die of their injuries. Children late to work or who fell asleep were beaten with iron bars. Lest we imagine these horrors were limited to only the early years of the Industrial Revolution, 8 and 10 year old White children throughout America were hard at work in miserable factories and mines as late as 1920. [Photo of "breaker boys," whose job was to separate coal from slate, in South Pittston, Pennsylvania only 100 years ago in 1910]

[...]

Today much of what we see on [television] are TV films depicting Blacks in chains, Blacks being whipped, Blacks oppressed. Nowhere can we find a cinematic chronicle of the Whites who were beaten and killed in White slavery. Four-fifths (80%) of the White slaves sent to Britain's sugar colonies in the West Indies did not survive their first year.

[...]

The chronicle of White slavery in America comprises the dustiest shelf in the darkest corner of suppressed American history. Should the truth about that epoch ever emerge into the public consciousness of Americans, the whole basis for the swindle of "Affirmative action," "minority set-asides" and proposed "Reparations to African-Americans" will be swept away.

The fact is, the White working people of this country owe no one. They are themselves the descendants, as Congressman Wilmot so aptly said, of "the sons of toil."

Full article here: <http://www.revisionisthistory.org/forgottenslaves.html>

“And the War Came.”

<http://www.shapell.org/manuscript.aspx?175049>

Lincoln Versus the Banksters

“The money power preys upon the nations in times of peace and conspires against them in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy.” - A. Lincoln.

“The division of the United States into federations of equal force was decided long before the Civil War by the high financial powers of Europe, these bankers were afraid that the United States, if they remained as one block and as one nation, would attain economic and financial independence which would upset their financial domination over the world.” - Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor of Germany, 1876.

August Belmont is the Rothschilds' agent in America. He became the Chairman of the Democratic Party (1860-1872).

<http://criminalbankingmonopoly.wordpress.com/tag/abraham-lincoln/>

Blaming Lincoln: Arguments easily disproved

<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/georgiabooks/pdfs/gb5130.pdf>

Ten Causes

<http://www.flatfenders.com/scv/TenCauses.htm>

Conscription in the South

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people; I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him that, for such singular deliverances and blessings; they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By alluding to the potential aggressions of foreign states, Abraham Lincoln was referring to the planned military intervention of Britain and France on behalf of the South. Britain had amassed 11,000 troops in Canada. From there, they were preparing to invade the North. France and Spain had amassed a combined 30,000 troops in Mexico. From there, they were prepared to intervene on the side of the South. Incredibly, Jefferson Davis had offered to cede the States of Louisiana and Texas to France in exchange for France's military assistance against the North. So much for State's Rights!

Very few history books contain any information about this elaborately planned two-pronged attack. The reason for this is very simple: it was planned by the Rothschild banking family; and the Rothschilds do everything they can to erase from the public mind their influence on history. George Orwell's memory hole was invented by the Rothschilds.

Ever since the Americans had beaten the Bank of England for the second time in the War of 1812, the Rothschilds had been planning to divide and conquer America. It was their plan to divide America on the issue of slavery, thus pitting the southern slave states against the northern industrial states.

The Illuminati used the Masonic "Knights of the Golden Circle" formed in 1854 by George W. L. Bickley, to spread racial tension by making slavery an issue. Members of this Rothschild-financed secret society included Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Booth, Confederate President Jefferson Davis, and his adviser Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War. After the Civil War, Judah P. Benjamin absconded with all of the gold in the Confederacy's treasury, put it on a boat, and sailed it back to England to deliver it to Lord Rothschild. Benjamin had done his Jewish dirty work very well.

The Rothschilds had devised a plan to divide the United States between the two main branches of the Rothschild banking establishment: England, controlled by Lionel Rothschild, and France, controlled by James Rothschild. France was to finance the South while Canada was to annex the defeated North. In 1863 France and Spain invaded Mexico with 30,000 troops. The

embattled Confederate States actually offered Louisiana and Texas to France in exchange for its assistance.

The New York banks, controlled by the Rothschilds through their agent, August Belmont, smelled victory when the North began to run out of money. Lincoln went to the New York banks for a loan, but the best terms they offered to Lincoln were at 28 to 34 per cent interest. Lincoln realized that these terms were impossible and that he would be placing the North in even greater jeopardy by indebting the nation to these Jewish vipers. This is why he created the "greenback" dollars to finance the war and escape indebtedness to the foreign financiers.

Otto von Bismarck, Chancellor of Germany, put it this way:

"The division of the United States into two federations of equal force was decided long before the civil war by the high financial power of Europe. These bankers were afraid that the United States, if they remained in one block and as one nation, would attain economical and financial independence, which would upset their financial domination over the world. The voice of the Rothschilds predominated. They foresaw the tremendous booty if they could substitute two feeble democracies, indebted to the financiers, to the vigorous Republic, confident and self-providing. Therefore they started their emissaries in order to exploit the question of slavery and thus dig an abyss between the two parts of the Republic."

Commenting on Lincoln's Greenbacks, Bismarck stated of the Rothschilds, *"They understood at once that the United States would escape their grip. The death of Lincoln was resolved upon. Nothing is easier than to find a fanatic to strike."*

If you think you know history, and know nothing about the Hidden Hand, then you know nothing about history.

The Czar Intervenes

One of the most incredible episodes of blacked-out history is what happened next. Picture the British troops at the Canadian border and the French troops at the Texas border. What prevented them from invading?

Czar Alexander II, the only European monarch who was not controlled by the Rothschild banking family, had been communicating with Lincoln as soon as Lincoln had taken office. Russia was then implementing the repeal of serfdom, replacing it with an American-style system of private farms. Because of this, America and Russia had well-established economic connections. In addition, Russia had begun building a naval fleet based on the modern construction methods of the Americans. As a result, Russia had third largest fleet of ships on the planet, behind Britain and France. When Alexander II saw how desperate Lincoln's situation was, he acted. He sent his Atlantic fleet to New York harbor and his Pacific fleet into San Francisco Bay. He then issued an ultimatum to the Rothschilds, stating that an attack on Lincoln was an attack on Russia.

Under these circumstances, the Rothschilds had to give up their plans to divide America. Britain could not risk war with Russia. Lincoln's Greenbacks and Alexander II's fleet had defeated the Bank of England for the third time. Because of the Czar's intervention, the Rothschilds swore that they would take vengeance upon the Czars. This was achieved by financing the Bolshevik revolution and the assassination of Czar Nicholas II and his family. The evil machinations of the Great Whore on Threadneedle Street (the Bank of England) are not

chronicled in today's history books. As one American historian himself wrote, "*History is bunk!*"

If you let the Jews write and edit the history books, you can be assured of ignorant masses.

Another historian sums it up this way:

*French and British troops had, at the height of the Civil War, encircled the US. The British sent 11,000 troops to Crown-controlled Canada, which gave safe harbor to Confederate agents. France's Napoleon III installed Austrian Hapsburg family member Archduke Maximilian as his puppet emperor in Mexico, where French troops massed on the Texas border. Only an 11th-hour deployment of two Russian warship fleets by US ally Czar Alexander II in 1863 saved the United States from re-colonization. That same year the **Chicago Tribune** blasted, "Belmont (August Belmont was a US Rothschild agent and had a Triple Crown horse race named in his honor) and the Rothschilds...who have been buying up Confederate war bonds."*

- Dean Henderson, *The House of Rothschild*. [Source: <http://tariganter.wordpress.com/2011/09/17/the-house-of-rothschild/>]

Timeline of Anti-Slavery Legislation and Compromises

1789. Compromise to put off a potential vote to abolish slavery on national basis for twenty years. Numerous Founders had declared their opposition to slavery and stated their intention that slavery should be abolished. These include many slave-holding Southerners, such as Thomas Jefferson and George Washington

1807. President Thomas Jefferson signs law prohibiting the importation of slaves, thus putting an end to the international slave traffic in America. Slave breeding and slave dealing still continues domestically within the South.

1860. The Corwin Amendment.

West Virginia secedes from Virginia.

Appendix A: Transcript of Father Charles Coughlin Radio Address

Abraham Lincoln and the Rothschilds

The Real Cause of the Civil War

By Rev. Charles E. Coughlin

Civil War Was Not Fought Over Slavery, But Financial Freedom

(This article was originally published in the Feb. 12 and Feb. 19th, 1940 issues of **Social Justice**)

TEXTBOOKS that have been carefully edited continue to teach American school children that the American Civil War was fought over the Slavery issue; that is, that the South did not wish to free the Negro-slaves. But if we look behind the scenes, we will find that the "slave question" was but the surface issue. Below the surface ran a current of intrigue that ended with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln because he was determined that the United States be free from the bondage of the international bankers.

The Missouri Compromise was written in 1820. Thirty years later, a subsequent compromise of 1850 was effected. For thirty years America had worked out her problems -- the problem of slavery and later the problem of State Rights -- satisfactorily. Even as late as the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the give-and take of compromise was effective. Yet in the year of 1857 the war was decided upon, not in the prospering South, not in the prospering North, but in London, England.

DIVISION OF U.S. PLOTTED IN LONDON

In the year 1857, the money power of old Europe centered in the House of Rothschild. Disraeli represented them in England; Napoleon III in France; Bismarck in Germany and Mazzini in Italy.

*According to Mr. John Reeves, who wrote on page 228, of an authorized biography entitled, **The Rothschilds, the Financial Rulers of Nations**, based on research on their own archives, there was a famous meeting in the city of London in 1857. The great Rothschild family was assembled from the countries of Europe for the marriage of Lionel Rothschild's daughter, Leonora, to her cousin, Alphonse, son of James Rothschild of Paris. Disraeli is reported to have said: "If you like, we shall divide the United States into two parts, one for you, James, and one for you, Lionel. Napoleon will do exactly and all that I shall advise him."*

"At the banquet after the marriage ceremony, Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, proposed the health of the bride and the bridegroom. He was followed by Mr. Disraeli, whose duty it was to propose the health of the bride's parents. His speech on this happy occasion is said to have been one of the best social addresses he ever delivered, which is not strange, for he is known to have been for many years one of the most intimate friends of the family, and of Baron Lionel in particular. In the course of his speech he made a remark worth reproducing: "Under this roof are the heads of the name and family of Rothschild a name famous in every capital in Europe and every division of the globe a family not more regarded for its riches than esteemed for its honour, virtues, integrity, and public spirit." Eight years later another festive gathering brought the family together. On June 7th, 1865, the youngest daughter, Evelina, was married to Baron Ferdinand, the eldest son of Baron Salomon, of Vienna. Unhappily, these joyful festivities were followed by a mournful conclusion, as the bride, who had been at all times so charming for her sweetness of disposition and gracious manners, died the next year in giving birth to her first child."

("The Rothschilds", John Reeves, 1887, ed. A.C. McClueg & Co, p228-229)

Thus, in London, we see a plan fostered by the money power of Europe, moving in on America, and pitting the North against the South under the old principle of "divide and conquer." The North was to become a British colony annexed to Canada, while the South would go to Napoleon III of France!

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, ROTHSCHILD AGENT

"Napoleon's object was to assure the predomination of the French over the Latin races and to augment the influence of these races in America. Napoleon decided to recognize the independence of the rebellious American States and repeatedly urged the British government to join him in so doing," according to Mackenzie in his historical research entitled "The Nineteenth Century."

Judah P. Benjamin was chosen by the Rothschilds to do their work in the United States and he was the first adviser to Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy. Benjamin has been called "the brains of the revolt." He was also the Secretary of State of the Confederacy under Jeff Davis.

The Confederacy consisted of eleven Southern States bound by a written Constitution, modeled in part after our own Constitution. It was founded on the fundamental principle that each one of its eleven constituted States had the right to secede from the Union, or to separate from the other 23 out of the 34 states of the Union.

Nevertheless, at the instigation of Benjamin, and under pressure of Napoleon, Texas and Louisiana were placed on the bargain counter in exchange, presumably, for Napoleon's aid. The latter was supported by Disraeli of England, who had assured the Confederacy of the support of Britain behind the nine remaining States, after Texas and Louisiana were to be ceded to France.

INTERVENTION OF CZAR SAVED THE UNITED STATES

English, French and Spanish troops had landed at Vera Cruz in 1862. Since June 5, 1863, the French General Bazaine (who was Jewish) had occupied the capital of Mexico. The danger was great. The genius of President Lincoln was taxed. He knew the North, alone, could not have withstood such a combination. Moreover, Archduke Maximilian had been induced to accept the throne of Mexico. But fate stepped in.

The Christian Czar of Russia, Alexander II, through his ambassadors at Paris and London, knew of the plan, knew of England's recognition of the Confederacy, knew the Rothschild plot behind the whole maneuver.

The Czar dispatched a fleet to San Francisco under the command of Admiral S. Lesowsky, on September 8, 1863 and a squadron to New York under Admiral A. A. Popoff. Both Admirals had orders from the Czar "to be ready to fight any power and to take their orders only from Abraham Lincoln." Needless to say, this generous and vigorous action saved the United States from foreign intrigue. James Rothschild was left without Mexico and the Southern States, and Lionel could not capture the North through military measures. But the European Machevilies were determined on financial conquest, if not actual slavery.

Booth's Code Found in Benjamin Trunk

The good Czar, after several unsuccessful attempts on his life, was murdered in 1881. Lincoln was murdered in 1865, on April 4th, by an actor, John Wilkes Booth, in whose trunk was found coded messages the key to which was found in Judah P Benjamin's possession. Benjamin escaped to England where he later died.

The good Czar, Alexander II, had been responsible on September 19, 1861, by imperial decree, for emancipating the Russian serfs, in number over 47 million. Serfdom was ended by the stroke of a pen. But in the United States, it took billions of dollars and oceans of blood to free three million, not serfs, but slaves -- because of an infamous plot of English and European money lords. Bismarck knew the truth and revealed it in 1876 to a German, Conrad Siem, who published it in "*La Vieille France*," (No. 216, March, 1921), forty-five years later.

BISMARCK TOLD STORY IN 1876

Bismarck wrote: "*The division of the United States into two federations of equal force was decided long before the Civil War by the High Financial Power of Europe. These bankers were afraid of the United States, if they remained in one block and as one nation, would attain economical and financial independence, which would upset their financial domination over the world. The voice of the Rothschilds predominated. They foresaw tremendous booty if they could substitute two feeble democracies, indebted to the Jewish financiers, to the vigorous Republic, confident and self-providing. Therefore, they started their emissaries in order to exploit the question of slavery and thus to dig an abyss between the two parts of the Republic.*

"Lincoln never suspected these underground machinations. He was anti slaverist, and he was elected as such. But his character prevented him from being the man of one party. When he had affairs in his hands, he perceived that these sinister financiers of Europe, the Rothschilds, wished to make him the executor of their designs. They made the rupture between the North and the South imminent! The master of finance in Europe made this rupture definitive in order to exploit it to the utmost. Lincoln's personality surprised them. His candidature did not trouble them; they thought to easily dupe the candidate woodcutter. But Lincoln read their plots and soon understood that the South was not the worst foe but the Jew financiers. He did not confide his apprehensions, he watched the gestures of the Hidden Hand; he did not wish to expose publicly the questions which would disconcert the ignorant masses.

"Lincoln decided to eliminate the international banker by establishing a system of loans, allowing the States to borrow directly from the people without intermediary. He did not study financial questions, but his robust good sense revealed to him, that the source of any wealth resides in the work and economy of the nation. He opposed emissions through the international financiers. He obtained from Congress the right to borrow from the people by selling to it the 'bonds' of the States. The local banks were only too glad to help such a system. And the government and the nation escaped the plots of the foreign financiers. They understood at once, that the United States would escape their grip. The death of Lincoln was resolved upon. Nothing is easier than to find a fanatic to strike. The death of Lincoln was the disaster for Christendom."

Continues Bismarck: "*There was no man in the United States great enough to wear his boots. And the Jews went anew to grab the riches of the world. I fear that Jewish banks with their craftiness and tortuous tricks will entirely control the exuberant riches of America, and use it to systematically corrupt modern civilization. The Jews will not hesitate to plunge the whole of Christendom into wars and chaos, in order that 'the earth should become the inheritance of Israel.'*" [Sic. Jewry. – Eli]

FACTS HIDDEN IN AMERICAN FILES

Thus does unwritten history come to light with the years. Again, we repeat that the above quotation from Bismarck was released to the public in 1921, some forty-five years after it was written. Bear in mind also that the official archives of the United States Government, bearing on the Civil War, will not be available until 1965, or 100 years after the event. We have, therefore, been obliged to go to European sources to obtain the facts.

PART TWO

As the Civil War entered the critical days of 1862, President Lincoln was in dire need of money to carry out the obligations of the Government in that conflict. He was offered loans by the banking interests, but in December, 1861, the banks had broken down and suspended specie payments. A bill passed Congress on February 25, 1862, whereby the Government could issue \$150-million, which would be full legal tender for every debt in the United States and was an achievement for Lincoln. However, the banking interests were furious.

THE HAZARD CIRCULAR

In July, 1862, the Bank of England (which was, and still is, dominated by the Rothschild family) issued the notorious Hazard Circular, which was judiciously circulated among the banking interests of America. It said: "*Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are glad of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborers, while the European plan, led by England, is that capital shall control labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a means to control the volume money. To accomplish this, the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now awaiting for the Secretary of the Treasury to make his recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that.*"

The term "greenback" was employed by the banking interests to deceive the masses. Ridicule and derision was attached to it for the simple reason that it bore no interest or tribute to the bankers and was simply non-cancelable United States currency issued by the Government.

GOLD HOLDERS DICTATE REVISION OF MONEY LAW

On two other occasions -- July, 1862, and in March, 1863 -- Congress issued a total of \$300 million of United States Notes, or greenbacks, but the bankers saw to it that they carried the following restrictive clause: "*This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.*" This reservation permitted the Rothschilds, who had a corner on the gold, to make a market for their gold. Had the "greenbacks" been permitted to retain their full legal tender value, there would have been no need for Rothschild gold with which to pay import duties. The price of gold rose to approximately \$2.85 measured in greenbacks. All importers were obliged to go to the banking interests to buy gold to pay duties on their goods, and the Wall Street financiers held the power to fix the price.

The Civil War was still raging. Lincoln was teaching the people that bonds were necessary and that paper money, issued in proportion to the country's wealth, debt-free at its

source of origin, was the only kind of currency that should be permitted. However, the restrictive clauses of the two later issues of greenbacks seriously crippled the President's efforts for an honest money system, and Mr. Lincoln was forced, in the heat of the Civil War, to permit – because he could not stop the evil machinations of the money manipulators – the National Banking Act of February 25, 1863, which gave private banks a national charter to issue and lend money. In brief, it permitted private corporations to coin and regulate the value of money.

But Lincoln was determined to end this situation as soon as peace could be secured. He was determined to have a Constitutional money system because he saw that financial slavery was only less subtle than chattel slavery, a little more refined, but in the end, the cruel, despotic exploitation of the American people.

ROTHSCHILD LETTER REVEALS WHOLE SCHEME

On June 25, 1863, the Rothschild Brothers sent a letter to Messrs. Ikleheimer, Morton and Vandergould at No. 3 Wall Street, New York, which said the following: " Dear Sirs: A Mr. John Sherman has written us from a town in Ohio, U.S.A., as to the profits that may be made in the National Banking business under a recent act of your Congress, a copy of which act accompanied his letter. Apparently this act has been drawn upon the plan formulated here last Summer by the British Bankers Association and by that Association recommended to our American friends as one that if enacted into law, would prove highly profitable to the banking fraternity throughout the world.

"Mr. Sherman declares that there has never before been such an opportunity for capitalists to accumulate money, as that presented by this act and that the old plan of State Banks is so unpopular, that the new scheme will, by contrast, be most favorably regarded, notwithstanding the fact the National Banks an almost absolute control of the national finance.

"The few who can understand the system," he (Sherman) Says, 'will either be so interested in its profits or so dependent on its favors, that there will be no opposition from that class, while on the other hand, the great body of people mentally incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages that capital derives from the system will bear its burdens without complaint and perhaps without even suspecting that the system inimical to their interests...' Awaiting your reply, we are,"

Here we have an admission that the national banks are to have almost absolute control of the country's finance; that the richer class will not question this method of having private banking corporations issue money, while the poor "*incapable of comprehending the tremendous advantages will bear its burdens* (they admit that somebody must carry and pay the burden of debt) *without complaint*" or even suspicion that they are being fleeced by an unjust money system.

But the greenbacks were still in demand. They were not legal tender for all debts, public and private, on account of the restrictive clause. The bankers were buying the greenbacks on Wall Street for 35 cents on the dollar for gold, which they controlled. When the \$450-million of greenbacks were exhausted and the necessity arose for more money, the Rothschilds demanded that United States notes or greenbacks no longer be issued in the form of dollars, but in the form of bonds. The \$450 million "exception clause" greenbacks were converted into \$1 billion, 640 millions of bonded indebtedness. Ever since that day, the American people have been in debt through bonds and their usurious yield.

GOLD BANKERS REAP BIG PROFIT ON DEAL

Here was the banker's point of view: He saw an original Lincoln greenback of the year 1862. He read the frightful words, "This note is legal tender for all debts public and private." There was not a dollar (in profit) to be made privately on this kind of money. The shrewd banker immediately started his two-fold campaign. One was to substitute interest-bearing bonds for these legal tender properties.

Consequently, on the second and third issue of Abraham Lincoln's legal tender notes, we find the substituted language, "This note is legal tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt."

