

Invaded by Satanists

The doctrine is simply this: that the Union soldiers who died at Gettysburg sacrificed their lives to the cause of self-determination—that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth. It is difficult to imagine anything more untrue. The Union soldiers in the battle actually fought against self-determination; it was the Confederates who fought for the right of their people to govern themselves. — H. L. Mencken

Had I the faculty to crush with one blow the material power of the South, I would not strike. My pride as an American would revolt at the thought of dragging them, reluctant, helpless, and spirit-broken, into a fellowship that they abhor. . . . It is not enough to affirm that I would not enforce the unnatural connection; sir, I would not consent to it. I would oppose it as a degradation to ourselves, an insult to our institutions, and a violation of our principles of self-government. — Congressman Benjamin Wood (*The Old Guard*, October 1863, p. 287)

If the Union was formed by the accession of States, then the Union may be dissolved by the secession of States. — Daniel Webster, U.S. Senate, February 15, 1833

It is a remarkable fact that distinguished foreigners, who have carefully studied and written upon our system of government, have arrived at a similar conclusion in relation to the right of secession. De Tocqueville, in his work entitled “Democracy in America,” says:

“The Union was formed by the voluntary agreement of the States, and in uniting together they have not forfeited their nationality, nor have they been reduced to the condition of one and the same people. If one of the States chose to withdraw its name from the contract, it would be difficult to disapprove its right of doing so.” — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 54

It [the Constitution] was adopted and ratified by the sovereign communities whose delegates had created it, and designed to be perpetual; but if the grand doctrine of the Declaration of '76 be true, (and who dares to question it?) that sovereignty is inalienable, it follows, of course, that these delegated powers may be revoked, and the sovereign communities that made may unmake the “Union,” as far as they are concerned. The assumption of the opposite doctrine, or that the States alienated instead of delegated their sovereignty in 1788, contradicts all the facts of history, surrenders the great principle vindicated and glorified in 1776, and leads straight to despotism. . . .

And some ten years ago a party was organized in the North for the sole purpose of getting possession of the common Government of the States, and perverting it . . . into a machine for completing the European scheme for the debauchment and destruction of Republican institutions. This party, combining together eighteen States, elected Mr. Lincoln in 1860, according to the legal and outward form of the Constitution, though against the will and wishes of two-thirds of the American people. This combination of certain States against certain other States of the American Union, and on a principle—“impartial freedom”—that, practically carried into effect, involved the utter destruction of society in the latter, is the most astounding anomaly in the history of mankind, for, while preserving the *forms* of Union, it was in substance the most absolute *disunion* possible, and while acting within

legal formulas, it aimed at a revolution, wider, deeper, and deadlier than any the world has ever yet witnessed. — *The Old Guard*, February 1864, pp. 32–33

It was adopted by one of the greatest monarchs of the world, Trajan, when he said before an assembly of the people of Rome, to the first officer of the empire, when he was presenting him with a drawn sword, according to custom: “*Use it for me, if I continue just; against me, if I become tyrannical.*” It is a principle as old as man. The right of the people to use the sword against a usurper and a tyrant is a divine right—a right which never wears out—never grows old. It is a *Magna Charta* from the Almighty. — *The Old Guard*, May 1864, p. 119

[W]hen we were at war with Great Britain [in 1812], Massachusetts not only refused to obey the laws of the United States—refused to allow a single soldier to defend the government of the United States—but she tried to induce all the New England States to secede from the Union, and form a separate treaty of peace with our enemy in the very midst of the war. . . . Because the government of the United States would not permit England to seize our ships and destroy our commerce, the State of Massachusetts, rather than go to war with our enemy, proposed to destroy the Union. — *The Old Guard*, October 1863, p. 267–268

Now, if this doctrine of the right of States to withdraw from the Union has never been regarded as a crime by the North—if the Northern States have repeatedly affirmed this right, as we have shown—if our senators have presented petitions for the dissolution of the Union, and received the applause of a numerous and now dominant party for so doing; and if the leading statesmen of the South have always asserted the right, how are we to imagine that the Southern people supposed that they were committing the most horrible crime by withdrawing? The whole truth is that they did not imagine that they were committing a crime at all. They certainly could not have supposed that the party which elected Mr. Lincoln so regarded it, for its leading spirits had preached dissolution as a right and necessity, in order to get rid of contact with slavery, for a third of a century. Certainly these men could have had no idea that they were to be murdered for doing what Northern States had so often threatened to do. — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 54

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right; a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government, may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own, of so much territory as they inhabit. — Abraham Lincoln

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. — President Jefferson Davis, 29 April, 1861

Have they not behaved like men who appeal to God and to mankind with the strong faith that sooner or later their prayers will be heard? Is it not natural that they should come to entertain the most intense hatred of us for waging a desolating and an exterminating war

upon them, for taking a step which we have long dared them to take, and which they had been taught could be rightfully assumed? — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 55

The slave codes of New England not only divided negro families, but sent Indian women and boys to the West Indies, and sold them for slaves. They imported the product of slave labor, distilled the molasses into rum, exported the rum to Africa, purchased slaves with it, transported them to the West Indies, and to the Southern States, and sold them at private and public sale. By law they authorized in every place a public *whipper*, who received a salary of three shillings for every slave whipped. — *The Old Guard*, October 1864, p. 239

Slaves, obey your earthly masters, with anxious care. . . . — *Ephesians* 6:5 (Westcott translation)

They, unless grotesquely ignorant and virtually illiterate, lied in their throats when they denied that the “New Testament,” and hence the religion that was explicitly based on it, specifically sanctioned and authorized the institution of slavery. There were honest clergymen who told the truth, but their voices were drowned out by the yelling of the rabble-rousers. — Revilo P. Oliver; “The Beginning of the End”

African savages . . . sold their own children into slavery for a scrap of copper wire or a bit of red cloth. — Revilo P. Oliver

When a mother dies, whose infant is not able to shift for itself, it is, without any ceremony, buried alive with the corpse of its mother. — *Moffat’s Africa*

Amarar, . . . seeing a child of his own, two years old, at hand, when the oracle announced the decree, snatched the infant from his mother’s arms, threw it into a rice mortar, and, with a pestle, mashed it to death. — nationalvanguard.org/2014/12/savage-africa-part-1/

Liberia was established in 1821 . . . to provide a home for emancipated slaves from the United States. The effort was denounced and sabotaged by the sleazy gang of crazed fanatics and cunning thieves called “Abolitionists” before 1861 and “radical Republicans” thereafter. . . . Some idealists were surprised when the [Negroes], freed from slavery in the United States, promptly enslaved native [Negroes] after the Americans declared the country independent in 1847 and they were freed from White supervision. — Revilo P. Oliver; “Sporting Event”

