#### FREDERICK WILLIAM DAME

# RENOWNED, HISTORICAL VOICES COMMENT ON BARACK HUSSEIN OBAMA

# **ISSUE NUMBER FOURTEEN**

In this issue of *Renowned, Historical Voices Comment on Barack Hussein Obama* there are 72 personalities making a total of 307 comments. The time span is approximately the end of the eighteenth century to approximately the middle of the nineteenth century. The comments sometimes use the acronym POLDS, which means **P**rogressives, **O**bots, **L**eftists, **D**umbed-downers.

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# 1. John Adams (1735-1826)

John Adams, second President of the United States (1797–1801), served earlier sas the first Vice President of the United States. He was an American Founding Father, a statesman, diplomat, a leader of American independence from Great Britain, and an Enlightenment political theorist who promoted republicanism.

- On what Obama Cannot accomplish: Now to what higher object, what greater character, can any mortal aspire than to be possessed of all this knowledge, well digested and ready at command, to assist the feeble and friendless, to countenance the haughty and lawless, to procure redress of wrongs, the advancement of right, to assert and maintain liberty and virtue, to discourage and abolish tyranny and vice?<sup>1</sup>
- On criticizing Obama: A pen is certainly an excellent instrument to fix a man's attention and to inflame his ambition.<sup>2</sup>
- On American liberty and government: I always consider the settlement of America with reverence and wonder, as the opening of a grand scene and design in providence, for the illumination of the ignorant and the emancipation of the slavish part of mankind all over the earth.<sup>3</sup>

Liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people, who have a right and a desire to know; but besides this, they have a right, an indisputable, unalienable, indefeasible, divine right to that most dreaded and envied kind of knowledge, I mean of the characters and conduct of their rulers.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Letter to Jonathan Sewell, October 1759.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Diary Entry, November 14, 1760.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Notes for A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law, 1765.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> A Dissertation on the Canon and Feudal Law, 1765

Let every sluice of knowledge be opened and set a-flowing.<sup>5</sup>
There is danger from all men. The only maxim of a free government ought to be to trust no man living with power to endanger the public liberty.<sup>6</sup>

This is the most magnificent movement of all! There is a dignity, a majesty, a sublimity, in this last effort of the patriots that I greatly admire. The people should never rise without doing something to be remembered — something notable and striking. This destruction of the tea is so bold, so daring, so firm, intrepid and inflexible, and it must have so important consequences, and so lasting, that I can't but consider it as an epoch in history!<sup>7</sup>

A government of laws, and not of men.8

Metaphysicians and politicians may dispute forever, but they will never find any other moral principle or foundation of rule or obedience, than the consent of governors and governed.<sup>9</sup>

I agree with you that in politics the middle way is none at all. 10

Yesterday, the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America, and a greater perhaps never was nor will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."<sup>11</sup>

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore.<sup>12</sup>

The happiness of society is the end of government.<sup>13</sup>

The Judicial Power ought to be distinct from both the legislative and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Notes for an Oration at Braintree, Massachusetts, Spring 1772.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Diary Entry on the Boston Tea Party, December 17,1773.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> *Novanglus papers, Boston Gazette,* 1774, number 7. Incorporated in the Massachusetts Constitution. Novanglus was the pseudonym of John Adams.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Letter to Horatio Gates, March 23, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Letter to Abigail Adams, July 3, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Second Letter to Abigail Adams, July 3, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Thoughts on Government, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Ibid.

I must study politics and war that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy. My sons ought to study mathematics, and philosophy, geography, natural history, naval architecture, navigation, commerce, and agriculture, in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry, and porcelain.<sup>15</sup>

My country has in its wisdom contrived for me the most insignificant office [the vice-presidency] that ever the invention of man contrived or his imagination conceived; and as I can do neither good nor evil, I must be borne away by others and meet the common fate. <sup>16</sup>

I pray Heaven to bestow the best of blessings on this house and all that shall hereafter inhabit it. May none but honest and wise men ever rule under this roof.<sup>17</sup>

The fundamental article of my political creed is that despotism, or unlimited sovereignty, or absolute power, is the same in a majority of a popular assembly, an aristocratical council, an oligarchical junto, and a single emperor.<sup>18</sup>

2. Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur [J. Hector St. John] (1735-1813)

Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur, naturalized in New York as John Hector St. John, was a French-American writer. His *Letters from an American Farmer* was widely read and he was highly regarded as political and social writer and as an agricultural expert. St. Johnsbury, Vermont is named after him.

- On what an American is: What then is the American, this new man? He is either an European, or the descendant of an European, hence that strange mixture of blood, which you will find in no other country. Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world.<sup>19</sup>
  - 3. Charles Joseph, Prince de Ligne (1735-1814)

Charles-Joseph Lamoral, 7th Prince de Ligne was a Field Marshal and writer. One of his sons and many of his relatives were prominent in the Belgian revolutionary movement in 1788 and he was asked to be the leader of the Belgian movement. He declined with the famous statement that "he never revolted in the winter."

- On the role of Congress under Obama: The Congress doesn't run – it waltzes.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Letter to Abigail Adams, December 19, 1793.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Letter to Abigail Adams, May 12, 1780.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Letter to Abigail Adams, November 2, 1800. Written the day after Adams moved into the new White House. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had it inscribed on the mantelpiece of the State Dining Room.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Letter to Thomas Jefferson, November 13, 1815.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Letters from an American Farmer, 1782, III.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Comment to Compte Auguste de la Garde-Chambonas, 1814. This is a comment on the Congress of Vienna that convened after the Napoleonic Wars in 1815

## 4. Paul Revere (1735-1818)

Paul Revere, American silversmith, early industrialist, and patriot in the American Revolution, is famous for warning Colonial militia of approaching British forces before the battles of Lexington and Concord. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow dramatized the alert in his poem *Paul Revere's Ride*.

On not giving up liberty: To the memory of the glorious Ninety-two: members of the Honorable House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay who, undaunted by the insolent menaces of villains in power, from a strict regard to conscience and the liberties of their constituents on the 30th of June 1768 voted NOT TO RESCIND.<sup>21</sup>

If the British went out by water, to show two lanterns in the North Church steeple; and if by land, one as a signal, for we were apprehensive it would be difficult to cross the Charles River or get over Boston Neck.<sup>22</sup>

# 5. Patrick Henry (1736-1799)

Patrick Henry, attorney, planter, orator, and politician led the movement for independence in Virginia in the 1770s. He was a Founding Father of the United States of America and served as the first and sixth post-colonial Governor of Virginia.

- To American Patriots on liberty: Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First his Cromwell; and George the Third ["Treason!" cried the Speaker] – may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.<sup>23</sup>
- On being an American: I am not a Virginian, but an American.<sup>24</sup>
- To American Patriots on hope and liberty: It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it.<sup>25</sup>
- To American Patriots on knowing the future:: I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging of the future but by the past.<sup>26</sup>

We are not weak if we make a proper use of those means which the God of

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Inscription on Revere's silver Liberty bowl.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Signal code arranged with Colonel Conant of the Charlestown Committee of Safety, April 16, 1775 in a letter to Dr. Jeremy Belknap.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Speech on the Stamp Act, House of Burgesses, Williamsburg, Virginia, May 29, 1765.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Speech in the First Continental Congress, Philadelphia, October 14, 1774.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Speech in Virginia Convention, Richmond, March 23, 1775.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Ibid.

Nature has placed in our power. The battle, sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.<sup>27</sup>

- To American Patriots on fighting for liberty: It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. The gentlemen may cry, Peace, peace! but there is no peace. The war has actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it that the gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!<sup>28</sup>
- To American Patriots on religious freedom: That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity towards each other.<sup>29</sup>

#### 6. Edward Gibbon (1737-1794)

Edward Gibbon, English historian and Member of Parliament wrote *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Written in high quality with prosaic irony, and the using primary sources, Gibbon's masterpiece also contains a critique on organized religion.

- On why there must be separation of church and state: The various modes of worship, which prevailed in the Roman world, were all considered by the people, as equally true; by the philosopher, as equally false; and by the magistrate, as equally useful.<sup>30</sup>
- On how Obama's nomination of law-evoking czars is a danger to freedom: The
  principles of a free constitution are irrevocably lost, when the legislative power
  is nominated by the executive.<sup>31</sup>
- On the joys of historians researching the Obama regime: History of this regime is indeed little more than the register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of POLDS<sup>32</sup>
- On Obama's sympathy: His sympathy is cold to the relation of Americans' misery.<sup>33</sup>
- On the outcome of Obama's hope and change: All that ... must retrograde because it does not advance.<sup>34</sup>

28 Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Virginia Bill of Rights, June 12, 1776, Article 16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 1776-1788, chapter 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Ibid., chapter 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Ibid., chapter 49.

- On POLDS: Indecent easy men, who supinely enjoy the gifts of the founders.<sup>35</sup>
- On Washington D.C. under Obama: Crowds without company, and dissipation without pleasure.<sup>36</sup>

# 7. Thomas Paine (1737-1809)

Thomas Paine, English-American pamphleteer, political activist, author, political theorist and revolutionary, was instrumental in inspiring America Patriots in 1776 to declare independence from Great Britain. His ideas in *Common Sense* (1776), *The American Crisis* (1776), *The Rights of Man* (1791-1792), and *The Age of Reason* (1794, 1795, 1807) mirror the Enlightenment era's emphasis on human rights.