Gold would now be demanded for interest on the public debt and the source of the gold would be the duties on imports which must be paid in gold. Now the banker had his crooked scheme perfected. The next issue of bonds was that of \$500-million. It brought interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The bonds fell in value below 70. But let us assume that on the particular day, the banker invested a million dollars in bonds. The million dollars was paper money, Abraham Lincoln's greenbacks. They bought precisely one million, four hundred twenty-eight thousand, five hundred seventy-one dollars worth of bonds.

The bonds, we repeat, drew interest at the rate of 7 per cent, or \$100,000 per year. But this \$100,000 was now payable in gold. Yet gold in relation to greenbacks was at times 240 and even higher. That meant that the banker who invested the million dollars bought a million, four hundred, twenty-eight thousand, five hundred seventy-one dollars worth of bonds, yielding one hundred thousand in gold or \$240,000 in paper money. The interest was 24 per cent.

It was to the advantage of the banker to depreciate the legal tender notes, to depreciate the bonds, and to make interest payable in gold.

WAR LEFT AMERICA IN DEBT TO LONDON

No wonder Mary E. Hobart, in her book *The Secrets of the Rothschilds* said: "How then was it that this Government, several years after the war was over, found itself owing in London and in Wall Street several hundred million dollars to men who never fought a battle, who never made a uniform, never furnished a pound of bread, who never did an honest day's work in all their Lives?... The fact is that billions owned by the sweat, tears and blood of American laborers have been poured into the coffers of these men for absolutely nothing. This 'sacred war debt' was only a gigantic scheme of fraud, concocted by European capitalists and enacted into American laws by the aid of American Congressmen, who were their paid hirelings or their ignorant dupes.

That this crime has remained uncovered is due to the power of prejudice which seldom permits the victim to see clearly or reason correctly: 'The money power prolongs its reign by working on prejudices,' Lincoln said." No wonder Abraham Lincoln was moved to say: "As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until wealth is aggregated in the hands of a few and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

Lincoln was well aware of the vicious money system which the bankers had foisted on the American people by bribing Congressmen and deceiving the American people.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT MUST BE DESTROYED

In 1865, the London Times printed the following editorial which let the cat out of the bag completely: *"If this mischievous financial policy [the United States Government issuing interest-free and debt-free money] which had its origin in the North American Republic during the war (1861-65) should become indurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of civilized governments of the world. The brains and the Wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every Monarchy on the globe!"*

Here is public admission of the bankers through their controlled press that debt-free money is not only practical, but would be successful to the extent of becoming "prosperous beyond precedent in the history of civilized governments of the world." Their admission confirmed the ideas of Lincoln that the founding fathers had the foresight to establish an honest money system and incorporate that doctrine into the American Constitution with the words: *"Congress shall have the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins."*

And if further proof were needed that Lincoln understood money, we have the uncontradictable fact that the \$347-million of United States notes issued by Abraham Lincoln are still in use and they bear absolutely no interest. The interest alone on \$346 million, figured at 3 per cent, amounts to over \$809 million during the last 78 years. This sum was saved the American people by Lincoln issuing this money in accordance with the dictates of the American Constitution. It could still be done today if we had a Lincoln as President who not only promised, but executed his promises with fearless action. Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865.

APPENDIX B: PROOF: John Wilkes Booth Was A Jew

Pompton Plains, N. J., September 2, 1960.

Mr. Gerald LK Smith. Director,
Christian Nationlist Crusade,
P. O. Box 27895,
Los Angeles 27 Calif.

Dear Mr. Smith:

After my letter to you in regards to the background of John Wilkes Booth, would advise for your information, that I obtained a copy of the book, "This One Mad Act, the Unknown Story of John Wilkes Booth and His Family," by his granddaughter Izola Forrester, published by Hale, Cushman & Flint, Boston, 1937, in which book it is stated on page 135, that John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln, right name was Botha, a Jewish descendant of Ricardo Botha, a lawyer of Madrid Spain, a Spanish Jew whose son changed his name to Richard Booth and made his way to London, England and pursued the calling of a silversmith, and who was the father of Junius Brutus Booth, who settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and who in turn was the father of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln.

In another book entitled, "**The Mad Booths of Maryland**," by Stanley Kimmel, published by Bobbs & Merrill, copyright, 1940, Indianapolis and New York, it is stated on page 58, Grandfather Richard Booth moved to a tavern in Baltimore, Maryland, where he died on December 28, 1839; the stone slab marking his grave in a Baltimore cemetery bore a hebrew inscription.

The lineage briefly is thus: Ricardo Botha, Spanish Jew, lawyer, great grandfather; Richard Booth, silversmith, grandfather; Junius Brutus Booth, father of John Wilkes Booth.

I would suggest that you keep this data in your files for future reference.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours ,

W. J. F. Hannemann

Address: Wm J. F. Hannemann-
452 Turnpike
Pompton Plains, N. J.

Charleston SC, 33 degrees and Freemasonry
http://www.whale.to/b/33_h.html

Did Abraham Lincoln have jewish Blood?

http://www.lovethe truth.com/books/13_bloodlines/rothschild_02.htm

B'nai B'rith

<http://repository.library.nd.edu/view/1085/000768945.pdf>

Appendix: Timeline of Slavery legislation and compromises

1789: Postponement of vote on abolishing slavery for 20 years.

1807: President Thomas Jefferson signs bill outlawing the importation of slaves

The Corwin Amendment

<http://cwcrossroads.wordpress.com/2011/01/24/lincoln-and-the-corwin-amendment/>

<http://www.lib.niu.edu/2006/ih060934.html>

Southern Apologist View of DiLorenzo Lincoln a Dictator?

http://mises.org/misesreview_detail.aspx?control=312

Fort Sumter

<http://www.us-civilwar.com/sumter.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Sumter

Jefferson Davis quotes on slavery

http://www.csapartisan.com/jefferson_davis_quotes.html

http://www.confederatepastpresent.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=131:jefferson-daviss-white-supremacy-and-pro-slavery-in-his-memoirs-published-in-1881&catid=38:reconstruction-and-fusion

And yet Rabbi Isaac M. Wise in his eulogy of President Lincoln had said:

“The lamented Abraham Lincoln believed himself to be bone from our bone and flesh from our flesh. He supposed himself to be a descendant of Hebrew parentage. He said so in my presence.”

Hollywood director Steven Spielberg is founder of the Shoah Foundation. He has been rebuked by several fellow Jewish scholars for making [sensational stories](#) to promote the Zionist version of ‘Six Million Died’. In order to prove the Jewish Lobby grip over American politics, the movie *Lincoln* was actually screened at the US Senate on December 19, 2012.

According to Nation of Islam research, the Jew Erlanger loaned \$7 million dollars to the Confederacy (about \$125 million in today’s money). Erlanger made the deal through a Jewish lawyer and slaveowner from Louisiana named Judah P. Benjamin, who served as the Vice President of the Confederacy as well as its Secretary of War. He was known as the “brains of the Confederacy.” So important was the Jew Benjamin to the slaveholders that a picture of his face appeared on their money.

Apparently Judah Benjamin failed to pass Spielberg’s audition, because he is not in the movie!

Benjamin was to flee from America, taking a huge number of cotton bales with him in order to finance his extravagant lifestyle in exile. After the war, he used his slave-picked cotton profits to invest in a new start-up organization – a terrorist group, wait for it, known as the Ku Klux Klan!

Other Jewish elites missing from Steven Spielberg’s movie include America’s first Jewish senator, David Yulee (Florida), a fanatical supporter of African slavery and ethnic-cleansing of Native Indians; New York Jewish banker and chairman of the Democratic Party, August Belmont; and New York-based Rabbi Morris Raphall, who aided and abetted the slaveholders by publicly proclaiming that God Himself supported slavery!

Spielberg wants us to believe that Blacks were President Lincoln’s main problem, but Lincoln had lots of trouble with the Jews of his time. An official of Lincoln’s government actually deemed the main Jewish organization, the B’nai B’rith, to be a “disloyal organization [that] helps the traitors”. (Read *Nation of Islam* article [here](#))

Cohabitation Forbidden

“*Strangers shall not dwell in thy land, lest they make thee sin against Me.*” I Ki 4:21-24.



JEWISH

SLAVE

TRADER

“God himself approves of the slave trade.” — Rabbi Morris Raphall

SEE ARTICLE HERE!

[Slavery, Gun Control and the Jewish Elites, by Rehmat](#)

By [Dr Lasha Darkmoon](#) on February 24, 2013

SOURCE

Edited slightly and presented with pictures and captions by Lasha Darkmoon

<http://www.thetruthseeker.co.uk/?p=65922>

Caleb Cushing

<http://www.henrymakow.com/002009.html>

The parade of demagogues

US Presidents assassinated by the House of Rothschild

Harrison

Taylor

Lincoln

McKinley

Garfield

Senator Huey Long

Secretary of War

General

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy

John F. Kennedy

Failed attempts:

Andrew Jackson

James Buchanan

Slavery As Organized Crime

JFK speech against secret societies

Class-riddled snobbery and assumed supremacism, which is not snctioned by the holy scriptures.
Segregated dominionism of the Bible

James Collinworth first Freemasonic funeral in Texas.

[Christopher Wren]

[Gothic Ripples]

1783 Freemason Lodge in Charleston established by the Jews.

The Jews and slavery.

Slavery As Exploitation

Slavery is exploitation. Contrary to what antebellum propaganda, blacks are not unreasoning animals, like oxen and horses. These four-legged animals have to be broken in order to be productive work animals. Pulling a plow or wagon was rewarded by plentiful food and shelter.

But, “breaking” a Negro is an entirely different matter. Stories by and about blacks, concerning their own attitudes towards slavery, show that they all resented the institution and were constantly sabotaging the property of the slavemaster. Hence, they were never “broken.” Even though many felt powerless to change their situation, they remained rebellious until death. They yearned to be free of the slavemaster’s yoke and never accepted the institution as fair or just.

Lincoln’s War

It’s the aggressor blaming the potential victim for not submitting beforehand.

Time-Life issues magazine about secret societies. Rothschild omitted.

French Revolution – Reign of Terror – Jacobins – Illuminati- Freemasons – Rothschilds and other subversive Jews

The Mexican War

Jim Bowie and the Goliad Massacre

<https://www.thoughtco.com/biography-of-jim-bowie-2136241>

Knights of the Golden Circle

The Pro-slavery filibusterers and fire-eaters

Bickley, the Napoleon of Cincinnati
Mercurial, mercenary and warlike personalities.

General position:

http://www.aboutnorthgeorgia.com/ang/Causes_of_the_Civil_War

South Carolina threatens to secede over high tariffs: South Carolina stood firm against the Tariff of 1828 with such acts of defiance as lowering the flags to half-mast. These displays made President Jackson realize that intervention was necessary. John C. Calhoun still carried some influence with the president, who at Calhoun's urging encouraged Congress to enact the Tariff of 1832. This new tariff reduced the rate of the Tariff of 1828. However, producers in the south remained distraught over the high tariffs and resisted this compromise, as well.

Again, the nullifiers asked the South Carolina legislature to nullify the tariff, which would affect the entire union. This time, the legislature agreed. In fact, the legislature went further by choosing Robert Y. Hayne as the new South Carolina governor, selecting Calhoun to fulfill Hayne's spot in the Senate, and threatening to secede from the Union if the tariffs were not reduced.

However, President Jackson was tired of threats from the nullifiers, and disgusted by the idea that one state could nullify a federal law and secede from the union. His response was firm. He met their challenge by raising an army and sending it to South Carolina. Shortly after his re-election, in his annual message on December 4, 1832, Jackson stated his intention to enforce the tariff, although he too encouraged Congress to reduce the burdensome tariff rates.

Jackson followed his speech six days later with the Nullification Proclamation, which further denounced South Carolina's action. With his army standing ready to enforce the tariff, Jackson called South Carolina's bluff. He called upon Congress to develop a "Force Bill" to authorize his use of army personnel to enforce the tariff. Existing legislation already granted him that power, but Jackson felt that a new and specific bill would strengthen his case against South Carolina.

With South Carolina painted into a corner, Calhoun, who had resigned his vice presidency to lead the nullification cause, pleaded with his old friend Henry Clay to help him draft a solution. Clay, who had been embroiled in the scandals surrounding the 1824 presidential election, responded with a compromise proposal. Under Clay's plan, the high tariffs that burdened the South would be reduced by ten percent over an eight-year period. The Compromise Tariff of 1833 was passed by a small minority in Congress, but it finally brought about significant tariff change.

The new rates were not as low as the Southerners would have liked, but they were more pleased with the compromise than they were with the Force Bill, which they called the "Bloody Bill." In response, although the South Carolina legislature voted to rescind its nullification of the tariff acts, it also nullified Jackson's Force Bill. By then the nullification of the Force Bill was a moot point, but it allowed South Carolina to

feel a small taste of victory. However, the issues of nullification and succession had stirred the first rumblings that would eventually lead to the Civil War.

Tariff of 1828

http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Tariff_of_1828.html
brief history of the Tariff era

<http://www.apnotes.net/ch13.html>

\

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fugitive_Slave_Act_of_1850

<http://www.beholdonline.info/essays/preamble.html>

Who Are the Posterity?
Behold! Newsletter - 1986

The Preamble to the Constitution for the United States declares the intent and purpose thereof. It is as follows:

"WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."
Preamble of the United States Constitution, 1787.

The words "We the People" identify by whom the Constitution was ordained and established. The words "to ourselves and our posterity" declare to whom the benefits and protections embodied therein were to apply. These words further serve to confirm by whom and for whom, the government thus established, was to be administered.

The Preamble and the Constitution of the United States did not commence its operation until the first Wednesday in March, 1789. After this date the Preamble and the Constitution became the supreme law of the land.

The Preamble and the Constitution replaced the government under the Articles of Confederation; both governments could not exist at the same time. The new government did not commence until the old government expired. The people of the United States had approved of a new government which was to replace the old. It was to be Christian and Republican in both form and substance with expressly written limitations. The powers granted to that government were specifically stated in writing with the intent that it claimed none beyond or in addition to those declared. When the

Articles of Confederation were thus replaced by the Constitution of the United States, the same people who were the ruling body sovereign under the former became the ruling body sovereign under the latter.

At the time of the adoption of the Preamble, the phrase 'WE The People' was known and understood to mean the people of the white race and none other. The Preamble emanated from and for the people so designated by the words "to ourselves and our posterity" (*Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How. [60 US] 393, 406-07, 410- 11), and it is known that the men that framed the Preamble and the Constitution were all of the white race and the Christian faith. The people fully understood that those words secured the intent of all that followed for that one people (the white race), and them alone. The government would proceed directly from the people, and they "ordained and established" this form of government for their own people to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Let's briefly consider the meaning of the key words used in the Preamble:

"POSTERITY -- 1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from the progenitor... -- 2. In a general sense, succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors." *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

"ORDAIN -- 1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; . . . -- 2. To appoint; to decree. -- 3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute. -- 4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. -- 5. To appoint; to prepare." *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

"ESTABLISH -- 1. To set and fix unalterably; to settle permanently. -- 2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; . . . -- 3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to establish laws, . . . -- 4. To settle or fix; to confirm; . . . -- 5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has not been previously set or made. -- 6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm. -- 7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good. -- 8. To set up in the place of another and confirm." *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

From these definitions then it is obvious that the people ordained and established the Preamble and the Constitution to only men and women of their own kind. They established it to promote Christian laws with Christian principles. Like after like, kind after kind.

The inclusion of any other race in the political community embraced by the Constitution is in violation of the whole intent and purpose of that Constitution and a trespass upon the Preamble. Numerous judicial and legislative authorities have commented upon the utterly destructive consequences of such violations of the organic law.

In discussing trespassing the Preamble by altering the posterity of free whites, the Honorable R. Toombs said in 1856;

" - - - Therefore, so far from being a necessary and proper means of executing granted powers, it is arbitrary and despotic usurpation, against the letter, the spirit, and the declared purpose of the Constitution; for its altering the Preamble exercise neither 'promotes a more perfect union, nor establishes justice, nor insures domestic tranquility, nor provides for the common defence, nor promotes the general welfare, nor secures the blessings of liberty to ourselves or our posterity,' but, on the contrary, puts in jeopardy all these inestimable blessings. It loosens the bonds of union, seeks to establish injustice, disturbs domestic tranquility, weakens the common defence, and endangers the general welfare by sowing hatreds and discords among our people, and puts in eminent peril the liberties of the white race, by whom and for whom the Constitution was made - - -"

There is nothing evil or unfair about these sentiments for separation of races is a fundamental tenant of Biblical law (Deut 7:3-4; Num 25:6-8; Ex 34:12-16; Neh 13:25; Lev 20:24; Ezra 9:12; Ex 33:16; Neh 13:3; and, Is 13:14), and is essential to self preservation. To insure that the posterity would never be destroyed through miscegenation, the citizenship was restricted to "free white" only.

Consider, if any other race or nation adopted our Preamble and Constitution just as it was originally framed without additional amendments, would not the sovereigns be those who framed it? Would not the nations that adopted it be governed by Christian law and Christian principles?

As the total embodiment of God's law, the Preamble and the Constitution were to be the example to the nations of the world how to bring the nations (particularly the white nations) of the world under Christian law and Christian principles. These principles, once put into effect, will utterly destroy the Babylonian political, economic, and religious system (that is the Talmudic system) of slavery which is predicated upon debt, usury, and surety (limited liability), all of which are forbidden and condemned by the law of our God.

It's no wonder this Constitution, a divinely inspired document, has been under attack from its first conception.

The Preamble and the Constitution were ordained and established by the white people of the United States for themselves, for their own racial government and it was done without the consent of the legislators of the several States, or the world at large.

DIXIE'S CENSORED SUBJECT BLACK SLAVEOWNERS

By Robert M. Grooms

©
(THIS ARTICLE IS COPYRIGHTED AND IS PROVIDED HERE COURTESY OF *THE BARNES REVIEW*)

1997

In an 1856 letter to his wife Mary Custis Lee, [Robert E. Lee](#) called slavery "a moral and political evil." Yet he concluded that black slaves were immeasurably better off here than in Africa, morally, socially and physically.

The fact is large numbers of free Negroes owned black slaves; in fact, in numbers disproportionate to their representation in society at large. In 1860 only a small minority of whites owned slaves. According to the U.S. census report for that last year before the Civil War, there were nearly 27 million whites in the country. Some eight million of them lived in the slaveholding states.

The census also determined that there were fewer than 385,000 individuals who owned slaves (1). Even if all slaveholders had been white, that would amount to only 1.4 percent of whites in the country (or 4.8 percent of southern whites owning one or more slaves).

In the rare instances when the ownership of slaves by free Negroes is acknowledged in the history books, justification centers on the claim that black slavemasters were simply individuals who purchased the freedom of a spouse or child from a white slaveholder and had been unable to legally manumit them. Although this did indeed happen at times, it is a misrepresentation of the majority of instances, one which is debunked by records of the period on blacks who owned slaves. These include individuals such as Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry, of Colleton District, South Carolina, who each owned 84 slaves in 1830. In fact, in 1830 a fourth of the free Negro slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves; eight owning 30 or more (2).

According to federal census reports, on June 1, 1860 there were nearly 4.5 million Negroes in the United States, with fewer than four million of them living in the southern slaveholding states. Of the blacks residing in the South, 261,988 were not slaves. Of this number, 10,689 lived in New Orleans. The country's leading African American historian, Duke University professor John Hope Franklin, records that in New Orleans over 3,000 free Negroes owned slaves, or 28 percent of the free Negroes in that city.

To return to the census figures quoted above, this 28 percent is certainly impressive when compared to less than 1.4 percent of all American whites and less than 4.8 percent of southern whites. The statistics show that, when free, blacks disproportionately became slave masters.

The majority of slaveholders, white and black, owned only one to five slaves. More often than not, and contrary to a century and a half of bullwhip-on-tortured-backs propaganda, black and white masters worked and ate alongside their charges; be it in house, field or workshop. The few individuals who owned 50 or more slaves were confined to the top one percent, and have been defined as slave magnates.

In 1860 there were at least six Negroes in Louisiana who owned 65 or more slaves. The largest number, 152 slaves, were owned by the widow C. Richards and her son P.C. Richards, who owned a large sugar cane plantation. Another Negro slave magnate in Louisiana, with over 100 slaves, was Antoine Dubuclet, a sugar planter whose estate was valued at (in 1860 dollars) \$264,000 (3). That year, the mean wealth of southern white men was \$3,978 (4).

In Charleston, [South Carolina](#) in 1860 125 free Negroes owned slaves; six of them owning 10 or more. Of the \$1.5 million in taxable property owned by free Negroes in Charleston, more than \$300,000 represented slave holdings (5). In North Carolina 69 free Negroes were slave owners (6).

In 1860 William Ellison was South Carolina's largest Negro slaveowner. In [Black Masters. A Free Family of Color in the Old South](#), authors Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roak write a sympathetic account of Ellison's life. From Ellison's birth as a slave to his death at 71, the authors attempt to provide justification, based on their own speculation, as to why a former slave would become a magnate slave master.

At birth he was given the name April. A common practice among slaves of the period was to name a child after the day or month of his or her birth. Between 1800 and 1802 April was purchased by a white slave-owner named William Ellison. Apprenticed at 12, he was taught the trades of carpentry, blacksmithing and machining, as well as how to read, write, cipher and do basic bookkeeping.

On June 8, 1816, William Ellison appeared before a magistrate (with five local freeholders as supporting witnesses) to gain permission to free April, now 26 years of age. In 1800 the South Carolina legislature had set out in detail the procedures for manumission. To end the practice of freeing unruly slaves of "bad or depraved" character and those who "from age or infirmity" were incapacitated, the state required that an owner testify under oath to the good character of the slave he sought to free. Also required was evidence of the slave's "ability to gain a livelihood in an honest way."

