

## INTRODUCTION

The term "negro" was not capitalized until after the Civil War, when Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington attempted to give such ignorance a false semblance of human dignity.

The word "black" and all of its variations in all languages have always connoted evil, misery and death. Moreover, the equally inappropriate term "colored" implies that the individual described has been painted, varnished, stained or dyed. "Afro" or "African" are terms, which arose from the European name "Africa" branded upon that continent by the Ancient Romans in honor of the Roman general Scipio Africanus following his conquest of the Moorish City of Carthage. Clearly, none of these misnomers – "Negro", "black", "colored", or "African" – can be legitimately applied to any people of the human family because such expressions not only fail to accurately designate the true Race and National origin of the people described but also degrade such people to the level of sub-human existence. In particular, since the so-called "black" folks of the United States were, in fact, Moors in 990 AD, they must, therefore, be Moors in 2005 AD. These Moors are descendants of the ancient Moabites, who inhabited the northwestern and southwestern shores of the land Europeans call "Africa", but whose true name is "Amexem".

To carry this matter to a higher degree, we recall that this land "Amexem" extends across the great Atlantis along the 36 degrees 30' parallel to the land known today as "North, Central and South America" -- the old Moroccan Empire. As descendants of Moroccans born in America, we are the true and historically verified Moorish-American heirs to land where the United States of America has been established.

Every person in this country wants to find a way to permanently solve the so-called "Negro/black" problem in America. The only way this dilemma can be alleviated is through the complete implementation of the United States Constitution including the Thirteenth Amendment with Twenty Sections. Let us now briefly review the historic background of this law.

Although twenty Moors who were brought to Jamestown in 1620 in a Dutch man-of-war bearing the names (including "Negro") forced upon them by the Spanish slave masters from whom the Dutch commandeered these bondsmen, unbound Moors had inhabited and civilized the Western Hemisphere for centuries before Christopher Columbus supposedly "discovered" a part of the world for Europeans that had never been lost to the Asiatic peoples. Unfortunately, these Moors of the West engaged in an extensive slave trade - human property of all races with these Moors of the East. It was these western Moors, who with the support of the Sultan of Morocco, helped win the Revolutionary War against the yoke of Great Britain for the Thirteen Colonies and who assisted in the negotiations of the 1786 Treaty between Morocco and the United States. More importantly, it was these Moors who comprised the majority at the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

In writing the Constitution, the minds of these men were drawn to the work of the 1776 Continental Congress, which produced the Declaration of Independence declaring all men of all races and nationalities free and equal, as well as, the Liberty Bell, bearing the inscription of *Leviticus 25:10 by which liberty is to be proclaimed throughout the land and all men are to be returned to their rightful land and possessions*. This Mosaic Law is the key to Biblical scripture concerning slavery (Exodus 21:2, Leviticus 25:44, Deuteronomy 15:12-18). It was never the intention of the Great God of the Universe to sanction slavery. However, due to war, conquest, famine, and disease, circumstances would inevitably arise throughout human history to bring about the "absolute" control of one person or group of people or another. Hence, it was necessary for Divine Laws to be established to ensure humane treatment for persons in bondage, to impose a time limit on this condition, and to provide the pecuniary and legal means for these freed men to become financially independent citizens of the nation where they reside. Consequently, although a person may descend to the degradation of having "slaves" in his "possession" for six years, these "slaves" must be freed during the seventh year and compensated at double the rate of a hired servant. Moreover, *the Levitical Code provides for the naturalization of the freed people to full citizenship*. In essence, human beings are never really "slaves" according to Divine Law but bound free men and women under legal contract. (See the attached debate between Senators Saulsbury and Harlan of April 6, 1864 as described by John A. Logan in *The Great Conspiracy* by John A. Logan, published in 1884.) Through deceit, subterfuge, bribery, extortion, blackmail, murder and treason, these conspirators controlled

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the Congress and thereby, maintained their bondage system. Moreover, they caused the Civil War in an attempt to destroy the Union and perpetuate slavery.