- In defense of liberty after the demise of the Obama regime:
   From the east to the west blow the trumpet to arms!
   Through the land let The sound of it flee;
   Let the far and the near all unite, with a cheer,
   In defense of our Liberty Tree.<sup>37</sup>
- Advice on returning to freedom after Obama: Society in every state is a blessing, but Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one.<sup>38</sup>

Suspicion is the companion of mean souls, and the bane of all good society.<sup>39</sup>

When we are planning for posterity, we ought to remember that virtue is not hereditary.<sup>40</sup>

O! ye that love *freedom*! Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny but the tyranny, stand forth!<sup>41</sup>

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as *Freedom* should not be highly rated. 42

<sup>35</sup> Memoirs, 1796.

<sup>37</sup> The Liberty Tree, July 1775, stanza 4.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Common Sense, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> The American Crisis, Number 1., December 23, 1776.

Panics, in some cases, have their uses; they produce as much good as hurt. Their duration is always short; the mind soon grows through them and acquires a firmer habit than before. But their peculiar advantage is that they are the touchstones of sincerity and hypocrisy, and bring things and men to light, which might otherwise have lain forever undiscovered.<sup>43</sup>

Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, like most men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it.<sup>44</sup>

We fight not to enslave, but to set a country free from *POLDS* and to make room ... for honest men to live in.<sup>45</sup>

It is the object only of this *struggle to free ourselves from Obama* that makes it honorable. And if there was ever a just struggle ... it is this in which America is now engaged.<sup>46</sup>

- On happiness in America without POLDS: Not a place upon earth might be a
  happy as America. Her situation is remote from all the wrangling world, and
  she has nothing to do but to trade with them.<sup>47</sup>
- On why hope and change under Obama is doomed to failure: A bad cause will ever be supported by bad means and bad men.<sup>48</sup>
- On the Obamas' superficiality: The Obamas are not affected by the reality of distress touching their hearts, but by the showy resemblance of it striking their imagination. They pity the plumage, but forget the eddying bird.<sup>49</sup>
- On reporters calling Obama sublime: When authors and critics talk of the sublime, they see not how nearly it borders on the ridiculous.<sup>50</sup>

## 8. Rudolf Erich Raspe (1737-1794)

Rudolf Erich Raspe a German librarian, writer and scientist, is known for his collection of exaggerated satirical, political tales, *Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia*.

- *Mitt Romney to those who distrust him:* If any of the company entertain a doubt of my veracity, I shall only say to such, I pity their want of faith.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Ibid. Number 4, September 12, 1777.

<sup>45</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Ibid., Number 5, March 21, 1778.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Common Sense.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Ibid., Number 2, January 13, 1777.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> The Rights of Man, Part I, 1791. The original is a critique of Edmund Burke.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> The Age of Reason, Part II, note.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Travels of Baron Munchausen, 1785, chapter 6.

# 9. James Boswell (1740-1795)

James Boswell, 9th Laird of Auchinleck, Scottish author, diarist, and lawyer, is best known for the biography of Samuel Johnson.

- Obama on his favorite subject in politics: That favorite subject, Myself. 52

## 10. Louis Sébastien Mercier (1740-1814)

Louis-Sébastien Mercier, a French dramatist and writer is famous for his utopian novel L'An 2440, rêve s'il en fut jamais (The Year 2440: A Dream If Ever There Was One.) The English title is Memoirs of the Year Two Thousand Five Hundred.

- On Barry and Michelle: Extremes Meet. 53

# 11. Sébastien Roch Nicolas [Chamfort] (1741-1794)

Sébastien-Roch Nicolas (Chamfort), a French writer, known for his witty epigrams and aphorisms, was secretary of Louis XVI's sister, and member of the Jacobin Club.

- Obama's favorite Islam saying in English: Be my brother, or I will kill you. 54

# 12. Johann Kaspar Lavater (1741-1801)

Johann Kaspar (or Caspar) Lavater, Swiss poet and physiognomist, is famous for his *Physiognomische Fragmente zur Beförderung der Menschenkenntnis und Menschenliebe* (Literally, *Physiognomical Fragments for Knowing Humans and Human Kindness*, 1775–1778). His most famous poems are *Christliche Lieder* (*Christian Songs*, 776–1780) and two epics, *Jesus Messias* (*Jesus the Messiah*, 1780) and *Joseph von Arimathia* (*Joseph of Arimathea*, 1794),

- Estimation of Obama: Under Obama no privacy is secure. Trust not him with your secrets, who, when left alone in your room, turns over your papers.<sup>55</sup>
- On the fact that Obama was reelected: The public seldom forgive twice. 56

# 13. Hester Lynch Thrale Piozzi [Mrs. Thrale] (1741-1821)

Hester Lynch Thrale (Hester Lynch Salusbury, after her second marriage, Hester Lynch Piozzi), British author, diarist, and patron of the arts, is an important source of information about 18th-century life and Dr. Samuel Johnson.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Letter to Sir William Temple, July 26, 1763.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> *Tableaux de Paris*, 1782, vol. IV, chapter 348, title

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> From Carlyle's, *French Revolution*, 1837, vol. II, part 1, chapter 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Aphorisms on Man, c. 1788, number 449.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Ibid., 606.

 On conversing with Obama: His conversation was by much too strong for a person accustomed to obsequiousness and flattery. It was mustard in a young child's mouth!<sup>57</sup>

# 14. Georg Christoph Lichtenberg (1742-1799)

Georg Christoph Lichtenberg, a German Anglophile, satirist, and scientist, was the first professor of experimental physics in Germany. However, his fame rests upon his so-called *Sudelbücher*, (scrapbooks), as well as the discovery of Lichtenberg figures and for his discovery of the strange treelike patterns in electric discharges called Lichtenberg figures. The Lichtenberg ratio, paper sizes based upon a ratio of  $\sqrt{2}$ , is named after him.

- On Obama's success: Soothsayers make a better living in the world than truthsayers.<sup>58</sup>
- On Obama's astonishment with Bo, the dog: The thing that astonished him was that Bo should have two holes cut in his coat exactly at the place where his eyes are.<sup>59</sup>

# 15. William Henry, Duke of Gloucester (1743-1805)

Prince William Henry, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh was a member of the British Royal Family, a grandson of George II and a younger brother of George III.

- On an Obama speech: Another damned, thick, nothing. 60

# 16. Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

Thomas Jefferson, American Founding Father, principal author of the *Declaration of Independence* (1776), third President of the United States (1801–1809), served in the Continental Congress, representing Virginia and then served as wartime Governor of Virginia (1779–1781). From mid-1784 he was a diplomat in Paris, becoming in May 1785, the United States Minister to France. Serving under President George Washington, Jefferson was also the first United States Secretary of State (1790–1793). He and James Madison organized the Democratic-Republican Party, He was elected Vice President in 1796. John Adams became President.

 On learning ethics that Obama did not learn: A lively and lasting sense of filial duty is more effectually impressed on the mind of a son or daughter by reading King Lear, than by all the dry volumes of ethics, and divinity, that ever were written.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> From James Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, 1791, May 1871.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Göttingen Pocket Calendar, 1798.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> Upon receiving from Edward Gibbon volume II of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 1781. From Best's Literary Memorials. The original quotation is: Another damned, thick, square book! Always scribble, scribble, scribble! Eh! Mr. Gibbon?

- On liberty: The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time. 62

When, in the course of human events' it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of .mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. ... We must therefore hold them [the British] as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends. ... And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.<sup>63</sup>

- On the necessity of non-involvement of government in people's lives: The Newtonian principle of gravitation is now more firmly established, on the basis of reason, than it would be were the government to step in, and to make it an article of necessary faith. Reason and experiment have been indulged, and error has fled before them.<sup>64</sup>
- On Obama's use of coercion: Subject opinion to coercion: whom will you make your inquisitors? Fallible men; men governed by bad passions, by private as well as public reason.<sup>65</sup>

Is uniformity of opinion] attainable? Millions of innocent men, women, and children, since the introduction of Christianity, have been burnt, tortured, fined, imprisoned; yet we have not advanced one inch towards uniformity. What has been the effect of coercion? To make one half the world fools, and the other half hypocrites.<sup>66</sup>

- On God being just against POLDS: Indeed, I tremble for them when I reflect that God is just.<sup>67</sup>
- On why Obama and POLDS are is not a chosen one: Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> Letter to Robert Skipwich, August 3, 1771.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> Summary View of the Rights of British America, 1774.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup> Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>64</sup> Notes on the State of Virginia, 1781-17885, Query 17.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Ibid., Query 18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Ibid., Query 19.