Although lawmakers of the time could not envision the incredibly vast public welfare structures of a later age, these stipulations became law in order to prevent slaveholders from freeing individuals who would become a burden on the general public.

Interestingly, considering today's accounts of life under slavery, authors Johnson and Roak report instances where free Negroes petitioned to be allowed to become slaves; this because they were unable to support themselves.

[Black Confederates and Afro-Yankees in Civil War Virginia](#) (University Press of Virginia-1995) was written by Ervin L. Jordan Jr., an African-American and assistant professor and associate curator of the Special Collections Department, University of Virginia library. He wrote: "One of the more curious aspects of the free black existence in Virginia was their ownership of slaves. Black slave masters owned members of their family and freed them in their wills. Free blacks were encouraged to sell themselves into slavery and had the right to choose their owner through a lengthy court procedure."

In 1816, shortly after his manumission, April moved to Stateburg. Initially he hired slave workers from local owners. When in 1817 he built a gin for Judge Thomas Watriss, he credited the judge nine dollars "for hire of carpenter George for 12 days." By 1820 he had purchased two adult males to work in his shop (7). In fewer than four years after being freed, April demonstrated that he had no problem perpetuating an institution he had been released from. He also achieved greater monetary success than most white people of the period.

On June 20, 1820, April appeared in the Sumter District courthouse in Sumterville. Described in court papers submitted by his attorney as a "freed yellow man of about 29 years of age," he requested a name change because it "would yet greatly advance his interest as a tradesman." A new name would also "save him and his children from degradation and contempt which the minds of some do and will attach to the name April." Because "of the kindness" of his former master and as a "Mark of gratitude and respect for him" April asked that his name be changed to William Ellison. His request was granted.

In time the black Ellison family joined the predominantly white Episcopalian church. On August 6, 1824 he was allowed to put a family bench on the first floor, among those of the wealthy white families. Other blacks, free and slave, and poor whites sat in the balcony. Another wealthy Negro family would later join the first floor worshippers.

Between 1822 and the mid-1840s, Ellison gradually built a small empire, acquiring slaves in increasing numbers. He became one of South Carolina's major cotton gin manufacturers, selling his machines as far away as Mississippi. From February 1817 until the War Between the States commenced, his business advertisements appeared regularly in newspapers across the state. These included the Camden Gazette, the Sumter Southern Whig and the Black River Watchman.

Ellison was so successful, due to his utilization of cheap slave labor, that many white competitors went out of business. Such situations discredit impressions that whites dealt only with other whites. Where money was involved, it was apparent that neither Ellison's race or former status were considerations.

In his book, Ervin L. Jordan Jr. writes that, as the great conflagration of 1861-1865 approached: "Free Afro-Virginians were a nascent black middle class under siege, but several acquired property before and during the war. Approximately 169 free blacks owned 145,976 acres in the counties of Amelia, Amherst, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Prince William and Surry, averaging 870 acres each. Twenty-rune Petersburg blacks each owned property worth \$1,000 and continued to purchase more despite the war."

Jordan offers an example: "Gilbert Hunt, a Richmond ex-slave blacksmith, owned two slaves, a house valued at \$1,376, and \$500 in other properties at his death in 1863." Jordan wrote that "some free black residents of Hampton and Norfolk owned property of considerable value; 17 black Hamptonians possessed property worth a total of \$15,000. Thirty-six black men paid taxes as heads of families in Elizabeth City County and were employed as blacksmiths, bricklayers, fishermen, oystermen and day laborers. In three Norfolk County parishes 160 blacks owned a total of \$41,158 in real estate and personal property.

The general practice of the period was that plantation owners would buy seed and equipment on credit and settle their outstanding accounts when the annual cotton crop was sold. Ellison, like all free Negroes, could resort to the courts for enforcement of the terms of contract agreements. Several times Ellison successfully sued white men for money owed him.

In 1838 Ellison purchased on time 54.5 acres adjoining his original acreage from one Stephen D. Miller. He moved into a large home on the property. What made the acquisition notable was that Miller had served in the South Carolina legislature, both in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, and while a resident of Stateburg had been governor of the state. Ellison's next door neighbor was Dr. W.W. Anderson, master of "Borough House, a magnificent 18th Century mansion. Anderson's son would win fame in the War Between the States as General "Fighting Dick" Anderson.

By 1847 Ellison owned over 350 acres, and more than 900 by 1860. He raised mostly cotton, with a small acreage set aside for cultivating foodstuffs to feed his family and slaves. In 1840 he owned 30 slaves, and by 1860 he owned 63. His sons, who lived in homes on the property, owned an additional nine slaves. They were trained as gin makers by their father (8). They had spent time in Canada, where many wealthy American Negroes of the period sent their children for advanced formal education. Ellison's sons and daughters married mulattos from Charleston, bringing them to the Ellison plantation to live.

In 1860 Ellison greatly underestimated his worth to tax assessors at \$65,000. Even using this falsely stated figure, this man who had been a slave 44 years earlier had achieved great financial success. His wealth outdistanced 90 percent of his white neighbors in Sumter District. In the entire state, only five percent owned as much real estate as Ellison. His wealth was 15 times greater than that of the state's average for whites. And Ellison owned more slaves than 99 percent of the South's slaveholders.

Although a successful businessman and cotton farmer, Ellison's major source of income derived from being a "slave breeder." Slave breeding was looked upon with disgust throughout the South, and the laws of most southern states forbade the sale of slaves under the age of 12. In several states it was illegal to sell inherited slaves (9). Nevertheless, in 1840 Ellison secretly began slave breeding.

While there was subsequent investment return in raising and keeping young males, females were not productive workers in his factory or his cotton fields. As a result, except for a few females he raised to become "breeders," Ellison sold the female and many of the male children born to his female slaves at an average price of \$400. Ellison had a reputation as a harsh master. His slaves were said to be the district's worst fed and clothed. On his property was located a small, windowless building where he would chain his problem slaves.

As with the slaves of his white counterparts, occasionally Ellison's slaves ran away. The historians of Sumter District reported that from time to time Ellison advertised for the return of his runaways. On at least one occasion Ellison hired the services of a slave catcher. According to an account by Robert N. Andrews, a white man who had purchased a small hotel in Stateburg in the 1820s, Ellison hired him to run down "a valuable slave. Andrews caught the slave in Belleville, Virginia. He stated: "I was paid on returning home \$77.50 and \$74 for expenses.

William Ellison died December 5, 1861. His will stated that his estate should pass into the joint hands of his free daughter and his two surviving sons. He bequeathed \$500 to the slave daughter he had sold.

Following in their father's footsteps, the Ellison family actively supported the Confederacy throughout the war. They converted nearly their entire plantation to the production of corn, fodder, bacon, corn shucks and cotton for the Confederate armies. They paid \$5,000 in taxes during the war. They also invested more than \$9,000 in Confederate bonds, treasury notes and certificates in addition to the Confederate currency they held. At the end, all this valuable paper became worthless.

The younger Ellisons contributed more than farm produce, labor and money to the Confederate cause. On March 27, 1863 John Wilson Buckner, William Ellison's oldest grandson, enlisted in the 1st South Carolina Artillery. Buckner served in the company of Captains P.P. Galliard and A.H. Boykin, local white men who knew that Buckner was a Negro. Although it was illegal at the time for a Negro to formally join the Confederate forces, the Ellison family's prestige nullified the law in the minds of Buckner's comrades. Buckner was wounded in action on July 12, 1863. At his funeral in Stateburg in August, 1895 he was praised by his former Confederate officers as being a "faithful soldier."

Following the war the Ellison family fortune quickly dwindled. But many former Negro slave magnates quickly took advantage of circumstances and benefited by virtue of their race. For example Antoine Dubuclet, the previously mentioned New Orleans plantation owner who held more than 100 slaves, became Louisiana state treasurer during Reconstruction, a post he held from 1868 to 1877 (10).

A truer picture of the Old South, one never presented by the nation's mind molders, emerges from this account. The American South had been undergoing structural evolutionary changes far, far greater than generations of Americans have been led to believe. In time, within a relatively short time, the obsolete and economically nonviable institution of slavery would have disappeared. The nation would have been spared awesome traumas from which it would never fully recover.

NOTES

1. [The American Negro: Old World Background and New World Experience](#), Raymond Logan and Irving Cohen (New York: Houghton and Mifflin, 1970), p.72.
2. [Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South](#), Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roak (New York: Norton, 1984), p.64.
3. [The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color](#), Gary Mills (Baton Rouge, 1977); *Black Masters*, p.128.
4. [Male inheritance expectations in the United States in 1870](#), 1850-1870, Lee Soltow (New Haven, 1975), p.85.
5. *Black Masters*, Appendix, Table 7; p.280.
6. *Black Masters*, p. 62.
7. Information on the Ellison family was obtained from *Black Masters*; the number of slaves they owned was gained from U.S. Census Reports.
8. In 1860 South Carolina had only 21 gin makers; Ellison, his three sons and a grandson account for five of the total.
9. [Neither Black Nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States](#), Carl N. Degler (New York, Macmillan, 1971), p.39;
[Negro Slavery in Louisiana](#), Joe Gray Taylor (Baton Rouge, 1963), pp. 4041.
10. [Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877](#), Eric Foner (New York; Harper & Row, 1988), p. 47; pp. 353-355.

From <http://www.beholdonline.info/essays/preamble.html> :

PREAMBLE to the UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION:
 Who Are the Posterity?
 Behold! Newsletter - 1986

The Preamble to the Constitution for the United States declares the intent and purpose thereof. It is as follows:

"WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Preamble of the United States

Constitution, 1787.

The words "We the People" identify by whom the Constitution was ordained and established. The words "to ourselves and our posterity" declare to whom the benefits and protections embodied therein were to apply. These words further serve to confirm by whom and for whom, the government thus established, was to be administered.

The Preamble and the Constitution of the United States did not commence its operation until the first Wednesday in March, 1789. After this date the Preamble and the Constitution became the supreme law of the land.

The Preamble and the Constitution replaced the government under the Articles of Confederation; both governments could not exist at the same time. The new government did not commence until the old government expired. The people of the United States had approved of a new government which was to replace the old. It was to be Christian and Republican in both form and substance with expressly written limitations. The powers granted to that government were specifically stated in writing with the intent that it claimed none beyond or in addition to those declared. When the Articles of Confederation were thus replaced by the Constitution of the United States, the same people who were the ruling body sovereign under the former became the ruling body sovereign under the latter.

At the time of the adoption of the Preamble, the phrase 'WE The People' was known and understood to mean the people of the white race and none other. The Preamble emanated from and for the people so designated by the words "to ourselves and our posterity" (*Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How. [60 US] 393, 406-07, 410- 11), and it is known that the men that framed the Preamble and the Constitution were all of the white race and the Christian faith. The people fully understood that those words secured the intent of all that followed for that one people (the white race), and them alone. The government would proceed directly from the people, and they "ordained and established" this form of government for their own people to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Let's briefly consider the meaning of the key words used in the Preamble:

"POSTERITY -- 1. Descendants; children, children's children, &c. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from the progenitor... -- 2. In a general sense, succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors." *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

"ORDAIN -- 1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; . . . -- 2. To appoint; to decree. -- 3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute. -- 4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. -- 5. To appoint; to prepare." *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

"ESTABLISH -- 1. To set and fix unalterably; to settle permanently. -- 2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; . . . -- 3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to establish laws, . . . -- 4. To settle or fix; to confirm; . . . -- 5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has not been previously set or made. -- 6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm. -- 7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good. -- 8. To set up in the place of another and confirm." An American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

From these definitions then it is obvious that the people ordained and established the Preamble and the Constitution to only men and women of their own kind. They established it to promote Christian laws with Christian principles. Like after like, kind after kind.

The inclusion of any other race in the political community embraced by the Constitution is in violation of the whole intent and purpose of that Constitution and a trespass upon the Preamble. Numerous judicial and legislative authorities have commented upon the utterly destructive consequences of such violations of the organic law.

In discussing trespassing the Preamble by altering the posterity of free whites, the Honorable R. Toombs said in 1856;

"- - - Therefore, so far from being a necessary and proper means of executing granted powers, it is arbitrary and despotic usurpation, against the letter, the spirit, and the declared purpose of the Constitution; for its altering the Preamble exercise neither 'promotes a more perfect union, nor establishes justice, nor insures domestic tranquility, nor provides for the common defence, nor promotes the general welfare, nor secures the blessings of liberty to ourselves or our posterity,' but, on the contrary, puts in jeopardy all these inestimable blessings. It loosens the bonds of union, seeks to establish injustice, disturbs domestic tranquility, weakens the common defence, and endangers the general welfare by sowing hatreds and discords among our people, and puts in eminent peril the liberties of the white race, by whom and for whom the Constitution was made - - -"

There is nothing evil or unfair about these sentiments for separation of races is a fundamental tenant of Biblical law (Deut 7:3-4; Num 25:6-8; Ex 34:12-16; Neh 13:25; Lev 20:24; Ezra 9:12; Ex 33:16; Neh 13:3; and, Is 13:14), and is essential to self preservation. To insure that the posterity would never be destroyed through miscegenation, the citizenship was restricted to "free white" only.

Consider, if any other race or nation adopted our Preamble and Constitution just as it was originally framed without additional amendments, would not the sovereigns be those who framed it? Would not the nations that adopted it be governed by Christian law and Christian principles?

As the total embodiment of God's law, the Preamble and the Constitution were to be the example to the nations of the world how to bring the nations (particularly the white nations) of the world under Christian law and Christian principles. These principles, once put into effect, will utterly destroy the Babylonian political, economic, and religious system (that is the Talmudic system) of slavery which is predicated upon debt, usury, and surety (limited liability), all of which are forbidden and condemned by the law of our God.

It's no wonder this Constitution, a divinely inspired document, has been under attack from its first conception.

The Preamble and the Constitution were ordained and established by the white people of the United States for themselves, for their own racial government and it was done without the consent of the legislators of the several States, or the world at large.

Just exactly as in the Bible, the government established by the Constitution is founded upon the existence of a racial family composed of Clan, Sept, Kith and Kin. The States represented the family or tribal clans whom were of the same posterity referred to in the Preamble. Before the advent of "Democracy," the officers of the State governments and those elected to representation in the U.S. government were always members of those same families and groups of families that elected them. Thus, there was a direct line of responsibility, back to one's own State and the Clans, Septs, Kith, and Kin comprising that State. The deep love of the home soil was nurtured by the constant association of that soil with the continued existence of the families that occupied it and drew their sustenance from it.

"Thou shalt in any wise set him king over thee, whom the Lord thy God shall choose, one from among thy brethren shalt thou set king over thee, thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother." Deuteronomy 17:15

"And their nobles shall be of themselves, and their governor shall proceed from the midst of them; and I will cause him to draw near, and he shall approach unto me; for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me? saith the LORD." Jeremiah 30:21

The principle here established was that of family and soil. As you or I would not allow others to enter our own personal families and dictate our family matters, the founders and framers of our Constitution were not going to let others enter the family, as a whole nation, and dictate the affairs of the white race and thereby rob that race of its life sustaining ownership of the soil. This is why those that founded the United States are endeared by the terms "founding fathers, forefathers, and the fathers of our nation." No one is a son unless he be of the blood of the father; all else is adulteration of posterity. Adulteration of the blood is forbidden by the Seventh Commandment. These were the reasons for making land titles allodial and citizenship "free white" only. Any other course would have immediately rendered the blood shed for liberty and the foundation of a government to protect that liberty and that blood moot and an exercise in futility. The term "bastard" used in Deut 23:2 means a mongrel or person of mixed race; such shall not be included in the nation nor the alien of another race. It brings confusion and destruction of the blood.

Thus, we have the people acting as sovereigns of the whole country; and in the language of sovereignty, establishing a Constitution governed by a Preamble which established themselves as the principles. The State governments were bound, and made to conform to their will as stated in Article VI section two clause three, "... and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." Not only were the Judges bound to the Preamble but the States were bound also (9th and 10th Articles of the Bill of Rights).

"The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Art 9, Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, 1791.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Art 10, Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution, 1791.

The ninth article in amendment to the United States Constitution insures the natural rights (birthright) of the sovereign body (white race); the tenth is a direct command to the State governments to enforce those natural rights. These two articles are the enforcement of what was said by "We the People" in the Preamble, which is why you do not see the court(s) mentioning these two articles very often.

This means that if only white people are protected by the Constitution, in accord with the intent declared by the Preamble, then it is readily understood why the courts do not take your constitutional pleas into consideration. The court has stated many times, "Plaintiff's petition is denied on the ground that he failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted."

If you do not establish your citizenship as a free white natural born citizen of the State, or a white naturalized citizen, (one of the Posterity), how can the court allow you to claim rights reserved only to that class of citizens? Remember, a Judge cannot make a decision on what he knows, but only upon what evidence is placed before him; therefore, if you don't state the status (free white citizen of the State), you waive those natural rights that you could otherwise claim. If you fail to evidence to the court what race and class of citizen you are, you waive your natural rights as guaranteed (perpetually) to the posterity stated in the Preamble and in the Bill of Rights (specifically the 9th and 10th Articles). Hereafter, you will be denied your natural rights since you did not establish, as fact, that you are of the class of citizen contemplated by the Framers and Adopters of the Constitution as one capable of claiming those rights. By this, the court will be performing what is termed "Reverse Interpretation" of the United States Constitution. Under this reverse interpretation, the rule of citizenship is reversed for white citizens.

"Prior to the adoption of this amendment [14th], strictly speaking, there were no citizens of the United States, but only some one of them. Congress had the power to make a naturalized alien a citizen of any State. But the States generally provided that such persons might, on sufficient residence therein, become citizens thereof, and then the courts held, ab

convenienti, rather than otherwise, that they became ipso facto citizens of the United States. But the amendment declares the law positively on the subject, and reverses this order of procedure, by making citizenship of a State consequent on citizenship of the United States; for, having declared what persons are citizens of the United States, it does not stop there, and leave it in the power of a State to exclude any such person who may reside therein from its citizenship, but adds, 'and such persons shall also be citizens of the State wherein they reside.'" *Sharon v. Hill*, 26 F 337, 343 (1885).

You can plainly see that the sole purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment was to reverse the rule of citizenship set by the Framers in the Preamble and espoused upon in the *Dred Scott* decision. *Elk v. Wilkins*, 112 US 94, 101 (1884).

However, the Fourteenth Amendment did not destroy or overthrow the common law citizenship of "free white." *Van Valkenburg v. Brown*, 43 Cal 43, 47 (1872). It merely purports to create a second statutory and limited citizenship, in the nature of a franchise, and subject to regulation and taxation by Congress. This never was and is not so as regards the free white sovereignty and their natural common law status. This is made quite clear in the *Dred Scott* case:

"But in considering the question before us, it must be borne in mind that there is no law of nations standing between the people of the United States and their Government, and interfering with their relation to each other." *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How 393, 451 (1857).

What the federal government attempts to do with the Fourteenth Amendment is to recognize the longstanding law of nations relationship between those who are not of the white race and the government formed by the white race for their own mutual protection and benefit. But since there is no law of nations relationship between the free white citizen and their government, the Fourteenth Amendment cannot lawfully apply to these members of the sovereign body.

Some have said that the Fourteenth Amendment overruled the *Dred Scott* decision, but to those who understand separation of powers of the three branches of government (Articles I, II and III) know that this theory is impossible. The Supreme Court cannot overrule an Amendment to the Constitution and, likewise, Congress cannot overrule a Supreme Court decision; otherwise there would be no separation of powers and they would both be in violation of the original intent of the Framers of the Constitution.

The Fourteenth Amendment is violative of the Preamble because it legislates to the disbenefit of the white race (sovereignty). Since its adoption, the Supreme Court has subjected the white citizens to its provisions through various stipulated devices (the chief of which is the Social Security Act of 1935).

By first creating economic conditions which drove the people to desperation and then offering "security" in the form of a government handout, the Feds in conjunction with the Federal

Reserve induced our people to trade in their inheritance for a mess of pottage. A nice sleight-of-the-hand con-game straight from the Talmud.

The Preamble of the State Constitutions would, likewise, have to conform to the intent of the Framers and Adopters of the United States Constitution in the Preamble. If they didn't, the State Constitutions would have to be rejected as not within the provisions ordained by the people of the United States of America.

Once you understand the intent of the Preamble you have a better understanding of the rest of the Constitution.

Congress has the power under the original Constitution to legislate only for the common defense, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the white race (sovereigns) and never for their disbenefit.

When the Framers drafted the Preamble, they restricted the sovereignty and principle of the government to only one class of people in the United States of America, which was a restatement of the sovereignty and principle within the State governments.

When you understand this, you soon see that there was never a two party system intended to exist in this country. In war, we are one people. In peace, we are one people. In all commercial regulation or non-regulations we are one and the same people.

"With equal pleasure I have as often taken notice that Providence has been pleased to give this one connected country to one united people - a people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, attached to the same principles of government, very similar in their manners and customs, and who, by their joint counsels, arms, and efforts, fighting side by side throughout a long and bloody war, have nobly established their general liberty and independence." The Federalist Paper's No 2 Jay p.38 Rossiter Edition.

The original Pledge of Allegiance reflected these fundamental truths:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

Even the author of our pledge of allegiance knew the true meaning of the Preamble. The "for all" meant all who are a part of the "one nation" - not for all the world.