Yet, it was Abraham Lincoln who called the attention of the Nation back to the true intentions of the Founding Fathers, both Asiatic and European. His Executive Will for the purpose of solving the so-called "Negro/ black" problem is expressed in the following documents:

1. Initial Emancipation Proclamation of September 22, 1862
2. Annual Address before Congress – December 1, 1862
3. Second Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863
4. Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction dated December 8, 1863
5. Proposed Resolution to Congress dated February 5, 1865

Following the assassination of Lincoln, President Andrew Johnson adhered to the policies of his predecessor as indicated in Johnson's Proclamation of Amnesty of May 1865.

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The Radical Republicans, led by Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives and Charles Sumner in the Senate attempted to hinder Lincoln's plans and to severely punish the South for rebelling against the Union. To accomplish these ends, the Radicals attempted to incorporate a Thirteenth Amendment (with Two Sections) to the Constitution to prevent former slaveholders from receiving compensation for their confiscated human property. However, through the influence of Lincoln in the Congress, this amendment, the Thirteenth with Twenty Sections, was passed by both houses of Congress and signed by Lincoln on February 1, 1865. But following the Presidential assassination, there arose among the Radical Republicans a conspiracy to continue their vendetta against the South by treacherously and illegally recalling the Thirteenth Amendment with Two Sections and forcing its ratification by the Northern and Western States. (The Southern States have never ratified it.) In addition, by manipulating the former bondsmen of the Nation, both the "educated", such as Frederick Douglass, as well as the "uneducated", these Radicals devised the 14th and 15th Amendments in an attempt to cover up their plot. The 14th Amendment, in particular, denies the right of compensation for confiscated property as guaranteed in the 5th Amendment, which has never been repealed or modified in any way. This same 14th Amendment attempts to make citizens of people (so-called "Negroes") who have not been educated to the true facts of their heritage and who have never legally proclaimed their true free ancestral names, race, nationality and religion, as is required of all foreign immigrants to this country under the provision of the laws of naturalization.

When the so-called Southern "whites" resisted the enforcement of the 13th (with Two Sections), 14th and 15th Amendments specified in the Civil Rights Act of 1875, the issue was taken to the Supreme Court in 1883. Rendering the majority opinion, Justice Bradley clearly ruled that the amendments had no power to guarantee the rights of the so-called "Negro". Yet, due to their brain washed level of thinking, the so-called "black" folks continued to believe that they were citizens under the 14th Amendment. This misconception has persisted to this very day as a result of pacifiers such as the 1954 Supreme Court integration decision.

The first man to legally move to resurrect the 13th Amendment with Twenty Sections and the Executive Will of Lincoln for their eventual enforcement, in the Federal Government, was Grand Sheik Richardson Dingle-El. Born in South Carolina in 1910, he was the first so-called "Afro-American" to throw off the shackles of Negroidism by being the first man to register with the Federal Government as a descendant of Moroccans

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born in America. He also established through National Headquarters, Selective Service System, a program known as the Moorish National Bureau of Vital Statistics under which all people must register according to his example. (See National Archives File No 539, Record Group No. 147.)

Under this system, the U. S. National Bureau of Vital Statistics and all state Bureaus must be purged of the filth of the racial designation of "Negro-ism"; and the correct designation of our people as to race (Asiatic) and the Nationality (Moorish-American) must be inserted in lieu thereof.

The only permanent solution to the "race" problem in America is the complete implementation of Lincoln's Executive Will and the 13th Amendment with Twenty Sections the essence of which can be summarized as follows:

**1. COMPENSATION** – the compensation of the descendants of slave holders for their confiscated human property (a sum presently totaling over \$500 Billion) as well as the compensation of the Moors for their service rendered during their decades of servitude.

**2. NATURALIZATION** – the registration of all Moors into the Moorish National Bureau of Vital Statistics through which they can return their European names to the European people; legally proclaim their true Free National Names, Race, Nationality and Religion; and be officially declared citizens of the United States by the Federal Government.

**3. COLONIZATION** – the colonization of Moors on their own land between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, which Lincoln called the "Egypt of the West".

