President George Washington in his farewell address to the people, September 17, 1796:

“...However combinations or **associations** of the above description [disguised in order to appear credible with a real purpose to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities in order to cause obstruction] may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which **cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines, which have lifted them to unjust dominion**.”  

Abraham Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin in Kentucky in 1809, a second child to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln. The family attended a "Separate Baptists" church, which most directly connected to George Whitefield’s influence during the First Great Awakening. The church had restrictive moral standards and young Abe was trained-up in the way a child should go with a solid Biblical upbringing and a clean, pure, upright life both in public and private. Lincoln’s father enjoyed considerable status in Kentucky where he sat on juries, appraised estates, served on country slave patrols, and guarded prisoners. By the time Abe was born, his father owned two 600-acre farms, several town lots, livestock, 

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463 Proverbs 22:6
and horses. He was among the richest men in the county until he had lost all of his land in court cases because of faulty property titles.

The family moved across the Ohio River to Indiana while Abe was yet a small child. His mother died when he was 9 years old and his older sister, Sarah, took charge of caring for him until their father remarried in 1819. Abe became close with his stepmother. Adversity and heartache was not unfamiliar to Abe having then lost his sister while giving birth to a stillborn son. Abe did not care for the hard labor of frontier life; however, as a teen he worked hard and willingly took responsibility for all chores expected of him as one of the boys in the household. Abe became a skillful axe-man in his work building rail fences. He also attained a reputation for strength and bravery after a very competitive wrestling match to which he was challenged by the renowned leader of a group of ruffians. Young Abe also agreed with the customary obligation of a son to give his father all earnings from work done outside the home until age 21.

While young Lincoln's formal education consisted of approximately a year's worth of classes from several traveling teachers, he was mostly self-educated, an avid reader, and hungrily sought access to any new books that would arrive in the village. He read and reread the King James Bible, Aesop's Fables, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

In 1830, the Lincoln family moved west to Illinois, another free, non-slave State. In 1831, as an ambitious 22-year-old now old enough to make his own decisions, Lincoln struck out on his own. Canoeing down the Sangamon River, Lincoln ended up in the village of New Salem in Sangamon County and he was hired by a businessman to take goods by flatboat, accompanied by friends, from New Salem to New Orleans via the Sangamon, Illinois, and Mississippi rivers. After arriving in New Orleans and witnessing slavery firsthand, he walked back home. Observing the auction of a young "negro" about his age was deeply affecting to Abe. Particularly as the slave was ordered to display his teeth, the fitness of his muscles and then listened to the auctioneer call for bids. Hearing a shrill cry followed by the stifled sobs of a beautiful mulatto girl, Abe learned that she was the bride of the young man who had just been auctioned and that she was to be auctioned the next day. There was indifference in the crowd to the humanity of this young slave couple. Abe told his friend that if he were ever given an opportunity to do something about the injustice of slavery, "by God," he would. Abe told his friend that if he were ever given an opportunity to do something about the injustice of slavery, “by God," he would.\footnote{Burke McCarty, The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), p. 44} It was Heaven's design that had written on the table of this young man's heart that he would one day sign the Emancipation Proclamation\footnote{Archives.gov, The Emancipation Proclamation, http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/ (accessed 9/3/2014)} of 3 million slaves.

Lincoln was a self-educated lawyer in Illinois, a Whig Party\footnote{Wikipedia, Whig Party, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_(United_States) (accessed 9/3/2014)} leader, State legislator during the 1830s, and a one-term member of the Congress during the 1840s. He promoted rapid modernization of the economy through banks, canals, railroads and tariffs to encourage manufacturing; he opposed the war with Mexico in 1846. Lincoln returned to practicing law in Springfield, handling "every kind of business
that could come before a prairie lawyer.” After a series of highly publicized debates in 1858, during which Lincoln spoke out against the expansion of slavery, he lost the U.S. Senate race to his archrival, Democrat Stephen Douglas. He had been drawn into the political arena by the infamous Dred Scott Decision in which fanatical Romanist Chief Justice Roger Taney brought forth the U.S. Supreme Court decision that the “Negro had no rights which the white man had to respect.” Understanding this unconstitutional ruling to essentially place the Federal Government endorsement in favor of black slavery, aroused “Honest Abe” to action. Lincoln, a moderate from a swing state, secured the Republican Party presidential nomination in 1860. With virtually no support in the slave States, Lincoln swept the North and was elected president in 1860.