- On Obama's lying: He who permits himself to tell a lie once, finds it much easier to do it a second and third time, till at length it becomes habitual; he tells lies without attending to it, and truths without the world's believing him. This falsehood of the tongue leads to that of the heart, and in time depraves all its good dispositions.<sup>69</sup>
- O freedom of the press: The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.<sup>70</sup>
- On the Obama regime: Four years of Experience declares that Obama and his POLDS is the only animal which devours American citizens; for I can apply no milder term to the Obama regime, and to the general prey of the POLDS on American society.<sup>71</sup>
- To American Patriots: I hold it, that a little rebellion, now and then, is a good thing, and as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical.<sup>72</sup>

What country before ever existed *236 years* without a rebellion? The tree of Liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants. It is its natural manure.<sup>73</sup>

The republican is the only form of government which is not eternally at open or secret war with the rights of mankind.<sup>74</sup>

We are not to expect to be translated from *Obama* despotism to liberty in a featherbed.<sup>75</sup>

Let what will be said or done, preserve your sangfroid immovably, and to every obstacle, oppose patience, perseverance, and soothing language.<sup>76</sup>

We confide in our strength, without boasting of it; we respect that of others, without fearing it.<sup>77</sup>

I have sworn upon the alter of God, external hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.<sup>78</sup>

- To Congressional Republicans: We are all Republicans – we are all Federalists.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> Letter to Peter Carr. August 19, 1785.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> Letter to Colonel Edward Carrington, January 16, 1787.

<sup>71</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> Letter to James Madison, January 30, 1787.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> Letter to William Stevens Smith, November 13, 1787.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> Letter to William Hunter, March 11, 1790.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> Letter to Lafayette, April 2, 1790.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>76</sup> Letter to William Short, March 18, 1792.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>77</sup> Letter to William Carmichael and William Short, June 30, 1793.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush, September 23, 1800.

If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.<sup>79</sup>

But would the honest patriot, in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear that this government, the world's best hope, may by possibility want energy to preserve itself?80

Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the forms of POLDS to govern him?81

Still one thing more, fellow citizens – a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government, and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.<sup>82</sup>

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations. entangling alliances with none. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.<sup>83</sup>

Whensoever hostile aggressions require a resort to war, we must meet our duty and convince the world that we are just friends and brave enemies.<sup>84</sup> The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government.85

Politics, like religion, hold up the torches of martyrdom to the reformers of ^ error.86

If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.87

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1801.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Letter to Andrew Jackson, December 3,1806.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>85</sup> To the Republican Citizens of Washington County, Maryland, March 31, 1809.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> Letter to James Ogilvie, August 4, 1811.

- Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day.<sup>88</sup>
- On why Obama does not belong to a natural aristocracy: I agree with you that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and patriotic talents. Obama has neither.<sup>89</sup>
- On Obama being reelected: But this momentous massive suicide like a firebell in the night awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it the death knell ofthe United States of America.<sup>90</sup>
- On the action to be taken after the reelection of Obama: Delay is preferable to error.<sup>91</sup>
- On the consequence of Obama's desire to stay in power forever: Offices are as acceptable here as elsewhere, and whenever a man has cast a longing eye on them, a rottenness begins in his conduct.<sup>92</sup>
- On the source of governmental power: I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of the society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion.<sup>93</sup>
- Advice to American Patriots: Ware not afraid to follow truth wherever it may lead, nor to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it.<sup>94</sup>
- Warning to Obama and POLDS: And even should your cloud of barbarism and despotism again obscure the science and liberties of America, this country remains to preserve and restore light and liberty .... In short, the flames kindled on the fourth of July, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism; on the contrary, they will consume these engines and all who work them.<sup>95</sup>
- On the strength of Republican Democracy: Men by their constitutions are naturally divided into two parties: (1) Those who fear and distrust the people and wish to draw all powers from them into the hands of the higher classes, (2) Those who identify themselves with the people, have confidence in them, cherish and consider them as the most honest and safe, although not the most wise depository of the public interests. In every country these two parties exist;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> Letter to Colonel Charles Yancy, January 6, 1816.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Letter to Du Pont de Nemours, April 24, 1816. It was at the suggestion of Du Pont de Nemours that Jefferson made the Louisiana Purchase.

<sup>89</sup> Letter to John Adams, October 28, 1813.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>90</sup> Letter to John Holmes, April 22, 1820.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> Letter to George Washington, May 16, 1792.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>92</sup> Letter to Tench Coxe, May 21, 1799.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>93</sup> *Letter to William Charles Jarvis*, September 28, 1820.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>94</sup> Letter to William Roscoe, December 27, 1820.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>95</sup> Letter to John Adams, September 12, 1821.

and in every one where they are free to think, speak, and write, they will declare themselves.96

# 17. William Paley 1743-1805

William Paley, English Christian apologist, philosopher, and utilitarian, is best known for his work Natural Theology (1802) in which Paley expounds on the existence of God according to the teleological argument: – a design requires a designer.

On how to combat Obama: Who can refute a sneer?<sup>97</sup>

# 18. The Letters of Junius (1769-1771)

Letters of Junius (or Junius: Stat nominis umbra) is a collection of private and open letters from an anonymous polemicist most likely Sir Philip Francis, Irish-born British politician; William Petty-FitzMaurice, 1st Marguess of Lansdowne, known as The Earl of Shelburne between 1761 and 1784, by which title he is generally known to history, an Irish-born British Whig statesman; Lord George Sackville, George Germain, 1st Viscount Sackville, The Honorable George Sackville until 1720, Lord George Sackville from 1720 to 1770 and Lord George Germain from 1770 to 1782, a British soldier and politician who was Secretary of State for America in Lord North's cabinet during the American War of Independence; and Lord Temple, Earl of Cobham, British politician.

Junius is the pseudonym of the author of a series of letters from 1769-1771 in the London Public Advertiser (published in book form in 1772).

- On the danger coming from Obama: One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact or not fact, today is doctrine.98
- On the lamestream media under Obama: The propaganda of the press is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an *American under the* Obama regime. 99
- On the ultimate outcome after eight years of the Obama regime: I believe there is yet a spirit of resistance in this country, which will not submit to be oppressed; but I am sure there is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived. 100
- Advice to American Patriots: We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care: we owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed. 101

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>96</sup> Letter to Henry Lee, August 10, 1824.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> Moral Philosophy, 1785, Vol. II, book V, chapter 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> Dedication to the English Nation

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>100</sup> Number 16, to the printer of the Public Advertiser, H. S. Woodfall, July 19, 1769.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>101</sup> Number 20,, to the printer of the Public Advertiser, August 8, 1769.

- On how Obama and the Democratic Party undercut the Constitution for the United States of America: When the constitution is openly invaded, when the first original right of the people, from which all laws derive their authority, is directly attacked, inferior grievances naturally lose their force, and are suffered to pass by without punishment or observation.<sup>102</sup>
- On the end stage of getting rid of Obama: There is a moment of difficulty and danger at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deceive, and simplicity itself can no longer be misled.<sup>103</sup>
- On Patriotic Americans: They equally detest the pageantry of a charlatan, and the supercilious hypocrisy of a POLD. 104

# 19. The Constitution for the United States of America (1787)

The Constitution for the United States of America is the supreme law of the country. The Constitution was adopted on September 17, 1787, by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and ratified by conventions in eleven states. It went into effect on March 4, 1789. The first ten constitutional amendments ratified by three-fourths of the states in 1791 are called the *Bill of Rights*. The Constitution has been amended seventeen additional times.

- The source of governmental power: We the people of the United States, in order To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.<sup>105</sup>
- On the qualifications to be president: No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.<sup>106</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> Number 30, to the printer of the Public Advertiser, October 17, 1769.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>103</sup> Number 35, to the printer of the Public Advertiser, December 19, 1769

<sup>104</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> Preamble. The title of the document is always given as the Constitution of the United States of America. This is wrong. The preamble has the Constitution for the United States of America. For the explanation read: <a href="http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/theconstitutionfortheunitedstatesofamerica.pdf">http://www.colony14.net/sitebuildercontent/sitebuilderfiles/theconstitutionfortheunitedstatesofamerica.pdf</a>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> Article II, Section 1, Clause 5. From *Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Constitution 3:§§ 1472—73*, we read § 1473. "It is indispensable, too, that the president should be a natural born citizen of the United States; or a citizen at the adoption of the constitution, and for fourteen years before his election. This permission of a naturalized citizen to become president is an exception from the great fundamental policy of all governments, to exclude foreign influence from their executive councils and duties. It was doubtless introduced (for it has now become by lapse of time merely nominal, and will soon become wholly extinct) out of respect to those distinguished revolutionary patriots, who were born in a foreign land, and yet had entitled themselves to high honours in their adopted country. A positive exclusion of them from the office would have been unjust to their merits, and painful to their sensibilities. But the general propriety of the exclusion of foreigners, in common cases, will scarcely be doubted by any sound statesman. It cuts off all chances for ambitious foreigners, who might otherwise be intriguing for the office; and interposes a barrier against those corrupt interferences of foreign governments in executive elections, which have inflicted the most serious evils upon the elective

- On the removal of government officials: The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.<sup>107</sup>
- On Treason: Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Article III, sec. 3
- On the Supreme Law of the Land and the responsibility of judges: This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.<sup>109</sup>
- The Amendments (Selected): Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. 110

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.<sup>111</sup>

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.<sup>112</sup>

monarchies of Europe. Germany, Poland, and even the pontificate of Rome, are sad, but instructive examples of the enduring mischiefs arising from this source. A residence of fourteen years in the United States is also made an indispensable requisite for every candidate; so, that the people may have a full opportunity to know his character and merits, and that he may have mingled in the duties, and felt the interests, and understood the principles, and nourished the attachments, belonging to every citizen in a republican government. By "residence," in the constitution, is to be understood, not an absolute inhabitancy within the United States during the whole period; but such an inhabitancy, as includes a permanent domicil (sic) in the United States. No one has supposed, that a temporary absence abroad on public business, and especially on an embassy to a foreign nation, would interrupt the residence of a citizen, so as to disqualify him for office. If the word were to be construed with such strictness, then a mere journey through any foreign adjacent territory for health, or for pleasure, or a commorancy there for a single day, would amount to a disqualification. Under such a construction a military or civil officer, who should have been in Canada during the late war on public business, would have lost his eligibility. The true sense of residence in the constitution is fixed domicil, or being out of the United States, and settled abroad for the purpose of general inhabitancy, *animo manendi*, and not for a mere temporary and fugitive purpose, *in transitu*.