The Nation is presently 109 years late in eradicating this "Negro" that has been properly described as a BEAST. (See Charles Carroll, The Negro – A Beast or in the Image of God, published in 1900.) This Beast has consistently threatened the well being of mankind throughout human history by its determination to violate Divine Law. It is this same Satanic Beast which the angel in the 20th Chapter of Revelation bound in a chain and sealed in the bottomless pit for a thousand years. That bottomless pit is the misery of the "negro-ism" suffered by Moors for the thousand years that have passed since 990 AD. Their birthrights have been stolen from them via the falsification of the vital records of the Nation, (by the Europeans – so-called "White" people) exactly as Esau's birthrights were stolen from him via falsification of the vital records by his brother Jacob. In other words, the European people wrote the lie of the "negro", and the Moors endorsed that lie. Time is long overdue for this evil to be exterminated. "negroes", "blacks", "coloreds", "coons", "spooks", etc., cannot be citizens of any nation, can never enjoy the spirituality of life, and can never legally represent real people in the Congress of the United States. Hence, they have no legal right to be participants in the hearings of the House Judiciary Committee involving the impeachment of the President of the United States.

We call upon you as a spiritual leader of the community to face the bloody truth about the Moors in America and proclaim that truth wherever and whenever you have the opportunity to speak. We urge you to immediately contact other community leaders of your race and discuss with them this entire matter. We implore all persons to whom the people will listen to stand up to the dictates of Divine Law by uniting in a joint venture to publicize this truth. We are legally demanding the recognition of the birthrights of our people through the complete implementation of the Executive Will of Lincoln and the Thirteenth Amendment with Twenty Sections. As Lincoln ardently advocated that Constitutional Law must be taught in every school, preached from every pulpit, and proclaimed from every office of government, it is now your responsibility to candidly inform all of the people who look to you for sincere leadership.

## **INTRODUCTION (continued)**

Please be ever mindful that if this policy is not enforced promptly, the forces of Nature directed by Divine Justice will inevitably unleash woes upon all of mankind too horrible to contemplate.

To resolve any questions you may have, you may contact Grand Sheik Joel Bratton-Bey  
at the following mailing address:

The Moorish Science Temple  
The Divine & National Movement of North America Inc. No. 13  
2530 Calvert Street – Suite 101  
Baltimore, Maryland 21218  
Tel: 410-662-9280-Fax: 443-451-8598

We await your response.

Sincerely,

Grand Sheik Joel Bratton Bey

JBB



## COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—DECEMBER 1, 1862

men, in turn, will gladly give their labor for the wages, till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race.

"This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved. And, in event, cannot the North decide for itself, whether to receive them?

"Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case, has there been any irruption of Colored people North ward because of the abolishment of Slavery in this District last Spring?

"What I have said of the proportion of free Colored persons to the Whites in the District is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called Contrabands, nor to those made free by the Act of Congress abolishing Slavery here.

"The plan consisting of these Articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption.

"Nor will the War, nor proceedings under the Proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

"And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provides by law for compensating any State which may adopt Emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

"This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others, for restoring and preserving the National authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect.

"The plan would, I am confident, secure Peace more speedily and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone while all it would cost, considering amounts, and manner of payment, and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the War, if we rely solely upon force. It is much, very much, that it would cost no blood at all.

"The plan is proposed as permanent Constitutional Law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterward, three-fourths of the Slave States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained will give assurance of their severally adopting Emancipation at no very distant day upon the new Constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever.

"I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the Nation by the chief Magistrate of the Nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect of yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

"Is it doubted, then, that the plan I purpose, if adopted, would shorten the War, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the National authority and National prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinite. Is it doubted that we here— Congress and Executive— can secure its adoption; will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects; we can succeed only by concert.

"It is not, 'Can any of us imagine better' but, 'Can we all do better?' Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, 'Can we do better?' The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our Country.

"Fell— citizens, we cannot escape history. We, of this Congress and this Administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance, can spare one of another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor, the latest generation.



## COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—DECEMBER 1, 1862

"We say we are for the Union. The World will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union.

