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**The Southern
Partisan Reader**

The Institute for the Study of
Southern History and Culture



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American Stalin: Abraham Lincoln

The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Real Abraham Lincoln that they didn't teach you this in school. As you read this try to avoid the pitfall of reading this with an that-was-then and this-is-now syndrome. – Adapted from the American Stalin.com

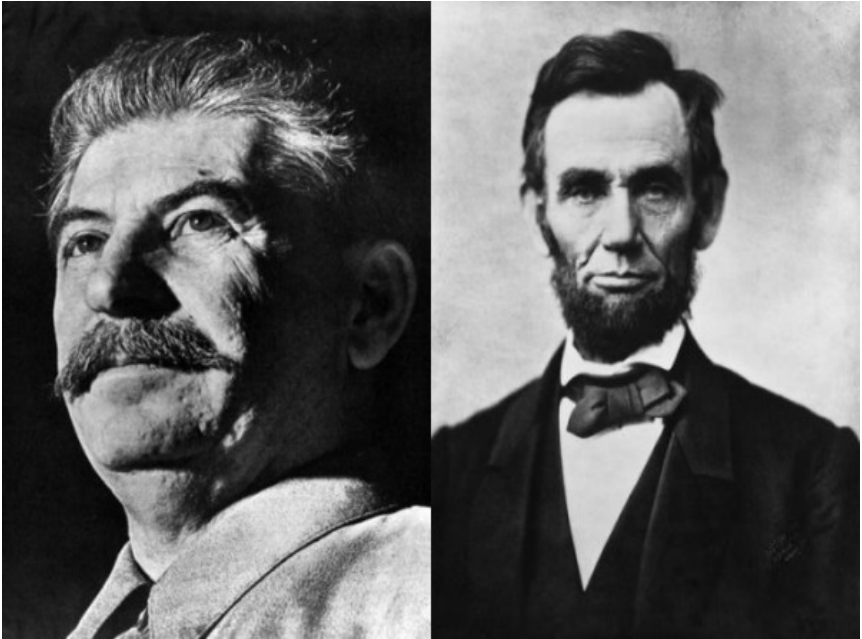
A published economist's comments on Abraham Lincoln...

"Lincoln was a master politician, which means he was a consummate conniver, manipulator, and liar." – Economist Murray Rothbard, "America's Two Just Wars: 1776 and 1861," in "The Costs of War: American's Pyrrhic Victories," ed. John Denson (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction, 1997), p. 131

The Editor of Ebony Magazine comments on Abraham Lincoln...

"On at least fourteen occasions between 1854 and 1860, Lincoln said unambiguously that he believed the Negro race was inferior to the White race. In Galesburg, he referred to 'the inferior races.' Who were 'the inferior races'? African Americans, he said, Mexicans, who he called 'mongrells," and probably all colored people." –

Lerone Bennett, Jr., Editor of Ebony Magazine, "Forced into Glory: Abraham Lincoln's White Dream" (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Co., 2000), p. 132



How Honest Abe really felt about slavery... which begs the question: Was the Civil War really fought because Honest Abe was sympathetic to slaves, and wanted to free slaves? Let's see what Honest Abe himself says about the subject...

"Negro equality? Fudge!" – **Abraham Lincoln**, Fragments: Notes for Speeches, Sept. 1859 (Vol. III)

"If I could save The Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it" – **Abraham Lincoln**, in a letter to Horace Greeley

"I am a little uneasy about the abolishment of slavery in this District [of Columbia]." – **Abraham Lincoln**, 1862

"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

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality; and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in the favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position. I have never said anything to the contrary." – **Abraham Lincoln**, "Lincoln's Reply to Douglas, Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1858," in "Abraham Lincoln: His Speeches and Writings, ed. Roy P. Basler (New York: Da Capo Press, 1990), p. 445

"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." – **Abraham Lincoln**, "Fourth Lincoln-Douglas Debate, September 18, 1858, Charleston, Illinois," in "Abraham Lincoln: Speeches and Writings" (New York: Library of America, 1989), p. 636, and in *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, Volume 5, page 371