#### This is the explanation of why Barack Hussein Obama is an illegal president and a fraud.

Joseph Story (1779-1845) was an American lawyer, jurist, and Supreme Court Justice, from 1811 to 1845. He is mostly remembered for *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States* (1833)(Story has the title wrong!) It is the cornerstone and the accepted comprehensive commentary ever written on the *Constitution*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> Article II, Section 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Article III, Section 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>109</sup> Article VI, Section 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>110</sup> First Amendment, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>111</sup> Second Amendment, 1791.

The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause. 113

Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. 114

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.<sup>115</sup>

The right of trial by jury shall be preserved. 116

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.<sup>117</sup>

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. 118

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. 119

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall ... abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. 120

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged ... on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 121

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or a bridged ... on account of sex. 122

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>112</sup> Third Amendment, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>113</sup> Fourth Amendment, 1791

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>114</sup> Fifth Amendment, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>115</sup> Sixth Amendment. 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>116</sup> Seventh Amendment, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>117</sup> Eighth Amendment, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>118</sup> Ninth Amendment,1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>119</sup> Tenth Amendment, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>120</sup> Fourteenth Amendment, 1868, Section 1. This amendment does not say that the citizens defined therein are *natural born citizens*, only that they are or are not citizens.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>121</sup> Fifteenth Amendment, 1870, Section 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>122</sup> Nineteenth Amendment, 1920, Section 1.

# 20. Rowland Hill (1744-1833)

Rowland Hill, popular English evangelical preacher, advocate of small-pox vaccination, chairman of the Religious Tract Society, supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the London Missionary Society founded the Surrey Chapel, London.

- On Obama and the Devil: Obama did not see any reason why the devil should not have all the good tunes. 123

# 21. Jean Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829)

Jean-Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de la Marck, French naturalist soldier, biologist, and academic, was an early advocate of evolution and natural laws. With the publication of his three-volume work *Flore françoise*, he received membership in the French Academy of Sciences in 1779. Lamarck was an active and influential member in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris and was appointed to the Chair of Botany in 1788. In 1793 the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle was founded, Lamarck being appointed as a professor of zoology.

- The first Law of POLDS: In every POLD a more frequent and continuous use of any organ gradually strengthens, develops and enlarges that organ (except for the brain) while the permanent disuse of any organ imperceptibly weakens and deteriorates it, and progressively diminishes its functional capacity, until it finally disappears. (like thinking logically).<sup>124</sup>
- The second law of POLDS: All the acquisitions or losses wrought by nature in POLDS are preserved by reproduction to the new POLDS which arise. 125
- The third law of POLDS: Their bad habits form their true nature. 126

# 22. Josiah Quincy (1744-1775)

Josiah Quincy, Jr., was an American lawyer and patriot and the spokesman for the Sons of Liberty in Boston before the American Revolution. Along with John Adams he represented Captain Thomas Preston and the soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre.

 Message to Obama concerning American Patriots: Blandishments will not fascinate us, nor will threats of a "halter" intimidate. For, under God, we are determined that wheresoever, whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called to make our exit, we will die free men.<sup>127</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>123</sup> Sermons. From E. W. Broome, The Reverend Rowland Hill, p. 93.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>124</sup> *Philosophie Zoologique*, 1809, part II, chapter 7.

<sup>125</sup> Ibid.

<sup>126</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>127</sup> Observations on the Boston Port Bill, 1774.

# 23. Charles Dibdin (1745-1814)

Charles Dibdin was a British actor, dramatist, musician, songwriter, and novelist. He is famous for the composition of the song *Tom Bowling*, a steady, yearly feature at the Last Night of the Proms.

- On Obama and Kool-Aid: Did you ever hear of CINC Twottle?

He was all for Love, and a little for the bottle. 128

On the fate of Obama: Here, a sheer nothing, lies poor skinny Barry,
The darling of the POLD crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For death has broach'd him phew, (finally)!

25. Hannah More (1745-1833)

Hannah More, English religious writer, playwright, and philanthropist was also famous as a poet in the intellectual circle of Dr. Johnson, Joshua Reynolds, and David Garrick.

- The problem with America under Obama:
Since trifles make the sum of human things, ...
half their misery from their foibles springs. 130

- *On Obama's criminality:* His small habits well pursued betimes Do reach the dignity of crimes. <sup>131</sup>

24. Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828)

Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes, a painter from Aragon, Spain, was court painter to the Spanish Crown.

- On why Obama likes reasonable sleep: The sleep of reason produces monsters.

[El sueño de la razón produce monstruos]<sup>132</sup>

25. John Paul Jones (1747-1792)

John Paul Jones, a Scottish sailor and the first famous naval fighter in the American Revolution. His naval actions against the British navy earned him an international reputation which persists to this day. He also served in the Imperial Russian Navy.

- On combating Obama: I wish to have no connection with any ship that does not

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>128</sup> Captain Wattle and Miss Roe.

Tom Bowling.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>130</sup> Sensibility.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>131</sup> Florio and His Friend.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>132</sup> Los Caprichos, 1799, Plate 43.

sail fast; for I intend to go in harm's way. 133

I have not yet begun to fight. 134

26. François Alexandre Frédéric, Duc de La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt (1747-1827)

François Alexandre Frédéric de La Rochefoucauld, Duke of La Rochefoucauld is famous as a French social reformer.

- Obama on the Tea Party: Obama: Is it a revolt?

Duc de La Rochefoucauld: No, Sire, it is a

revolution. 135

27. John O'Keeffe (1747-1833)

John O'Keeffe, Irish actor and dramatist, is the author of *Tony Lumpkin in Town* (1778), *Wild Oats* (1791), *Love in a Camp*, and *Omai* (1785), the latter being a presentation of the voyages of the Tahitian explorer Omai.

- An Obama poem to a body servant: Amo, amas,

I love a lass,

As a cedar tall and slender; Sweet cowslip's grace Is *his* nominative case,

And he's of the masculine gender! (?)<sup>136</sup>

A toast to Michelle: Fat, ugly, and over forty. 137

28. Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès (1748-1836)

- American Patriots after the eight years of the Obama Regime: We survived. 138

29. Charles James Fox (1749-1806)

Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, also known as Abbé Sieyès was a French Roman Catholic clergyman and political writer. A chief political theorist of the French Revolution, he was also prominent in the French Consulate and First French Empire. What is the Third Estate? (1789) was the manifesto of the Revolution. It provided the argument for turning the Estates-General into the National Assembly in June 1789. He coined the term *sociology*.

<sup>134</sup> Attributed. Aboard the Bonne Home Richard, September 23, 1779.

<sup>137</sup> The Irish Mimic; or the Blunders at Brighton, 1795.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>133</sup> *Letter*, November 16, 1778.

 $<sup>^{135}</sup>$  Upon learning at Versailles of the falloff the Bastille, 1789.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> The Agreeable Surprise, act II, scene ii.

 $<sup>^{138}</sup>$  Upon being asked what he had done during the French Revolutionary Reign of Terror.

- On the final demise of the Obama regime: How much the greatest event it is that ever happened in the world! And how much the best!<sup>139</sup>

# 30. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832)

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe was a German artist, writer, and politician. He composed epics and lyric poetry in many different meters and styles; He was also a genius at prose, verse, dramas, memoirs, autobiography, literary and aesthetic criticism, as well as treatises on anatomy, botany, and color. He wrote four novels, numerous literary and scientific fragments, over 10,000 letters, and accomplished approximately 3,000 drawings.

- To the American Patriot:

There is strong shadow where there is much light. 140

One lives but once in the world. 141

Noble be *the* man, Helpful and good! For that alone Sets him apart From every other creature On earth.<sup>142</sup>

Who ne'er his bread in sorrow ate, Who ne'er the mournful midnight hours Weeping upon his bed has sate, He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers.<sup>143</sup>

A useless life is an early death. <sup>144</sup> In *patriotism* the best is good enough. <sup>145</sup>

A talent is formed in stillness, a character in the world's torrent. 146

The spirits that America summed up ... now can't rid itself of. 147

Three things are to be looked to in patriotism: that it stand on the right spot; that it be securely founded; that it be successfully executed. 148

<sup>143</sup> Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, (1786-1830), book II, chapter 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>139</sup> Letter to Richard Fitzpatrick, July 30, 1789.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>140</sup> Götz von Berlichingen, 1773, act I.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>141</sup> Clavigo, 1774, act I, scene i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>142</sup> The Divine, 1783.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>144</sup> *Iphigenia in Tauris*, 1787, act I, scene i.