Congoids are innately savages, but they are normally a feckless and docile people, among whom slavery is simply a natural part of life. Under pressure, at first coercion and now bribery, from White nations, the Congoids have officially renounced slavery and practice it only when they are unobserved. In Africa today [they] quite commonly trade a wife or two for a goat, cow, or other more valuable animal. They often give away their children, sell them for a small fee, or use them in sport. — Revilo P. Oliver; “Divinest Poesy”

In February 2014, a hotel in Anambra, Nigeria, was closed down after two human heads wrapped in cellophane were discovered at its restaurant that had been serving human flesh. — nationalvanguard.org/2015/05/cannibalism-still-stalks-african-conflicts

The savages of Africa, who are now your masters in the sense that you have to work for them every day, find the spectacle of a human being under torture simply hilarious. And when they see a blinded captive with broken limbs squirm as they prod him with red-hot

irons, they laugh with glee—with a merriment, a real merriment, that is greater than the funniest farce on the stage has ever excited in you. — Revido P. Oliver; “What We Owe Our Parasites”

The judge said that she had yet to meet a 12-year-old Black girl who hadn’t been raped, often by her own father, and stated that, as a White woman judge, she was expected by her Black male colleagues to appear for sex at hotel rooms upon demand. —
nationalvanguard.org/2016/12/south-africa-white-woman-judge-tells-the-truth-about-blacks-and-rape

The *Chicago Tribune* and perhaps other newspapers reported on 7 June 1993 an event in Liberia. . . .

[A]n army . . . came upon a horde of [Negro] refugees, almost all women and children, and, since the refugees could offer no resistance, took time out for one of their favorite sports.

According to the report in the press, “They cut throats, they cut heads, threw out brains, opened stomachs and pulled out intestines, and broke legs, and shot, so many bullet wounds that you cannot understand why.” Although the pudic reporter did not say so, you may be sure that the black sportsmen did not overlook the genital organs. He added that it is generally assumed that parts of the bodies were saved and will be used for witchcraft, “which is common in West Africa.” — Revido P. Oliver; “Sporting Event”

[Jesse Jackson] would spit into the food of white patrons he hated and then smilingly serve it to them. He did this, he said, “because it gave me psychological gratification.” — *Life Magazine*, 1969-11-29

“Dr. King” witnessed—and encouraged—the rape of one of his female followers, and *laughed* while the rape was taking place in his presence. — Kevin Alfred Strom

Black Panther Quanell X . . . **blamed the 11-year-old girl for being raped by 28 black males.** — archive.org/details/DavidDuke_videos/ (Trayvon Martin)

In the United States in 2005, 37,460 white females were sexually assaulted or raped by a black man, while between zero and ten black females were sexually assaulted or raped by a white man. What this means is that **every day in the United States, over one hundred white women are raped or sexually assaulted by a black man.** — <http://archive.frontpagemag.com/readArticle.aspx?ARTID=26368>

Blacks are an estimated 39 times more likely to commit a violent crime against a white than vice versa, and 136 times more likely to commit robbery. —
www.colorofcrime.com/2005/10/the-color-of-crime-2005/

[A] 30-year-old White man . . . died in Tacoma . . . after being savagely beaten . . . by a gang of between 15 and 20 Blacks in what even the local newspapers described as a “thrill killing.” . . . [T]he local news media had carefully avoided reporting a dozen other . . . beatings of White men . . . during the previous month. —
archive.org/details/PierceWilliamDr (CaseOfHendrikMoebus)

For a third of a century an implacable warfare has been kept up here against the institutions of the South. But when did the South ever make war upon the institutions of the North?

When did she say to us, your domestic institutions must conform to ours? — *The Old Guard*, March 1864

I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of government. They no longer acknowledge that all government derives its validity from the consent of the governed. They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, and inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women. We propose no invasion of the North, no attack on them, and only ask to be left alone. — Major General Patrick Cleburne

The war is for *subjugation*, and for nothing else, except what plunder may be realized by it. It is not only a violation of the cardinal principle of the American system of Government, but it is conducted on a plan that equally violates the laws of civilization and religion. The man who supports such a war does more than to assist in destroying the grand principle of Democracy—he allies himself at once with despotism and barbarism. — *The Old Guard*, February 1864, p. 47

Continuing efforts were made to negotiate a peaceful separation. Virginia sent three commissioners to meet with Lincoln shortly prior to Lincoln's attempt to resupply Fort Sumter, which led to the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the outbreak of the War. . . . Lincoln equivocated with the commissioners. However, his greatest concern voiced to them was, "What about my tariff?" This shows once again Lincoln's commitment to the huge vested industrial and financial interests of the North. The war in Lincoln's mind had to be fought to establish the supremacy of that financial oligarchy. The tariff under Lincoln was instated with a vigor and was raised to unparalleled heights. This economic policy of anti-Southern tariffs and economic exploitation of the South was to be continued for almost eighty years after the war and was only abandoned in the face of the crisis of World War II. — Sam Dickson, "Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln"

A people simply crushed, and held eternally down under the point of the bayonet, would not be citizens; and a government so doing would neither be a Union nor a Republic. — *The Old Guard*, August 1863, p. 212

The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death-smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government "is the consent of the governed," much more does a union of co-equal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members, and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions. — Edward Everett (*The Old Guard*, August 1863)

But I cannot agree that this Union cannot be dissolved. Am I to understand that no degree of oppression, no outrage, no broken faith can produce the destruction of this Union? Why, sir, if that becomes a fixed fact, it will itself become the greatest instrument of producing oppression, outrage, and broken faith. No, sir! the Union can be broken. — John C. Calhoun, March 7, 1850

I saw in State Rights the only availing check upon the absolutism of the sovereign will, and secession filled me with hope, not as the destruction but as the redemption of Democracy. . . . Therefore I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress, and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo. — Lord Acton to Robert E. Lee, November 4, 1866

The Union was created upon the voluntary principle. It can never stand upon any other. No wise man, no friend of freedom wishes it to stand upon any other. There is a necessity, as unconditional as that of death, that this Union must perish the instant it ceases to be a voluntary bond of fraternal States. To attempt to keep it in existence by the sword, is to make war upon the fundamental principles of liberty and government established by our fathers—is to sink the grand work of their hands in blood. — *The Old Guard*, April 1864, p. 90

If these infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion, or dare question their infallibility; and, finally, bankrupt the country, and deluge it with blood! — Daniel Webster (*The Old Guard*, September 1863)

The masses, North and South, have no quarrel with each other. It is Puritanism which is the common foe of all. Let the people of every section make common cause against this great enemy of liberty and self-government. — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 62

They [the Puritans] bored holes through Quakers' tongues with red-hot irons at Boston, drowned the Baptists at Salem, stripped women and tied them to cart tails, and whipped them from Boston to Dedham. Governor John Endicott said to some harmless Quaker women who came from England to Boston: "Take heed that ye break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by the halter." Some of the laws of those early days of New England "civil and religious liberty," remind us of scenes that are passing now in our midst. . . .

