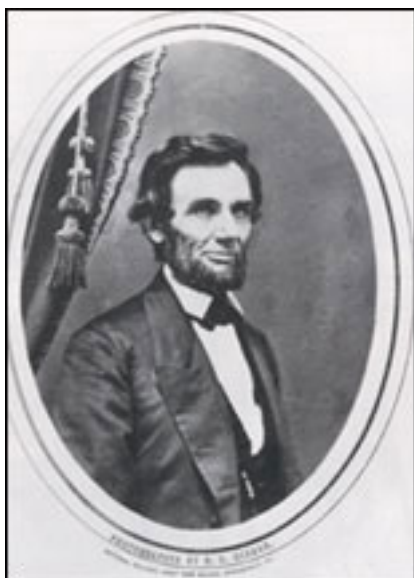




Assassination of President Lincoln



President Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)
President from 1861 to 1865



Last portrait of Lincoln taken a few days before the Great Emancipator went home to Glory on APRIL 15, 1865.

The Vatican HATED the U.S. before the fall of the Papal States!!

Before the fall of the Papal States in 1870, the Vatican HATED the United States and its Constitution. The U.S. was a haven for many of the refugees who fled Europe after the Revolution of 1848. Garibaldi and Gazazzi were welcomed as HEROES by the Protestant U.S. Many in the U.S. supported the liberation of Italy and contributed to its success with soldiers and money.

The Vatican NEVER forgave the U.S. for that support to the liberators.

Thank God we didn't have the 20th Amendment when Lincoln won the election. He needed a lot of time to select patriotic and qualified men to help him save the Union. If the 25th Amendment was in force then there would be no United States today!!

Letter to the Pope from Jefferson Davis

"RICHMOND, September 23, 1863.

VERY VENERABLE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF

"The letters which you have written to the clergy of New Orleans and New York have been communicated to me, and I have read with emotion the deep grief therein expressed for the ruin and devastation caused by the war which is now being waged by the United States against the States and people which have selected me as their President, and your orders to your clergy to exhort the people to peace and charity. I am deeply sensible of the Christian charity which has impelled you to this reiterated appeal to the clergy. It is for this reason that I feel it my duty to express personally, and in the name of the Confederate States, our gratitude for such sentiments of Christian good feeling and love, and to assure Your Holiness that the people, threatened even on their own hearths with the most cruel oppression and terrible carnage, is desirous now, as it has always been, to see the end of this impious war; that we have ever addressed prayers to Heaven for that issue which Your Holiness now desires; that we desire none of our enemy's possessions, but that we fight merely to resist the devastation of our country and the shedding of our best blood, and to force them to let us live in peace under the protection of our own institutions, and under our laws, which not only insure to every one the enjoyment of his temporal rights, but also the free exercise of his religion. I pray Your Holiness to accept, on the part of myself and the people of the Confederate States, our sincere thanks for your efforts in favor of peace. May the Lord preserve the days of Your Holiness, and keep you under His divine protection.

(Signed) "JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The Pope's reply

"ILLUSTRIOUS AND HONORABLE PRESIDENT,
salutation:

We have just received with all suitable welcome the persons sent by you to place in our hands your letter, dated 23d of September last. Not slight was the pleasure we experienced when we learned, from those persons and the letter, with what feelings of joy and gratitude you were animated, illustrious and honorable President, as soon as you were informed of our letters to our venerable brother John, Archbishop of New York, and John, Archbishop of New Orleans, dated the 18th of October of last year, and in which we have with all our strength excited and exhorted those venerable brothers that, in their episcopal piety and solicitude, they should endeavor, with the most ardent zeal, and in our name, to bring about the end of the fatal civil war which has broken out in those countries, in order that the American people may obtain peace and concord, and dwell charitably together. It is particularly agreeable to us to see that you, illustrious and honorable President, and

your people, are animated with the same desires of peace and tranquility which we have in our letters inculcated upon our venerable brothers. May it please God at the same time to make the other peoples of America and their rulers, reflecting seriously how terrible is civil war, and what calamities it engenders, listen to the inspirations of a calmer spirit, and adopt resolutely the part of peace. As for us, we shall not cease to offer up the most fervent prayers to God Almighty, that He may pour out upon all the people of America the spirit of peace and charity, and that He will stop the great evils which afflict them. We, at the same time, beseech the God of pity to shed abroad upon you the light of His grace, and attach you to us by a perfect friendship. " Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 3d of December, 1863, of our Pontificate 18. (Signed) ".Plus IX."

From the book, *A Memoir of Jefferson Davis* in two volumes, completed by his wife Varina Davis after his death. According to that book the main hope of the Confederate States lay in the military intervention of foreign countries. This letter gave de facto recognition to the Rebellion. President Lincoln on reading it exclaimed!