<sup>145</sup> Italian Journey, March 3, 1787.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>146</sup> Torquato Tasso, 1790, act I, scene ii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>147</sup> The Sorcerer's Apprentice.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>148</sup> Elective Affinities, 1808, book I, chapter 9. I have replaced buildings with patriotism.

Time does not relinquish its *patriotic* rights, either over human beings or over *American* monuments.<sup>149</sup>

For I have been a man, and that means to have been a fighter. 150

One must be something to be able to do something. 151

The deed is everything, the glory nothing. 152

Of freedom and of life he only is deserving Who every day must conquer them anew. 153

Who strives always to the utmost, For him there is salvation. 154

In limitations he first shows himself the master, And the law can only bring us freedom. 155

Nothing is more terrible than ignorance in action.<sup>156</sup> Everything that emancipates the spirit without giving us control over ourselves is harmful.<sup>157</sup>

Without haste, but without rest 158

On an America that once was:

Knowest thou the land where the lemon trees bloom, Where the gold orange glows in the deep thicket's gloom, Where a wind ever soft from the blue heaven blows, And the groves are of laurel and myrtle and rose?<sup>159</sup>

Your peace is gone, your heart is heavy. 160

O'er all the hilltops Is quiet now, In all the treetops Hearest thou Hardly a breath; The birds are asleep in the trees: Wait; soon like these

<sup>150</sup> Divan of East and West, 1819, Book of Paradise.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>149</sup> Ibid., II,2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>151</sup> Conversation with Johann Peter Eckermann, October 20, 1828.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>152</sup> Faust, 1808-1832, IV, A High Mountain Range.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>153</sup> Ibid., V, *Court of the Palace*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>154</sup> Ibid., *Mountain Gorges*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>155</sup> What We Bring, 1802.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>156</sup> Proverbs in Prose.

<sup>157</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>158</sup> Motto.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>159</sup> Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, (1786-1830), book III, chapter 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>160</sup> Faust, 1808-1832, Gretchen's Room.

Thou too shalt rest. 161

More light. 162

Obama on himself: Am I a god? I see so clearly!<sup>163</sup>

Two souls alas! dwell in my breast. 164 (mine and mine)

I am the Spirit that always denies (freedoms). 165

Just trust yourself If, then you will know how to live. 166
He who maintains he's right – if his is the gift of tongues – Will have the last word certainly. 167

- On Obama's thirst for power: Once a man's thirty, he's already old, He is indeed as good as dead. It's best to kill him right away. 168

31. Pierre Simon de LaPlace (1749-1827)

Pierre-Simon, marquis de Laplace was a French astronomer and mathematician. In his *Mécanique Céleste* (Celestial Mechanics) (1799–1825), he turned the geometric study of classical mechanics into a study based on calculus. LaPlace developed the Bayesian interpretation of probability – the specification of a prior probability, which is then updated with relevant, new, data .

- A statement that no POLD can understand: Given for one instant an intelligence which could comprehend all the forces by which nature is animated and the respective positions of the beings which compose it, if moreover this intelligence were vast enough to submit these data to analysis, it would embrace in the same formula both the movements of the largest bodies in the universe and those of the lightest atom; to it nothing would be uncertain, and the future as the past would be present to its eyes. (The POLDS' reaction: Huh???)<sup>169</sup>
- The reason why POLDS cannot understand the above: The theory of probabilities is at bottom nothing but common sense .... 170

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>161</sup> Wanderer's Nightsong

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>162</sup> Goethe's Last Words.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>163</sup> Ibid., *Night, Faust in His Study*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>164</sup> Ibid., *Outside the Gate of the Town*.

<sup>165</sup> Ibid., Faust's Study.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>166</sup> Ibid., Mephistopheles and the Student

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>167</sup> Ibid., Faust and Gretchen.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>168</sup> Ibid., II, *The Gothic Chamber*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>169</sup> Oeuvres, vol. III, Théorie Analytique des Probabilités,1812-1820, Introduction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>170</sup> Ibid.

## 32. Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau (1749-1791)

Honoré Gabriel Riqueti, Comte de Mirabeau, a French diplomat, journalist, politician, writer, orator, statesman, and revolutionary, conducted secret negotiations with the French monarchy in an effort to reconcile it with the Revolution in an attempt to convert France into a constitutional monarchy. In the years leading up to the Revolution, he communicated regularly with Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

 Patriotic Congresspersons to Obama's minions: Go and tell him who has sent you that we are here by the will of the nation and that we shall not leave save at the point of bayonets.<sup>171</sup>

# 33. John Philpot Curran (1750-1817)

John Philpot Curran was an Irish orator, politician and wit.

 Advice to American Patriots: The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he (man) break, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime and the punishment of his guilt.<sup>172</sup>

#### 34. James Madison (175I-1836)

James Madison, Jr., American statesman and political theorist, the fourth President of the United States (1809–1817), is known as the Father of the Constitution and the United States Bill of Rights.

 On factions in an elected government: By a faction, understand a number of Citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community.<sup>173</sup>

A zeal for different opinions concerning religion, concerning government, and many other points, as well of speculation as of practice; an attachment of different leaders ambitiously contending for preeminence and power; or to persons of other descriptions whose fortunes have been interesting to the human passions, have, in turn, divided mankind into parties, inflamed them with mutual animosity, and rendered them much more disposed to vex and oppress each other than to cooperate for their common good. But the most common and durable source of factions has been the various and unequal distribution of property. <sup>174</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>171</sup> Speech in the States-General, June 23, 1789.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>172</sup> Speech upon the Right of election of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, July 10, 1790.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>173</sup> The Federalist, 1787, Number 10.

<sup>174</sup> Ibid.

To secure the public good, and private rights, against the danger of ... faction, and at the same time to preserve the spirit and form of popular government, is then the great object to which our inquiries are directed.<sup>175</sup>

- On Obama's destruction of American freedoms: I believe there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments of those in power than by violent and sudden usurpations. 176

# 35. Richard Brinsley Sheridan (1751-1816)

Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan an Irish playwright and poet owned the London Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. He was also a Whig Member of the British House of Commons for Stafford (1780–1806), Westminster (1806–1807), and Ilchester (1807–1812). He is buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey. His best-known plays are *The Rivals, The School for Scandal*, and *A Trip to Scarborough*.

- Advice to American Patriots concerning Obama as being worthy of mention in American history: Illiterate him, I say, quite from your memory. 177
- On Obama's character: You are ... like Cerberus, three ... at once: Obama, Obama, and Obama.<sup>178</sup>
- Obama on Reggie Love: I loved him for himself alone. 179
- On Obama's conscience: Conscience has no more to do with him than it has with politics.<sup>180</sup>
- On Obama being maker and bearer: Tale-bearers are as bad as the talemakers.<sup>181</sup>
- Barry to Michelle: You had no taste when you married me. 182
- Michelle to Barry: You had no taste when you married me. 183

- Barry's toast to Michelle: Here's to the maiden of unbashful fifteen;

Here's to the *ogre* of fifty;

Here's to the flaunting, extravagant quean, And here's to the Michelle *who's not* thrifty.

Let the toast pass-Drink to the lass;

I'll warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass. 184

<sup>175</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>176</sup> Speech in the Virginia Convention, June 16, 1788.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>177</sup> The Rivals, 1775, act I, scene ii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>178</sup> Ibid., IV, i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>179</sup> The Duenna, 1775, act I, scene iii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>180</sup> Ibid., iv.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>181</sup> The School for Scandal, 1777, act I, scene i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>182</sup> Ibid, ii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>183</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>184</sup> Ibid., III, iii.

- Barry's estimation of Michele: An unforgiving eye, and a damned disinheriting countenance. 185
- On Obama's self-presentation: A practitioner in panegyric, or, to speak -plainly, more a professor of the art of puffing. 186
- American Patriots to Obama: Practice your politics without us. We can't stay dying here four more years. 187
- On Obama being truthful: The ... man is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts.<sup>188</sup>

# 36. Johann Heinrich Voss (1757-1826)

Johann Heinrich Voss was a German poet and translator of Homer's *Odyssey* and the *Iliad* into German.

- Obama on his preferences: Who does not love wine, men, and song Remains a fool his whole life long. 189

# 37. Thomas Chatterton (1752-1770)

Thomas Chatterton was an English poet. He forged false medieval poetry. He died of arsenic poisoning, most likely due to suicide, although some sources contend that he was using arsenic to treat himself for venereal disease.

- Barry's requiem for Reggie: Mie love ys dedde,
Gon to hys death-bedde,
Al under the wyllowe-tree. 190

#### 38. Philip Freneau (1752-1832)

Philip Morin Freneau, American poet, nationalist, polemicist, sea captain, and newspaper editor has been called the *Poet of the American Revolution*.

- On American Patriots combating POLDS: Then rushed to meet the insulting foe; They took the spear-but left the shield. 191

<sup>186</sup> The Critic, 1779, act I, scene i.

<sup>188</sup> Sheridaniana, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>185</sup> Ibid., IV, i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>187</sup> Ibid., III, i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>189</sup> Attributed. The original is: Who does not love wine, women, and song / Remains a fool his whole life long.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>190</sup> Mynstrelles Songe

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>191</sup> To the Memory of the Brave Americans Who Fell at Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 8, 1781, stanza 5.