Let's look up the definitions of the words; one, nation and indivisible.

"ONE -- 1. Single in number; individual; . . . -- 2. Indefinitely, some or any. -- 8. Single by union; undivided; the same. -- 9. Single in kind; the same." An American Dictionary of the

English Language, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

"NATION -- 1. A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government; - - -. Nation, as its etymology imports, originally denoted a family or race of men, - - -." An American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

"INDIVISIBLE -- That cannot be divided, separated or broken; not separable into parts. - - -." An American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster (1828), reprinted by Foundation for American Christian Education (1967).

As you can plainly see, the pledge is in complete compliance with the Preamble to the United States Constitution. We seldom try to understand the meaning of words, we just seem to mouth them and hold them dearly, but seldom attempt to investigate their substantive implications and precise meanings. How easily we are put to sleep by our eyes, even when we are awake.

In this nation today, the Preamble is neither understood nor obeyed. We have violated the entire intent of the Founding Fathers and our ancestors who, through blood and toil, established our race to govern America. We have violated the law of God by placing those not of our own race (strangers) in positions of authority over us (Deut 17:15). We have allowed the African and Asiatic colored's and Jews especially (who are the anti-Christ) to run for elective offices. Whenever placed in positions of authority they have worked night and day to destroy our Christian laws and wreck our Constitution. The primary example is, of course, the Fourteenth Amendment which allows the colored's and Jews to masquerade as citizens in utter violation of the Preamble. We quote from several authorities on these points.

"Under our Constitution, the colored races could be a subject but could never be a United States Citizen." *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 19 How 393, 404-05 (1857).

"Citizens are natives or naturalized. All persons born in the United States are not citizens; the exceptions are, first, children of foreign ambassadors; secondly, Indians; and thirdly, in general, persons of color." (1st Bouv. Inst. pp. 16, 64; *Amy v. Smith*, 1 Litt. Ky. R. 334.)

"Negroes or other slaves born within and under the allegiance of the United States are natural born subjects, not citizens. Citizens under our constitution mean free inhabitants born within the United States, or naturalized under the law of Congress." (2 Kent's Com. p. 258, note b.) Free blacks are not citizens within the provisions of the constitution, art. 4, sec. 2. So held by Dagget, Ch. J., in Connecticut. (See note Kent's Com. supra.) And by the Supreme Court of Tennes see, in *The State v. Claibourne*, 1 Meigs. 331. (See the official opinion of Attorney General Wirt, November 7th, 1821.--Opinions of the Attorney Gen eral, vol. 1, page 382, edition 1841, and vol. 1, page 506, Hall's edition of 1852. See also "An

Inquiry into the political grade of the Free Colored Population under the Constitution of the United States," by John F. Denny, Esq.)

As subjects, their participation in the State would be limited to be sure that they could not run for elected office. All this may be hard for some people to accept, but the truth is always hard to accept. While thinking about this, let me ask you a question: would you let someone interfere with the governing of your own family telling your wife, husband or children what to do? I think not and that is precisely what our heavenly Father commanded us not to do. We were not to allow those not of our own kind to even enter the land, much less stay here, own property, hold office, or rule over us.

Since the time when Satan entered the Earth after his defeat in the heavens (Rev 12:7-9; Luke 10:18), there have been two seed lines (two posterities) waging war for dominion over the Earth (Gen 3:15). These seed lines may be identified by their espoused doctrines; the one being Christian (Israelite), and the other being anti-Christian (socialist christian):

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

1. Jesus Christ came only for one people (race of Adam - the lost sheep of the House of Israel [Matt 10:6; 15:24]); (a) Savior and redeemer of chosen people (white race);
2. Jesus Christ is our heavenly Father manifested in the flesh;
3. The virgin Mary was of the race of Adam (white);
4. Only the race of Adam was given the law and responsible to obey it;
5. Jesus Christ held to separation of the races as prescribed in the Old Testament;
6. Jesus Christ condemned and despised the tradition of the elders [Matt 15:2-3] (jewish babylonian talmud) and all its abominable practices of slavery, murder, and theft;
7. Jesus Christ forbade Christians to submit to slavery [Gal 5:1] or to participate in debt [Deut 15:6, 28:12; Prov 22:7; Rom 13:8], usury [Deut 23:19-20; Lev 25:36; Prov 28:8; Ez 18:8,13,17; Ps 15:5; Neh 5:4-13], or surety (insurance, limited liability [Prov 11:15]). These are the three pillars of the Jew Babylonian system and the three chains of slavery.

ANTI-CHRIST DOCTRINE

1. Jesus Christ came for all races, colors and creeds; (a) The Internationalist, equalitarian, and universalist Christ;
2. Jesus Christ is a Jew (blasphemy);
3. The virgin Mary was a Jew (blasphemy);
4. That the law was entrusted to all races to uphold; (a) If this be true, then why do they constantly violate it?;
5. Promotion of absolute mixing of the races;
6. Forced participation in usury, debt, and surety through economic coercion.

Take into consideration, when you sit in the Church of your choice and sing about the faith of our Forefathers, do you really know what that faith is? You can certainly establish through the Christian doctrine of the Preamble the true intentions of their faith under Christian doctrine.

These men knew who they were and where they were. They framed the Preamble and the Constitution to conform to their Christian beliefs. It stands today as it stood then. People say we can't go back to 1776, which is true, but we don't have to. When the Framers placed the word "posterity" in the Preamble, it came through the years with us. All we have to do is claim it, fight for it, and be true to it as the people designated therein.

"- - If any of its provisions are deemed unjust, there is a mode prescribed in the instrument itself by which it may be amended; but while it remains unaltered, it must be construed as it was understood at the time of its adoption. It is not only the same in words, but the same in meaning, and delegates the same powers to the Government, and reserves and secures the same rights and privileges to the citizen; and as long as it continues to exist in its present form, it speaks not only in the same words, but with the meaning and intent with which it spoke when it came from the hands of its framers, and was voted on and adopted by the people of the United States. Any other rule of construction would abrogate the judicial character of this court, and make it the mere reflex of popular opinion or passion of the day. This court was not created by the Constitution for such purposes. Higher and graver trusts have been confided to it, and it must not falter in the path of duty."

"What the construction was at that time, we think can hardly admit of doubt. We have the language of the Declaration of Independence and of the Articles of Confederation, in addition to the plain words of the Constitution itself; we have the legislation of the different States, before, about the time, and since, the Constitution was adopted; we have the legislation of Congress, from the time of its adoption to a recent period; and we have the constant and uniform action of the Executive Department, all concurring together, and leading to the same result. And if anything in relation to the construction of the Constitution can be regarded as settled, it is that which we now give to the word 'citizen' and the word 'people.'" *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 US (19 How) 393, 426 (1857).

The people of the white Christian nation will be divided on these two doctrines on how this nation was formed. Those who believe in an international Jesus Christ will defend and support the citizenship of the Fourteenth Amendment; and, those who believe in the true Christ will defend the Preamble of one nation and one people.

We are near the jaws of the anti-Christ domination of this nation, and it is time to choose and to count and see if this nation will stand for Christian law, Christian principles, or go further into unchristian law and unchristian principles.

Symbolism is a powerful thing, and in this Christian nation we have allowed Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny to share the conscience of our children's minds with Jesus the Christ. The same

type of symbolism is applied to the Preamble to deceive the people into believing that America is the melting pot for all races, colors and creeds. The symbol used in this deception is the Statue of Liberty (referred to by some commercial airline pilots as "the Hudson River Whore"). Consider the following words of our Heavenly Father:

EXODUS

20:3 - Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

20:4 - Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth:

Most Americans accept it as the symbol of liberty without receiving the liberty that this idol is supposed to represent. These same people actually humble themselves to this idol. Which brings to mind the television commercial pleading for funds to renovate the idol, making it appear as if the idol were speaking, "IF YOU BELIEVE IN ME," send a donation. Anyone who sends a donation to renovate this idol, because they "believe in it," is worshipping it.

LEVITICUS

19:4 - Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods; I am the Lord your God.

26:1 - Ye shall make no idols nor graven image, neither shall ye set up any image of stone in your land, to bow down unto it; for I am the Lord your God.

To the best of our recollection, President Reagan made a television appearance in which he stated that the idol of liberty was hand crafted by a French Jew, and that its face was modeled after his mother's (a Jewess). In another program on the local public television station in Portland, it was stated that the man who made the idol was a French Jew. Most Christian people don't know it but the God of the Talmud and of the Jews is a female. The Jews worship a female deity. The Jews uses the female side of their lineage to trace their heritage.

As for the tablet in the idol's hands, what else would a Jewish idol carry but the Talmud; this is the only alternative that makes any sense, taking into account a statement on the aforesaid program on public television that the Masonic Lodge was very instrumental in this portion of the idol.

DEUTERONOMY

4:16 - Lest ye corrupt yourselves, and make you a graven image, the similitude of any figure, the likeness of any male or female,

The idol of liberty was placed on Bedloe's Island about 1883 and completed in the year 1886. Now, if you count the generations of our people, you will find that we today are of the third and

fourth generations of the fathers that allowed this idol to become a part of American history. Also, this idol did not become the symbol of immigration in this country until after the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment (1868), which made immigrants of all races eligible to become citizens of the United States (in contradistinction to the Preamble of the United States Constitution; Dred Scott v. Sandford, [1857] 19 How 393, 406-10).

DEUTERONOMY

5:8 - Thou shalt not make thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters beneath the earth:

5:9 - Thou shalt not bow down thyself unto them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me,

5:10 - And shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments.

The inscription on the idol of liberty was authorized by Israel Zangwill (an anti-Christ Jew) and it states, in part, "Give me your poor, your tired, and your hungry..." In essence, this is saying, "give me your bums that won't work." The Naturalization Act of April 14th, 1802, set forth the prerequisites for a person to become a Citizen of the United States (prior to the Fourteenth Amendment and the idol). Under this act, and many others like it, the person seeking naturalization had to: (1) Be a free white person; (2) declare, before a court of competent jurisdiction, his intention to do so at least three years prior to his admission; (3) declare before one of the courts aforesaid that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and absolutely renounce all allegiance to every foreign sovereignty whatsoever; and, (4) satisfy one of the courts aforesaid that he has been a resident in the United States at least five years, and that it shall appear to the court that during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character attached to the principles of the United States Constitution.

The punishment we will receive for having this idol in our land is not going to be pleasant. Therefore, we feel that having anything to do with, or using it will bring on retribution and a curse. What does it take to wake our people up to their iniquities? A portion of these people (those who "believe") have purchased scraps of this idol that were removed from the decaying structure prior to its renovation. They keep them close to their hearts as historical memorabilia.

DEUTERONOMY

7:25 - The graven images of their gods shall ye burn with fire; thou shalt not desire the silver or gold that is on them, nor take it unto thee, lest thou be snared therein: for it is an abomination to the Lord thy God.

7:26 - Neither shalt thou bring an abomination into thine house, lest thou be a cursed thing like it: but thou shalt utterly detest it, and thou shalt utterly abhor it; for it is a cursed thing.

We hope this has shed some light on the subject of symbolism and pray that you will make the correct decision according to the dictates of your conscience and the will of our Almighty God.

HOSEA

14:1 - O ISRAEL, return unto the Lord thy God; for thou hast fallen by thine iniquity.

14:2 - Take with you words, and turn to the Lord: say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the calves of our lips.

14:9 - Who is wise, and he shall understand these things? prudent, and he shall know them? for the ways of the Lord are right, and the just shall walk in them: but the transgressors shall fall therein.

It is time to raise the banner of the white race or see the complete destruction of the white race in America. Don't you find it strange that a black man can promote his race in America, and everyone says that he is a good man and they respect him? A Jew can promote his anti-christ doctrine in America, and everyone says that he is a good man and they respect him. But let a white man promote his race, his heritage, his Christian beliefs and everybody says that he is a racist, a bigot a no good SOB. This is nonsense, for how can a man be a racist when he only speaks of his own race (house)? Is a man evil for speaking well of his own family?

"But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." 1 Timothy 5:8

Furthermore, for a white man not to defend his own race is called corruption of blood, which is treason (Art. III, sec. 3 U.S. Const.). There are those today who want our people to put out forms charging government officials and employees with treason. It should be understood that only white government officials and employees can be charged with treason, as the charge will not lay against anyone of the colored race(s). Remember, whites elected these people, so whites can un-elect them. If white America is going to continue to elect non-white persons and Jews, what Christian laws and principles are these people going to pass? They certainly are not going to pass any laws in compliance with the Preamble, as this would be to their disadvantage. These elected officials will follow the anti-Christ doctrine of the Fourteenth Amendment and etc., which is to their advantage. The record shows this is exactly what they have done since the passage of it and the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Sixteenth Amendment was passed to tax these newly created "federal" citizens for the privilege of citizenship (personal income tax). Check the definition of the word "person," as the word is used in the Fourteenth Amendment under Title 42 USC 301, et seq.:

"Section 1101. (a) When used in this Act-- "(3) The term "person" means an individual, a trust or estate, a partnership, or a corporation." Social Security Act, 49 STAT 620 at 647 (1935)

Here you see the definition of person as per the Fourteenth Amendment. Check the definition of person in 26 USC 7701(1); in 18 USC 224, 841, 921. They are all alike and describe the same like status of a Fourteenth Amendment "person" as codified in Title 42. The identity of white persons under the Preamble is set forth in the Dred Scott decision:

"The brief preamble sets forth by whom it was framed, for what purposes, and for whose benefit and protection. It declares that it is formed by the people of the United States; and its great objective is declared to be to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. It speaks in general terms of the people of the United States, and of citizens of the several States, when it is providing for the exercise of the powers granted or the privileges secured to the citizen. It does not define what description of persons are intended to be included under these terms, or who shall be as a citizen and one of the people. It uses them as terms so well understood, that no further description or definition was necessary." Dred Scott v. Sandford, 19 How 393, 410-11 (1857).

When white people accepted Social Security they also accepted its definition of person, and they too, then, are taxed for the privilege of citizenship (national) through the personal income tax. The white people of the United States received this because they violated the Preamble and the Laws of God. They allowed the Constitution to be altered outside the bounds of the Preamble (Amendments 13-26) and fell victim to government over man instead of man over government.

If we are to save our race and our nation, we must return to our Father's Law and to the original doctrine of the Preamble or our nation will fall to anti-Christ doctrine and the white citizen, and his posterity, will be disfranchised in their own nation and ultimately destroyed.

In this nation we have erred and fallen away from our Father's Law and Ordinances. We must return and soon, or all will fall to the anti-Christ.

In the name of Jesus the Christ our Lord and Savior,

Robert		W.	Wangrud;
Randy		L.	Geiszler;
Gerald	A.	Koellermeier,	Sr.;
Edward J. Arlt;			

So those are the things I believe in and those are the things I support with all my heart and soul. I'm no milk toasted judeo-christian whatsoever. I'm a very staunch Isrealite. They are as different as day and night. I do beleive that America is the regathering place for the lost Tribes of the House of Israel (white) as mentioned through out Scripture (2 Samuel 7:10; 1 Chronicles 17:9; Psalm 2:8; Ezekiel 11:15; 34:13; 34:29) as our inhertance from our Heavenly Father. A inhertance I'm not willing to give up.

"This country and this people seem to have been made for each other, and it appears as if it was the design of Providence..." The Federalist Papers, Jay, No. 2, p. 38, Clinton Rossiter Ed.

Reprints of this article and other articles of Behold! Newsletter are available from [Jerry](#).

<http://tomatobubble.com/fh1.html>

It is a well-known fact that General Ulysses S. Grant issued an order to expel the Jewish carpetbaggers from the South. A record of his order is contained in Civil War Records, Series 1, Volume 17, p. 424. The order, General Orders #11, dated Nov. 9 1862, was addressed to Major General Hurlbut. "Refuse all permits to come south of Jackson for the present. The Israelites especially should be kept out."

Later, President Lincoln had to rescind the order, as explained by General Halleck of the War Department: "It may be proper to give you some explanation of the revocation of your order expelling all Jews from your department. The President has no objection to your expelling traitors and Jew peddlers, which, I suppose, was the object of your order; but as its terms proscribed an entire religious class, some of whom are fighting in our ranks, the President deemed it necessary to revoke it."

The Jews Behind the Assassination of Lincoln

B'nai B'rith, Simon Wolf and John Wilkes Booth

http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1993/eirv20n21-19930528/eirv20n21-19930528_056-simon_wolfs_role_in_the_assassin.pdf

We can see from this report that the centers of KGC operations coincided with the same cities in which B'nai B'rith was located.

Quitman, the Expansionist

<http://www.theforbiddenknowledge.com/hardtruth/scottishriteproject.htm>

http://www.mindserpent.com/American_History/introduction/intro_019.html
(Calhoun on tariffs.)

<http://www.aryan-nation.org/zog/uglytruth1.htm.html>

The Jews of Charleston

<http://www.isjl.org/south-carolina-charleston-encyclopedia.html>

The Radical Abolitionists, Agents for the rothschilds

<http://stevenhager420.wordpress.com/2014/09/20/the-real-reason-lincoln-was-assassinated/>

The KGC, Freemasons and the Illuminati

<http://knights-of-the-golden-circle.blogspot.com/2011/12/albert-pike-freemasonry-and-kgc.html>

<http://tcallenco.blogspot.com/2009/07/conspiratorial-view-of-war-for-southern.html>

John Quincy Adams and the Amistad Case

<http://karashall.blogspot.com/2011/09/amistad.html>

http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/amistad/AMI_TRI.HTM

the story of JWB: <https://knightofthegoldencircle.wordpress.com/>

Secret Societies allied at the top?

<http://www.biblebelievers.org.au/jesuits.htm>

Lincoln represents Chiquy against the Bishop of Chicago

<http://www.truthontheweb.org/abe.htm>

Taxation just before the Civil War

<http://www.historycentral.com/CivilWar/AMERICA/Economics.html>

Yes, the South paid a heavier tax burden per capita, but that was because of its incestuous relationship with Britain, the primary trade partner of the South. Even though Britain had banned slavery in its own empire, it saw no conflict in getting cheap cotton from the slave-holding South.

Fabulously wealthy slave-holders:

<http://www.quora.com/How-wealthy-was-the-average-slave-owning-planter-plantation-owner-in-the-U-S-antebellum-South-in-terms-of-2013-U-S-dollars>

Tariffs

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxation_history_of_the_United_States

History of Tariffs

http://www.carolana.com/SC/1800s/antebellum/antebellum_tariffs.html

Southerner says Lincoln was not to blame for the secession.

http://www.mtgriffith.com/web_documents/southernsidecondensed.htm

Slave society in the antebellum south North Carolina:

<http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-antebellum/5601>

Busting the myth of a monolithic slave South:

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/history/free-blacks-lived-in-the-north-right/>

The myth that tariffs were unduly affecting the South:

<https://studycivilwar.wordpress.com/2013/03/03/the-georgia-scv-lies-about-history-morrill-tariff-edition/>

Despite lowering tariff rates, Calhoun continued his campaign of sectionalism

https://books.google.com/books?id=9ry2BQAAQBAJ&pg=PA46&lpg=PA46&dq=are+southern+claims+about+tariffs+overblown?&source=bl&ots=HxliEPIZzu&sig=y8vlgBFHoSoG5j6TvsQgBZ3xh94&hl=en&sa=X&ei=TgpVfzNOcKWNt6_gMAJ&ved=0CDUQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=are%20southern%20claims%20about%20tariffs%20overblown%3F&f=false

For whatever reason, the South failed to establish its own garment industry. Rather than encourage poor White Southerners to engage in this industry, the South chose to favor its trade relationship with Britain. The cotton was right there in their midst. Why didn't the South use its own natural resources to expand its own economy?

The answer lies in the KGC, whose dominance over Southern politics was to maintain and expand the status quo of using slaves as the cheapest form of labor, even to the point of freezing out opportunities for poor Whites.

The slave-based economy, a monopoly concern called "King Cotton," was determined to perpetuate itself in the South, despite the fact the rest of the civilized world was abandoning all forms of involuntary servitude. Neo-Confederates try to blame Lincoln for anti-slavery sentiments. The truth is that the entire civilized world, outside of the South, saw the South as a hopelessly backward place, refusing to let go of slavery.

The neo-confederate idea that the South could have flourished independently of the North is a hopelessly contrived pipe dream. As the South found out during the Civil War, not even Britain, its main trading partner, could save the South from its own bankruptcy. When Southern cotton was not available to the British, they simply turned to other sources, suffering no significant shortages of goods or luxury.

The true cause of the Civil War was a combination of aristocratic privilege, secret society meddling in the affairs of state (expansionism), and the status quo mentality of monopolistic

economics, which also was motivated by the allure of the potentially limitless riches promised by expansionism.

This dirty little secret of the South, expansionism, is what made the South exploitable by the Rothschilds and their secret societies. In short, greed and powerlust were the driving forces of the South that led them into firing the first shot.



What was the real cause of the War? Neo-Confederates say it was federal encroachment upon State's Rights.