"This letter of the Pope has entirely changed the nature and ground of the war."

As king of the Papal States, the Pope was the only foreign power to do so. After this letter was published, President Lincoln was visited by a close friend (ex-priest Charles Chiniquy). Chiniquy tells us what transpired:

"My dear President I answered, it is just that letter which brought me to your presence again. That letter is a poisoned arrow thrown by the Pope at you personally; it is your death warrant. Before the letter, every Catholic could see that their church as a whole was against this free Republic. However, a good number of liberty-loving Irish, German and French Catholics, following more the instincts of their noble nature than the degrading principles of their church, enrolled themselves under the banners of liberty, and have fought like heroes. To detach these men from the rank and file of the Northern armies, and force them to help the cause of the rebellion, became the main object of the Jesuits. Secret pressing letters were addressed from Rome to the bishops, ordering them to weaken your armies by detaching those men from you. The bishops refused; for they would be exposing themselves as traitors and be shot. But they advised the Pope to acknowledge, at once, the legitimacy of the Southern republic, and to take Jeff Davis under his supreme protection, by a letter, which would be read everywhere. That letter tell every Roman Catholic that you are a bloodthirsty tyrant fighting against a government which the infallible and holy Pope of Rome recognizes as legitimate. The Pope, by this letter, tells his blind slaves that you are

outraging the God of heaven and earth, by continuing such a bloody. By this letter of the Pope to Jeff Davis you are not only an apostate, as you were thought before, whom every man had the right to kill, according to the canonical laws of Rome: but you are more vile, criminal and cruel than the horse thief, the public bandit, and the lawless brigand, robber and murderer. And my dear President, this is not a fancy imagination on my part, it is the unanimous explanation given me by a great number of the priests of Rome, with whom I have had occasion to speak on that subject. In the name of God, and in the name of our dear country, which is in so much need of your services, I plead that you pay more attention to protect your precious life, and not continue to expose it as you have done till now."

The Pope's *poison pen* letter caused massive Roman Catholic desertions from the Union army

The Papal poison pen had proved more helpful to the South than if the Pope had sent whole battalions into the field:

Nationality	# of enlistees	Percent
Native Americans	1,523,000	75.48
Germans	177,800	8.76
Irish	144,200	7.14
British-American	53,500	2.60
English	45,000	2.26
Other foreigners	74,800	3.76

Desertions:

Germans	Native Americans	Irish	All others
16%	0.5%	72%	0.7%

The above figures indicate that out of every 10,000 Irish enlistees —almost all Catholics — there were over 33 times as many desertions as among all the other groups put together.

President Lincoln's views on the Jesuits

President Lincoln told Charles Chiniquy his views on the [Jesuits](#):

"So many plots have already been made against my life, that it is a real miracle that they have all failed . . . But can we expect that God will make a perpetual miracle to save my life? I believe not. The Jesuits are so expert in those deeds of blood that Henry IV (king of France who was assassinated by the Jesuit Revailac for giving liberty to his people), said that it was impossible to escape them, and he became their victim, thought he did all he could to protect himself. My escape from their hands, since the letter of the Pope to Jeff Davis has sharpened a million of daggers to pierce my breast, would be more that a miracle. . . . I know that Jesuits never forget nor forsake (never give up). Man must not care how and where he dies, provided he dies at the post of honor and duty."

John Surratt coordinated the assassination

Here is a quote from the *History of the Great Conspiracy* by T. M. Harris:

"From the description given by Sergeant Dye of the man who acted as monitor, calling the time three times in succession at short intervals, the last time calling "Ten minutes past ten," in front of the theatre, it will be remembered that the writer came to the conclusion that this was John H. Surratt. This conclusion was verified by this same witness on the trial of Surratt. Sergeant Dye had taken a seat on the platform in front of the theatre, and just before the conclusion of the second act of the play had his attention arrested by an elegantly-dressed man, who came out of the vestibule, and commenced to converse with a ruffianly-looking fellow. Then another joined them, and the three conversed together. The one who appeared to be the leader said, "I think he will come out now," referring, as the witness supposed, to the President. The President's carriage stood near the platform on which the witness was sitting, and one of the three passed out as far as the curbstone and looked into the carriage. It would seem that they had anticipated the possibility of his departure at the close of the second act, and had intended to assassinate him at the moment of his passing out of the door. Quite a crowd of people came out at the conclusion of the act, and Booth and his companions stood near the door, awaiting the opportunity which they sought. When most of the crowd had returned into the theatre, and the would be assassins saw that the President would remain to the close of the play, they began to prepare for his assassination in the theatre . . . Booth had left the side of his companion before this long enough to go into

the saloon, where he drank a glass of whiskey, and then, as soon as the time had been called the third time, went at once into the theatre, and in less than ten minutes thereafter fired the fatal shot . . . The suspicions of Sergeant Dye having been aroused by the conduct of these three men, he naturally scanned them very closely, and testified that he had a good view, not only of the person, but of the face and features of the man who called the time, and had his image indelibly impressed on his memory. Upon being confronted by Surratt on his trial, he unhesitatingly and positively declared that he was the man." (Harris, *History of the Great Conspiracy*, p. 212).