# 39. Leonard MacNally (1752-1820)

Leonard MacNally was a government informant against members of the Society of United Irishmen, which in 1798 began an Irish rebellion against the British occupation of Ireland.

- Description of Michelle: On White House Hill there is a frass

More dark than prison bilboes;

She thinks all other maids she does surpass -

A bag of thorns without a rose. 192

40. Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821)

Joseph-Marie, Comte de Maistre, was a French-speaking Savoyard diplomat, lawyer, philosopher, and writer. In his philosophy he argued for the establishment of society based on hierarchy and monarchy.

- Message to Americans: Every nation has the government it deserves. 193

The sword of justice has no scabbard. 194

41. Antoine de Rivarol (1753-1801)

Antoine de Rivarol was a Royalist French writer during the era of the French Revolution.

- On Obamanese: What is not clear is Obamanese. 195

42. George Crabbe (1754-1832)

George Crabbe, English clergyman, poet, and surgeon, is famous for his realistic narrative style and the descriptions of working and middle-class lives.

- Obama on his habitual lying: Lying habit with me was all the test of truth "It must be right: I've done it from my youth." 196

- *On POLDS:* In idle wishes fools supinely stay; Be there a will, *their* wisdom finds *no* way. 197

On Obama's being re-elected. Cut and came again. 198

<sup>198</sup> Tales, 1812, VII, The Widow's Tale.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>192</sup> The Lass of Richmond Hill, stanza 1. The original is: On Richmond Hill there lives a lass / More bright than Mayday morn; / Whose charms all other maids' surpass -/A rose without a thorn.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>193</sup> Letter to X, 1811.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>194</sup> Les Soirées de Saint-Petersbourg, 1821, Premier Entretien.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>195</sup> Discours sur l'Universalité de la Langue Française, 1784. The original is: What is not clear is not French.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>196</sup> The Borough, 1810, Letter 3, The Vicar.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>197</sup> The Birth of Flattery, 1807.

# 43. Jeanne Manon Roland (1754-1793)

Marie-Jeanne Phlippon Roland (Madame Roland) and her husband Jean-Marie Roland de la Platière, were supporters of the French Revolution. During the Reign of Terror, she fell out of Girondist favor and was guillotined.

 On freedom under Obama: O liberty! O liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!<sup>199</sup>

# 44. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord (1754- 1838

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince de Bénévent, afterwards Prince de Talleyrand, was a French diplomat. He served under Louis XVI, throughout the French Revolution, under Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis-Philippe. In history he is known as Tallyrand. Some opinions claim he was the most skilled diplomat in European history. Other opinions claim he was a traitor to the respective governments under which he served.

- On Michelle: Black as the devil, Hot as hell, Pure as mud, Sour as a lemon.<sup>200</sup>
- On POLDS: They have learned nothing, and forgotten nothing.<sup>201</sup>
- On the Obama Regime for America: It is the beginning of the end. 202
- On the consequence of the American voter being inconsequent: The United States has POLDS, but only one dish.<sup>203</sup>
- On trust in Obama: War is much too serious a matter to be entrusted to him.<sup>204</sup>
   45. Benjamin Waterhouse (1754-1846)

Benjamin Waterhouse was a physician and professor at Harvard Medical School. He was the first doctor in America to test the smallpox vaccine in the United States.

- Advice to Obama on smoking: Tobacco is a filthy weed,

That from the devil does proceed; It drains your purse, it burns your clothes, And makes a chimney of your nose.<sup>205</sup>

# 46. Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac (1755-1841)

Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac, French politician and journalist, was one of the most violent revolutionaries of the National Convention during the French Revolution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>199</sup> Last words before her death on the guillotine, From Lamartine, Histoire des Girondins, 1847.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>200</sup> Recipe for Coffee. The Original is: Black as the devil, Hot as Hell, Pure an angel, Sweet as love.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>201</sup> From CHEVALIER DE PENAT, *Letter to Mallet du Pan*, January 1796.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>202</sup> From EOUARD FOURBNIER, *L'Esprit dans l'Histoire*, 1857. Said of the Battle of Borodino, 1812.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>203</sup> Attributed. The original is: *The United States has thirty-two religions, but only one dish.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>204</sup> Attributed. The original is: *War is much too serious a matter to be entrusted to the military*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>205</sup> From OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES (1809-1894), who was vaccinated by Dr. Waterhouse.

- On Obama watering the Tree of Liberty: The tree of liberty only grows when watered by the blood of tyrants.<sup>206</sup>
- On what Obama can do positively for America: It is only the dead who do not return.<sup>207</sup>

# 47. Anthelme Brillat-Savarin (1755-1826)

Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin, French lawyer, politician, epicurean, and gastronome, along with the gastronome Grimod founded the whole genre of the gastronomic essay.

On POLDS drinking Obama's Kool-Aid: Tell me what you drink, and I shall tell you what you are.<sup>208</sup>

# 48. Nathan Hale (1755-1776)

Nathan Hale, a soldier for the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, volunteered for an intelligence-gathering mission in New York City. He was captured by the British and hanged. He is remembered for his last words before being hanged and often quoted as "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country." Nathan Hale was officially designated the state hero of Connecticut in 1985.

Famous American Patriotic saying: I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.<sup>209</sup>

# 49. Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804)

Alexander Hamilton, Founding Father, soldier, economist, and political philosopher, and one of America's first constitutional lawyers, was the first United States Secretary of the Treasury. Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr on July 11, 1804. Hamilton had allegedly insulted Burr, who felt that he had to defend his honor.

On anti-Obama government: All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and wellborn, the other the mass of the people. ... The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class a distinct, permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second, and as they cannot receive any advantage by a change, they therefore will ever maintain good government.<sup>210</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>206</sup> Speech in the National Convention, January 16, 1793.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>207</sup> Speech, 1794.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>208</sup> La Physiologie du Goût (The Physiology of Taste), 1825.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>209</sup> Last words before being hanged by the British as a spy, September 22, 1776.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>210</sup> Debates of the Federal Convention, May 14-September 17, 1787, June 18, 1787.

We are now forming a republican government. Real liberty is neither found in despotism or the extremes of democracy, but in moderate governments.<sup>211</sup>

Let Americans disdain to be the instruments of European greatness. Let the thirteen States, bound together in a strict and indissoluble Union, concur in erecting one great American system, superior to the control of all transatlantic force or influence, and able to dictate the terms of the connection between the old and the new world!<sup>212</sup>

Government implies the power of making laws. It is essential to the idea of a law, that it be attended with a sanction; or, in other words, a penalty or punishment for disobedience.<sup>213</sup>

Why has government been instituted at all? Because the passions of men will not conform to the dictates of reason and justice, without constraint.<sup>214</sup>

Every power vested in a government is in its nature sovereign, and includes by force of the term a right to employ all the means requisite to the attainment of the ends of such Power.<sup>215</sup>

If the end be clearly comprehended within any of the specified powers, and if the measure have an obvious relation to that end, and is not forbidden by any particular provision of the Constitution, it may safely be deemed to come within the compass of the national authority.<sup>216</sup>

# 50. John Marshall (1755-1835)

John Marshall was the Chief Justice of the United States (1801–1835) whose court decisions provided the basis for American constitutional law. Under Marshall's leadership the Supreme Court became an equal branch of government with the legislative and executive branches.

- What Obama does not comprehend about the judicial system, the Constitution, and the government:

It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is. If two laws conflict with each other, the courts must decide on the operation of each. ... This is of the very essence of judicial duty.<sup>217</sup>

We must never forget that it is a constitution we are expounding.<sup>218</sup>

This provision is made in a constitution, intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs.<sup>219</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>211</sup> Ibid., June 26, 1787.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>212</sup> The Federalist, (1787-1788, Number 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>213</sup> Ibid., Number 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>214</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>215</sup> Opinion on the Constitutionality of the Bank, February 23, 1791.

<sup>216</sup> Ihid

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>217</sup> Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch, 1317, 1803.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>218</sup> McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton 316, 407, 1819.

Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the *Constitution*, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the *Constitution*, are constitutional.<sup>220</sup>

The power to tax involves the power to destroy.<sup>221</sup>

The people made the *Constitution*, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their own will, and lives only by their will.<sup>222</sup>

51. Martin Joseph Routh (1755-1854)

Martin Joseph Routh, an English classical scholar, was President of Magdalen College, Oxford from 1791 to 1854.

- *To Obama concerning his lies:* You will find it a very good practice always to verify your references. <sup>223</sup>

51. William Blake (1757-1827)

William Blake, English poet, painter, printmaker, and an important figure in the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age, wrote prophetic poetry. His works in poetry and art concern the body concept of God and human existence.

- On why Obama is anti-human: To Mercy, Pity, Peace, and Love

All pray in their distress;

And to these virtues of delight Return their thankfulness.<sup>224</sup>

For Mercy has a human heart,

Pity, a human face,

And Love, the human form divine, And Peace, the human dress.<sup>225</sup>

And all must love the human form,

In heathen, Turk, or Jew;

Where Mercy, Love, & Pity dwell There God is dwelling too. 226

 On why Obama lies: Truth can never be told so as to be understood, and not be believ'd.<sup>227</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>219</sup> Ibid., 415.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>220</sup> Ibid., 421.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>221</sup> Ibid., 431.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>222</sup> Cohens v. Virginia, 6 Wheaton (19 U.S.), 264, 389, 1821.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>223</sup> Memoir of Dr. Routh, Quarterly Review, July 1878.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>224</sup> Songs of Innocence, 1789-1790, The Divine Image, stanza 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>225</sup> Ibid., stanza 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>226</sup> Ibid., stanza 5.