December 22d, 1662, Ann Coleman, Mary Tomkins, and Alice Ambrose, for being Quakers, were sentenced to be tied to the cart-tail, and whipped on their naked backs, through eleven towns, a distance of nearly eighty miles. Whatever disagreed with the opinions of the Puritans, was held as a crime to be punished with imprisonment and death. That is the moral temper of Puritanism still. It never relents, never forgives, never loses its dictatorial and intolerant spirit. — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 59

When the Puritans obtained the control of Parliament, almost the first act they passed was one which doomed to death every man and woman who dared to oppose their opinions. Wherever it obtained power it inaugurated a reign of terror. — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 58

The learned and impartial Grosley says: "The Puritans, at the first appearance of persecution, proved from God's own Word that revolt became a necessary remedy to subjects whose consciences were forced;" and then again, whenever it suited their convenience, they would prove from the same Word that revolt is a most damnable sin and a crime. — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 58

[T]he first step of the Administration was to see how many of the supposed Democratic leaders could be bought up or bought off by office, by contracts, or whatever else appealed to the selfishness and wickedness of man, and the rest it proposed to silence by intimidation. — *The Old Guard*, January 1864, p. 5

In Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, Northern troops fired on pro-Southern demonstrators, dispersed legislatures, expelled elected officials, and otherwise demonstrated that no respect for constitutional rights or liberties would be shown during the course of the war. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

But the ballot has not been left to the people of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and Delaware. There the people have been forced to vote, if they voted at all, with thousands of gleaming bayonets pointed at their breasts. That is not voting according to either the letter or spirit of our laws. In New Hampshire and Connecticut the last elections were carried by federal soldiers, picked out and sent home for that purpose. In Wisconsin, after the election by legal voting had been carried against the usurpers at Washington, the results were reversed by illegal and fraudulent votes returned from the federal army. The same thing is to be attempted in Ohio, to defeat the popular choice there. It is to be carried out in every State where there is a republican government to aid the stupendous treason. — *The Old Guard*, August 1863, pp. 198–199

If the State of Delaware had power to execute its own laws, it could legally seize (if it could catch them,) the persons of General Schenck and Mr. Lincoln, and try and hang them for this crime of seizing the ballot of the State by military force. It is the subversion of the sovereign government of a State by military powers. The penalty is death. — *The Old Guard*, February 1864, p. 46

Mr. Lincoln has undertaken to use his provost-marshals as a local police all over the country, who have set aside the laws and officers of the States, even to the regulation of the kind of preaching to be had in the churches. These provost-marshals have imprisoned or banished ministers for refusing to pray for Lincoln. They have driven congregations out of their pews and closed the doors of the church, for the crime of keeping silence upon the question of the war. — *The Old Guard*, May 1864, p. 106

The Weapons of the Administration.

The Boston *Courier* thus paints the face of Lincolnism:

“The Administration has two methods of dealing with those who oppose its plans. The first is, if possible, to intimidate them into silence by threats, and, whenever they can, by the practice of illegal persecution and military terrorism. The second, applied to those who know their rights as citizens, and dare to assert them, is, to defame and abuse them through a subsidized press, to ruin them by false and malicious slanders, so cunningly worded as to be within the law, and so numerous as to defy contradiction.” — *The Old Guard*, September 1863, p. 239

Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the nation. He assumed the power to close newspapers and in fact closed hundreds of them in the North which dared criticize his policies. He arrested elected officials, including former members of Congress, who opposed him. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

Dr. Olds' crime was for declaring, in a public speech, that, in a dream, he saw this land deluged in blood in defense of the ballot-box. For this dream, or for publicly telling it, he was seized at the dead hour of night, dragged seven hundred miles away from his family and home, and plunged into solitary confinement in Fort La Fayette.... The following is Dr. Olds' description of the manner of his arrest:

“On the 12th of August last, after 10 o'clock at night, my house was forcibly entered by three government ruffians, who, with violence seized my person, and, holding a revolver at my head, demanded my surrender.

“During the time they were making their repeated and violent efforts to burst open my door, they gave me no intimation that they were government officers, or that they had any government authority for my arrest. They came like assassins and robbers—they behaved like assassins and robbers—and had I not been informed by the *boastings* of certain Republicans that affidavits, designed to cause my arrest, had been forwarded to the War Department, I should most undoubtedly have taken these government ruffians for assassins and robbers....

“I have reflected much on the manner of my arrest, and have come calmly and deliberately to the conclusion that I should have been justified both by the laws of God and man, had I killed these ruffians whilst breaking into my room, as I most assuredly would have done had I been armed, *and as I most certainly would do had the act to be done over again*. It would have taught Mr. Lincoln and his minions that when they set aside the laws and the Constitution, the rifle, the revolver, and the bowie knife at once become the supreme law of the land.” — *The Old Guard*, April 1864, pp. 91–92

In Mr. Lincoln's letter, attempting to vindicate his arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, he says:—“Arrests are made not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done.” It is about time the people of the United States impress upon the obtuse intellect of the President some kind of a hint that he must no further go in this business, unless he is prepared to take the consequences which such a crime against liberty deserves. If the Queen of England were to declare and attempt to practice such a principle, she would lose her head in a less number of days than have elapsed since Lincoln uttered these words of folly and shame. The American people have made themselves the wonder and the laughingstock of all Europe that they have so tamely submitted to such an intolerable despotism. But let the people of Europe now do the people of Ohio the justice to see that they have despised and defied Mr. Lincoln by nominating the man whom he has banished for Governor of the State. This is saying that Abraham Lincoln is the criminal, and that Mr. Vallandigham is the patriot. — *The Old Guard*, June 1863, p. 142

Not only have men been arrested without any process known to the laws of the country, and denied the right of a trial by jury, but they have been dragged beyond the limits of their own States, and plunged into distant dungeons, where they have been savagely denied counsel, and where their friends were never allowed to visit them. Here have they been held, under the hand of lawless despotism, for months, and that, too, in cases where no charges have been preferred against them—where no charges could be preferred against them—and where no reason could be given for their incarceration, except private and political malice. Neither the dungeons of the Inquisition in Spain, nor of the Bastille in France, in the bloody reign of Robespierre, can furnish any instances of greater violations of law and Justice. In the Spanish and French reigns of terror there was, at least, a pretended respect for the forms of

law; but this besotted administration has spit upon even the forms of all laws, whether of constitutional or statute origin. — *The Old Guard*, January 1863, p. 15

[We give below Dr. Olds' statement of his arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette, as a fair and unexaggerated picture of the Bastiles into which American freeman, charged with no crime, have been plunged by the party now in power at Washington. . . .]