"The World knows we do know how to save it. We — even we here — hold the power, and bear the responsibility.

"In giving Freedom to the Slave, we assure Freedom to the Free-Honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall noble save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of Earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the World would forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN".

The popular Branch of Congress responded with heartiness to what Mr. Lincoln had done. On December 11, 1862, resolutions were offered by Mr. Yeaman in the House of Representatives, as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of date the 22d of September, 1862, is not warranted by the Constitution.

"Resolved, That the policy of Emancipation as indicated in that Proclamation, is not calculated to hasten the well restoration of Peace, was not well chosen as a War measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and to the perpetuity of a Free people".

"These resolutions were laid on the table by 95 yeas to 47 nays — the yeas all Republicans, save three, and the nays all Democrats save five.

"On December 15, 1862, Mr. S.C. Fessenden, of Maine, offered resolutions to the House, in these words:

"Resolved, That the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the date of 22d September, 1862, is Warranted by the Constitution.

"Resolved, That the policy of Emancipation, as indicated in that Proclamation is well adapted to hasten the restoration of Peace, was well chosen as a War measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard for the rights of the States, and the perpetuity of Free Government".

"These resolutions were adopted by 78 yeas to 52 nays — the yeas all Republic, save two and the nays all Democrats, save seven.

The proclamation of September 22d, 1862, was very generally endorsed and upheld by the People at large; and, in accordance with its promise, it was followed at the appointed time, January 1st, 1863, by the supplemental Proclamation specifically Emancipating the Slaves in the rebellious parts of the United State in the following terms:

"Whereas, on the Twenty second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all Persons held as Slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then thenceforward, and forever Free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the Freedom of such Persons, and will do not act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in efforts they may make for their actual Freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the First day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in Rebellion against the United States and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, Shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by numbers chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing



## COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—DECEMBER 1, 1862

testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in Rebellion against the United States.'

"Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the powering me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in the time of actual armed Rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary War measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this First day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, Order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in Rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bond, Lafouche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, Including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight countries designated as West Virginia, and also the countries of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which expected parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

"And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do Order and Declare that all Persons held as Slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be Free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the Freedom of said Persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be Free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such Persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon Military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this First day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

"By the President:

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**

"William H. Seward,

"Secretary of State".



## SUPPLEMENTAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—JANUARY 1ST, 1863

The popular Branch of Congress responded with Heartiness to what Mr. Lincoln had done. On December 11, 1862, resolutions were offered by Mr. Yeaman in the House of Representatives, as follows:

“Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of date the 22nd of September, 1862, is not Warranted by the Constitution.

“Resolved, That the policy of Emancipation as indicated in that Proclamation, is not calculated to hasten the restoration of Peace, was not well chosen as a War measure, and is an assumption of power dangerous to the rights of citizens and to the perpetuity of a Free People”.

These resolutions were laid on the table by 95 yeas to 47 nays —the yeas all Republicans, save three, and the nays all Democrats save five.

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These resolutions were adopted by 78 yeas to 52 nays — the yeas all Republicans, save two, and the nays all Democrats, save seven.

The Proclamation of September 22d, 1862, was very generally endorsed and upheld by the People at large; and, in accordance with its promise, it was followed at the appointed time, January 1st 1863, by the Supplemental Proclamation specially Emancipating the Slaves in the rebellious parts of the United States — in the following terms:

“Whereas, On the twenty-second day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all Persons held as Slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever Free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the Freedom of such Persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such Persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual Freedom.

“That the Executive Will, on the First day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in Rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any state, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in Rebellion against the United States.”

“Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed Rebellion against authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary War measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, Order and Designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in Rebellion against the United States, the following to wit:



## SUPPLEMENTAL EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—JANUARY 1ST, 1863

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafouche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the Forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

"And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do Order and Declare that all Persons held as Slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, Free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the Freedom of said Persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be Free, abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

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"Done at the City of Washington, this First day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

"By the President:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN".

"William H. Seward,

"Secretary of State".



# BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

## A PROCLAMATION

### OATH OF AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION

*In his third annual message to Congress on December 8, 1863, Lincoln for the first time presented a program for Reconstruction, a plan marked by considerable leniency. The message was preceded on the same day by a presidential proclamation that laid down the conditions for reconstruction. Lincoln's plan was based on three assumptions: that the Southern states had never legally been out of the Union; that they could be restored as soon as their political institutions were properly reordered; and the Reconstruction was largely an executive function. The plan aroused bitter resentment among the Radical republicans. Lincoln's plan was carried out during his lifetime in the restored states, but Congress never recognized "Lincoln governments" in the South. The Proclamation and portions of Lincoln's message are reprinted below.*

**WHEREAS**, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and

**WHEREAS**, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal state governments of several states have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed, and are now guilty of, treason against the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any state or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

**WHEREAS**, the congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

**WHEREAS**, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

**WHEREAS**, it is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to re-inaugurate loyal state governments within and for their respective states: Therefore—



## A PROCLAMATION - OATH OF AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:—

*"I, , do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by congress, or by decision of the supreme court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the supreme court. So help me God. "*

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth in number of the votes cast in such state at the presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the state existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a state government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the state, and the state shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guaranty to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

*Article 4 Sec. 4*

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such state government in relation to the freed people of such state, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.



## A PROCLAMATION - OATH OF AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal state government in any state, the name of the state, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new state government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to state governments, has no reference to states wherein loyal state governments have all the while been maintained. And, for the same reason, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to congress from any state shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present the people of the states wherein the national authority has been suspended, and loyal state governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal state governments may be re-established within said states, or in any of them; and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the eighth day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.



"I am acquainted with no case or writer questioning the correctness of this doctrine."

The opinions of the courts of England and of this country, State and national, in the slave States as well as the free States, seem to have been uniform throughout. It is not a legal or judicial question, therefore, to be settled by the weight of authorities, but it is maintained by all alike. Hence slavery cannot have any support at common law.

I inquire in the next place if it has a legal existence by virtue of any municipal or statute regulation. On that point I will content myself by reading from a speech delivered in 1850 on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, then a member of this body, in reply to a speech made by Mr. Dayton, then a Senator from the State of New Jersey, when the bill to enact the fugitive slave law of 1850 was pending. Mr. Mason said:

"Then, again, it is proposed as part of the proof to be adduced at the hearing after the fugitive has been recaptured, that evidence shall be brought by the claimant to show that slavery is established in the State from which the fugitive has absconded." "Such proof is required in the Senator's amendment; and if he means by this that proof shall be brought that slavery is established by existing laws, it is impossible to comply with the requisition, for no such proof can be produced, I apprehend, in any of the slave States. I am not aware that there is a single State in which the institution is established by law."

If it does not and cannot exist at common law and does not exist by virtue of any municipal or statute law, and cannot be justified by human reason, pray whence the origin of the title of the master to the services of the adult offspring of a slave mother? The only remaining law that can be cited for its support is the Levitical code. This code is sometimes cited for this purpose. These are the words usually quoted:

"Both thy bondmen, and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids."

"Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy; and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession."

"And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever."

I remark in this connection that the Levitical code or the Hebrew law contains a provision for the naturalization of foreigners whether captives of war or voluntary emigrants. By compliance with the requirements of this law they became citizens, entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities of native Hebrews. The Hebrew slave code applicable to enslaved Hebrews is in these words:

"And if thy brother, an Hebrew man, or an Hebrew woman, be sold unto thee, and serve thee six years, then in the seventh year thou shalt let him go free from thee."

Here I request the attention of those who claim compensation for emancipated slaves to the text:

"And when thou sendest him out free from thee, thou shalt not let him go away empty:

"Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock, and out of thy floor."

Which means granaries—

"and out of thy winepress: of that wherewith the Lord thy God hath blessed thee (thou shalt give unto him)."

"It shall not seem hard unto thee, when thou sendest him away free from thee; for he hath been worth a double hired servant to thee, in serving thee six years."