On Barry's and Michelle's character: Cruelty has a human heart,

And Jealousy a human face; Terror, the human form divine, And Secrecy, the human dress.<sup>228</sup>

- On Obama's mocking of anything: Mock on, mock on, false genius.

Mock on, mock on-'tis all in vain! You throw the sand against the wind, And the wind blows it back again.<sup>229</sup>

- On the fate of the economy under Obama: A dog starv'd at his master's gate Predicts the ruin of the state. 230

52. Fisher Ames (1758-1808)

Fisher Ames represented the First congressional District of Massachusetts in the United States Congress, 1789-1797. He was elected President of Harvard University in 1805, but declined to serve due to poor health.

 Monarchy versus republic: A monarchy is a merchantman which sails well, but will sometimes strike on a rock, and go to the bottom; a republic is a raft which will never sink, but then your feet are always in the water.<sup>231</sup>

53. James Monroe (1758-1831)

James Monroe; the fifth President of the United States (1817–1825), was the last president who was a Founding Father of the United States and the third of them to die on Independence Day, and the last president from the political Virginia dynasty and the generation of Virginia republicans. He is known as the author of the Monroe Doctrine, December 2, 1823, that stated attempts by European nations to colonize land or interfere with states in North or South America would be considered as acts of aggression and result in United States intervention.

- What Obama does not know about honor: National honor is national property of the highest value.<sup>232</sup>
- On prohibiting Islam in America: The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any Islamic powers. 233

In the wars of the Islamic powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do.<sup>234</sup>

<sup>229</sup> Poems (written c. 1804) from Blake's Notebook, *Mock On*, stanza 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>227</sup> The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, 1790-1793, Proverbs of Hell, line 69.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>228</sup> A Divine Image, stanza 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>230</sup> Poems from the Pickering Manuscript, ca. 1805., Auguries of Innocence, line 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>231</sup> Speech in the House of Representatives, 1795.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>232</sup> First Inaugural Address, March 4, 1817.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>233</sup> Annual Message to Congress, December 2, 1823. The Monroe Doctrine. Islamic is substituted for European.
<sup>234</sup> Ibid.

We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any Islamic power we ... shall not interfere. But with the governments whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any Islamic power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. 235

# 54. Horatio Nelson (1758- 1805)

Horatio Nelson, 1st Viscount Nelson, 1st Duke of Bronté, a flag officer famous for his service in the Royal Navy, particularly during the Napoleonic Wars, was noted for his unconventional tactics, quick grasp of strategy, and leadership. His most notable of numerous victories is the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, during which he was shot and killed.

- To American Patriots: America expects every man will do his duty.<sup>236</sup>
- American Patriot in service to his country: Thank God, I have done my duty. 237

# 55. Robert Burns (1759-1796)

Robert Burns, Scottish poet and lyricist, is also known by the following names of endearment: Robbie Burns, Scotland's favorite son, the Ploughman Poet, Robden of Solway Firth, the Bard of Ayrshire, and The Bard. He is the national poet of Scotland. His fame also rests on the fact that he wrote in the Scots language and dialect as well as in Standard English. His work, particularly his political and social commentary, extremely straightforward, some critics calling it Scottish bluntness.

- On Obama's wrecking of America:

I'm truly sorry *his* dominion Has broken *America*'s social union.<sup>238</sup>

Obama's law, That man was made to mourn.<sup>239</sup>

*Obama*'s inhumanity to Americans. Makes countless thousands mourn!<sup>240</sup>

From scenes like these, *no* grandeur springs, *Americans'* loved home, is no longer revered abroad:

<sup>236236</sup> At the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, from Robert Southey's Life of Nelson, 1813, chapter 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>235</sup> Ihid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>237</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>238</sup> *To a Mouse*, 1785, stanza 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>239</sup> Man Was Made to Mourn, 1786, stanza 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>240</sup> Ibid., Stanza 7.

*Obama* has not even the breath of a king, *American Patriots* <sup>241</sup> are the noblest work of God.

Tis he fulfills great *Satan*'s plan, And none but he!<sup>242</sup>

- On Obama's character: His locked, lettered, braw brass collar

Showed him no gentleman and no scholar.<sup>243</sup>

- On Obama's re-election: Barack Hussein got up again,

And sore surprised them all. 244

- On why Obama is not like God: The heart benevolent and kind

The most resembles God.<sup>245</sup>

- A farewell to free America: Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

And never brought to min'?

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

And days o'auld lang syne?<sup>246</sup>

For auld lang syne, my dear,

For auld lang syne,

We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet

For auld lang syne!<sup>247</sup>

- To American Patriots on freedom: The voice of Nature loudly cries,

And many a message from the skies, That something in us never dies.<sup>248</sup>

- American freedoms under Obama: But freedoms are like poppies spread-

You seize the flow'r, its bloom is shed; Or like the snow falls in the river-A moment white-then melts forever.<sup>249</sup>

- Rallying cry to American Patriots: Patriots wha hae wi' our lives bled,

Patriots wham freedom has aften led,

Welcome to your gory bed

Or to victorie.

Now's the day, and now's the hour;

See the front o' battle lour!

See approach evil Obama's power-

Chains and slaverie!<sup>250</sup>

<sup>242</sup> Second Epistle to J. Lapraik, 1786, stanza 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>241</sup> Ibid., stanza 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>243</sup> *The Two Dogs*, 1786, stanza 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>244</sup> John Barleycorn, 1787, stanza 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>245</sup> A Winter Night, 1787.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>246</sup> Auld Lang Syne, 1788, stanza 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>247</sup> Ibid., chorus.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>248</sup> New Year's Day, 1791, stanza 13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>249</sup> Tom o'Shanter, 1791, line 59.

Lay the proud usurpers low! Tyrants fall in every foe! Liberty's in every blow! Let us do or die!<sup>251</sup>

It's guid to be merry and wise, It's guid to be honest and true, It's guid to support *America*'s cause And bide by the buff and the blue.<sup>252</sup>

# 56. Georges Jacques Danton (1759-1794)

Georges Jacques Danton, a leader in the early stages of the French Revolution and the first President of the Committee of Public Safety, is considered by many historians as the main force that overthrew the French monarchy and established the First French Republic. He was charged with venality and leniency for the Revolution's enemies and guillotined by those who advocated revolutionary terror.

- Advice to American Patriots: Everything belongs to the fatherland when the fatherland is in danger.<sup>253</sup>
- Obama's last narcissistic words: Show my head to the people, it is worth seeing.<sup>254</sup>

# 57. William Pitt (1759-1806)

William Pitt the Younger was a British politician of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He was the youngest Prime Minister in 1783 at the age of 24. He served until 1801 and again from 1804 until 1806. He also held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer during his premiership. He is called *the Younger* to distinguish him from his father, William Pitt the Elder, who also served as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

- On freedom under Obama: Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants; it is the creed of slaves.<sup>255</sup>

#### 58. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805)

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller was a German historian, poet, philosopher, and playwright. Between 1788 and 1805, Schiller had a complicated, yet productive friendship with already famous and influential Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. This period of relationship is known as Weimar Classicism.

<sup>252</sup> Posthumous Pieces, *Here's a Health to Them That's Awa*, stanza 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>250</sup> Scots Wha Hae, 1794, stanzas 1, 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>251</sup> Ibid. Stanza 6.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>253</sup> Speech to the Legislative Assembly, August 28, 1792.

Last words, addressed to the executioner.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>255</sup> Speech in the House of Commons, November 18, 1783.

- An American Patriot's feeling against Obama: I feel an army in my fist. 256
- On why Obama insults America and then laughs: The joke loses everything when the joker laughs himself.<sup>257</sup>
- To Americans on Obama's sometime silence: Did you think the lion was sleeping because he didn't roar?<sup>258</sup>
- On Americans renouncing freedom under Obama: What one refuses in a minute No eternity will return.<sup>259</sup>
- On Obama's conspiracy against America: O who knows what slumbers in The background of the times?<sup>260</sup>
- On the American Constitution: Whatever is not forbidden is permitted.<sup>261</sup>
- A question to ask after an Obama speech: What is the short meaning of the long speech?<sup>262</sup>
- To American Patriots concerning their opinion of Obama: You saw his weakness, and he will never forgive you.<sup>263</sup>

# 59. Mary Wollstonecraft [Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin] (1759-1797)

Mary Wollstonecraft, an eighteenth-century British philosopher, advocate of women's rights, and writer of novels, treatises, a travel narrative, a history of the French Revolution, a book of conduct, and a children's book, is famous for *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792).