Here is how one Southerner put it in 1904:

We meet to celebrate the cause and the men of the sixties. What was the cause? Was it secession? Not a whit of it. Secession was merely the remedy which was invoked for the assertion of a right, for the maintenance of a cause. It had been twice before virtually invoked in these United States, though the sword had not been drawn to support its invocation – once by New Englanders, in opposition to what they considered the tyranny of the Embargo Laws, and once by the South Carolinians in denial of the constitutional right of a government of all the people to levy tribute upon all the people in order to make the capital of a part of the people more profitable, or the labor of a part of the people better compensated. War determined that the remedy should fail, and I think we are all agreed that it is well that the remedy failed. I think we are all ready to go forward, marching shoulder to shoulder, with an eye to the possibilities of the future, rejoicing in the lusty strength of a great and reunited people. What was the cause, then? Was it slavery? Not a whit of it. Slavery was undoubtedly the occasion of the quarrel and of the fight; but had the South been attacked in any of her other property or civil rights, she would have defended them just as readily; in fact, more readily than she did in this case. It was merely upon the side of slavery that our right to local self-government was attacked. . . . But there was something else, and even a greater cause than local self-government, for which we fought. Local self-government temporarily destroyed may be recovered and ultimately retained. The other thing for which we fought is so complex in its composition, so delicate in its breath, so incomparable in its symmetry, that, being once destroyed, it is forever destroyed. This other thing for which we fought was the supremacy of the white man's civilization in the country which he proudly claimed his own; "in the land which the Lord his God had given him;" founded upon the white man's code of ethics, in sympathy with the white man's traditions and ideals. Our forefathers of the forties and fifties and sixties believed that if slavery were abolished, unless the black race were deported from the American States, there would result in the Southern States just such a condition of things as had resulted in San Domingo, in the other West Indies Islands, and in the so-called republics of Central and South America – namely, a hybridization of races, a lowering of the ethical standard, and a degradation, if not loss, of civilization. . . . Slavery is lost, and it is certainly well for us and the public – perhaps for the negro – that it has been lost. But the real cause for which our ancestors fought back of slavery, and deemed by them to be bound up in the maintenance of slavery – to wit, the supremacy of the white man's civilization, the supremacy of the ethical culture, which had been gradually built up through countless generations – has not been lost. We have not had the experience of the countries to the south of us; but I ask you, my friends, in all soberness and candor, to ask yourselves how and why we escaped the evils which befell others from identical causes, under similar, though not identical, conditions? What prevented the Africanization of the South? We escaped, but those of you, even no older than I am, will remember by what a slender thread we held to safety. You will remember the ten long years of so-called reconstruction which made the four long years of war itself seem tolerable by comparison, the ten long years during every day and every night of which Southern woman hood was menaced and Southern manhood humiliated. . . . The brethren of our own race, in our own country – the country whose pen had been Jefferson, whose tongue had been Patrick Henry, and whose sword had been Washington – were against not only us but the race itself – its past, its future – were seemingly bent only on two things – our humiliation as a race in the present, our subordination as a race in the future. . . . There is no grander, no more superb spectacle than that of the white men of the South standing from '65 to '74 quietly, determinedly, solidly, shoulder to shoulder in phalanx, as if the entire race were one man, unintimidated by defeat in war, unawed by adverse power, unbribed by patronage, unbought by the

prospect of present material prosperity, waiting and hoping and praying for the opportunity which, in the providence of God, must come to overthrow the supremacy of “venerated savages,” superficially “Americanized Africans” – waiting to reassert politically and socially the supremacy of the civilization of the Englishspeaking white race. But what gave them the capacity to do this sublime thing, to conceive it and to persevere in it to the end? To wait like hounds in the leash – impatient, yet obedient to the call of the huntsman’s horn – which came upon the heels of the autumn elections in the Northwestern States in 1874? What gave this capacity to the “easy-going, indolent, life-enjoying” Southerner? What if not four years of discipline, training, hardship? Four years which taught the consciousness of strength and mutual courage, the consciousness of capacity for working together, the power and the desire of organization, and which gave them, with it all, a capacity for stern action when required by stern events? But for the war – the lessons which it taught, the discipline which it enforced, the capacity for racial organization which was born with it – I, for one, do not believe that conditions in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi today would be very far different from what they are in Haiti, Cuba, or Martinique. Neither of these causes is a lost cause. . . . The very men who told us in the sixties and the seventies that “one man was as good as another,” no matter what the state of his civilization, no matter what his race traits and tendencies, are the very men who now, in establishing new governments in the new insular possessions, not only admit, but strenuously contend for the necessity of making such provisions of law as will prevent the white men in those possessions from being ruled by other races. The act of Congress for the government of the islands of Hawaii is almost identically the Mississippi constitution reenacted, and the reason for its passage was the same – namely, to secure, as far as possible, without violation of the Fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments, the white man’s supremacy there, and this, too, although the native Kanakas in the Hawaiian Islands have a percentage of illiteracy less than that of any State in the Union except one, and although the white men in the islands do not constitute one-fifth of the population. My friends, there is no other instance that I know of where men having apparently lost a cause by four years of fighting subsequently preserved it by ten years of unterrified solidarity, superb patience, and magnificent common sense. I believe the world knows about us now these two things: First, that we have the strength of a giant; and secondly, that we can be trusted not to use it like a giant – brutally and irrationally. So much for the cause of the sixties. . .

- ISSUES OF THE WAR DISCUSSED. By John Sharp Williams Vol. XII, No. 11, November, 1904 Address to Company A, U. C. V., at Memphis. [The following are extracts from a printed address by Hon. John Sharp Williams. Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Mississippi. The pamphlet is sent out with the compliments of Col. R. B. Snowden, from Memphis, Tenn.]

These eloquent words of John Sharp Williams address the innate desire of the White Southerner for racially segregated, White-dominated society. However, rarely has it occurred to such intellectuals that the institution of Black slavery was itself the greatest threat to White freedom and White supremacy. It was the fact that Black slaves owned by whites broke down the racial barrier of distance between the races and caused an unparalleled explosion in the Black and mulatto populations of the South. For this fact only the slavocracy is to blame.

Abraham Lincoln and the northern moderates understood that Black slavery meant the gradual doom of the White race. Neoconfederates avoid discussion of this topic: how slavery was contributing the race problem and making worse as each year passed. Southern Blacks would soon have outnumbered Southern Whites, if the War had not happened. The peculiar institution, which benefitted only a small class of already super-rich slaveholders, could not be allowed to continue to threaten non-slaving holding Whites.

Abraham Lincoln offered the South the only reasonable solution that he could under then Constitution: to grant the States Right privilege of having slavery continue within their own borders but to not export it beyond those borders. But this policy brought Lincoln, and the segregated North, into direct conflict with the aims of then Expansionists, who were the true agitators for war.

Despite the fact that then South successfully fought off Reconstruction and reinstated segregation, the South never re-invigorated the Colonization Society, which would have sent the Blacks back to Africa. Mr. Williams even credits then Civil War for reinvigorating White pride. But the roots of the problem were still there: the massive Black population that was never deported back to Africa. All of our racial problems today are the result of the South's, and America's, failure to deal with the problem of physical proximity.

The only solution to the problem is absolute racial segregation; and until this happens, the White Race will be constantly under attack the Jews and their proxies. This is also the Biblical solution: Deut. 23:2. "Learn not the way of the heathen."

Isa. 13:13-14.

Photostatic copy of the 1860 Republican Platform:

http://cpr.org/Museum/Ephemera/Republican_Platform_1860.html

Colonial Freemasonry

They also observed that the existence of two Grand Lodges in England along with Grand Lodges in Ireland and Scotland showed that there is no universal authority in Masonry

<http://jack33.net/jack33.net/Education/General/Colonies.pdf>

FREEMASONRY IS JEWISH!

The Jews OWN and CONTROL Freemasonry today and have from the beginning. Its beginnings were entirely Jewish and it is controlled by the Jews to this day.

Here's what the JEWS have to say about THEIR ownership of Freemasonry!

THE JEWISH TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 28, 1927, Cheshvan 2, 5688, Vol. 91, No. 18: "Masonry is based on Judaism. Eliminate the teachings of Judaism from the Masonic ritual and what is left?"

LA VERITE ISRAELITE, Jewish paper 1861, IV, page 74: "The spirit of Freemasonry is the spirit of Judaism in its most fundamental beliefs; it is its ideas, its language, it is mostly its organization, the hopes which enlighten and support Israel. It's crowning will

be that wonderful prayer house of which Jerusalem will be the triumphal centre and symbol.”

LE SYMBOLISM, July, 1928: “The **most important duty** of the Freemason must be to **glorify the Jewish Race**, which has preserved the unchanged divine standard of wisdom. **You must rely upon the Jewish race to dissolve all frontiers.**”

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FREEMASONRY, Philadelphia, 1906: “Each Lodge is and must be a symbol of the Jewish temple; each Master in the Chair, a representative of the Jewish King; and every Mason a personification of the Jewish workman.”

MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY, by Richard Carlile: “The Grand Lodge Masonry of the present day is wholly Jewish.”

THE FREEMASON, April 2, 1930, quoting Br. Rev. S. McGowan: “Freemasonry is founded on the ancient law of Israel. Israel has given birth to the moral beauty which forms the basis of Freemasonry.”

Rabbi Br. Isaac Wise, in The Israelite of America, March 8, 1866: “Masonry is a Jewish institution whose history, degrees, charges, passwords and explanations are Jewish from beginning to end.”

Benjamin Disraeli, Jew, Prime Minister of England, in *The Life of Lord George Bentick*: “At the head of all those secret societies, which form provisional governments, men of the Jewish race are to be found.”

LATOMIA, a German Masonic journal, Vol. 12, July 1849, Page 237: “We cannot help but greet socialism (Marxism – Communism) as an excellent comrade of Freemasonry for ennobling mankind, for helping to further human welfare. Socialism and Freemasonry, together with Communism are sprung from the same source.”

BERNARD STILLMAN, Jew, in *Hebraic influences on Masonic Symbolism*, 1929, quoted *The Masonic News*, London: “I think I have proved sufficiently that Freemasonry, as what concurs symbolism, lays entirely on a formation which is essentially Jewish.”

O.B. Good, M.A. in *The Hidden Hand of Judah*, 1936: “The influence of the Jewish Sanhedrin is today more powerful than ever in Freemasonry.”

JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1903, Vol, 5, page 503: “The technical language, symbolism and rites of Freemasonry are full of Jewish ideas and terms . . . In the Scottish Rite, the dates on official documents are given according to the era and months of the Jewish calendar, and use is made of the Hebraic alphabet.”

B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE, Vol. 13, page 8, quoting rabbi and mason Magnin: "The B'nai B'rith are but a makeshift. Everywhere that Freemasonry can admit that it is Jewish in its nature as well as in its aims, the ordinary lodges are sufficient for the task.

Please Note: The **ADL** (Anti-Defamation League) of B'nai B'rith is a totally Jewish controlled organization with its main goal to destroy Christianity.

(Also, the B'nai B'rith form a super-Masonic lodge where no "Gentiles" are admitted.)

TRANSACTIONS OF THE JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY Vol. 2, p 156: "The Coat of Arms used by the Grand Lodge of England is entirely composed of Jewish symbols."

The original decentralized state of Freemasonry had to continue for a time while the Illuminati commenced its infiltration operations. Lady Queensborough quotes a high-ranking Illuminatus:

"We must allow all the federations to continue just as they are, with their systems, their central authorities and their diverse modes of correspondence between high grades of the same rite, organized as they are at the present, but we must create a super rite, which will remain unknown, to which we will call those Masons of high degree whom we shall select. With regard to our brothers in Masonry, these men must be pledges to the strictest secrecy. Through this supreme rite, we will govern all Freemasonry which will become the one international center, the more powerful because its direction will be unknown." —Lady Queensborough: *Occult Theocracy*, pp. 208-209.

The known leaders of the Illuminati, always financed by the House of Rothschild and other Jews:

Adam Weishaupt,	who dies in 1830 and is replaced by
B. Nubius,	who was assassinated by and replaced by
Giuseppe Mazzini,	who was temporarily replaced by
Lord Palmerston	when Palmerston died,
Mazzini	took the reins for a second time. He was replaced by Civil War General
Albert Pike	who was followed by another Italian,
Lemmi	
Vladimir Lenin	
Leon Trotsky	
Josef Stalin	

Today, the Illuminati survives as various Rothschild-financed secret societies, with the Council on Foreign Relations, Skull and Bones, Tavistock Institute, Royal Institute for International Affairs, Trilateral Commission, all coordinated through B'nai B'rith and other Jewish organizations.

Why non-Slaveholders Will Fight for Slavery

<http://cwmemory.com/2013/01/26/why-non-slaveholders-will-fight-for-slavery/>

King Cotton very good article

<http://civilwarhome.com/kingcotton.htm>

Slaveholders against taxation

<http://www.press.uchicago.edu/Misc/Chicago/194876.html>

Compensation for British slaveowners

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/britains-colonial-shame-slaveowners-given-huge-payouts-after-abolition-8508358.html>

Black slaveholders

http://www.jstor.org/stable/27648819?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

Antebellum South and the cause of expansionism

<http://www.historynet.com/antebellum-period>

Antebellum South economy

<http://www.historycentral.com/CivilWar/AMERICA/Economics.html>

Conspiracy Plots

<http://rogerjnorton.com/Lincoln74.html>

Chapter X: Secret Societies Operating in the North and South

Illuminati

Young Americans (Mazzini)

Freemasons

Knights of the Golden Circle (Biddle)

B'nai B'rith (organized by the Rothschilds in New York State)

Radical Abolitionists

Jesuits

Abraham Lincoln Was Almost Beaten To Death By Black Thugs Before Becoming President

Lincoln almost never lived long enough to become president. At the age of 19, Abraham Lincoln was nearly killed by a mob of Negro thugs along the Mississippi River.

[This is from Lincoln's biographer...](#)

When he was nineteen, still residing in Indiana, he made his first trip upon a flat-boat to New-Orleans. He was a hired hand merely; and he and a son of the owner, without other assistance, made the trip. The nature of part of the cargo-load, as it was called – made it necessary for them to linger and [trade](#) along the Sugar coast – and one night they were attacked by seven Negroes with intent to kill and rob them. They were hurt some in the melee, but succeeded in driving the Negroes from the boat, and then “cut cable” “weighed anchor” and left.

Manifest Destiny

http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Manifest_Destiny

Reign of Terror on p. 4

<http://digital.library.cornell.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=mayantislavery;idno=12851117;view=image;seq=4;cc=mayantislavery;page=root;size=100>

Miscegenation Plantation



This cartoon purported to reflect the “Black Republicans” as race-mixers. Notice, to the left of the front pole, a black and a White, supposedly dancing with each other...a hint at homosexuality. This type of propaganda was the norm for secessionists.

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2013/05/02/how-a-racist-newspaper-defeated-lincoln-in-new-york-in-the-1864-election>

With about a 10% mulatto rate, harvesting mulattoes was not as uncommon in the South as is commonly supposed.

Jeff Davis and Jim Limber

<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poetrymagazine/poems/detail/90965>

5 [ointsd

<http://www.history.com/news/5-things-you-may-not-know-about-lincoln-slavery-and-emancipation>

Poor Southern White women oppose the “Rich Man’s War”

<https://www.amren.com/features/2014/01/did-women-and-slaves-defeat-the-confederacy/>

Benjamin invokes the names of those who opposed slavery

http://etd.lsu.edu/docs/available/etd-05182010-162907/unrestricted/Cunningham_thesis.pdf

Arnold Leese on JP Benjamin

http://www.iamthewitness.com/books/Arnold.Leese/Gentile.Folly_The.Rothschilds/06.The.American.House.htm

Catholics in the South

<http://jsr.fsu.edu/issues/vol15/marlett.html>

JD's Kissinger

http://www.nola.com/politics/index.ssf/2010/04/judah_p_benjamin_the_confedera.html

spinmeisters, fastorians and jewstorians anti-conspiratorians

Rothschild banking interests

http://www.whale.to/b/m_ch5.html

The Mystik Krewe and the War of Southern Aggression

<http://truedemocracy.net/hj33/04.html>

President James Buchanan survived the incident and began to politically clamp down on those who were secretly engaged in breaking up the United States Republic by fostering slavery and a Civil War. During the final three months of his term, Buchanan refused to recognize the right of any state to secede from the Union, but also vowed he would commit no act of aggression toward the seceded states. He refused to give in to demands by South Carolina to surrender Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens, but when he attempted to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter they were turned back by Confederate artillery. He hoped that a constitutional convention might be called to draft amendments to the federal Constitution that would settle the slavery issue but believed that, as president, he did not possess the power to call such a convention without the support of Congress. Subsequently, in 1859, seven states succeeded, headed by South Carolina, taking seven forts, four arsenals, one navy yard, and the United States Mint at New Orleans holding \$511 million. The total value of government property stolen was worth \$27 million; in addition, \$8 million in Indian Trust Bonds was taken.

Dupont, Biddle and Astor

<http://secretsofindex.blogspot.com/1997/11/duponts.html>

Later in the United States, after successfully setting up the best gunpowder factory in the world, Eleuthère Irenée DuPont

was selected along with his friend Nicholas Biddle to be a director of Hamilton's creation the United States Bank. Remember that Astor was also selected as a director of this "National" Bank.

The Mason Stephen Girard (1750-1831), initiated into Masonry in 1788 in Charleston, S.C., helped establish the second Bank of United States in 1816 and served as its director. Girard had amassed a \$9 million fortune by the time of his death. He was born in France, and become a sea captain. Where his money came from is somewhat of a mystery. He gave large sums of his money to masonic charity.

Killian Van Rensselaer

<http://www.rumormillnews.com/cqi-bin/archive.cqi/read/4293>

<https://knightofthegoldencircle.wordpress.com/2011/12/10/albert-pike-freemasonry-and-the-kgc/>

bnI breith and Young America

http://www.schillerinstitute.org/conf-iclc/1990s/conf_feb_1994_chaitkin.html

Albert Pike did not found the KKK

<http://freemasonry.bcy.ca/anti-masonry/kkk.html>

Lincoln believed in a sound currency

<http://www.occ.gov/about/what-we-do/history/Lincoln-and-Banking.pdf>

Suspicious characters

Mazzini

Pike

Wendell Phillips

Fremont

Joshua Giddings

Blacks kept illiterate, poor Whites not much better off

Despotism by the KGC

The South Versus the South

Andrew Johnson resented the power of the slave aristocracy

The Trent affair and the Crimean War

<http://www.reformation.org/president-lincoln.html>

Population of slaves in America in 1789: 700,000.

At the beginning of the Civil War, black slaves numbered 4 million. We can see that the slaveocracy was breeding blacks like rabbits, for the free labor they provided, while disregarding the potential disastrous consequences of constantly producing so many blacks, many of whom escaped to the North for asylum, thus creating an unwelcome race problem for the free North.

Freemasonry in America

It must be understood that Freemasonry, although an international movement, had no international organization. It was not a monolithic entity, as is falsely portrayed by critics of American Freemasonry. American Freemasonry had only a very loose affiliation with Continental Masonry. American Masonry had only 3 degrees, unlike Continental Masonry, which had 33 or more degrees. Nor were the Continental lodges closely affiliated. Many belonged to different orders, or sects.

It was not until the Illuminati began to successfully infiltrate American Masonry AFTER the American Revolution that an attempt was made to bring American Masonry under the umbrella of the Illuminati. The Captain Morgan affair. Northern Masons tended to be anti-slavery. Southern Masons tended to be pro-slavery. Freemasonry, in this period of American history, is most properly regarded as akin to the Elks Lodges or Moose Lodges.

The organization of American Masonry under a single command was being done by Albert Pike, just before and during the Civil War. Another false historical rumor is that which attributes the founding of the Ku Klux Klan to Albert Pike. There was only a loose affiliation between Freemasonry and the KKK. To be sure, there was cross-membership; but there was no common leadership. The KKK grew spontaneously out of the injustices of Reconstruction; and it was started by, not by Albert Pike.

The Illuminati was founded on May 1, 1776, just two months before the Declaration of Independence. It is obvious that the Illuminati had insufficient time to infiltrate the American Lodges. The American Lodges were staunchly anti-British and anti-banker at this time, so any suggestion that the American Masons were somehow a part of a grand conspiracy with the Rothschilds or "international Masonry" is absurd.

The Encyclopedia of Freemasonry gives a detailed history of the various Masonic groups all over the world. I will here list some of the major events listed, so that the reader can get an idea of just how much or how little international organization existed at that time:

1776. *A Masonic Convention was held at Wiesbaden in this year.*
1776. *Foundation of the Illuminati of Bavaria, by Adam Weishaupt, on May 1.*
1777. *Date assigned for the establishment of the Swedish Rite, composed of nine Grades superposed upon those of the Craft.*
1778. *Masonry declined in Portugal on the death of Joseph II.*
1779. *Split in the Lodge of Antiquity and foundation of a Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent.*
1779. *The Lodge called American Union celebrated the Festival of St. John on December 27, at Morris Town, New Jersey, George Washington being one of the guests.*
1779. *A Provincial Grand Lodge was warranted at Petrograd on May 25.*
1780. *The Grand Lodge of Spain adopted the title of Grand Orient.*
1780. *Austrian Masonry passed under the rule of the Strict Observance.*
1781. *Foundation of the Grand Lodge at New York.*
1782. *The famous Convention at Wilhelmsbad was opened on July 9.*
1783. *The Grand Lodge of Hamburg renounced the Strict Observance and returned to their Masonic System of 1737.*
1784. *Suppression of the Illuminati in June by the Elector of Bavaria.*
1785. *The Academy of the Illuminati of Avignon started in this year.*
1786. *Foundation of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, USA, on December 16.*
1792. *The Austrian Lodges closed of their own accord, owing to the French Revolution.*
 - p. 66-72, **A New Encyclopedia of Freemasonry**, by AE Waite, 1970

This is just a small sampling of the encyclopedic history of Freemasonry. It shows that global Masonry was in a state of ebb and flow, without any international leadership, although there was loose affiliation of some Lodges according the particular Rite to which they belonged. It was the Illuminati that was attempting to organize Freemasonry under a single umbrella, but that attempt was surreptitious and not in the spirit of the various Lodges that existed around the world.

