

Lincoln's ACT of WAR Against the South, Began 8 Days in his Presidency

There was a solemn agreement, **an Armistice, existing at Charleston, entered into by the United States Government and South Carolina officials on December 6th, 1860; and a special agreement, armistice, at Pensacola, entered into by the United States and Florida authorities on January 29th, 1861—(both filed in United States War and Navy Departments)—by which the United States agreed not to attempt to reinforce Major Anderson, nor Fort Pickens; and South Carolina, Florida and the Confederate authorities, agreed to make no attack on Major Anderson, or Fort Pickens, while these solemn agreements were observed.**

To violate an armistice is considered a treacherous act of war.

For either party to prepare to act against a point covered-by an armistice, is an act of war. It has been held, and rightly, that for any person to visit a fortification, where an armistice exists, with the intent to advise or plan means or methods, to strengthen such fortification is the act of a spy, a reinforcement, and an act of war.

The first who renders force necessary to defend and protect a right, is the "aggressor" in a war.

So that any act, any order intended to change the existing status quo at any vital point, especially where an armistice exists, by strengthening, or arranging to strengthen, such a place, thus making force necessary, is a treacherous act of war.

Yet, you say that the United States Government, and Abraham Lincoln, ordered, and secretly organized and sent, armed expeditions, under "secret" instructions, to commit acts in violation of existing "armistices."

Why to organize such a force, to mobilize it, for such a purpose, is an act of war. Where an armistice exists, such an order is a flagrant act of war.

"I repeat, the United States Government committed an act of war within eight days after Lincoln was inaugurated, with approval of Lincoln; and, this same day, Lincoln, personally, committed an act clearly demonstrating his intent and purpose to bring on war.

"Bear in mind that Captain Vogdes, U. S. Army, was sent with an armed force, on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, to reinforce Fort Pickens, in January 1861; but was estopped by the 'armistice' of January 29th, at Pensacola bar; and that this armed force remained there, under Captain Vogdes, on the Brooklyn.

"As soon as Lincoln became President and Commander-in-Chief, these facts became known to him, officially; and the following order was sent to violate the existing armistice, reinforce Fort Pickens, and inaugurate war. It is well known that General Scott was opposed to war; but he obeyed the Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln. I quote the record.

(Extract)

"Hd. Qrs. of the Army,

"Washington, March 12th, 1861.

"Sir:

(C) At the first favorable opportunity, you will land your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders, etc.

Bv command of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,

Asst. Adj. Gen.

To Captain I. Vogdes,

First Artillery, U. S. Army,

on board Ship of War Brooklyn,

off Fort Pickens,

Pensacola, Fla."

"This order was sent by U. S. S. Crusader, and received by Captain Vogdes, off Pensacola, on March 31st, 1861. The next morning he sent to Captain H. A. Adams, the following:

"Off Pensacola, Fla.

April 1st, 1861.

"Sir:

(D) Herewith I send you a copy of an order received by me last night. You will see by it that I am directed to land my command at the earliest opportunity. I have therefore to request that you will place at my disposal such boats and other means as will enable me to carry into effect the enclosed order.

(Signed) I. VOGDES,

Capt. 1st Artly. Comdg.

To Captain H. A. Adams,

Commanding Naval Forces off Pensacola."

"Captain Adams averted open war on April 1st 1861, by refusing to obey this order. *

"In his 'Report' to the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Adams says:

(E) "It would be considered not only a declaration but an act of war; and would be resisted to the utmost.

"Both sides are faithfully observing the agreement (armistice) entered into by the United States Government and Mr. Mallory and Colonel Chase, which binds us not to reinforce Fort Pickens unless it shall be attacked or threatened. It binds them not to attack it unless we should attempt to reinforce it."

Upon receipt of this precise "Report" from Captain Adams, the Secretary of the Navy, regardless of the existing armistice, sent the following, (note its secrecy):

"Navy Dept., April 6th, 1861.

"(Confidential).

Sir:

(F) Your dispatch of April 1st is received. The Department regrets that you did not comply with the request of Capt. Vogdes. You will immediately on the first favorable opportunity after receipt of this order, afford every facility to Capt. Vogdes to enable him to land the troops under his command, it being the wish and intention of the Navy Department to co-operate with the War Department, in that object.