Mr. Lincoln was well known while working in law for being impeccably honest and full of integrity. Even his political opponent Stephen Douglas had said of Lincoln that he was a very honest and very able man. Lincoln's reputation of being honest and one of the best lawyers in Illinois brought him a client who was a Catholic priest of Kankakee, Illinois.

Charles Chiniquy (1809-1899) was a famous Catholic priest in Canada who had become known as the "Apostle of Temperance of Canada.” In 1851, he brought a large number of French Canadians into Illinois to found the French Colony of St. Anne. Chiniquy stated in one of his many testimony pamphlets, The Finished Wonder, “In 1851, I went to Illinois and found a French colony. I took with me about 75,000 French Canadians, and settled on the magnificent prairies of Illinois, to take possession in the name of the Church of Rome.”

Chiniquy, who had been engaged in a continuing lawsuit with a prominent Catholic layman, Peter Spink, told Abraham Lincoln that Spink was an agent of Bishop O’ Regan of the Chicago diocese who instigated

470 Burke McCarty, The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), p. 46
472 Burke McCarty, The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), p. 46
the suit as retaliation with an objective to destroy him because of confronting the Bishop for wrongful behaviors. 479

Though Chiniquy was successful in having the suit closed in the Kankakee court, Spink was successful in getting a change of venue to Urbana, Illinois which included an attempt at having Chiniquy held in jail for several months until the next hearing. 480 Chiniquy's case had been so publicized in the Illinois press that few lawyers were interested in defending him. They realized that they were not simply fighting against a priest in Chicago; they were fighting against the Roman Catholic Church. 481

By advice of a stranger who had sat in the hearing, Chiniquy sent Abraham Lincoln a wire asking for his services. Within twenty minutes while still in the telegraph office, he received a reply, “Yes, I will defend your honor and your life at the next May term of [the court at] Urbana. Signed A. Lincoln.” 482

Mr. Chiniquy relayed a visit he made to the Archbishop at St. Louis who had counseled him to write to the Pope and what transpired afterward. Chiniquy relates:

“I was ... forced to postpone my writing to the pope. For, a few days after my return from St. Louis to my colony, I had to deliver myself again into the hands of the sheriff of Kankakee county, who was obliged by Spink [the plaintiff] to take me prisoner, and deliver me as a criminal in to the hands of the sheriff of Champaign county, on the 19” of May, 1856.” 483

It was then that Chiniquy had first met Abraham Lincoln and describes him:

“He was a giant in stature; but I found him still more a giant in the noble qualities of his mind and heart. It was impossible to converse five minutes with him without loving him. There was such an expression of kindness and honesty in that face, and such an attractive magnetism in the man; that, after a few moments’ conversation, one felt as tied to him by all the noblest affections of the heart.” 484

In Charles Chiniquy's defense, Abraham Lincoln depicted the career of Father Chiniquy, how he had been unjustly persecuted and in conclusion said, 485

“As long as God gives me a heart to feel, a brain to think, or a hand to execute my will, I shall devote it against that power which has attempted to use the machinery of the courts to destroy the rights and character of an American citizen.” 486

480 Ibid., pp. 617-623
481 Bill Hughes, The Secret Terrorists, (Truth Triumphant Ministries, 2002), p. 28
482 Charles Chiniquy, Fifty Years in the Church of Rome, (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1886), p. 625
483 Ibid., p. 626
484 Ibid., pp. 626-627
485 Burke McCarty, The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), p. 49
486 Ibid.
Abraham Lincoln kept his word throughout his life and by greater measure in his faithfulness to God and his country. That same year when he reentered the political arena, he gave great historical voice to the conspiracy behind fanatical Romanist U.S. Supreme Court Justice Roger Taney’s Dred Scott Decision. Ruling in favor of black slavery, Abraham Lincoln fully understood the motive power behind this unholy decision was Rome.  