. . . Mr. Childs, one of my mess, informed me that at one time during the latter part of last winter, in consequence of the accumulation of ice in the gutters, all the washings and scourings from the soldiers' quarters ran into the cistern out of which the prisoners were compelled to draw the water which they used—that the water became so filthy that they had to boil it and skim off the filth before using it; and that notwithstanding they had three other cisterns inside the fort, full of comparatively clean water, yet the commanding officer compelled them to use this filthy washings from the soldiers' quarters. — *The Old Guard*, February 1863, p. 40–42

[T]he administration . . . has criminally refused any form of trial for months, while the accused were dying in prisons pleading to be tried, and demanding in vain to know what were the charges against them, and who were their accusers. And, whenever a trial did come, it was not by jury, but by a “military commission” appointed by the President, and which conducted its mockings of justice in secret, without allowing the accused to be present, or to call a single witness in his defence. My God! is this America? . . . In what part of the Constitution does the President find his authority for appointing “commissioners” to try American freemen in secret? Is it that clause which declares that “the trial of *all crimes* shall be by jury”? or is it that other clause, which provides that every person accused “shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial, by a jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed”? This is the supreme law of our land, which has never, until now, been violated. — *The Old Guard*, January 1863, p. 16

A Paris paper says: “The Government of the United States is just now the wonder and horror of mankind.” Ah, sir, do not think that you are contemplating the *Government of the United States!* For the moment it has ceased to exist. It is under a black cloud. Africa has been rolled upon it. — *The Old Guard*, April 1864, p. 95

Lincoln's instructions to his Provost Marshals.

1. As your office is one that is unknown to the Constitution of the United States and to the Constitution of the States, you must endeavor to impress the people as much as possible with the dignity and importance of your official position, by evincing as much contempt as you can for the foolish, old-fashioned laws of the States, which are now entirely obsolete, being unfitted for the exigencies of the times.

2. You are to speak continually and in all places of the “odious,” “infamous,” “execrable,” “infernal,” and “damnable” doctrines of State rights.

3. Never, under any circumstances, allude to the Constitution; and if you hear the word on any man's lips, arrest him immediately.

4. It is a disloyal practice for any man to allude to the exploded mode of trial by jury. Arrest all such.

5. Accuse all democrats of every crime under heaven, and if the scoundrels presume to argue with you, arrest them.

6. All who talk about liberty of speech and the press are traitors—arrest all such.
7. All who prate about the *habeas corpus* are enemies to the Government—arrest them.
8. Studiously avoid using the word *freedom*, except as applied to negroes. Arrest all who are guilty of such disloyal practices.
9. Use, whenever you can, the ear-tickling words “loyal,” and “supporting the Government,” but always in such a way as to mean the subversion of the miserable old Government, and the support of my new system. If you hear any man use the words in any other connexion, arrest him.
10. It is opposing the Government, for any man to speak of restoring the Union as it was. Arrest such.
11. It is a disloyal practice for any man to speak of the size of my feet, or otherwise to allude to me, except in praise of my personal beauty, and of my emancipation policy. Arrest them.
12. If you hear any man say that I know better how to tell stories, than how to conduct the affairs of the nation, he is disloyal—arrest him.
13. If you hear any man allude with respect to the ridiculous article in the old Constitution, which protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures, arrest and search him instantly. If you find no contraband letters and documents about him, it will be proof that he has taken the precaution to destroy them, and will be a sufficient evidence of his guilt. Lock him up.
14. It is opposing the Government, for any man to say that the abolitionists ought to enlist to help do some of the fighting. Arrest all such traitors.
15. Arrest any body you please, and if any man complains, arrest him for he is disloyal, and an enemy of the Government.
16. If anybody should blow your brains out while attempting an “illegal arrest,” tell the devil that you died serving me. He will reward you accordingly. — *The Old Guard*, May 1863, p. 118

He [Seward] follows Robespierre in his very manner of doing his deeds of tyranny. All his brutal acts are committed with a smiling face. His arrest of Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, and of ex-Governor Jones, of Iowa, are examples.

Both of these gentlemen, on returning from their foreign ministries, hastened to Washington to settle their accounts with the State Department, evidently not conscious of having committed any act which could draw suspicion upon their heads. They closed their business, and Mr. Seward politely and smilingly shook them by the hand as he bade them “good bye.” And the instant they had turned from his door, he set the machinery going for their arrest, on the charge of “*having sympathies with the South.*” — *The Old Guard*, July 1864, p. 166

The most appalling stories, the most horrible lies, of “southern barbarity,” were invented, and published in a hundred newspapers, which were degraded to mere organs of the most profligate sensation and disgusting falsehood. The brutal acts of the Abolitionists were published as the deeds of Southerners, and an army of correspondents, of such wretches as will blaspheme for bread, kept busy at the vile work of manufacturing instances of southern cruelty. Such were and are the appliances relied upon to get up and keep on the war for Abolition and disunion. — *The Old Guard*, January 1864, p. 4

Mr. Lincoln's . . . terms of "amnesty" are such as no man of honor can accept, and as none but a demagogue and knave would offer. The oath he prescribes not only requires every southern man to swear that he will faithfully support all the emancipation proclamations, passed and to come, but he shall devote to death, to the Abolition gibbet, all leaders, all his companions in arms, above the rank of captain. If there is one man in the South who would not sooner die than accept such terms, he is fit only for the companionship of the basest of men. And if there is a human being in the North who can restrain his contempt for the wretch who deliberately insults a whole people with an offer of such degrading terms, in the name of an "amnesty," he, too, is an abettor of assassination and theft. . . . The *New York World*, one of the most persistent war papers in the United States, says of this document:

"It is a proposition which the South will feel that it cannot accept without a degree of voluntary self-degradation which every southerner of spirit and character will regard as worse than death."