These Hebrew statutes provide that the heathen might be purchased and held as slaves, and their posterity after them; that under their naturalization laws all strangers and sojourners, bond and free, have the privilege of acquiring the rights of citizenship; that all Hebrews, natives or naturalized, might assert and maintain their right to freedom.

At the end of six years a Hebrew slave thus demanding his liberty was not to be sent away empty; the owner, so far from claiming compensa-

equation, the slave having served six years must be paid for his service, must be paid liberally because he had been worth even more than a hired servant during the period of his enslavement.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Will the Senator from Iowa allow me in this connection to ask him a question? What interpretation does he give to that passage of Scripture in which the Jews are authorized to buy servants of the heathen round about, with their money, and that they should become an inheritance to their children?

Mr. HARLAN. I think the Senator was not in his seat when I discussed that point. I would prefer not to restate that part of my argument now.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I did not hear the Senator allude to that. I do not wish to interrupt him.

Mr. HARLAN. If the justice of this claim cannot be found either in reason, natural justice, or the principles of the common law, or in any positive municipal or statute regulation of any State, or in the Hebrew code written by the finger of God protruded from the flame of fire on the summit of Sinai, I ask whence the origin of the title to the services of the adult offspring of the slave mother? Or is it not manifest that there is no just title? Is it not a mere usurpation without any known mode of justification, under any existing code of laws, human or divine?

If it cannot be thus justified, is it a desirable institution? If the supposed owner has no title, is it the duty of the nation to maintain the usurped claim of the master to the services of his slaves? Are the incidents of slavery sufficiently desirable to justify such policy? Some of the incidents of slavery may be stated as follows: it necessarily abolishes the conjugal relation. This, I take it, needs no argument for its support on the floor of the Senate. We have the result of the fruits of the accumulated experience and wisdom of the people of the slave States for a period of three fourths of a century before us in the character of their laws. Here may be found the culmination of their wisdom, the fruits of their ripened judgment. The honorable Senator from Maryland, [Mr. JOHNSON,] a few days since, when discussing this subject, stated that in none of the slave States was this relation tolerated in opposition to the will of the slave-owner; and that in many of them, I think he said a majority of them, it was prohibited absolutely by their statute laws. This, I take it then, is the matured, ripened opinion of the people of those States. In their opinion the prohibition of the conjugal relation is a necessary incident of slavery, and that slavery cannot or would not be maintained in the absence of such a regulation.

The existence of this institution therefore requires the existence of a law that annuls the law of God establishing the relation of man and wife, which is taught by the churches to be a sacrament as holy in its nature and its designs as the eucharist itself. If informed that in these Christian States of the Union men were prohibited by positive statute law from partaking of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of the Saviour, what Senator could hesitate to vote for their repeal and future inhibition? And yet here one of these holy sacraments that we are taught to regard with the most sacred feelings, equally holy, instituted by the Author of our being, deemed to be necessary for the preservation of virtue in civil society, is absolutely inhibited by the statute laws of the States where slavery exists. The conjugal relation is abrogated among four million human beings, who are thus driven to heterogeneous intercourse like the beasts of the field, the most of whom are natives of these Christian States. If you continue slavery you must continue this necessary incident of its existence.

Another incident is the abolition practically of

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eligible to any civil or military office, or to any place of trust or profit under the United States:

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas..... 5  
Nays..... 32

On motion by Mr. Davis,  
The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,  
Those who voted in the affirmative are,  
Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury.  
Those who voted in the negative are,  
Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson.

On motion by Mr. Powell to amend the reported amendment by inserting at the end of line five, in section one, the words: *No slave shall be emancipated by this article, unless the owner thereof shall be first paid the value of the slave or slaves so emancipated,*

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas ..... 2  
Nays ..... 34

On motion by Mr. Powell,  
The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,  
Those who voted in the affirmative are,  
Messrs. Davis and Powell.  
Those who voted in the negative are,  
Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Carlile, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson.

On the question to agree to the amendment reported by the committee,

On motion by Mr. Harlan,  
The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 5th instant, information in relation to the action of the marshal of the District of Columbia in the execution of the laws and judgments of the courts since the passage of the law creating the office of warden of the jail in said District; which was read.