"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

"We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North and become tip-top abolitionists, while some Northern Men go South and become most cruel masters. When Southern people tell us that they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said the institution exists, and it is very difficult to get rid of in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know what to do as to the existing institution. My first impulse would possibly be to free all slaves and send them to Liberia to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me that this would not be best for them. If they were all

landed there in a day they would all perish in the next ten days, and there is not surplus money enough to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all and keep them among us as underlings. Is it quite certain that this would alter their conditions? Free them and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this, and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of whites will not. We cannot make them our equals. A system of gradual emancipation might well be adopted, and I will not undertake to judge our Southern friends for tardiness in this matter." – **Abraham Lincoln** in speeches at Peoria, Illinois

"I acknowledge the constitutional rights of the States, not grudgingly, but fairly and fully, and I will give them any legislation for reclaiming their fugitive slaves." – **Abraham Lincoln** in speeches at Peoria, Illinois

"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 a speech at Peoria, Illinois

"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." **Abraham Lincoln's** Inaugural Address on the Capitol steps, 1861

"Do the people of the South really entertain fear that a Republican administration would directly

or indirectly interfere with their slaves, or with them about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears. The South would be in no more danger in this respect than it was in the days of Washington." -- Letter from **Abraham Lincoln** to A.H. Stephens, Public and Private Letters of Alexander Stephens, p. 150

"My paramount object, is to save the Union, and not either destroy or save slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing the slaves, I would do it. If I could save the Union by freeing some and leaving others in slavery, I would do it. If I could save it by freeing all, I would do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because it helps save the Union." – **Abraham Lincoln** in a letter to Horace Greeley

"Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get an answer out of me to the question whether I am in favor of Negro citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me the question before. (applause from audience) He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of Negro citizenship. (renewed applause) If the state of Illinois has the power to grant Negroes citizenship, I shall be opposed to it. (cries of "here, here" and "good, good" from audience) That is all I have to say." – **Abraham Lincoln**, Speech at Springfield, Illinois, June 1857

Mr. Wendell Phillips said that Lincoln was badgered into issuing the emancipation proclamation, and that after it was issued, Lincoln

said it was the greatest folly of his life. President Lincoln in his Emancipation Proclamation evidently had in mind to colonize or segregate the slaves if freed:

"It is my purpose to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the government existing there."

Abraham Lincoln later said, in discussing the options of colonizing them with segregated areas of Texas, Mississippi and South Carolina:

"If we turn 200,000 armed Negroes in the South, among their former owners, from whom we have taken their arms, it will inevitably lead to a race war. It cannot be done. The Negroes must be gotten rid of."

Ben Butler responded to this by saying: "Why not send them to Panama to dig the canal?" Lincoln was delighted with this suggestion, and asked Butler to consult Seward at once. Only a few days later, John Wilkes Booth assassinated Lincoln and one of his conspirators wounded Seward.

Actually, Honest Abe brought up the slavery issue to gain sympathy only after he was losing the war. It worked, and the tide turned. However his true character is revealed in his words.

How Honest Abe really felt about Christianity:

"My earlier views of the unsoundness of the Christian scheme of salvation and the human origin of the scriptures have become clearer and

stronger with advancing years, and I see no reason for thinking I shall ever change them." -- 1862 letter from **Abraham Lincoln** to Judge J.S. Wakefield, after the death of Willie Lincoln

Comments made by Abraham Lincoln's friend and former law partner, William H. Herndon, shortly after Lincoln's death:

"Mr. Lincoln was an infidel, sometimes bordering on atheism."

"He never mentioned the name of Jesus, except to scorn and detest the idea of a miraculous conception."

"He did write a little work on infidelity in 1835-6, and never recanted. He was an out-and-out infidel, and about that there is no mistake."

In 1834, while still living in New Salem and before he became a lawyer, he was surrounded by a class of people exceedingly liberal in matters of religion. Volney's Ruins and Paine's Age of Reason passed from hand to hand, and furnished food for the evening's discussion in the tavern and village store. Lincoln read both these books and thus assimilated them into his own being. He prepared an extended essay--called by many a book--in which he made an argument against Christianity, striving to prove that the Bible was not inspired, and therefore not God's revelation, and that Jesus Christ was not the Son of God. The manuscript containing these audacious and comprehensive propositions he intended to have published or given a wide circulation in some other way. He

carried it to the store, where it was read and freely discussed. His friend and employer, Samuel Hill, was among the listeners and, seriously questioning the propriety of a promising young man like Lincoln fathering such unpopular notions, he snatched the manuscript from his hands and thrust it into the stove. The book went up in flames, and Lincoln's political future was secure. But his infidelity and his skeptical views were not diminished. -- Herndon's biography of Abraham Lincoln titled *The True Story of a Great Life*.