In addition, the subversion of Freemasonry by the Illuminati created a sensation in the world of Freemasonry. This led to the temporary decline of Masonry in virtually every country. In addition the murder of Captain Morgan by two Illuminati agents here in America led to the closing of half the Lodges in America and to the founding of the Anti-Masonic Party under John Quincy Adams.

George Washington on American Freemasonry:

I think all of these historical facts disprove the dubious notion that somehow, the American Masons were in league with international Masonry. Quite the opposite is true. The American Revolutionaries would not have sacrificed house, home, life and wife so that the Jewish bankers could gain yet more money and power. Such rumors are spread by either the ignorant or by disinformation artists.

The only Founder who might be justly accused of working for the enemy would be Alexander Hamilton, who married into a banking family and secured the creation of the First Bank of the United States, which was a Rothschild front.

The War of Southern Instigation

Blood Quantum

<http://www.weyanoke.org/reading/jdf-BloodQuantum.html>

<http://abrahamlincolnsclassroom.org/abraham-lincoln-state-by-state/abraham-lincoln-and-bloomington/>

One thing is for sure: the South deeply underestimated the rail splitter from Illinois. His intelligence, wit and compassion had turned him into the one of the greatest orators of all time, perhaps without equal. He was able to see through the rhetoric of his opponents and expose their false logic and hidden agendas. As for himself, he had no hidden agenda. When he spoke, he laid bare his views, opening his soul to his hearers. As an old-line Whig, Lincoln had only the interests of his White brethren at heart.

Lincoln was an old-line Whig, not an abolitionist.

Andrew Johnson Versus the Reconstructionists

<http://historynewsnetwork.org/article/46037>

Lincoln's Economic Policies

<http://abrahamlincolnsclassroom.org/abraham-lincoln-in-depth/abraham-lincoln-and-civil-war-finance/#63bl>

George W. Bickley, Carpetbagger, Con Artist and Founder of the KGC

<http://library.cincymuseum.org/topics/c/files/civilwar/chsbull-v32-n1-2-ohi-007.pdf>

https://books.google.com/books?id=Yg8qM3AD9uEC&pg=PA65&lpg=PA65&dq=General+McClellan+was+a+member+of+the+KGC&source=bl&ots=fLtpNA2nTP&sig=1tPOFrW8V_xSPsrCid3OE53wkr8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CFEQ6AEwCGoVChMIy5Lo-vPLyAIVhlw-Ch3k0gbM#v=onepage&q=General%20McClellan%20was%20a%20member%20of%20the%20KGC&f=false

Cooperation between radical abolitionists and Southern Fire-eaters

http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2008/2008_1-9/2008-7/pdf/42-55_3507.pdf

Once Virginia stopped producing tobacco and cotton due to soil depletion, these White plantation owners simply set their black slaves free and dumped them into the society. In other words, the planters used these blacks like animals and just released the animals into the countryside, then becoming everybody's problem. Like greyhounds are simply released into the wild or into the city streets after the race track owners are done with them, in effect telling society, "Well, they are YOUR problem now."

Thanks a lot!

Albert Pike

<http://web.archive.org/web/20030607064626/http://threeworldwars.com/albert-pike.htm>
https://books.google.com/books?id=Df1AAQAAQBAJ&pg=PT194&lpg=PT194&dq=Maxxini+and+the+Young+Americans&source=bl&ots=1NsTptw9Go&sig=PRMxqPcKjxpWBNdKsMdlGY5O_u0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj4JSh97XJAhUCOT4KHVOLA7MQ6AEIjAB#v=onepage&q=Maxxini%20and%20the%20Young%20Americans&f=false

John Brown and the Secret Six:

<http://history1800s.about.com/od/1800sglossary/g/Secret-Six-definition.htm>

Washing on the Illuminati

<http://www.reversespins.com/masons.html>

<http://www.henrymakow.com/002009.html>

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h358.html>

http://www.whale.to/c/william_henry_harrison.html

Mystick Crewe

<http://www.truedemocracy.net/hj33/04.html>

Jewish/British "Free Trade" in Ireland: The So-Called "Potato Famine"

http://www.schillerinstitute.org/economy/nbw/pot_famine95.html

Being a descendant of Irish immigrants from those days, I have researched the causes and found the "usual suspects".

The facts are that it was not a "political system" that perpetuated the Great Hunger, it was the Jews who controlled the Bank of England, and who owned the British Newspapers and the British politicians.

Historically, whenever the Jews can cause the death of Christians (especially Catholics) they waste no time in doing so.

At that time, the British banks, industry and finance were firmly in the control of the Jew Rothschilds and their related Jewish bankers and non-Jewish banker allies. Nathan Rothschild had swindled England out of her industries in 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon. And with the usual Sumerian Swindle of moneylending at interest, had put the land owners of Ireland into financial trouble (just as they have put America and Europe into financial trouble) all owing money to the Jews.

It was at this time that the English newspapers began their cartoon caricatures of Irishmen and anti-Irish broadsides of Ireland. And even though the Bank of England was a fractional reserve system that could print any amount of money that it needed, just like the FED in the modern USA, the British (Jew) bankers lied and said that they didn't have enough money to help the Irish. So, the British politicians used that lie to withhold assistance to Ireland.

The British landlords as well as the Irish landlords were in debt to the Jew bankers and had the choice of either paying their debts or having their farms and estates confiscated. Even as their own Irish farm workers were starving to death, these landlords exported food from Ireland to sell in Great Britain. It is a historical fact, that during the entire Irish Potato Famine, Ireland was a net exporter of food (all foods, that is, except potatoes). They had enough food to feed their people, but they exported it to sell so that they could pay the Jews' interest on the loans.

Potatoes grown on even a small plot can feed an entire family and are a nearly complete nutritional source. So, the Irish poor became dependent upon the potatoes they grew on their little plots even while they labored for the landlords on the big estates. Potatoes became such an important and basic food for the Irish poor that when Irish immigrant women were seeking work in America, they had trouble finding jobs as cooks because all they knew how to cook was potatoes in its variety of dishes.

So, the above article is interesting but in its politically-correct way of never naming the Jew, it falsely puts the blame for the Famine on a pathogen and on the political system, rather than upon the Jews who controlled both the banking and the political system -- just as they do today. At the base of all of our troubles are the Jews -- the real pathogen.

- <http://www.thephora.net/forum/showthread.php?t=89397>

<https://israelect.com/ChurchOfTrueIsrael/white-holocaust.html>

Homestead Act:

<https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/homestead-act/>

Slavery and the Constitution

<http://www.shmoop.com/constitutional-convention/race.html>

Negroes were not considered as “persons”

<http://posterityproject.blogspot.com/2013/02/john-sevier-and-slavery-on-frontier.html>

Lincoln refused to give Louisiana blacks the right to vote in 1864:

<http://www.crt.state.la.us/louisiana-state-museum/online-exhibits/the-cabildo/reconstruction-a-state-divided/>

http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1993/eirv20n21-19930528/eirv20n21-19930528_056-simon_wolfs_role_in_the_assassin.pdf

The Bnai Brith, ADL and the continued Jewish assault upon America:

<https://books.google.com/books?id=LMbiObJOjN0C&pg=PA199&lpg=PA199&dq=eustace+mullins+on+the+book+of+Esther&source=bl&ots=H4P7a0-pbH&sig=zZCv-kjcjYF11leBIu7stYMXIkA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj5nODw7NnMAhUq0YMKHRJADGYQ6AEIVzAJ#v=onepage&q=eustace%20mullins%20on%20the%20book%20of%20Esther&f=false>

Former Jewish slaveowners moved north after the Civil War and became Wall Street bankers, using the money they had gained from slavery to enact debt slavery upon all Americans.

Francis Scott Key:

Key, in his final address to the jury said:

"Are you willing, gentlemen, to abandon your country, to permit it to be taken from you, and occupied by the abolitionist, according to whose taste it is to associate and amalgamate with the negro? Or, gentlemen, on the other hand, are there laws in this community to defend you from the immediate abolitionist, who would open upon you the floodgates of such extensive wickedness and mischief?"

Also, I met a man who was related to Hitler here in Springfield. He moved but was really nice. He told me to watch this movie. It's really graphic so I didn't post on Skype, but growing up in South Chicago ghetto and seeing the Jews unleash the wicked crime against me and mine personally, not some Jewish fiction published garbage, this movie is very touching and makes the statement above so true.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rOWMd9mSllM>

Pilgrim Society British-American Blue Blood Connections

<http://www.watch.pair.com/pilgrim.html>

Karl Marx on slavery in America

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wYLR8B9pQqo>

Jewish admissions:

<http://forward.com/opinion/179441/jews-mostly-supported-slavery-or-kept-silent-d/>

Summary of Key Points

1. The Southern Aristocracy was virtually identical in habits and attitudes as Europe's old feudalistic aristocracy. The Antebellum South was led, if not fun, by a slave-based aristocracy whose wealth was derived unwilling slaves, just as in Europe's old serf economy.
2. Poor Southern Whites were adversely affected by the Slavocracy, against which they could not compete. Hence, poor Whites were ignored by the Southern aristocracy, just as poor Whites were ignored by the European aristocracy.

Jews Assassinated McKinley

A Cogent Summation of Antebellum Southern Bellicosity:

The Impending Crisis of the South

By Hinton Rowan Helper (1857)

*Disaffection in the South took many forms during the Civil War, including desertions from the Confederate Army and resentment of poor whites against the Southern plantation owners and the Southern political establishment. Some of that class consciousness, present in the South long before the Civil War, was articulated in 1857 by the writer Hilton Rowman Helper, whose book *The Impending Crisis of the South* was banned by Southern states opposed to its message¹.*

From *Voices of A People's History*, edited by Zinn and Arnove

We have not breathed away seven and twenty years in the South, without becoming acquainted with the demagogical maneuverings of the oligarchy. Their intrigues and tricks of legerdemain are as familiar to us as household words; in vain might the world be ransacked for a more precious junta of flatterers and cajolers. It is amusing to ignorance, amazing to credulity, and insulting to intelligence, to hear them in their blathering efforts to mystify and pervert the sacred principles of liberty, and turn the curse of slavery into a blessing. To the illiterate poor whites—made poor and ignorant by the system of slavery—they hold out the idea that slavery is the very bulwark of our liberties, and the foundation of American independence! For hours at a time, day after day, will they expatiate upon the inexpressible beauties and excellencies of this great, free and independent nation; and finally, with the most extravagant gesticulations and rhetorical flourishes, conclude their nonsensical ravings, by attributing all the glory and prosperity of the country, from Maine to Texas, and from Georgia to California, to the "invaluable institutions of the South!" With what patience we could command, we have frequently listened to the incoherent and truth-murdering declamations of these champions of slavery, and, in the absence of a more politic method of giving vent to our disgust and indignation, have involuntarily bit our lips into blisters.

The lords of the lash are not only absolute masters of the blacks, who are bought and sold, and driven about like so many cattle, but they are also the oracles and arbiters of all non-slaveholding whites, whose freedom is merely nominal, and whose unparalleled illiteracy and degradation is purposely and fiendishly perpetuated. How little the "poor white trash," the great majority of the Southern people, know of the real condition of the country is, indeed, sadly astonishing. The truth is, they know nothing of public measures, and little of private affairs, except what their imperious masters, the slave-drivers, condescend to tell, and that is but precious little, and even that little, always garbled and one-sided, is never told except in public harangues; for the haughty cavaliers of shackles and handcuffs will not degrade themselves by holding private converse with those who have neither dimes nor hereditary rights in human flesh.

Whenever it pleases, and to the extent it pleases, a slaveholder to become communicative, poor whites may hear with fear and trembling, but not speak. They must be as mum as dumb brutes, and stand in awe of their august superiors, or be crushed with stern rebukes, cruel oppressions, or downright violence. If they dare to think for themselves, their thoughts must be forever concealed. The expression of any sentiment at all conflicting with the gospel of slavery, dooms them at once in the community in which they live, and then, whether willing or unwilling, they are obliged to become heroes, martyrs, or exiles. They may thirst for knowledge, but there is no Moses among them to smite it out of the rocks of Horeb. The black veil, through whose almost impenetrable meshes light seldom gleams, has long been pendent over their eyes, and there, with fiendish jealousy, the slave-driving ruffians sedulously guard it. Non-slaveholders are not only kept in ignorance of what is transpiring at the North, but they are continually misinformed of what is going on even in the South. Never were the poorer classes of a people, and those classes so largely in the majority, and all inhabiting the same country, so basely duped, so adroitly swindled, or so damnably outraged.

It is expected that the stupid and sequacious [malleable] masses, the white victims of slavery, will believe, and, as a general thing, they do believe, whatever the slaveholders tell them; and thus it is that they are cajoled into the notion that they are the freest, happiest and most intelligent people in the world, and are taught to look with prejudice and disapprobation upon every new principle or progressive movement. Thus it is that the South, woefully inert and inventionless, has lagged behind the North, and is now weltering in the cesspool of ignorance and degradation.

We have already intimated that the opinion is prevalent throughout the South that the free States are quite sterile and unproductive, and that they are mainly dependent on us for breadstuffs and other provisions. So far as the cereals, fruits, garden vegetables and esculent [edible] roots are concerned, we have . . . shown the utter falsity of this

opinion; and we now propose to show that it is equally erroneous in other particulars, and very far from the truth in the general reckoning. We can prove, and we intend to prove, from facts in our possession, that the hay crop of the free States is worth considerably more in dollars and cents than all the cotton, tobacco, rice, hay and hemp produced in the fifteen slave States. This statement may strike some of our readers with amazement, and others may, for the moment, regard it as quite incredible; but it is true, nevertheless, and we shall soon proceed to confirm it. The single free State of New-York produces more than three times the quantity of hay that is produced in all the slave States. Ohio produces a larger number of tons than all the Southern and Southwestern States, and so does Pennsylvania. Vermont, little and unpretending as she is, does the same thing, with the exception of Virginia. Look at the facts... and let your own eyes, physical and intellectual, confirm you in the truth.

And yet, forsooth, the slave-driving oligarchy would whip us into the belief that agriculture is not one of the leading and lucrative pursuits of the free States, that the soil there is an uninterrupted barren waste, and that our Northern brethren, having the advantage in nothing except wealth, population, inland and foreign commerce, manufactures, mechanism, inventions, literature, the arts and sciences, and their concomitant branches of profitable industry,—miserable objects of charity—are dependent on us for the necessaries of life.

(Hinton Rowan Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South* (1857). First printed in New York by Burdick Brothers in 1857. Reprinted in Hinton Rowan Helper, *The Impending Crisis of the South: How to Meet It*, ed. George M. Frederickson (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1968), pp. 42-46.)

{Source: <http://www.historyisaweapon.com/defcon1/impendingcrisissouthhelper.html> }

Cornwallis prophecy to Washington

Good summary of the KGC:

<http://knightsofthegoldencircle.webs.com/>

Calumny, perfidy, malfeasance, satanic, luciferian, genocidal, xenophobic, supremacist, hate-filled, : words cannot describe the full extent of the evil that is embodied in the diabolical mind of the perfidious jew, whose only purpose in its parasitic life cycle is to destroy the White Race and our religion, Christianity. This fact must be spread abroad; and Whites everywhere must be made aware of this malevolent force. The record of history is clear: jews have been behind

untold genocides staged against our people...millions upon millions slaughtered. There is only one explanation, that given by our Lord, Jesus Christ (Yahshua Messiah). Speaking to the Edomite jews of His day: “Ye are of your father the Devil, and the lusts of your father shall ye do.” – John 8:44.

Webster Tarpley speech:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kLB1umCHaQw>

dough: faces Buchanan and Pierce
<http://www.tomatobubble.com/id866.html>

Statement of John Presco concerning Judah Benjamin

<https://rosamondpress.com/2011/09/22/jessie-benton-vs-judah-benjamin/>

Belmont and Booth:

<http://clevelandcivilwarroundtable.com/articles/lincoln/trees-forests.htm>

<http://www.theforbiddenknowledge.com/hardtruth/scottishriteproject.htm>

<http://www.counter-currents.com/2010/10/was-the-confederacy-a-tool-of-international-finance-2/>

Slavery in America: A Jewish and Negro BUSINESS

In preCivil War America, 1 in 100 white people would have owned a slave.

The polar opposite to that was the Negroes, because 1 in 4 free Negroes in pre Civil War America owned their own Negro slave. And the Negroes were brought here by the Jews in the first place, who purchased them from their fellow Negro savages in West Africa, a continent upon which they still slaughter, enslave, rape, torture, and EAT each other to this very day.

That one simple fact alone is enough to shatter every historical lie written in reference to the so called "institution" of slavery in America, which in reality was nothing more than a Jewish and NEGRO business. That one simple fact is also enough to warrant the expulsion of both of these vile and disgusting races from our midst forthwith. The Negroes and their Jewish masters have used their lies in reference to the slave trade to hold white America hostage for a very long time. And all the while whitey has been carrying them for imaginary sins of the past, they have been robbing, raping, torturing, and slaughtering members of the white race at epidemic levels.

It is time to throw both the Jews in control of our government and their non-white pets to the dogs. And guess what? They owe us. Big time. We would be foolish to ever let them forget it, and even more foolish to ever associate with them again in the future once we are rid of them.

SLAVERY:

BLACKS'

DIRTIEST

SECRET

The idea of slavery as an "institutionalized" part of American life prior to the Civil War in this country is just as much a lie as the Holofoax lie, with the exception of a few anglomoron Jewish lackeys. In fact, they want you to believe that the Civil War was fought over slavery, which it was not, and that all blacks in this country were still enslaved by whites by the time it rolled around. So here are some little known facts for you, and once you familiarize yourself with them, you should be able to clearly see is that what was really going on was the FACT that the Negroes in this country who were free, which was most of them by that time, were in the process of "Africanizing" this continent, because of

in New Orleans alone, 3,000, or 28% percent of free Negroes owned slaves. Meanwhile, it is a WELL DOCUMENTED FACT that less than 1% of Americans ever owned slaves, so what we have once again is a savage people projecting onto the white race their own actions.

"Affirmative Action" and "Diversity Programs" are nothing more than nice sounding monikers for racial discrimination. There is actually more likelihood of an African American having direct ancestors who owned Black slaves on this continent than a White person having a direct ancestor

The Black Slavery in America Hoax

Yes. Believe it or not, a more careful examination of the historical record and just a modicum of critical thought reveals a truth in reference to so called "slavery in America" that is enough to make any white American want some payback when it comes to the bullshit we have tolerated from the black race for what appears to essentially be no reason at all, not even in past history.

So many blacks owned slaves by the time of the civil war that 3,000 of them (blacks), or 28%, owned slaves in New Orleans at the time of the Civil War. Meanwhile, it is well documented that less than 1% of Americans ever owned slaves, and most of them were Jews. This slavery lie is nothing more than a way for this race (the black one primarily, although it serves the Jewish agenda very well also) to continue to hold the white race hostage with things like affirmative action and reverse discrimination. Take your country back America, before it is destroyed by Jews and non-whites based on complete lies.

American textbooks are filled with images of "slave auctions," with photographs of Negroes in chains, or being beaten or treated in some atrocious manner, so much so that by the time the indoctrinated history teachers are finished indoctrinating their prey, school children are left with the impression that America was a country in which at any given time one could walk down Main Street U.S.A. and see such a spectacle. America is portrayed as the Walmart of the slave trade, and big bad whitey has been demonized as the manifestation of pure evil for his role in said trade.

White Americans have always been accused of oppression by Afro-Americans. Everything that is wrong with black America is because of the legacy of slavery, according to them, and they take every opportunity to bash the white population as they would the devil himself. As it turns out, the spectacle of slavery as it has been portrayed in the historical record is entirely false, and just like with every other historical event or events that I have taken the time to study of late, the white race is less guilty of the practice than any other race, and is, in fact, the most honorable and humane race ever to exist on the planet. And with the exception of a very few bad apples several centuries ago, as a collective people we are essentially not guilty of the institution of slavery. It is another massive propaganda ploy they have used to demonize the white race, and it is a complete lie.

The institution of slavery on the North American continent was somewhat of a rarity between 1525 and 1866. During that 341 year period, 388,000, or approximately, at a yearly average, 1,138, arrived every year. And the fact of the matter is that most Americans never actually met another American who in fact "owned" a slave. And given the other FACT that at least 70% of the people in America who owned slaves were Jews, that idea that few Americans probably ever met any other Americans in possession of a slave becomes even more likely, given the Jewish penchant and tendency to separatism.

And the estimates of Jewish slave ownership are sometimes higher, which leads me to believe that, given the Jewish penchant for rewriting history with complete lies, the actual institution of slavery on the North American continent was probably an entirely Jewish operation, with a few anglo moron lackeys thrown into the mix. We already know that the civil war was just another one of the wars engineered by Jewish bankers on the road to world dominance, and we are devastatingly familiar with the lies surrounding the last one, which go as far as a manufactured Jewish holocaust.

Just a cursory look at the genuine evidence is enough to convince me that we are in need of a new historical term, and that is slavery denial, because, like the Holohaox, black slavery in America on the part of the white race is really just another giant historical lie and propaganda ploy designed to demonize the white race.