(Signed) GIDEON WELLES.

Secty. of the Navy.

To Captain H. A. Adams,

Commanding Naval Forces off Pensacola."

(G) "This order was sent by a special messenger, Lieut. J. L. Worden, U. S. N. Worden went by rail, via Richmond, Augusta, Atlanta (Georgia) ; when near Atlanta he became alarmed from some cause, and he opened the dispatches, committed them to memory; then 'destroyed them'; (the act of a spy.) He arrived at Pensacola at 'midnight, April 10th.'

"On 11th of April Worden saw General Bragg, and assured General Bragg that he 'only had a verbal message of a pacific nature for Captain Adams.'

"The Lieutenant was allowed to go out to Captain Adams, under this 'pacific' assurance, and the existing 'armistice.'

"'Rough weather' prevented Worden from reaching Captain Adams on the 11th. (It also prevented open war on April 11th, 1861, by delaying Worden.)

"On April 12th Worden delivered, 'verbally, from memory,' the order to reinforce Fort Pickens.

"Worden returned to Pensacola about 5:30 P. M., April 12th. He avoided seeing General Bragg and boarded a train for Montgomery, en route back to Washington.

(J) "Worden's actions aroused suspicion, and he was followed and arrested next morning at Montgomery. By some means he escaped a spy's fate and was held 'as a prisoner of war.'

"About a year later Worden commanded the iron clad 'Monitor' in her fight with the C. S. S. Virginia (McCrimac.) (K) "To avoid a spy's fate Worden made a 'statement,' April 16th, 1861 to L. P. Walker, Confederate States Secretary of War.

(H) "On April 14th General Bragg reported his experience with Worden.

(G) "It was not until four years later, September, 1865, (when the war was over, and the spy safe) that Worden reported these facts to the U. S. Navy Department. This report proves his 'statement' to Secretary Walker to have been a tissue of lies. (L) "Captain Adams reported having landed Vogdes, and reinforced Fort Pickens, on April 12th; but, the fact is, that Vogdes, impatient of delay, actually landed a part of his armed force and reinforced Fort Pickens after '10 P. M.' on the night of April 11th, 1861.' Here is my authority: (M) "April 11th at 9 P. M. the Brooklyn got under way and stood in toward the harbor; and during the night landed troops and marines on board, to reinforce Fort Pickens.'

"That is from the official 'Log' of a U. S. Ship of War, as

reported to, and filed in, the U. S. Navy Department. It confirms Vogdes' statement at Fort Adams.

"Captain Adams averted open war by refusing to obey orders twelve days before 'Fort Sumter was fired on.'

"Captain Vogdes committed an act of war, at Fort Pickens, the night before 'Sumter was fired on.'

"The instant that order was issued, March 12th, 1861, War was inaugurated, just one month before 'Sumter was fired on.'

"The instant a military order is issued the whole power of the Government enforces it.

"The intent was to use this power to force the South to submit to Lincoln's unconstitutional theories and acts, (confessed so, by Lincoln himself; and, held so, by Congress) or, defend our rights.

"That order inaugurated war inevitably. A sense of honor in a naval officer averted open war twelve days before 'Sumter' was summoned to surrender. For this, this officer was officially reprov'd, and a special, secret, 'confidential' order was sent to him by a spy messenger, to obey the original order, (of March 12th, 1861), 'that object being the wish and intention.'

"This shows that on March 12th, 1861, when that order was issued, it was the 'wish and intention' of the U. S. Government to begin war.

"There is no possible escape from this.

"The official record proves it.

"In addition to this, Captain Adams obeyed the secret spy's orders, and inaugurated open war at Fort Pickens, on April 12th, 1861, the same day that 'Sumter was fired on' five hundred miles away; and it was more than a week before it was known at either Fort what had occurred at the other. The treacherous collusion was secretly held in Abraham Lincoln's 'yearning' mind."

Source: "Truth of the war conspiracy of 1861 ... Copy-right .. (1921). Author: Johnstone, H. W.