*Ordered,* That it lie on the table.

Mr. Wilkinson presented nine petitions of citizens of Minnesota, praying an amendment of the act of Congress granting lands to that State to aid in the construction of railroads, so as to allow the building of a road from Winona, *via* St. Peter or Mankato, to the Big Sioux river, south of the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Conness presented resolutions of the legislature of California, indors-



cated to the worship of God; and

On motion by Mr. Conness that the resolution lie on the table,

It was determined in the affirmative, {	Yeas. ....	27
	Nays .....	11

On motion by Mr. Powell,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Johnson, Pomeroy, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Willey.

So it was

*Ordered*, That the resolution lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Trumbull that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business,

It was determined in the affirmative; and

After the consideration of executive business the doors were again opened; and

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the joint resolution (S. 16) proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and,

On the question to agree to the motion yesterday made by Mr. Fessenden, viz: that the further consideration of the joint resolution be postponed to to-morrow, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 151) making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1865,

It was determined in the negative, {	Yeas .....	18
	Nays .....	21

On motion by Mr. Fessenden,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Johnson, Powell, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Chandler, Dixon, Doolittle, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson.

After debate,

On the question to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, the 31st of March, viz: after the word "following," in line three of the reported amendment, strike out the following words: "article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:



the Vice-President ; and

The Vice-President appointed Mr. Wilson, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Riddle.

*Ordered*, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives thereof.

Mr. Howe reported from the committee that they had examined and found duly enrolled the bill (S. 108) relating to acting assistant paymasters in the navy, and regulating the appointment of cadets in the Naval Academy.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Lloyd, chief clerk:

*Mr. President*: The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, (S. 108,) I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of its President.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill (S. 108) last reported to have been examined, and it was delivered to the committee to be presented to the President of the United States.

The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill of the Senate (S. 76) relating to appointments in the naval service and courts-martial ; and

On motion by Mr. Hale,

*Ordered*, That they be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 15th of March, statements showing the number of men in Kansas subject to military duty, the number of regiments and independent organizations furnished by that State, including colored troops, under all calls, with the name, number, and description of troops serving in the department of Kansas, subject to the orders of Major General Curtis ; which was read.

*Ordered*, That it lie on the table and be printed.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Lloyd, chief clerk:

*Mr. President*: The House of Representatives has passed the bill of the Senate (S. 80) to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California; and

It has passed a bill (H. R. 272) for the relief of Julia A. Ames, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The Senate resumed, as in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the joint resolution (S. 16) proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and,

After debate,

On the question to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis to the amendment reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, viz: Strike out all after the word "following," in the third line of the amendment, as follows : "article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

#### " ARTICLE XIII.

" SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

" SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation "



The yeas were 6, and the nays 28.

On motion by Mr. Davis,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilson.

The number of senators voting not constituting a quorum of the Senate,

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

The Senate adjourned.

## FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Lloyd, chief clerk:

*Mr. President*: The House of Representatives has disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill of the House (H. R. 15) to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana. It insists upon its disagreement to the said amendments, asks a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses thereon, and has appointed Mr. Beaman, Mr. Ashley, and Mr. J. B. Steele managers at the same on its part.

The bill (H. R. 272) for the relief of Julia A. Ames was read the first and second times, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Navy, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 28th of March, information in relation to the transfer of seamen from the army to the navy; the number of vessels-of-war now waiting complements of men, and suggesting further legislation in order to supply the existing deficiency of men for the naval service; which was read.

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and be printed.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of citizens of Oneida, Madison county, New York, praying the abolition of slavery, and such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as will forever prohibit its existence; which was referred to the Select Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of the officers of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, remonstrating against the extension of the Goodyear patent for the manufacture of vulcanized India-rubber; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. Ramsey presented a memorial of the legislature of Minnesota, in favor of the establishment of a mail route from Jordan, Scott county, *via* Lexington, to Cleveland, Le Sueur county, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of an increase of the monthly wages of per-commissioned officers.