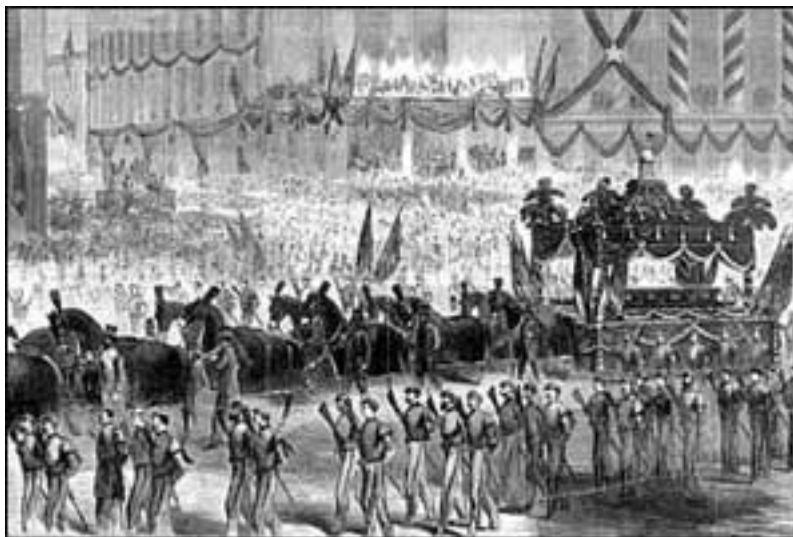
John Surratt (1844-1916) in the uniform of a Papal Zouave, photographed while hiding out in Rome.

John Surratt was the timekeeper who coordinated the assassination of President Lincoln outside the theatre.

In September, 1865, Surratt crossed the Atlantic, settling first in England, then later in Rome, where he joined the Papal Zouaves. While visiting Alexandria, Egypt in late 1866, Surratt was identified as the wanted Lincoln assassination conspirator and arrested.

Surratt was brought back to the United States for trial in a civilian--not a military--court. The trial began on June 10, 1867. After listening to testimony from 170 witnesses, the trial ended on August 10 with a hung jury. The federal government eventually dropped all charges against Surratt and he was released from custody in the summer of 1868.

Funeral of President Lincoln



A grateful nation mourns....The funeral procession of President Lincoln visited 11 cities and over 1 million people filed past his coffin. He was mourned by millions throughout the world.

Words of condolences were received from virtually every country in the world . . . except from the Pope!!

President Lincoln's funeral procession in New York City.

When Lincoln's great antagonist Pius IX died in 1878, the Romans were so mad at him that they stopped the funeral procession and tried to throw his body into the Tiber. Only the militia saved him from a watery grave!!

The Vatican was *praying* for a Confederate victory because a divided United States would eventually break up into several countries. All of these new countries would be fighting each other and the Bull of Borgia would be a lot easier to enforce.

Fall of the Papal States in 1870



The great antagonist of President Lincoln, Pius IX, declared himself *infallible* on July 18, 1870. A few months later the French soldiers were pulled out of Rome, Italian patriots occupied the city, and the Papal States were gone forever.

With the fall of the Papal States in 1870, Rome changed her tactics completely. She became the "friend" of the triumphant United States and began to plot to use the great economic and military power of the United States to get back her own despoiled possessions.

Millions of Catholics were told to emigrate to

Pope Pius IX (1846-1878).

the United States and take over the government.

Vital Links

[History of the Great Conspiracy](#) by General T. M. Harris.

[Assassination of President Kennedy - Solved at Last!!](#)

Editor's Notes

In 1870—just 5 years after the Civil War—Italian patriots, led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, liberated and unified Italy, and the *Papal States* were gone forever!

Interesting note: [Giuseppe Garibaldi](#), the great Italian patriot and freedom fighter was considered for the top post in the Union Army by President Lincoln at the start of the war. This was before the Union finally found a winning General in U.S. Grant!

Excerpted from the great Christian classic *Fifty Years in the "church" of Rome* by Charles Chiniquy, published by [Chick Publications](#)

See [Hitler's Pope](#) p. 15, by John Cornwall.

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