Most authors who write about the institution of slavery are astonished at the FACT that 42 MILLION Afro-Americans have come to exist on this continent from such a SMALL number of slaves as was actually brought here, while the rest of the world, including black and Arab Africa, was engaging in not only slavery but savagery on a massive scale, and still are to this very day. And even though the Europeans were trying to bring civilization to the continent, the Africans resisted, and today accuse the evil white man of something referred to as "colonialism," when in fact what European "colonists" sought to do as much as anything else was CIVILIZE a continent of savages. I would submit to you that genuine "colonialism" in its most nefarious form is in full swing today, as Jewish owned companies have succeeded in coming to dominate Africa and are currently raping the continent of its natural resources. And all the while whitey is still being blamed, even though the Jewish colonization of Western society has long since been accomplished via the Jewish central banking system.

Guess what? What LITTLE slavery ever actually existed on the American continent was for the most part done by Jews, in the same way that they carry out their dominance of our governments today, with the assistance of a few gentile lackeys.

The only reason the Afro-Americans have amassed such a huge population on the continent, to the amazement of historians who look at the real numbers, is because of a tendency to over breed, which is a tendency that has always been observed by the members of other races. Although I cannot say that, given the depth of Jewish deception and the lengths they will go to destroy white civilization, I would not put it

past them not to have just seeded the continent with shiploads of Africans. And the only reason the vast majority of them have not experienced famine and starvation on this continent is because they live(d) among a people who were and still are good hearted enough to help them. The number of blacks living on government assistance and food stamps up to this very day is proof enough of that.

The idea of slavery in America as an institutionalized practice by the white race is essentially another Jewish-written historical lie on the scale of the Jewish holocaust. And just about the only thing that keeps it from being quite on the same level as the Jewish Holocaust is the fact that it was practiced here by a few nefarious individuals, the majority of whom were Jewish, whereas it can be quickly and easily proven that no gas chamber ever existed in National Socialist Germany and not a single Jew died in one of them. Other than that, in reference to ordinary white, hard working, god fearing Americans, the idea that slavery was an institution of everyday American life is just a complete falsehood. And there is just no getting around that fact when you look at the genuine numbers as they were recorded by the people of the time involved in the trade.

White people, wake up. All of history is written to demonize you illegitimately to the point that the other races have a hatred for you that is almost innate. If you had actually done anything to deserve that kind of hatred, it would be different, but you did not, and the fact is that as a collective race you and yours are light years ahead of the others in terms of honor. Even the history of all the great white civilizations of the past, from Egypt to Rome and every one in between, is being stripped from you, re-written, and attributed to people who have never yet come close to being your cultural equal.

By Julie Mitchell

<http://conspiraciesdogscatspopesandidiots.yolasite.com/>

<http://www.theroot.com/views/100-amazing-facts-about-negro-0>

http://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/The_Abolition_of_Slavery_in_Virginia
(1865)

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/md-politics/the-not-quite-free-state-maryland-dragged-its-feet-on-emancipation-during-civil-war/2013/09/13/a34d35de-fec7-11e2-bd97-676ec24f1f3f_story.html

Black slaveowners in America

http://www.constitution.org/mil/cs_milit.htm

Fact 49: The Constitution was written by and for "*We the people*" and dedicated to "*ourselves and our posterity*," All of the 55 delegates that met in Philadelphia to draft the Constitution and all of the members of the 13 state conventions that ratified it were of the White race. (Charles A. Weisman, *America: Free, White and Christian*, 1989, SFA, Box 766-C, LaPorte, CO 80535)

Webster's Dictionary of 1828: defines Posterity as:
POSTERITY. 1. Descendants; children, children's children, etc. indefinitely; the race that proceeds from a progenitor.

2. In a general sense, succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors...

· **Fact 50:** The 14th Amendment is invalid for the following reasons:

· It was never ratified by three-fourths of all the States in the Union according to Article 5 of the U.S. Constitution. Out of 37 States, 16 had rejected it.

Many of the States who were counted as ratifying it, were compelled to do so under duress of military occupation. Any legal act entered into under force duress, and coercion is automatically null and void.

· The fact that 23 Senators had been unlawfully excluded from the U.S. Senate, shows that the Joint Resolution proposing the Amendment was not submitted to or adopted by a constitutional Congress.

· The intent of the 14th Amendment is repugnant to the original U.S. Constitution and the Organic Law of the land. It did not, and could not, repeal anything that was part of the Organic Law. Therefore the principles of precedent and stare decisis render it void. (Carleton Putnam, Race and Reality, a Search for Solutions, 1967, Howard Allen, Box 76, Cape Canaveral, FL 32920)

Fact 51: In Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of Sept. 1862 he said: *"I have urged the colonization of the Negroes, (back to Africa), and I shall continue. My Emancipation Proclamation was linked with this plan (of colonization). There is no room for two distinct races of White men in America, much less for two distinct races of Whites and Blacks...I can think of no greater calamity than the assimilation of the negro into our social and political life as our equal...Within twenty years we can peacefully colonize the Negro. ..under conditions in which he can rise to the full measure of manhood. This he can never do here. We can never attain the ideal union our fathers dreamed, with millions of an alien, inferior race among us, whose assimilation is neither possible nor desirable."* (William

Gayley Simpson, Which Way Western Man? 1978, National Alliance Press, Box 3535, Washington, D.C. 20007)

Fact 52: Lincoln actually proposed an amendment to the constitution that would've authorized congress to recolonize all freed Blacks back to Africa. On Aug. 15, 1862, Congress did appropriate over half a million dollars for that purpose. Thousands of Negroes had been shipped back when Lincoln was shot. (William Gayley Simpson, Which Way Western Man? 1978, National Alliance Press, Box 3535, Washington, D.C. 2007)

Washington D.C.:

Fact 53: The District of Columbia, which is approximately 70% Black, leads the U.S. in many areas:

1). ·The nations highest crime rates; 2). ·Strictest gun control; 3). ·Highest incarceration rates; 4). ·Highest birthrate; 5). ·Highest death rate; 6). ·Highest rate of federal assistance per capita; 7). ·Highest number of welfare recipients per capita; 8). ·Highest rate of illegitimacy ; 9). ·Highest high school dropout rate even though its teachers are the highest paid in the U.S.; 10). ·Highest rate of gonorrhea and syphilis; 11). ·Highest incidence of AIDS. (Jared Taylor, Paved With Good Intentions: The Failure of Race Relations in Contemporary America. 1992, Carrol & Graf. New York, NY; World Almanacs, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92)

Lincoln versus the Banksters

<http://www.unique-design.net/library/nature/consequence/soulless.html>

Johnson versus the Radicals

<http://www.shmoop.com/reconstruction/politics.html>

interracial sex and status

<https://poseidon01.ssrn.com/delivery.php?ID=3701150270920091211130870160700810941030330310410270100220250020960921160261121230670570300390610081160260240851240220>

[68119089049074003041085023125118072074022071004083020027114030104071095074101078118026096022098076015092065116093017001091109082017&EXT=pdf](https://www.civil-war.net/pages/1860_census.html)

1860 census

http://www.civil-war.net/pages/1860_census.html

Reconstruction and the 14th Amendment

<http://www.shmoop.com/reconstruction/politics.html>

The Seditious of the South

Lincoln quotations:

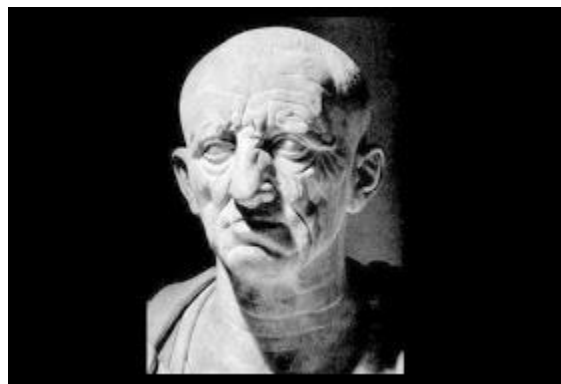
https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln

Freemasonry

<http://jack33.net/jack33.net/Education/General/Colonies.pdf>

The Infantilization of Modern Men

by Ricardo Duchesne, [Research Gate](#)



Cato the Elder: The Face of Rising Rome

Some White men are identifying with the Alt-Right as they realize that the goals and norms celebrated by our social order are underpinned by multiple deceptions, suppression of debate, anti-scientific notions about human equality, and unjust opposition to White identity in the midst of outright celebration of minority group rights.

But it is not easy to dissent. The playbook of the establishment is very simple and very effective: claim that

questioners of diversity are driven by plain hatred, that they are poorly educated hicks who can't stand losing their White privilege, too parochial to understand the progressive cosmopolitanism marvellously spreading through the West.

Nevertheless, the establishment is having difficulties keeping men away from the Alt-Right due to the widening gap between its ideals and the sickening realities engendered by these ideals, between the ideal of equality and the crime statistics of blacks, between the ideal of multicultural harmony and the reality of Islamic terrorism, between the ideal of freedom of expression and the suppression of criticism against Islamization, between the ideal of gender equality and the feminist acquiescence with migrant sexual assaults.

Still, one can't help wonder why the vast majority of White males are still entrapped to these ridiculous ideals. The standard answer is that Whites have been brainwashed since birth and the media still has a near monopoly control over the news. The establishment controls the narrative over all the realities that don't square with the ideals. They know how to narrate black crimes as instances of discrimination and enduring inequalities. They know how to portray Islamic terrorism as acts committed by a minority against "most peace-loving Muslims." They know how to portray the shortcomings of diversity as "challenges" that can be minimized with further sensitivity sessions and education of children against xenophobic feelings. They know how to ignore countless stories that run against the narrative while playing up stories that demonstrate its success.

This argument is lacking. Many Whites know what's going and yet they prefer escapism, secure careers, or a comfortable network of politically correct friends and family members, even when they have a chance to take risks. The majority seem to welcome their own demise. One has to wonder if Alt-Right men even have the vigour, vitality, and commitment of the 1960s generation. Everyone knows that contemporary White men are emasculated. Feminism is blamed. My view is that White men are the weakest in the world today because they inhabit the most comfortable, easy going civilization. Prolong luxurious living, easy to get food, as the ancient Greeks understood, breeds indulgent men, malleability, and softness. This weakness is a *natural consequence* of the cyclical nature of history.

Cyclical Decline

Chateau Heartiste and Return of the Kings abound with articles accusing feminism. The current article in CH is *The Innocent Victims of Feminism Are Boys*. But feminism is a symptom of a wider decline in Western civilization. Western decline has long been written about. Oswald Spengler's version is the best known. But even though Spengler spoke about the rise of pacifism, loss of youthful vitality, senescence, the dissipation of strong identities and moral values in large metropolitan centres, many have a hard time making sense of his biological metaphors; his talk about the youth, maturity, old age and eventual death of civilizations, as if they were organisms.

Giambattista Vico (1668-1744), writing when the West was rising, and taking the decline of Rome as his main example, identified three main cyclical phases in the trajectory of civilizations:

1. Anarchy and savagery
2. Order and civilisation
3. Decay and a new anarchic barbarism

The novelty in Vico was to suggest that the underlying mechanism behind these recurrent cyclical phases was the changing psychological state of human beings in response to different realities facing them in civilizational development. When humans face anarchy and savagery, they accept the necessity of behaving in useful ways to protect themselves. They achieve this by creating order, which leads to civilised behaviour. But once they achieve comfort through civilisation they start to amuse themselves, growing dissolute in luxury and incapable of the discipline and seriousness required to sustain a civilisation.

These underlying psychological dispositions were long understood by ancient Greeks and Romans as common

sense observations about how the necessity of survival and living without comforts nurtured strength of character, whereas a life of luxury and easy acquisitions encouraged effeminacy and licentiousness. Ancient Greek literature is full of objections to the pernicious luxury of the Orientals, the older civilizations surrounding them, their harems, eunuchs and their corrupt intrigues. The very concept "Orient" came to mean opulent meals, indulgence, wantonness: effeminacy.

But the thinkers of the modern era, the ones who came up with a lineal view of history, starting with the Scottish philosophers, Adam Ferguson, John Millar, and Adam Smith, rejected this cyclical view, and argued instead that all societies pass through a series of "progressive" stages: from primitive savagery to agricultural civilizations to a final stage of commerce. It was their view that the last stage of commerce would bring peaceful relations among nations, commercial riches, and thus the necessary conditions for the full development of human potentialities.

The logic of this idea was accepted in varying ways by most European modern thinkers. What Marx did new was to reject the idea that commercial capitalism would be the last stage. The rejection of the unilineal theories of cultural evolution that Franz Boas started, the celebration of primitive ways of life, currently a cornerstone of multicultural thinking, is still a variation on progressivism in asking Westerners to treat less developed cultures with equal respect while calling for everyone to be integrated into a liberal modern world dedicated to the elimination of poverty, warfare, and inequalities. All these arguments, from Adam Smith to Marx to Boas are of the view that humans can be improved through improvements in cultural development. Even the environmentalists have been unable to escape support for innovations that cut back on pollutants and create nature-friendly technologies.

We have underestimated the cyclical argument and the simple truth that prolong comfort, peacefulness, relaxation, lack of stress and tension, weaken the human character. I am going to leave the theory of historical cycles for a future post, and continue this article showing that long ago, *before the age of feminism*, there were some astute observations about the emasculating effects that luxurious living had on the male character. I already alluded to the Greek association of Persian or Oriental luxury with effeminacy (which academia now dismisses as part of a "racialist discourse" intrinsic to the origins of Western civilization).

Greek and Roman Effeminacy

The Greeks themselves were later to be viewed by the Romans as over-intellectualised and over refined in their tastes. As the Romans began to enjoy abundant wealth for the first time, following their victories over the Carthaginians, with the upper classes developing an appetite for the refined tastes of the Greeks, and wanting their male children to learn about Greek rhetoric, art and philosophy, Cato the Elder (234-149 BC) warned Romans of the weakening effects that Greek ways would have on their traditional toughness. Cato, although a Roman noble, was known for his "rusticity, austerity, and asceticism." He hated the permissiveness and hedonism that came along with luxury. Plutarch observes about Cato:

His enemies hated him, he used to say, because he rose every day before it was light and neglecting his own private matters, devoted his time to the public interests. He also used to say that he preferred to do right and get no thanks, rather than to do ill and get no punishment; and that he had pardon for everybody's mistakes except his own.

The Greek historian Polybius (200-118 BC), who was witness to the ways in which imperial plenty affected the lives of young Romans, noted how

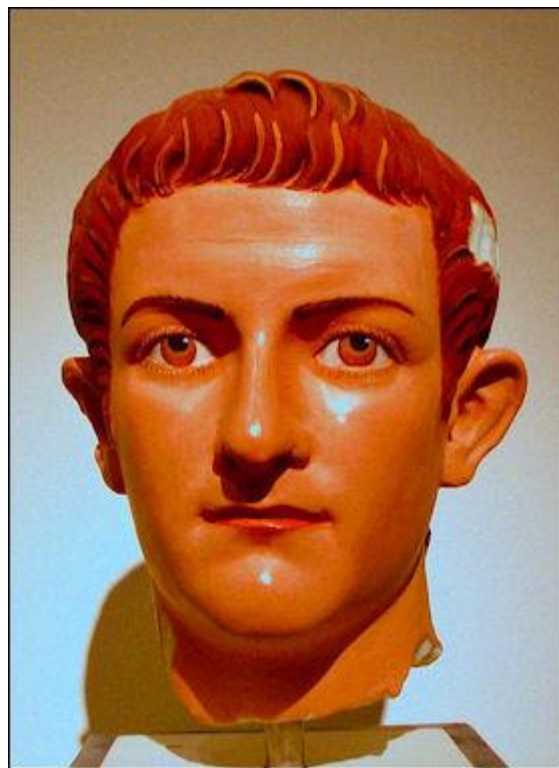
some of [the young Roman men] had abandoned themselves to love affairs with boys and others to consorting with prostitutes, and many to musical entertainments and banquets and all of the extravagances that they entail...infected with Greek weaknesses.

Sallust (86-35 BC) would attribute the collapse of the Republican form of government to the corrupting influence of wealth and the resulting abandonment of traditional values:

When toil is replaced by an attack of indolence, and self-control and fairness by one of lust and haughtiness, there is a change in fortune as well as in morals and behavior.

By the time of Livy (64 or 59 BC-AD 17), we have a historian who believed that the decline of Roman morals was irreversible, lamenting in the preface to his monumental history of Rome,

how with the gradual decline of discipline, morals slid, and then more and more collapsed, and finally began to plunge, which has brought us to our present pass, when we can endure neither of vices nor their cures.



Caligula AD 12-41: The Face of Luxurious Rome

Don't Blame Feminist Women

Some years ago Chateau Heartiste had a post with the strange title *Feminism Responsible For The Fall Of Rome*. Strange since no one has ever spoken about feminism in ancient times, but this post which consists essentially of a long quote from a comment by some unknown person, could find no other way to account for this commentator's observations about the dramatic changes that took place in the relation between the sexes in Roman times with the arrival of luxurious living. The commentator goes overboard in his efforts to draw parallels between our times and Rome, but is correct in noting that relations between men and women changed drastically from a very patriarchal culture in which family life was revered to a situation in the first century AD in which women had more say over financial and family matters, and the upper classes were uninterested in children:

~1 century BC: Roman civilization blossoms into the most powerful and advanced civilization in the world. Material wealth is astounding, citizens (i.e.: non slaves) do not need to work. They have running water, baths and import

spices from thousands of miles away. The Romans enjoy the arts and philosophy; they know and appreciate democracy, commerce, science, human rights, animal rights, children rights and women become emancipated. No-fault divorce is enacted, and quickly becomes popular by the end of the century.

~1-2 century AD: The family unit is destroyed. Men refuse to marry and the government tries to revive marriage with a "bachelor tax," to no avail. Children are growing up without fathers, Roman women show little interest in raising their own children and frequently use nannies. The wealth and power of women grows very fast, while men become increasingly demotivated and engage in prostitution and vice. Prostitution and homosexuality become widespread.

Blaming feminism for this change in Rome is anachronistic. Feminism is an ideology that emerged in the contemporary West, an expression of decline, but in Rome the decline happened without this ideology. Feminism has accentuated decline in our times, and celebrates it. But blaming feminism, or cultural Marxism writ large, on its own, misses the fundamental cyclical nature of history. The Great Depression raised the vitality of men, and produced the "greatest generation" and the baby boom, but this was a temporary check on an otherwise declining trend that began in the nineteenth century.

Rise and Decline of Europe

When Rome fell apart, Germanic barbarians revived the West, brought in new blood, vitality, aggression, and expansionism, culminating in Charles the Great's empire. This empire broke apart with the intrusion of new barbarians in the ninth century, combined with the decentralizing dynamic of vassal-lord relations. While the more brutalizing aspects of the nobility were "civilized" with the spread of chivalry and the Christian "Truce of God" after AD 1000, Europeans were still full of zest for glorious actions, testified in their Crusading marches from the 11th century through the 13th century, the Portuguese rounding of Africa at the end of the 15th century, and the Spanish crossing of the Atlantic, culminating in the Industrial Revolution.

Through these major epochs, Europeans came to de-emphasize the martial virtues associated with feudalism, and as they turned to commerce, new virtues came to gain precedence, commodious living, orderly existence, the Protestant emphasis on hard work, notwithstanding the excessive brutality of the religious wars and the interstate rivalries resulting from nation-building during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

David Hume, in *An Inquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals* (1777), noted this transformation from the martial temper of medieval times to the "sociable, good-natured, humane, merciful, grateful, friendly, generous, beneficent" qualities of the moderns. This was a relative contrast; the eighteenth century was hardly merciful and soft by the standards of today; this was the age of world wide colonization, and the soon-to-come brutal Napoleonic wars. The point is that the violent aggressiveness of earlier centuries, still prevailing in the religious wars, and expressed in Hobbes's pessimistic view of human nature, was declining, replaced by a new form of civilized vitality, industriousness and intense desire to master the laws of nature.



Victorian Man

John Stuart Mill, in 1836, just a year before the great Victorian age began, when Britain was known for its military vitality and consolidation of the greatest empire, was already lamenting over the fact that

there has crept over the refined classes, over the whole class of gentlemen in England, a moral effeminacy, an ineptitude for every kind of struggle. They shrink from all effort, from everything which is troublesome and disagreeable...They cannot undergo labor, they cannot brook ridicule, they cannot brave evil tongues: they have not the hardihood to say an unpleasant thing to any one whom they are in the habit of seeing...This torpidity and cowardice, as a general characteristic, is new in the world...it is a natural consequence of the progress of civilization, and will continue until met by a system of cultivation adapted to counteract it ("Civilization — Signs of the Times" in *Prefaces to Liberty, Selected Writings of John Stuart Mill*, ed, Bernard Wishy, 1959).

One wonders what J.S. Mill would have said about the preoccupation our current manosphere, *Return of the Kings*, has with clothing, [color](#), [fabric matching](#) and [complexion](#). Victorian men cared about clothing but with the intent of reinforcing the ideal of the proper British man as self-sufficient, adventurer, and scientific, which they felt was damaged with clothing of rich color; only dark colors, straight cuts, and stiff materials could project hardiness and endurance.

The key in J.S. Mill's observation is that "torpidity and cowardice" are a "*natural consequence* of the progress of civilization," of the comforts brought by bourgeois affluence. The expectation recently articulated in a [Counter Currents](#) article that reading about Rome's glories can teach current White men to regain valour and heroism is pure wishful thinking. White men today will never build up their "resolve as great as that of the Romans" by reading about the Romans. The Romans built their character, before and during the time of Cato the Elder, by living at a point in the historical cycle when anarchy and savagery demanded hardiness, by working extremely hard as farmers, by living in a very patriarchal culture, with harsh laws and expectations, and by undergoing intense military training and warfare experience. The Rome of Cato was a civilization at its peak; the West today is senile, without children, declining families, preoccupied with appearances, too lazy and comfortable.

