

SECESSION IS LEGAL

Judge Black of Pennsylvania said:

“John Quincy Adams in 1839, and Abraham Lincoln in 1847 made elaborate arguments in favor of the legal right of a State to secede.” —Black’s Essays

The Declaration of Independence is perhaps the most famous secession document in history. The colonies seceded from Great Britain to form their own country. Virtually all of the Founding Fathers believed in secession. Secession was taught at West Point as being legal from a book on the Constitution by William Rawle of Pennsylvania.

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Samuel P. Chase said that no Confederate could be tried for treason because by the Constitution secession is not illegal.

The 10th Amendment clearly protects the right to secede.

As a stipulation to ratifying the Constitution and joining the Union, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia specifically stated that they reserved the right to secede, and this was agreed to by the other states. A right held by one state is held by all.

In the Treaty of Paris, Great Britain recognized the colonies as “free and independent states” (countries).

As each state freely joined the Union, each reserved the right to freely leave the Union. Only when Lincoln saw that he would lose the revenues from the South did he reverse his position on secession.

If secession was illegal, why were amendments proposed in the U.S Congress (during the war) to outlaw secession? Several were submitted, and they all failed.

(Representatives Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania, and Orris S. Ferry of Connecticut proposed constitutional amendments to prohibit secession.)

Quotes From “Honest Abe”

They didn’t teach you this in school...



“I will say, then, that I AM NOT NOR HAVE EVER BEEN in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the black and white races—that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with White people; and I will say in addition to this that **there is a physical difference between the White and black races** which will ever FORBID the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, **and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the White race.**” —4th Lincoln-Douglas debate, September 18th, 1858; COLLECTED WORKS Vol. 3, pp. 145-146

“The whole nation is interested that the best use shall be made of these [new] territories. **We want them for the homes of free white people.**” —Abraham Lincoln, October 16, 1854

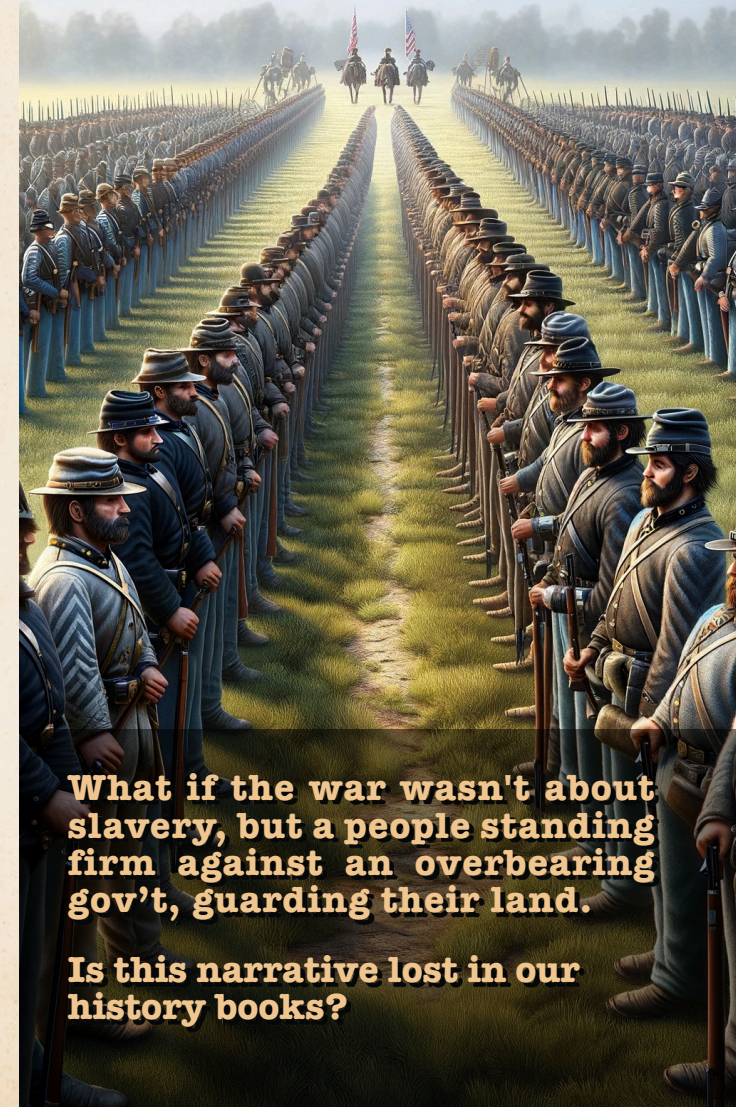
“Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this.... **We cannot, then, make them equals.**” —Abraham Lincoln, *Lincoln’s Reply to Douglas*, p. 444

“What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races.” —Abraham Lincoln, Spoken at Springfield, Illinois on July 17th, 1858; from Abraham Lincoln: Complete Works, 1894, Volume 1, page 273

“The point the Republican party wanted to stress was to oppose making slave States out of the newly acquired territory, **not abolishing slavery** as it then existed.” —Abraham Lincoln in speeches at Peoria, Illinois



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What if the war wasn't about slavery, but a people standing firm against an overbearing gov't, guarding their land.