How Honest Abe really felt about secession:

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and to form one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may make their own of such territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingling with or near them who oppose their movement." – **Abraham Lincoln** on the floor of Congress, January 12, 1848, *Congressional Globe*, Appendix 1st Session 30th Congress, page 94

"Only a despotic and imperial government can coerce seceding states" - William Seward, U.S. Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln on 10 April 1861 to Charles Francis Adams, Minister to the Court of St. James (Britain)

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation did not free a single slave. It excluded all U.S. controlled States and counties.

Did you know that Abraham Lincoln imposed a dictatorship on the Northern states, closed down and destroyed 325 Northern newspapers, had over 250,000 thousand Northerners arrested, invaded the northern states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri and took over their governments and controlled their elections, all because these states didn't want to participate in his war which they considered unconstitutional.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus was suspended by Abraham Lincoln during the U.S. War to Prevent Southern Independence, during which tens of thousands of antiwar Northerners were imprisoned for voicing their views. Lincoln issued an arrest warrant for the Supreme Court Chief Justice when he correctly ruled that according to Article I of the Constitution, only Congress, not the president, could suspend the Great Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Most Americans do not know that the American Civil War stated out as a kind of coup. While Congress was in recess the Lincoln warmongers had multiple provocations in the works to resupply and land troops in the Southern forts that were under a truce. That was clearly an act of war by the standards of that period. But their plan was to get the Confederates to fire on the resupply ships and then accuse them of starting the war. It failed at Fort Pickens and then worked in South Carolina. In the end Lincoln killed more Americans than Hitler and Tojo combined. Yet, he is still revered in much of the United States. The Red Chinese, when defending their treatment of Tibet, use Lincoln as their hero. The U.S. press never reports this interesting twist.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Lincoln and his little coup of U.S. northern Industrialists wanted a nice short six month war to get them out of a depression. The federal government

was dead broke and 10,000 businesses had gone bankrupt in the North. They had agreed to pull out of the Southern ports and a truce was in effect. Confederate peace negotiators in Arlington, Virginia were assured that the United States had no military intentions toward the seceded Southern States.

To get the war started Lincoln launched multiple resupply missions to several of the forts, an act of war at the time, to get the Confederate States of America forces to fire on them which they did at Sumter in Charleston. Lincoln claimed that an innocent food supply convoy had been attacked. The archives showed they were landing troops, artillery and munitions. To this day there is rarely a soul who knows this real history despite it's being in the U.S. Archives.

It is rare to find a military officer that knows that the loading manifests for the Fort Sumter ships have been open in the archives for a hundred years. They clearly show the troops and cannons on the manifests. But these inconvenient facts are ignored by the professional historians...it has something to do with hurting book sales.

Lincoln killed more Americans than Hitler and Tojo combined; in fact, more than the combined enemies of the U.S. during the entirety of our Colonial and U.S. history.

When General Benjamin "Beast" Butler issued an order declaring all the women of New Orleans to be prostitutes because they refused to genuflect to his occupying soldiers on the streets, Lincoln refused to rescind the order despite international pressure to do so. The order was a license to rape.

And that is a brief, politically incorrect, observation of the indisputable facts.

[More Abraham Lincoln research](#)

[Pastor John Weaver's booklet: Honest Abe Wasn't Honest](#)

[Abraham Lincoln's Religious Views](#)

[Worst President Ever?](#)

[Let's be honest about Abe, shall we?](#)

[Lew Rockwell's King Lincoln Archive](#)

[De-Mythologized Lincoln](#)

Suggested Books

The Real Lincoln by Thomas DiLorenzo

Lincoln Reconsidered edited by Tim D. Manning

When In The Course of Human Events by Charles Adams

Abraham Lincoln: Was He A Christian by John E.

Remsburg

The Real Lincoln by Charles L.C. Minor

Lincoln Unmasked by Thomas DiLorenzo

Facts and Falsehoods Concerning The War On The South by

George Edmonds

America's Caesar by Greg Loren Durand

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War by Walter Kennedy

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