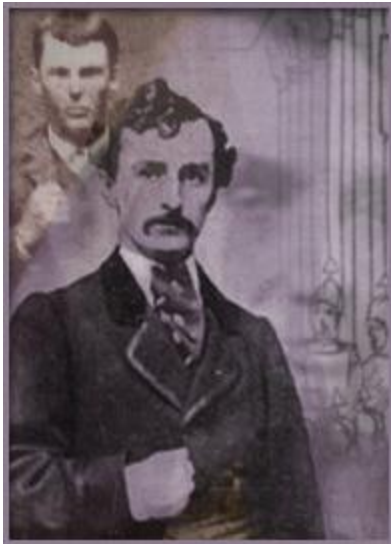
Decline is irreversible. The relentless occupation of the West by hordes of Muslims and Africans is an expression of White male decadence and effeminacy. Only out of the coming chaos and violence will strong White men rise to resurrect the West.

Stephen Austin

(1793-1836) This pioneer founded the first settlement for people from the United States in Texas in the 1820s. He was granted land from Mexico on the condition of no slaves and he converted to Roman Catholicism.

What You Didn't Know About John Wilkes Booth & Jesse James

- by [Mark Owen](#) (Jan. 19, 2011)



The outlaw Jesse Woodson James killed the actor John Wilkes Booth at the Grand Avenue Hotel in Enid, Oklahoma in 1903 after Booth continually renege on his oath to never talk about his secret membership in the Masonic-oriented Knights of the Golden Circle (KGC) and to never mention the murder of Abraham Lincoln.

John Wilkes Booth did not die in Garrett's tobacco barn in 1865 as is commonly supposed. Booth was saved by his brother Knights and spirited immediately down into Texas after the assassination. He lived and worked for many years in Granbury under the alias 'John St. Helen.' His own granddaughter Izola Forrester affirmed in her 1937 book *This One Mad Act* that Booth had been aided and abetted in his escape from Washington by the KGC. It was common knowledge in the Booth family that he never died in the barn.

The man shot and killed in Garrett's barn was James Boyd, a former confederate agent working for the War Department. He bore a passing resemblance to Booth aside from his red hair and moustache. Booth's hair was jet black and he had shaved off his moustache at the home of Dr. Samuel Mudd shortly after escaping from Washington.

Not a single friend of Booth was called to the inquest to identify the body. A Washington doctor named John May had removed a tumor from Booth's neck several months prior to the Lincoln assassination and was summoned to view the corpse. When the blanket covering the body was removed May stated, 'There is no resemblance in that corpse to Booth, nor can I believe it to be him.' May later changed his statement to conform with the official proclamation that Booth had been captured and killed.

National Detective Police agents Andrew & Luther Potter had been on the trail of Booth from the beginning. They were called in to identify the corpse. When the blanket was removed they commented, 'He sure grew a moustache in a hurry. Red, too.'

Each of the 26 detectives that worked on the case received several thousand dollars apiece after signing quitclaims, stating that they had no further interest in the case. This was a big payday 150 years ago.

In 1922 two Civil War veterans swore an affidavit stating that the body removed from the Garrett farm was not Booth. Joseph Zeigen and Wilson Kenzie said that they had served with the cavalry troop which had surrounded the barn. The man dragged from the barn wore a Confederate uniform and on his feet were yellow brogans, the service footgear of Johnny Reb. The two veterans were sworn to secrecy.

There are other testimonies that can be recited, each refuting government lies.

In reality, John Wilkes Booth was taken to Texas immediately after the assassination where he lived and worked for many years under the alias of John St. Helen.

In 1872 St. Helen was operating a distillery in Glen Rose, Texas where he ran afoul of revenue agents over whiskey taxes. He hired attorney Finis Bates to represent him. Bates, the grandfather of Hollywood actress Kathy Bates (Fried Green Tomatoes, Misery etc.), would later write a book about his friendship with St. Helen.

One day after contracting a virulent flu, St. Helen was sure that he was going to die and called Bates to his bedside wherein he confessed that he was not John St. Helen at all, but rather John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. Bates was highly sceptical until St. Helen gave him a photograph of himself for future identification purposes. After making a full recovery from his ailments St. Helen begged Bates to hold his confession in strict confidence.

Bates would later remark in his book how St. Helen could recite long passages of Shakespeare from memory and how he was such a remarkable and gifted raconteur.

After several years the two drifted apart with Bates relocating to Memphis and St. Helen later surfacing in Enid Oklahoma under the alias David George.

Booth's heavy drinking combined with his continual boasting of exploits within the KGC eventually brought him to the attention of Jesse James. This was particularly so when Booth was 'in his cups,' which was more often than not, according to friends in Enid. It was also reported that Booth regularly partook of laudanum, an opium derivative. This is when he would become particularly verbose.

Again we have to rewind...

The outlaw Jesse James was not killed by Bob Ford in 1882. Jesse faked his death as an expedient way to throw off Pinkerton agents, assorted railroad barons, gun fighters trying to establish their bona fides and the dozens of bounty hunters scouring the country for James in order to claim the various rewards offered for his capture. He and Ford would go on to be partners in many business ventures spanning decades.

James operated under more than 50 aliases in his long life before dying at the advanced age of 107 under the alias J. Frank Dalton in 1951 in Lawton, Oklahoma.

Jesse was a 33rd degree Freemason and a high-ranking Knight of the Golden Circle.

The KGC evolved from a Scottish secret group known as The Society of the Horseman's Word, otherwise known as the Horse Whisperers. This fraternity recited passages from the Bible backwards and practised folk magic as part of their rituals, in addition to having Masonic-style oaths. Headquarters for the Knights of the Golden Circle was 814 Fatherland Dr. in Nashville. This was the home of KGC operative Frank James, elder brother of Jesse James. Years later it became the Dixie Tabernacle, original home of the Grand Ole Opry.

The KGC claimed 200,000 members all over America during the war. All of the men in Lincoln's cabinet were Knights, save for Lincoln. The KGC was heavily financed by the London and Paris Rothschild brothers. Their goal was to foment as much chaos and discord as possible in order to keep the country divided and to usher in a Rothschild-owned central bank.

But Lincoln had his own plans. During his presidency his 50% tariff jump-started the American steel industry, while his railroads, subsidies for mining, free land for farmers and free state colleges transformed a bankrupt cotton-exporting country into the world's greatest industrial power within 25 years. Lincoln knew that he was waging a separate but equally brutal war against Rothschild-dominated Wall St. firms with his attempt at reasserting government control of credit. He put through anti-usury and other strict banking laws, sold bonds directly to the people and issued hundreds of millions of national currency.

With these reforms The Great Emancipator had signed his own death warrant.

Lincoln knew that his time was short. He confided to his bodyguard Ward Lamont a week before he was killed that he had a vision of his own death.

But there were powerful people that believed in him.

During the Civil War Lincoln negotiated a pact with Czar Alexander of Russia whereby the Russian Navy was sent into the ports of San Francisco and New York to help block the Rothschild ships that were running armaments to the South. After the appearance of the Russian ships in American waters the Rothschilds cancelled contracts to build more blockade running boats. The Czar won the day for the North as Russia promised to go to war with any nation that attacked America. One of the ships anchored in New York Harbor was the Russian frigate Osliaaba. Harpers Weekly carried drawings of the ship in one of its 1863 issues. Civil War photographer Mathew Brady took numerous photographs of the Russian ships. And on October 5, 1863 the city of Baltimore issued a proclamation thanking the Czar for his assistance. In 1867 when the war ended and Lincoln was dead, President Andrew Johnson received a bill in the amount of \$7.2 million for the rental of the Russian fleet. The Constitution forbids giving tax dollars to any foreign nation for any reason whatever except for the purchase of land. Johnson directed Secretary of State William Seward to purchase Alaska from the Russians for \$7.2 million. These details of 'Seward's Folly' have been excised from the historical record. This is because Imperial Russia was the only European country without a central bank. They were the greatest foes of the Rothschild Syndicate. Also, since the time of the Empress Elizabeth, Russian Jews had been confined to an area known as the Pale of Settlement. Jews could not live beyond the Pale. Long ago attempts were made to remove all Jews from Russia entirely unless they converted to the Orthodox Church. The Pale of Settlement was the next best solution. The Rothschilds underwrote the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. The murder of Czar Nicholas and his family was their revenge for the treatment of their co-religionists in times past and for daring to stand against the inauguration of a Rothschild dominated central bank.

And the Rothschilds also underwrote the financing of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Their gold and dollars were laundered through a Montreal bank by Rothschild asset and Confederate Secretary of State, Judah Benjamin, 'the brains of the revolt.' Benjamin was running so many Confederate spies out of Montreal that it was known as 'the second Richmond.' Benjamin was very wealthy and owned a sugar plantation manned by 140 slaves. After the war he fled Richmond and eventually wound up in London, England where he made a very comfortable living as a Queen's Counsel. It is difficult to get data on Benjamin as he burned his personal notes so frequently that one historian referred to him as a 'virtual incendiary.' At his death he left 6 scraps of paper. He left no articles or essays on his role in the Civil War. Although he did pen a letter to the Times of London in 1883 refuting charges that millions of Confederate dollars were left in European banks under his control. After the Lincoln assassination police found decoding sheets in Booth's Washington hotel room. A matching coding device was found in Benjamin's Richmond office.

Returning to John St. Helen/David George/John Wilkes Booth...

Jesse James was the treasurer and comptroller in sole possession of all gold & silver bullion and money of the Knights of the Golden Circle. In this capacity he paid Booth an annual pension of \$3600 with the proviso that Booth honor his KGC oath of secrecy and never talk about their activities or the Lincoln assassination. He and other Knights repeatedly warned Booth to curb his loose tongue, but to no avail....

Jesse had no choice but to silence his Lodge Brother.

Jesse tracked Booth to the Grand Hotel in Enid one winter evening in 1903. Jesse made Booth drink a large glass of lemonade laced with a copious quantity of arsenic. Booth drank the lemonade and quickly expired. Jesse scattered many of Booth's papers around the corpse for easy identification. He then went down to the hotel lobby and gave the manager a gold coin and asked him to look in on his friend David George in the morning, as George was feeling ill.

The next day the press had a field day. The story exploded. Thousands of reporters came to Enid from all over the country to report the death of John Wilkes Booth.

Booth's body was taken to a mortuary across the street from the hotel that was owned by WB Penniman. Many people identified the corpse as Booth including a retired couple named Harper whom Booth had confided in.

Penniman embalmed the body and coated it with Vaseline. The arsenic went a long way to preserving the skin. Booth's attorney Finis Bates read the press reports in Memphis and hastened to Enid where he identified the body as that of his former friend John St. Helen aka John Wilkes Booth. A funeral trade journal in 1909 stated that within a few weeks the corpse had 'the drawn and tanned look of an old mummy.' Penniman laid Booth out in his mortuary and charged curiosity seekers 10 cents a peek. Tourists viewing the corpse would steal the collar buttons and sometimes remove locks of hair for souvenirs. One intrepid visitor tried to sever one of the mummy's ears with a pocket knife. But when the drawing power of the Booth mummy waned Penniman handed over the body to Finis Bates who had claimed it from the very beginning. Later on, Bates rented out the body to carnivals and sideshows.

The corpse travelled for years as part of a show featuring freaks and strange animals. It even emerged unscathed from a circus train wreck that killed eight people. At one point the mummy was even kidnapped and ransomed. In 1931 it turned up in Chicago where a group of doctors performed an autopsy and took an x-ray and pronounced its Booth-like injuries authentic. In 1932 a couple named Harkin bought the mummy and displayed it from the back of their truck. Hecklers would sometimes claim that the mummy was made out of wax, but Mrs. Harkin silenced them by rolling the mummy over and opening a flap on its back that had been cut away during the original autopsy. The mummy wore nothing but khaki shorts and between shows Mrs. Harkin would lacquer the skin with Vaseline and comb its hair.

Some wag declared that John Wilkes Booth was back in show business.....

The mummy vanished from the public eye in the 1950s.

Some articles consulted:

- "[Why the British Kill American Presidents](#)," by Anton Chaitkin, *The New Federalist* 1994
- "The Rothschilds' International Plot to Kill Lincoln," by Paul Goldstein, *New Solidarity* 1976
- "Why the Rothschilds Murdered Lincoln," by Barbara Dreyfuss, *New Solidarity* 1976
- "[The Mummy Mystery](#)," by Michael Flyer, *Memphis Flyer* 2007

Some books consulted:

- [Escape and Suicide of John Wilkes Booth](#) by Finis Bates 1908
- [Escape and Wanderings of John Wilkes Booth](#) by WP Campbell 1922
- [Return of Assassin John Wilkes Booth](#) by WC Jameson 1999
- [Lincoln Money Martyred](#) by Fabius Melton Butler 1935
- [This One Mad Act](#) by Izola Forrester 1937
- [Murdering Mr. Lincoln](#) by Charles Higham 2004
- [The Lincoln Conspiracy](#) by David Balsiger 1977
- [Jesse James United States Senator](#) by Ralph Epperson 2005
- [Jesse James and the Lost Cause](#) by Jesse Lee James 1961
- [Jesse James Was One Of His Names](#) by Del Shrader 1975

First few pages about the Jews and the assassination of Lincoln:

file:///C:/Users/Main/Downloads/The_Ugly_Truth_About_the_ADL.pdf

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judah_P._Benjamin

<http://fgcp.org/content/little-known-facts-about-antebellum-south>

SC Declaration of Secession

<http://teachingamericanhistory.org/library/document/south-carolina-declaration-of-causes-of-secession/>

Albert Pike, Freemasonry and the KGC

by Caveat Lector

Caveat

Lector

CCC

<http://theilluminatiwatch.com/tag/general-giuseppe-garibaldi/>

EXCERPT: “In 1854, Gourgass assisted Freemason Killian Van Rensselaer in founding the Masonic front organization, the Knights of the Golden Circle in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Golden Circle immediately absorbed the Masonic operatives in Young America and became the military pre-organization of the Confederacy.⁴⁵ The Knights of the Golden Circle rode west across Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, then south along the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, and east into Maryland and Virginia. Along the way they opened castles (chapters) and signed up recruits. Freemason John Quitman opened a castle of the Knights in Jackson, Mississippi. Like-wise, Albert Pike opened one in New Orleans, through which Mazzini’s Mafia would later enter the United States following the Civil War.

One of the recruits initiated into the Knights of the Golden Circle was General and Freemason P.T. Beauregard (1818-1893), a West Point graduate of 1838, and brother-in-law of Louisiana’s political boss, Freemason John Slidell. Beauregard is credited with starting the Civil War with his surprise attack on Fort Sumter in 1861.

Long before Fort Sumter, however, Caleb Cushing realized that the anti-slavery north and the pro-slavery south were too far removed geographically to start a civil war over slavery. A division between neighbors in close proximity had to be created before a war would break out nationally. Such a division was guaranteed by the first order of congressional business during the Pierce Administration — the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. This act called for the Nebraska Territory to be divided into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, whose residents would then determine whether slavery would be permitted or not. When the bill passed, the terrible aftermath was predictable. Outrageous acts of murder and arson were committed mostly by the pro-slavery Missourians, and savage cold-blooded massacres were committed by white abolitionists under the command of John Brown.

What is little known about John Brown (1800-1859) is that he spent much of his adult life in secret societies, including the Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, and the Freemasons. Brown was made a Master Mason in Hudson Lodge No. 68, Hudson, Ohio, on May 11, 1824, and he served as junior deacon from 1825 to 1826. He renounced Freemasonry in 1830, when anti-Masonic fervor swept the nation.” Caleb Cushing, however, viewed John Brown as the perfect candidate to bring about the insurrection of the Southern states. As an anti-Mason, Brown would never be suspected as being an agent of Freemasonry. John Brown had joined Mazzini’s Young America during the Pierce Administration, and was

supported financially by the John Jacob Astor Masonic interest in Boston and New York. After receiving instructions from Caleb Cushing, John Brown deliberately set out to instigate civil war in America.

In January 1857, Freemason James Buchanan was elected president to replace Franklin Pierce. John A. Quitman, father of Mississippi Freemasonry and leader of the southern secessionists, was the representative from Mississippi in the House of Representatives. Quitman was slated to be the next Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, but on July 17, 1858, he suddenly died — by poisoning, according to Masonic authority.~ Quit-man’s intimate friend Albert’ Pike, the man groomed by Cushing to take over Southern Freemasonry, conducted a lodge of sorrows in Quit-man’s memory, and a year later was elected to fill the post that Quitman would have held. Albert Pike then became the leader of the Southern secessionists.

Masonry and the Southern Confederacy

After Buchanan was elected president, he appointed to government posts those who were sure to start the Southern revolt. To the post of attorney general, Buchanan appointed Freemason Edwin M. Stanton of Pennsylvania, who would later be implicated in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Buchanan appointed Freemason Howell Cobb of Georgia as secretary of the treasury. In March 1860, Cobb was elevated to the 33rd degree, and appointed by Albert Pike, leader of the secessionists in Georgia and chairman of the convention which organized the Confederacy in Montgomery, Alabama.

To the post of secretary of war, Buchanan appointed Freemason John B. Floyd, of St. Johns Lodge No. 36 in Richmond, Virginia. Two weeks before the 1860 presidential elections, Floyd quietly concluded an agreement with South Carolina’s governor William Gist to sell 10,000 U.S. government rifles to his home state of South Carolina. In January 1861, Floyd was indicted in Washington, D.C., for giving aid while he was secretary of war to secessionist leaders. He demanded an immediate trial and that same month a committee of Masons from the House of Representatives exonerated him. That same year he was made brigadier general in the Confederate Army. Buchanan’s vice president was Freemason John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Breckinridge was in attendance at the 1860 national convention of the Democratic party held at Charleston, S.C., the headquarters of the Southern Jurisdiction of Freemasonry. Presiding over the convention was Northern Jurisdiction Freemason Caleb Cushing. Under Cushing’s supervision, the Gulf states delegation staged a walkout, formed their own convention, and elected Cushing as its chairman. The secessionists nominated Breckinridge as their candidate for president. On March 28, 1860, while campaigning in Kentucky; Breckinridge received the 33rd degree from Albert Pike.

Meanwhile, the newly formed Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate. Lincoln, not a Mason, won the election. That same year Breckinridge was elected U.S. Senator from Kentucky. At the beginning of the Civil War, Breckinridge defended the South in the Senate and soon entered the Confederate service, for which act he was expelled from the Senate on December 4, 1861. Freemason Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States, appointed Breckinridge as his secretary of war. It seems likely that Albert Pike had instigated the process of secession immediately after Lincoln’s election. For example, on December 20, 1860, the state of South Carolina, headquarters of the Southern Jurisdiction of Freemasonry, was the first state to secede. On that same day, the state of

Mississippi, whose secessionist organization had been created by the late Scottish Rite leader, John A. Quitman, followed South Carolina's lead. And on that same day, Freemason John Floyd, secretary of war under the still-presiding President Buchanan, performed another act of treason by ordering "the Allegheny arsenal at Pittsburgh to send 113 heavy columbiad cannons and eleven 32-pound cannons to the unfinished, undefended U.S. forts at Ship Island, Mississippi, and Galveston, Texas, where they could be seized by the insurrectionists."

On December 22, 1860, the state of Florida followed suit and seceded from the Union, led by U.S. Senator David Levy Yulee, member of Hayward Lodge No. 7, Gainesville, Florida, The state of Alabama seceded on December 24, 1860,. On January 2, 1861, Georgia's secession was led by two Freemasons, Howell Cobb, President Buchanan's secretary of the treasury, and Robert Toombs, who became the first secretary of state of the Confederacy. Both men received the honorary 33rd degree after the Civil War. Louisiana's secession occurred on January 7, 1861, led by two Freemasons, John Slidell and Pierre Soule. Soule also received the honorary 33rd degree after the Civil War. Backed by thousands of armed paramilitary Knights of the Golden Circle, Texas forced Governor and Freemason Sam Houston to secede in February, 1861. On April 12, 1861, General and Freemason P.T. Beauregard (1818-1893), a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was ordered to attack Fort Sumter, South Carolina, The American Civil War had begun. Anton Chaitkin writes:

After Lincoln unexpectedly ordered a national mobilization to crush the rebellion, the Knights of the Golden Circle engaged in paramilitary and espionage operations in the North, along with parallel and successor groups under different names — none, however, publicly carried its proper name: Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

All in all, eleven southern states seceded from the Union, yet the Confederate flag had 13 stars, a sacred Masonic number, signaling to those who understood that the secession of the Southern states was motivated by the Knights Templar's Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite of Freemasonry.

President Lincoln's inauguration was held on March 4, 1861. Of the appointments to his cabinet, he made one fatal judgment. He appointed Freemason Edwin Stanton, Buchanan's former attorney general, as his secretary of war. When Lincoln came to Washington to assume the presidency, Freemasonry's armed Knights of the Golden Circle were foiled by General Winfield Scott in their first of two attempts to assassinate Lincoln. Stanton would be implicated in the second and fatal attempt."

The Knights of the Golden Circle Research and Historical Archives

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Knights_of_the_Golden_Circle

<http://knights-of-the-golden-circle.blogspot.com>

<http://knightsofthegoldencircle.webs.com>

Yeoman farmers

<http://www.conservapedia.com/Yeoman>