It might have truthfully added, that there is not one man of honor in the United States who would not, in his heart, despise a southerner who should accept so degrading a proposition. . . . If these are the only terms offered, then her battles are ours! Her cause is ours, for it is the cause of self-government, of liberty, of humanity, and of State sovereignty, recognized and claimed by every State in the Union. . . . If the Democratic party does not immediately and defiantly separate itself from all support of this war of Abolition and State annihilation, then farewell the Union, and farewell liberty in the North, if not in the South! — *The Old Guard*, January 1864, pp. 15–16

In these disgraceful tricks, Lincoln has imitated those great masters of the art of destroying liberty. Even before he reaches the Capital, he pretends to discover a plot to destroy him on his way by rail at night from Harrisburgh. That was when he made his grand entrance into Washington like a thief, disguised in a Scotch cap and cloak. . . . But the trick was so bunglingly played that everybody saw through the disguises, and laughed at the too palpable fraud; for he sent his wife and children on the doomed train that was to be thrown off the track for the purpose of dashing him to pieces. — *The Old Guard*, March 1864, p. 63

The depravity of manners, the scandalous indecency and obscenity of Lincoln's own daily conversation, seems to have fallen like a fatal epidemic upon the people. He has Sodomized the nation. Never before did vice of every description appear with such front and shamelessness in all our cities and towns. Washington, that, under all other Administration, was the seat of manners, of refinement, and social culture, has, under this Administration, become a den of vulgarity, indecency and vice. By the investigations of one of the Congressional Committees, it accidentally came to light that each Republican member of Congress was allowed to bring a woman to Washington and place her in an official position in the Treasury Department. The scandal that followed this "little arrangement," at any other time, would have shocked the whole community; but now it passed off as the careless gossip of an hour, and found apologists even among the clergy. — *The Old Guard*, September 1864, p. 199

It is amazing that the Lincoln cultists have been able to shield Lincoln from the Northern atrocities committed during the war under his tenure as Commander-in-Chief of its armies. The standard line on this point, usually implied rather than stated, is that Lincoln sat in the White House exuding love for Southerners, in blissful ignorance of what Sherman,

Ewing, Pope, Butler, and others were doing. This, of course, is unworthy of belief and is an impossibility, given the widespread jubilant publicity in the North over the depredations of the Northern armies against the Southern people. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

When Mr. Lincoln . . . was told of the starvation and horrible suffering of women and children in some parts where the Abolition commanders have burned the wheat fields, and destroyed every pound of provision they could not carry off, he coolly replied, “yes, it is always the way in war.” — *The Old Guard*, August 1864, p. 169

Most Americans have no idea that Lincoln and [Karl] Marx corresponded. . . . When Lincoln was re-elected in 1864, Marx sent a congratulatory letter to Lincoln . . . and it basically says “We are fighting on the same side for the same thing.” — archive.org/details/Duke.20180306

[Lincoln] suspended one of the best of our generals—General Abercrombie— . . . because he restrained the abolitionists of New England from the destruction of private property. . . . — *The Old Guard*, October 1863, p. 276

Under this name of *confiscation*, General Butler stole millions of dollars’ worth of personal valuables in New Orleans; and in Baltimore General Schench robbed the people of such things as picture-frames and umbrellas as being contraband of war. — *The Old Guard*, August 1863, pp. 208–209

It will be remembered that when Gen. Pope assumed command of the army of the Potomac, he issued an order which was understood by his soldiers, and by the whole country, to give license to general marauding, rapine, and destruction of all private property that lay in the track of our forces. Many of the soldiers took such swift advantage of the uncivilized order, that Pope saw that his army was so rapidly rioting in demoralization, that he was compelled to issue another order setting forth that his first order had been misunderstood, and that he never intended to give permission to the cruel excesses that were practiced. In the mean time, the entire Republican press had wildly applauded the marauding order. They declared that the “right man had been found at last” and that “now the legitimate objects of the war will be accomplished.” McClellan, who was still on the Peninsula, discovered that the plaudits bestowed on Pope’s plundering proclamation were having a most injurious effect upon portions of his own army, so much so that he found it necessary to issue an order, from which the following is an extract:

“The idea that private property may be plundered with impunity is, perhaps, the very worst that can pervade an army. Marauding degrades as men and demoralizes as soldiers all who engage in it, and returns them to their homes unfitted for the honest pursuits of industry. . . .

“The General Commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army, that . . . we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge, or subjugation; that this is not a contest against populations, but against armed forces and political organizations . . . and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.”

It was impossible that the President, the party, and the people, who had gone off in such extacies over Pope’s order, should not take umbrage at the wise, humane, and christian stand taken by Gen. McClellan. Either the President must recede from the abolition programme

of marauding, plundering, and destroying, or he must suspend McClellan. He could not carry on the war according to the custom of uncivilized nations, and keep in command a general who had proclaimed that the war must be “conducted upon the highest principles known to christian civilization.” There was no other road for the President to take. Either he must back squarely out of the abolition plan of vengeance and destruction, or he must remove McClellan. Every word of Gen. McClellan’s order above quoted, was a blow in the very teeth of abolitionism. In three weeks from the date of its issue, McClellan was virtually removed from all responsible command, and the silly, but bloody and bullying Pope put in his place. As we have already said, McClellan was recalled after Pope’s disgraceful defeat only to save the army for the time, from utter demoralization and to preserve Washington from the grasp of the victorious rebels. But, to suppose that McClellan would be allowed long to retain command, was to imagine that the abolitionists would become christians and patriots, and that the President would turn a deaf ear to the revolutionary councils of the disunionists of Congress. This was too much to expect. Mr. Lincoln’s sympathies are with the radicals.

... We compelled you [Lincoln] to take an oath to support and obey the Constitution. How have you kept that oath? Let the thousands of citizens thrown into your abolition dungeons, in violation of the constitution, answer. Let the suspended courts of justice answer. Let the incarcerated Judges answer. Let imprisoned clergymen answer. Let violated women answer. Let a bleeding and dying nation answer. — *The Old Guard*, June 1863, p. 137–139

A Federal officer, corresponding for the *Chicago Times*, gives an account of Gen. Grant’s progress in Northern Mississippi, which shows that our soldiers under that command are horribly demoralized:

“Stragglers through the country, and stealing every thing that they can lay their hands on, (says the correspondent,) whether of use or not to them, goes on. Helpless women and children are robbed of their clothes and bedding, their provisions taken from them, and by men who have no earthly use for them whatever.”

[From another correspondent.]

“A private letter received here not long since, from a soldier in one of our western armies, states that their march South was characterized by acts of vandalism, and wanton outrage, and fiendish cruelty disgraceful to a civilized people. Burning houses, desolated fields, and homeless households marked their path; while unlicensed robbery, indiscriminate plunder, and, not unfrequently, assassination completed the woeful picture presented by an invading army, which appeared to be without restraint, and whose only purpose would seem to be . . . to burn, pillage, and destroy as it went.”