Abraham Lincoln made a lot of enemies as a result of the Chiniquy trial. Before leaving the courtroom, as Mr. Lincoln had finished writing the due bill of a mere $50 for his services of which Chiniquy expected to pay at least $2,000. Lincoln turned to him and said, “Father Chiniquy, what are you crying for? Ought you not to be the most happy man alive? You have beaten your enemies and gained the most glorious victory, and you will come out of all your troubles in triumph.” Chiniquy answered, “Dear Mr. Lincoln, allow me to tell you that the joy I should naturally feel for such a victory is destroyed in my mind by the fear of what it may cost you. There were, then, in the crowd, not less than ten or twelve Jesuits from Chicago and St. Louis, who came to hear my sentence of condemnation to the penitentiary. But it was on their heads that you have brought the thunders of heaven and earth! Nothing can be compared to the expression of their rage against you, when you not only wrenched me from their cruel hands, but you were making the walls of the court-house tremble under the awful and superhumanly eloquent denunciation of their infamy, diabolical malice, and total want of Christian and human principle, in the plot they had formed for my destruction. What troubles my soul, just now, and draws my tears, is that it seems to me that I have read your sentence of death in their bloody eyes. How many other noble victims have already fallen at their feet!” Lincoln tried to divert Chiniquy’s mind with a joke, “Sign this,” he said (pertaining to his mere pittance of a due bill), “It will be my warrant of death.” But after Chiniquy had signed it, Lincoln became more solemn, and said, “I know that Jesuits never forget nor forsake. But man must not care how and where he dies, provided he dies at the post of honor and duty,” and he left. Abraham Lincoln, as far back as 1855 was already a marked man that Rome sought to destroy. Five years later, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States of America. As he traveled from Illinois to Washington City, he passed through the city of Baltimore. He later said to Charles Chiniquy, “I am so glad to meet you again...you see that your friends, the Jesuits, have not yet killed me. But they would have surely done it when I passed through their most devoted city, Baltimore, had I not defeated their plans, by passing incognito a few hours before they expected me. We

487 Ibid., p. 46  
488 Ibid., p. 49  
489 Ibid.  
490 Charles Chiniquy, Fifty Years in the Church of Rome, (New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1886) p. 664  
491 Ibid.
have the proof that the company which has been selected and organized to murder me was led by a rabid Roman Catholic, called Byrne; it was almost entirely composed of Roman Catholics; more than that, there were two disguised priests among them, to lead and encourage them. I am sorry to have so little time to see you: but I will not let you go before telling you that, a few days ago, I saw Mr. Morse, the learned inventor of electric telegraphy: he told me that when he was in Rome, not long ago, he found out the proofs of a most formidable conspiracy against this country and all its institutions. It is evident that it is to the intrigues and emissaries of the Pope that we owe, in great part, the horrible evil war which is threatening to cover the country with blood and ruins.

I am sorry that Professor Morse had to leave Rome before he could know more about the secret plans of the Jesuits against the liberties and the very existence of this country."

John Smith Dye, in his 1864 book, *The Adder’s Den; or Secrets of the Great Conspiracy to Overthrow Liberty in America* provides further details of the plot:

“Twenty men had been hired in Baltimore to assassinate the President elect on his way to Washington. The leader of this band was an Italian refugee, a barber well known in Baltimore. Their plan was as follows: When Mr. Lincoln arrived in that city, the assassins were to mix with the crowd, and get as near his person as possible, and shoot at him with their pistols. If he was in a carriage, hand grenades had been prepared, filled with detonating powder, such as Orsini used in attempting to assassinate Louis Napoleon. These were to be thrown into the carriage, and to make the work of death doubly sure, pistols were to be discharged into the vehicle at the same moment. The assassins had a vessel lying ready to receive them in the harbour. From thence they were to be carried to Mobile, in the seceded State of Alabama.”

Seventy-nine year old Burke McCarty had spent seven years in the late 1800s traveling to various cities gathering facts from books, magazines, newspapers, and court records in order to compile and condense them into salient points of presentation in her book that published in 1922 and in what she describes as a conspiracy not only in Abraham Lincoln’s assassination but also in silence on his death. McCarty points out that “An Italian barber well known in Baltimore, a Romanist, was to have stabbed him [Lincoln] while seated in his carriage, when he started from the depot.”