Is this narrative lost in our history books?

History Not Taught

There has never been a “Civil War” in America. A civil war is when two factions are fighting over control of a country. The Confederacy had set up its own government and had no desire to control the U.S. The CSA wanted only to be left alone and go its way in peace, and 2/3 of the U.S. supported this. A more appropriate name for the war is “The War of Northern Aggression”

The War was not fought to “free the slaves”, or to “protect slavery”. Had Lincoln not invaded there would have been no war. He invaded to force the legally seceded South back into the Union to continue collecting unfair and excessive tariffs.

Our Confederate ancestors consisted of both free and slave blacks, whites, Indians, Mexicans, and more, who fought this illegal invasion in order to prevent the very mess we are living in today under a strong centralized government that is taxing us into oblivion, and intruding in every area of our lives.

Corwin Amendment / Slavery Forever

Corwin Amendment – proposed by Congressman Thomas Corwin of Ohio, passed by Congress 2 March 1861, and endorsed by Abraham Lincoln. That amendment read: “No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.”

The KKK

The original KKK was formed to protect whites AND blacks from the violence of the Union League, and had black members as well as white. It was disbanded in the early 1870s and is NOT the same KKK of the 20th & 21st centuries.

Read: About 20,000 Negroes Joined The Original KU KLUX KLAN (KKK) – A Hidden Side Of History



<https://bit.ly/42t9fov>

Read: Why the 1st KKK Had to Be Formed



<https://bit.ly/3Ukoc2U>



C. S. ARMY UNIFORMS



Captain Artillery



1st Lieutenant Infantry



Sergeant, Cavalry



Corporal, Artillery



Private, Infantry



Infantry



Cavalry

Confederate Flag

The Confederate Battle Flag is not a flag of slavery or racism. It represents a people who defiantly stood against an oppressive and tyrannical government, and defended their homeland from an illegal invasion, just like the Betsy Ross flag. Compare it to Old Glory which flew over slavery for 88 years, and on the slave ships.



No historical document exists to support that this flag represented hate, slavery, racism, deceit, infamy or repression. Not one flag of the Confederacy was ever described in its placement to represent anything other than the Confederate States of America. No Confederate flag ever flew on a slave ship.

Slavery

Robert E. Lee had freed his father-in-law's slaves, but U.S. Grant had his until the 13th Amendment was ratified. 315,000 Union soldiers owned slaves, which was a greater number than Confederate soldiers who owned slaves. (But, I thought the Yankees fought to “free the slaves”.) –Truths of History, Mildred Lewis Rutherford

Yankee Atrocities

Union army murdered, burned, looted, and raped its way across the South committing unspeakable atrocities against civilian old men, women, and children with the full knowledge and approval of Lincoln. This is verified in the Official Records: War of the Rebellion.

Did you know that the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma sided with the Confederacy?

Where Is The Logic?

IF slavery was the cause of the War of Northern Aggression, and IF the North fought to free the slaves, why then:

1. Was a 13th amendment presented in the U.S. Congress and signed by Lincoln in 1861, that would have prohibited the U.S. government from ever abolishing or interfering with slavery in any state? (Corwin Amendment, 2 March, 1861)
2. Was West Virginia allowed to accede to the union as a “Slave” state after 1863? (West Virginia was illegally and unconstitutionally formed)
3. Was slave labor used to build the Capitol building in Washington D.C.?
4. Was the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, applicable only in areas not under the control of the Union? (The Emancipation Proclamation freed not one solitary person, but was a war measure meant to cause a slave uprising, which did not happen. Read it.)
5. Was Union Gen. Fremont's order emancipating slaves in Missouri countermanded by Lincoln and the slaves sent back to their masters?
6. Why did New Jersey uphold its “Lifetime Apprentices” rule until 1866?
7. Why were there six slave states in the Union (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska) during The War of Northern Aggression? (1860 Census)
8. Was there a U.S. Resolution stating that the war had nothing to do with slavery? (July 22, 1861)