Men who behave in this manner are not soldiers, but brigands. . . . It is painful to publish such things; but the people ought to know them, in order that they may understand why it is that the Southern people fight with such unnatural desperation, and why they have come to entertain such a sincere horror of Northern people. Generals who allow these crimes on the part of their soldiers, it is certain, are not fighting to restore the Union. . . . — *The Old Guard*, September 1863, pp. 234–235

We are in the wrong—even more so, if possible, than Russia is in its bloody despotism over the gallant Poles. We are making for ourselves a name which will be, and ought to be,

despised by the friends of justice and liberty all over the world! — *The Old Guard*, March 1864, p. 68

If we gain victories we can, in truth, only exclaim, *Nothing is won but shame!* For they are only victories over our own Constitution, and the immortal principle of self-government. Every victory of ours, in this strife, is a victory for the European, and not for the American principles of government—is a victory over the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is. No patriot can rejoice in such victories. — *The Old Guard*, May 1864, p. 119

Not all deportations were tolerated by the White House during the war. Thus for instance when General Grant ordered Jewish speculators expelled from Tennessee, Lincoln quickly issued a peremptory order to Grant, rescinding his order and rebuking him for having deported the Jewish speculators. Like Wilson, F.D.R., and other ideological descendants of Lincoln, Lincoln knew where a democracy has to draw the line. After all, a distinction has to be made between Anglo-Saxon women and children, textile workers, and farmers, and Jewish speculators. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

Southern prisoners of war also seemed to have escaped Lincoln’s much acclaimed magnanimity. The death rate of Southern prisoners in Northern prison camps was much higher than the rate of Northern prisoners in Southern P.O.W. camps. To this disparity must be added the fact that the North could not claim lack of food or medicine as a reason for the horrifying high death rate in the prisons. In fact, the North refused to permit the shipment of medicine or food to Union prisoners in Southern hands. Jefferson Davis offered to pay two or three times the market price for medicine in commodities such as cotton, tobacco, or even gold for the exclusive use of Northern prisoners, to be dispensed by Northern surgeons. This offer was ignored by Lincoln. Finally, the Confederates offered to release 13,000 of the most desperate cases without an equivalent exchange by the Lincoln government. The Lincoln administration waited from August to October to collect the prisoners. After they were released, atrocity photographs of the men were circulated in the North to show how the typical prisoner in Southern hands was supposedly treated. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

Sherman used Southern prisoners of war to clear mine fields by marching them back and forth across land outside Savannah where mines were suspected. Southern prisoners were also herded in front of Northern emplacements under Confederate artillery fire so as to force Southerners to fire on their own men. Thus in the siege of Charleston, 50 Confederate officers were placed in a holding pen in front of Fort Wagner on Morris Island, so as to expose them to the fire of Confederate batteries shelling the Northern positions. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

Among things cited by Burke Davis in *The Long Surrender* was the fact that after the Battle of Sharpsburg in Maryland, the Northerners announced that they would not permit anyone to accord Christian burials to the Southern soldiers of war—they ordered the bodies to be left out to rot and to decompose. Only after the rot had gotten to the point where the public’s health was being endangered were the rotted remains scooped together and buried in unmarked common ground. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

Likewise, after the war . . . the North posted soldiers at military cemeteries to prevent Southern women from putting flowers on the graves of their deceased husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

They [the abolitionists] hate the Constitution—they hate the Union—they hate every thing but the negro and themselves. — *The Old Guard*, October 1863, p. 286

Let us understand this matter: once establish the right to *destroy—to hold as colonies*—and the government which was established by the great men of the Revolution, perishes forever. This is a thousand times worse than secession; for that makes no war upon either the *spirit* or *form* of the government. To *secede* from a government, is not to *destroy* it. But this thing, that the abolitionists propose to do, sweeps down the whole temple of the Constitution and laws together, and leaves upon its ruins a gigantic despotism, which inaugurates its advent by threatening to cut the throats of all who do not adopt their degrading notions of negro equality with the white race. — Suppose these men should succeed in destroying slaveholders, how long may it be before they will begin to destroy some other portion of the people, who hold opinions different from their own? If we have not a right to differ with them on the subject of negroes, do we not lose the right to differ with them on any subject? If we allow them to strike down our liberty in this matter, where is our liberty in any thing else secure? — *The Old Guard*, September 1863, p. 233

[T]he consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it. — Robert E. Lee

We are on trial for our national life at this moment. The principles of the right of the people to self-government, on which our nation was founded, are now passing a crisis, in which they must triumph or perish for ever. Each nation has first a period, dating from its birth to its bloom, in which it unfolds its own peculiar principle, and contributes it to the common stock of civilization. Then it has its period of decay, in which it admits a foreign principle, loses its inner life, and fades away. Tremblingly we ask, if this nation has already arrived at the fatal turning point, when it must give up its own life-principle, to be reanimated only with a foreign and an antagonistic principle of government? Our nation was born out of the principle that “*governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.*” Is there an end of this principle now? This principle gave our nation an individuality—a *soul*, as well as an external form of its own, that distinguished it, and marked it out from all others. Is this soul of self-government now passing out of it? Nay, we may well ask, if the very form of our government is not passing away? — *The Old Guard*, September 1863, p. 231

Nearly all the Republican party newspapers boldly declare, in the language of the New York *Tribune*, that a “restoration of the old Union is neither possible nor desirable.” — *The Old Guard*, October 1863, p. 276

The conscription bill which has passed the Senate, and, before the publication of this March number of *The Old Guard*, may pass the lower house of Congress, at once sweeps out of existence the State militia, and clothes the President with unlimited and unchecked military powers. It makes him, at one bound, as absolute a monarch as the Autocrat of all the

Russias. It sweeps down the constitutions and laws of the States, and virtually obliterates State boundaries by mapping out the whole country into military districts, corresponding with the Congressional districts, over which the President sets his Provost-m Marshals, whose powers are absolute and to be exercised in defiance of the State Executives, and of all State laws. — *The Old Guard*, March 1863, p. 67

Mr. [Jeremiah] Mason is regarded, after Daniel Webster, as the ablest lawyer and statesman which New England has produced. In his great speech showing the unconstitutionality of *conscription*, he uttered the following defiant language:

“In my opinion, this system of military conscription, thus recommended by the Secretary of War, is not only inconsistent with the spirit and provisions of the Constitution, but also with all the principles of civil liberty.