Fortunately, the first plot of the Jesuits to kill Lincoln failed, as they sought to take Lincoln’s life before he ever reached the White House. Senator William Seward and General Winfield Scott learned of the plot and sent Seward’s son, Frederick, with a message to President-elect Lincoln at Philadelphia with an exhortation to abandon his public appearances and promptly come to Washington by “an underground

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492 Ibid., pp. 691-692
493 John Smith Dye, *The Adder’s Den; or Secrets of the Great Conspiracy to Overthrow Liberty in America* (New York, John Smith Dye, 1864), p. 113
494 Burke McCarty, *The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln*, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), pp. 9, 244
route.\textsuperscript{495} Lincoln's response was that he intended to fulfill his commitments in Philadelphia and Harrisburg even if he should lose his life. Mr. Lincoln had promised to speak and raise the American flag at Independence Hall in Philadelphia the next day, in honor of the birthday of President George Washington. He had also made commitment in accepting an invitation to address the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg in the afternoon.\textsuperscript{496} At Independence Hall he stated that the country must be saved on the basis of the \textit{Declaration of Independence}, which promises liberty for all and offered “hope to the world for all future time... If it can't be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful. ...I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.”\textsuperscript{497}

After keeping his engagements and his word, President-elect Lincoln agreed to discreetly take an earlier train to Washington than originally planned, traveling quietly without attracting any publicity. Upon arrival at Washington, he was taken in safekeeping by the largest military and secret service escort a president had been previously been surrounded with.\textsuperscript{498}

Conspiracy appeared to become lifestyle to a rogue group on hell's mission. While riding on a train John Wilkes Booth\textsuperscript{499} (eventual assassin of President Lincoln), dropped a letter written to him by Charles Selby.\textsuperscript{500} Shortly after, the letter was found and delivered to President Lincoln, who after having read it wrote the word “Assassination” across it, and filed it in his office where it was found after his death and was placed in evidence as a court exhibit.\textsuperscript{501}

An excerpt from the letter:

“\textbf{Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapons, the cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once and might again,... You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete that without one knew your face no police telegraphic despatch would catch you. ... Strike for your home; strike for your country; bide your time, but strike sure.}”\textsuperscript{502}

It is necessary to recall the Council of Vienna, the Pope, and the Pope’s militia – the Jesuits’ – in their plans to destroy this country which was founded on the principles of the Word of God, the Holy Bible, and a covenanted people with Almighty God. In consideration of the character of a people that would seek to destroy its freedom, its Bible-believing Protestantism and to assassinate presidents, we see a fierce people, sons of Satan that are evil, vicious, and malicious. We cannot discount our history in the attempts made on President Andrew Jackson’s life, the assassination of President William Henry

\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{495}] Grapho, \textit{Fifty Years Ago, Lincoln Leaves Springfield-Plot to Assassinate Him -How it was Discovered-His Night Run into Washington, The Advance, Volume 61, February 9, 1911, (Congregational Weekly, 1911, Chicago), pp. 8-9
\item[\textsuperscript{496}] John Smith Dye, \textit{The Adder’s Den; or Secrets of the Great Conspiracy to Overthrow Liberty in America} (New York, John Smith Dye, 1864), p. 8
\item[\textsuperscript{497}] David Herbert Donald, \textit{Lincoln}, (New York Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 1995), p. 277
\item[\textsuperscript{498}] Burke McCarty, \textit{The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln}, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), pp. 77
\item[\textsuperscript{501}] Burke McCarty, \textit{The Suppressed Truth About the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln}, as quoted, (Washington: 1922), pp. 144-145
\item[\textsuperscript{502}] Ibid., p. 145
\end{itemize}
Harrison, the assassination of President Zachary Taylor, the attempted assassination of President James Buchanan, the attempted assassination of newly elected, not yet inaugurated President-elect Abraham Lincoln; and then finally his assassination. What does this all project regarding the hierarchy of the Catholic Church? What is clearly seen is that a foreign government has invaded our country and under the guise of a church. Just as our country was infiltrated by this rogue foreign government and in process of being hijacked and usurped, a church had been infiltrated, hijacked, and usurped while its members were largely unaware and being used in the name of our Lord Jesus. These usurpers have hidden behind a religious mask so that they will not be suspected of the many abominations they continually perpetrate in this country and around the world. Their time has come to end their exploits in America. Biblical prophecy is yet to complete through fulfillment while we close out this Age and prepare for the next Millennium and the return of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, Jesus Christ, Yeshuah haMaschiah, to rule and reign for a thousand years with those who overcome.

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503 Revelations 20
504 Revelation 19:16
505 Revelation 19:16
507 Revelations 20:4-6; Philippians 3:10-14