“Such a measure cannot, it ought not to, be submitted to. *If it could in no other way be averted, I not only believe, but I hope, it would be resisted. The most odious and cruel slavery would be the inevitable consequence of submission.*” — *The Old Guard*, May 1864, p. 112

[You] can hardly walk a rod about this city or the surrounding country without being approached by some sad-looking individual, who will ask you, in a mysterious manner, if you can tell him what it will cost to get to Canada. You tell him. He then wants to know the best way to go there. And finally, it is ten to one he will wind up by asking you if a man can get into Canada now without a passport. Then the truth flashes over you that you have before you a poor wretch who has been, or expects to be, drafted. You will then survey your questioner a little, and will at once perceive that you are in the presence of a most miserable man. He is about to bid good bye to the land of his birth to seek liberty in a foreign land. — *The Old Guard*, September 1864, p. 216

Of forty-one men drafted in Clinton County, Michigan, thirty-two have escaped to Canada, which . . . is at least “the home of the free.” — *The Old Guard*, May 1863, p. 117

Mr. Lincoln has no right to crush out a so-called rebellion in the South in such a manner or by such agencies as to crush out freedom in the North. The Constitution and the laws are the only powers he can employ without subjecting himself to the just penalty of a felon’s death. If he uses the military to crush the civil powers—if by force of arms, he suspends the Constitution and the laws, he is guilty of the crime of high treason. For this crime Mr. Lincoln, and his confederates in guilt, will surely one day be tried. If found guilty, **they will be condemned to hang by the neck until they are dead.** And may God have mercy on their souls. — *The Old Guard*, July 1863, p. 151

Mr. Lincoln may call upon the mountains to fall upon him, but he must not rely upon *ex post facto* laws, or any other laws, passed in violation of the statute and common law of the land, to shield him from deserved punishment. There is not a county, from Washington to Sangamon county, in Illinois, in which he is not liable to arrest, both in a *civil* and *criminal* suit. It is not in the power of Congress to save him. **Nothing but death can save him**—and that will, we fear, send him to a more inexorable bar than that of the offended justice of his country. — *The Old Guard*, October 1863, p. 271

[T]he Secretary of War . . . seems to have been the principal manager of the assassination by which Lincoln was removed after he had served the purposes of his masters and could be killed to excite rancors that would cover their further crimes. — Revilo P. Oliver; “The Beginning of the End”

All who believe that the war will not restore the Union are also hissed at by the Blacksnakes as Copperheads. General Jackson was just such a Copperhead, for in his farewell address to the American people, in March, 1837, he said: “If such a struggle is ever begun and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end to the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freemen. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.” — *The Old Guard*, July 1863, p. 167

And if the Government of the “United States,” created in 1788, was a delegated Government, with no powers whatever save those delegated to it by the States, then it is equally obvious that we are living under a monstrous usurpation, and all, or nearly all, that Mr. Lincoln has done since he entered Washington was, and is, in direct hostility to the true Government of the United States. — *The Old Guard*, February 1864, p. 36

To conquer, to subjugate, to wipe out one-third of the States, so far from saving the Union, would be precisely to destroy the Union. And it would be a destruction a thousand times worse than secession, because it would not only destroy one-third of the States, it would destroy the Federal Government itself, and substitute a State-annihilating, colony-holding despotism in its place. — *The Old Guard*, January 1864, p. 18

Never, until we relinquish all right to coerce sovereign and co-equal sister States, shall we begin the work of restoration. That is precisely the point for which those States are contending—the right not to be coerced, not to be plundered, not to be murdered, whenever the Federal Government chooses. That point must be settled, and settled against the monstrous claims of the Federal Government, before there can be, or ought to be, any peace. Peace means simply a withdrawal of our invading armies. That, and that alone, is peace. Any other programme for peace is either a delusion or a fraud. — *The Old Guard*, September 1864, p. 206

We have received a letter from a Democratic ex-Governor of one of the largest of the northern States. . . . The author of this letter is a gentleman who stands among the most exalted of his countrymen as a man of honor, ability, and wealth, and who has ever been regarded as one of the most devoted friends of the Democracy. He says:

“ . . . Four years ago we were warning our section that if the spirit of Abolitionism and sectionalism succeeded, the South would have no alternative left them but a cowardly surrender of their Constitutional rights, and equality in the Union, or withdrawal from it; and now we are hounding on this fiendish war of extermination against them, for doing precisely what we said only four years ago they had a right to do, would do, and ought to do. . . . Having lost all faith in the Democratic party, I have lost all hope for the country and its institutions, whether united or divided, and I am intending to abandon it between now and —, to spend the remainder of my days in a foreign land.” — *The Old Guard*, July 1864, p. 163

In Jackson county, Mo., the abolitionists recently shot seven unarmed men who were suspected of being secessionists, and burnt twenty-seven houses of poor people, upon whom the same suspicion rested. — *The Old Guard*, May 1863, p. 117

The Anglo-Saxon population of the whole western tier of counties in Missouri were deported from their homes by General Ewing's General Order Number 11, which depopulated the region by forcibly evacuating the women and children on the shortest of notice, along with burning their houses and stealing their property. — Sam Dickson, "Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln"

The despatches found on the body of Col. Dahlgren, who was killed near Richmond, will be quoted in disgrace of the name of the United States as long as our name shall last. They prove that the object of the last "raid on Richmond" was to set fire to the city, full of women and children, without notice, and to murder its inhabitants. . . . This is not *warfare*; it is *assassination*. By the laws of war all who were taken in the act of attempting to execute such a plot were liable to be treated, not as prisoners of war, but as spies and assassins. Their lives were forfeited, if the Confederates had chosen to adhere strictly to the laws of war. — *The Old Guard*, April 1864, p. 95

The city of Atlanta, after its surrender, was burned to the ground, and only a handful of churches and a few outlying residences escaped the holocaust. . . . Captain Daniel Oakey of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers recounted the burning of Atlanta as follows: "Sixty thousand of us witnessed the destruction of Atlanta, while our post band and that of the 33rd Massachusetts played martial airs and operatic selections." — Sam Dickson, "Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln"

The following description of civilized warfare, under Gen. Banks, is taken from a late letter from the army correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*:

" . . . some of our soldiers, both white and black, as if by general understanding, set fire to the city (Alexandria) in nearly every part, almost simultaneously. The flames spread rapidly, increased by a heavy wind. Most of the houses were of wooden construction, and were soon devoured by the flames. Alexandria was a town of between four and five thousand inhabitants. All that part of the city north of the railroad was swept from the face of the earth in a few hours, not a building being left. About nine-tenths of the town was consumed. . . ."

The scenes which transpired at this act of barbarity are well called "appalling." Feeble old men, sick women, and almost naked children, were seen rushing frantically out of the burning dwellings, nearly suffocated with smoke and flame, and filling the air with cries and moans of despair, which were enough to break any heart except that of the demoralized and vandalized soldiers under Banks. A French journalist, a few months since said: "We judge from the manner in which the Federals make war that they are totally demoralized as a people." If it does not turn out that we are demonized, we shall, for one, thank God. And we have no higher ambition than to place our name on record as abhorring and denouncing the war, not only in its aims, but in the manner of its conduction. We would as soon go down to posterity as one of a banditti as a supporter of such a war. We have taught our soul to despise every man who approves of it. — *The Old Guard*, August 1864, pp. 173-174

"I went to a Lieut.-Colonel . . . and asked him what he expected me to do; they had left me no provisions at all, and I had a large family, and my husband was away from home.

His reply was short and pointed—‘Starve, and be damned, madam.’ . . . They hunted for whisky and money—their search proving fruitless, they loaded themselves with our clothing, bedding, &c.; broke my dishes; stole my knives and forks; broke open my trunks and chests, and took everything they could lay their hands on. . . . Then they came with their torches to burn our house, the last remaining building they had left. That was too much; all my pride . . . forsook me at the awful thought of my home in ruins. . . . I looked over the crowd, as they huddled together to give orders about the burning, for one face that showed a trace of feeling, or an eye that beamed with a spark of humanity, but finding none, I approached the nearest group, and, pointing to the children, I said, ‘you will not burn the house, will you? You drove these little children from one home and took possession of it, and this is the only remaining sheltering place they have.’ ‘You may thank your God, madam,’ said one of the ruffians, ‘that we have left you and your d—d brats with heads to be sheltered.’” — Mrs. Ricks (*The Old Guard*, August 1864, p. 171)

Lincoln’s ghastly war against the South . . . startled Europe by its bloody barbarity, so outrageous that Lord Palmerston for some time refused to believe the news from the United States, saying that such savagery was impossible for civilized men. — Revilo P. Oliver; “The Beginning of the End”

“[W]hen any female shall by word, gesture, or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.”

This in essence was a “right to rape” order which he [General Butler] issued to his troops. . . . Palmerston, the British Prime Minister, wrote to Charles Francis Adams, the U.S. Minister in London the following concerning Butler’s order:

“I will venture to say that no example can be found in the history of civilized nations till the publication of this order of a general guilty in cold blood of so infamous an act as deliberately to hand over the female inhabitants of a conquered city to the unbridled license of an unrestrained soldiery.” — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

On July 8, the entire town, including the homes of the workers, was burned to the ground. Having destroyed the entire town, only the population remained, most of them women and children with a few men. The women and children were separated from the men and herded into wagons. The wagon train then set off for Marietta, Georgia, some 16 miles away. During the journey the women were forced to endure the sexual advances of the Union soldiers. In Marietta the group was joined by a similar group of deported women from Roswell, Georgia. On July 20, the entire group of women and children were shipped by train from Georgia to Louisville, Kentucky. Not one woman or child is known to have returned to New Manchester. — Sam Dickson, “Shattering the Icon of Abraham Lincoln”

“In pursuance of said order, the Second Massachusetts negro infantry, 700 strong, Col. Draper, a white man, commanding, with one hundred white cavalry, . . . started for the Northern Neck. . . . Four hundred negroes (with white commissioned officers) and fifty white cavalry, proceeded to devastate Westmoreland County, destroying everything in their line of march.

“ . . . And, more horrible, . . . twenty-five or thirty ladies were violated by this party of negroes. I could give names, but deem it not best. *Neither age nor color was spared by these*

demons, who were encouraged by their white officers.

“The rest of the regiment, 300 strong, with 50 white cavalry, under the immediate command of Col. Draper, marched to Richmond County. *On the route six negroes violated the person of Mrs. G. eleven times, she being the wife of a soldier of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, being also sick at the time, with an infant six months old at her breast.* This is only one instance out of twenty others of a like outrage.

“In their march, no age nor condition was exempt from their desolating hand. Plunder and lust stimulated and marked all their movements. No appeal nor supplication could turn them from their beastly purposes and brutal excesses.

“ . . . Where they went they were led by their officers and told, ‘You can go loose and do as you please.’ . . . ”

This . . . has been widely circulated in the North; but, in the Lincoln press, as a simple item of war news, without calling forth an exclamation of horror, or even so much as a rebuke from “the supporters of the Administration.” — *The Old Guard*, September 1864, p. 200

Since these are the latest recognized rules of civilized warfare, can we wonder that all Europe agree in expressions of surprise and horror at the barbarities we have perpetrated upon the people of the South, from the very commencement of this war? Our army correspondents, who have written for the New York *Times*, *Tribune*, and *Herald*, have spread a knowledge of our brutality and barbarism broadcast over the whole world. A correspondent in Grant’s army, for the New York *Tribune*, in a letter published June 20th, gives the following between Gen. Butler’s Chief of Staff and a negro sergeant:

“Well,” said Gen. Butler’s Chief of Staff to a tall sergeant, “you had a pretty tough fight there on the left.” “Yes, sir; and we lost a good many good officers and men.” “How many prisoners did you take, sergeant?” “Not any alive, sir,” was the significant response. Gen. Smith says, “They don’t give my Provost Marshal the least trouble, and I don’t believe they contribute toward filling any of the hospitals with Rebel wounded.”

The amount of all this is that Butler’s Chief of Staff and the New York *Tribune* chuckle over the account the ebony devil gives of murdering wounded soldiers. It is a source of delight to them that these negroes take no prisoners, but assassinate their victims in cold blood. In any other country such acts would be punished with death; here, in this land demonized with the implacable, the hellish spirit of Abolitionism, they are sources of delight to all who keep company with the Republican party. — *The Old Guard*, August 1864, pp. 172–173

And when the war that had appalled civilized mankind was over and the bandits who brazenly called themselves a “Republican Party” imposed on the conquered and prostrate South the vengeance for their own crimes that they called “Reconstruction,” there were many Americans who still had a conscience and some sense of human decency, but they were obliged to acquiesce, at least by silence, in the national hypocrisy. . . . — Revilo P. Oliver; “The Beginning of the End”

The Union of Sovereign States, each state deriving its powers from its own people, and the federal government having only those powers granted it by the states, ended when Lincoln was allowed to eviscerate the Constitution. Lincoln did not save the Union, the Union that the delegates founded in 1788. A new Union was created in the 1860s with power over the states, power usurped by deception and maintained by force. — Francis W. Springer, *War*

for What?

When he comes to the collapse of the stock market in November 1929, Wolfe, reflecting “like a man who gropes his way in darkness over an unfamiliar road,” reaches the conclusion that

America went off the track somewhere—back around the time of the Civil War. . . . Instead of going ahead and developing along the line in which the country started out, it got shunted off in another direction—and now we look around and see we’ve gone places we didn’t mean to go. Suddenly we realize that America has turned into something ugly—and vicious—and corroded at the heart of its power with easy wealth and graft and special privilege. . . . And the worst of it is the intellectual dishonesty which all this corruption has bred. People are *afraid* to think straight—*afraid* to face themselves—*afraid* to look at things and see them as they are.

— Revido P. Oliver; “The Beginning of the End”

I would hesitate to describe America as a nation at all in 1997, because it is something very different: a polyethnic federation administered by a single ruling class. . . . [T]he accumulated rot in America has now reached a point where the pillars of society itself are failing. — Ambrose Evans-Pritchard