- On being always awake concerning Obama: Nothing, I am sure, calls forth the faculties so much as the being obliged to struggle with the Obama regime.
- On Obama and evil: No man, except Obama, chooses evil because it is evil.<sup>265</sup>
- On education for POLDS: Till POLDS are more rationally educated, the progress in human virtue and improvement in knowledge must receive continual checks.<sup>266</sup>

<sup>259</sup> Resignation, 1786.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>256</sup> The Robbers, 1781, act I, scene viii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>257</sup> The Conspiracy of Fiesco, 1783, act I, scene viii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>258</sup> Ibid., xviii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>260</sup> Don Carlos, 1787, act I, scene i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>261</sup> Wallenstein's Camp, scene vi.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>262</sup> The Piccolomini, 1799, act I, scene ii.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>263</sup> Wilhelm Tell, 1804, act III, scene i.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>264</sup> Thoughts on the Education of Daughters, 1787, Matrimony.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>265</sup> A Vindication of the Rights of Men, 1790.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>266</sup> A Vindication of the Rights of Women, 1792, chapter 3.

If *POLDS* be educated for dependence; that is; to act according to the will of another fallible being', and submit, right or wrong, to power, where are we to stop?<sup>267</sup>

How can a rational being be ennobled by anything that is not obtained by its exertions?<sup>268</sup>

*POLDS* are systematically degraded by receiving the trivial attentions which *Democrat politicians* think it *charitably* to pay to *them*, when, in fact, the Democrat politicians are *insulting* their own *pseudo*-superiority.<sup>269</sup>

It would be an endless task to trace the variety of meanesses, cares, and sorrows into which POLDS are plunged by the prevailing opinion that they were *dumbed-down* rather to feel than reason, and that all the power they obtain must be obtained by their *imbecility*.<sup>270</sup>

*POLDS* ought to have *caretakers* instead of being arbitrarily *let loose* without any direct *responsibility*.<sup>271</sup>

Till society is very differently constituted, Democrat politicians and POLDS, I fear, will still insist on being obeyed because they will be obeyed, and constantly endeavor to settle that power on *their* divine right which will not bear the investigation of reason.<sup>272</sup>

The same energy of character which renders a POLD a daring villain would have rendered him useful to society, had that society been well organized.<sup>273</sup>

- On Obama's extremism: Every political policy carried to the extreme must be productive of evil.<sup>274</sup>
- On a possible execution of Obama: Executions, far from being useful examples to the survivors, have, I am persuaded, a quite contrary effect, by hardening the heart they ought to terrify. Besides, the fear of an ignominious death, I believe, never deterred anyone from the commission of a crime, because in committing it the mind is roused to activity about present circumstances.<sup>275</sup>
- On how Democrat politicians and POLDS think: It is the preservation of their species, not of individuals, which appears to be the design of doings throughout the whole of their lives.<sup>276</sup>

<sup>268</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>267</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>269</sup> Ibid., chapter 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>270</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>271</sup> Ibid. Chapter 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>272</sup> Ibid., chapter 11.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>273</sup> Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 1796, Letter 19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>274</sup> The French Revolution, 1794, book V, chapter 4.

Letters Written During a Short Residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 1796, Letter 19.
 Ibid., chapter 22.

# 60. François Noël Babeuf [Gracchus] (1760-1797)

François-Noël Babeuf, French political agitator and journalist of the Revolutionary period, was an active participant in the Conspiracy of the Equals, the so-called communists of the French Revolution.

Early communism according to the dictatorship of Obama: Let the revolting distinction of rich and poor disappear once and for all, the distinction of great and small, of masters and valets, of governors and governed. Let there be no other difference between human beings than those of age and sex. Since all have the same needs and the same faculties, let there be one education.<sup>277</sup>

We aim at something more sublime and more equitable – the common good, or the community of goods. We demand, we would have, the communal enjoyment of the fruits of the earth, fruits which are for everyone.<sup>278</sup>

# 61. Antoine Boulay de la Meurthe (1761-1840)

Antoine Jacques Claude Joseph, Comte Boulay de la Meurthe was a French lawyer, magistrate, and politician during the early stages of the French Revolution. In the Reign of Terror he was forced into hiding due to his moderate republican principles.

On the existence of Obama: It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder. 279

# 62. William Lisle Bowles (1762-1850)

William Lisle Bowles entered Winchester College at the age of fourteen. In 1781, he went on to Trinity College, Oxford, where he had won a scholarship. Two years later he won the chancellors prize for Latin verse. In 1789 he published, in a very small quarto volume, Fourteen Sonnets, highly praised by Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth.

Advice to American Patriots: The cause of Freedom is the cause of God!<sup>280</sup>

#### 63. George Colman the Younger (1762-1836)

George Colman was an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer of coarse, humorous poetry and plays.

On Obama: Says he, "I am a handsome man, but I'm a gay deceiver." 281

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>277</sup> Manifesto of the Equals, C. 1795.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>279</sup> On the execution of the Duc d'Engheim, 1804.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>280</sup> The Right Honorable Edmund Burke, 1791, line 78.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>281</sup> Love Laughs at Locksmiths, 1806, act II, song.

# 64. Johann Paul Friedrich Richter [Jean Paul] (1763-1825)

Johann Paul Friedrich Richter, was a German Romantic writer. He is famous for his humorous novels and stories, some of the best English translations being *Quintus Fixlein* and *Schmelzles Reise*, *Walt and Vult* (1846), *Titan* (1863), *Flower, Fruit and Thorn Pieces* (1877) *Levana* (1887)

- A description of Obama: Weltschmerz. 282

# 65. Samuel Rogers (1763-1855)

Samuel Rogers English poet, wealthy banker and art collector, wrote about the lives of William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Lord Byron. His recollections are key sources for information about London artistic and literary life

- Obama's Departure from his body servant: Go! you may call it madness, folly;
  You shall not chase my gloom away!
  There's such a charm in melancholy
  I would not 'cause I am gay.<sup>283</sup>
- Obama on his marrying Michelle: It doesn't much signify whom one marries, for one is sure to find next morning that it was someone else.<sup>284</sup>
   66. Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832)

Sir James Mackintosh, Scottish administrator, physician, barrister, journalist, judge, jurist, politician, historian, professor, philosopher, and politician, is best known for his *History of the Revolution in England, 1688.* 

On Obama's veracity: Diffused knowledge immortalizes itself.<sup>285</sup>

The frivolous work of polished idleness.<sup>286</sup>

Disciplined inaction.<sup>287</sup>

## 67. Isaac D'Israeli (1766-1848)

Isaac D'Israeli, British writer, scholar and man of letters, is known for his essays, and as the father of British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli.

 On Obama's bad oratory: Whatever is felicitously expressed risks being worse expressed: it is a wretched taste to be gratified with Obama's low mediocrity when the excellent lies before us in honest persons.<sup>288</sup>

<sup>285</sup> Vindiciae Gallicae, 1791.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>282</sup> Selina; or, Above Immortality, 1827, 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>283</sup> *TO*\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1814, stanza 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>284</sup> Table Talk.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>286</sup> Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy, Remarks on Thomas Brown, 1830.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>287</sup> History of the Revolution in England in 1688, 1834, chapter 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>288</sup> Curiosities of Literature, 1834, On Quotations.

# 68. Thomas Robert Malthus (1756-1834)

The Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus, British scholar of political economy and demography, popularized the economic theories of population growth and rent.

On the silent threat of Islam to America and the world: Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio. A slight acquaintance with numbers will show the immensity of the first power in comparison of the second.<sup>289</sup>

# 69. Ernst Friedrich Herbert von Münster (1766-1839)

Count Ernst Friedrich Herbert zu Münster was a German statesman, politician and minister in the service of the House of Hanover and head of the German Chancery in London between 1805-1831. He is not known as a writer but was an exceedingly successful administrator for the House of Hanover, which he successfully represented at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

- A solution to the problem Obama: Absolutism tempered by assassination.<sup>290</sup>

# 70. John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)

John Quincy Adams, American diplomat, Senator, Congressional representative, Secretary of State, was the son of President John Adams and Abigail Adams. As Secretary of State he negotiated the Treaty of Ghent that ended the War of 1812, the northern border of the United States with Canada, and the annexation oF Florida from Spain. He was the author of the Monroe Doctrine and the sixth President of the United States of America (1825-1829). John Quincy Adams is considered to be one of the five best Presidents, diplomats, and Secretaries of State in American history.

- On America: I can never join with my voice in the toast which
I see in the papers attributed to one of our gallant naval heroes. I cannot ask
of heaven success, even for my country, in a cause where she should be in
the wrong. Fiat justitia, pereat coelum. [Let justice be done though the
heavens fall.] My toast would be, may our country be always successful, but
whether successful or otherwise, always right.<sup>291</sup>

America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a nation, proclaimed to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of government.<sup>292</sup>

America ... well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extraction, in all the wars of interest and intrigue,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>289</sup> An Essay on the Principles of Population, 1798.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>290</sup> Description of the Russian Constitution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>291</sup> Letter to John Adams, August 1, 1816.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>292</sup> Address, July 4, 1821.

of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. ... She might become dictatress of the world. She would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit.<sup>293</sup>

Individual liberty is individual power, and as the power of a community is a mass compounded of individual powers, the nation which enjoys the most freedom must necessarily be in proportion to its numbers the most powerful nation.<sup>294</sup>

Who but shall learn that freedom is the prize Man still is bound to rescue or maintain: That nature's God commands the slave to rise, And on the oppressor's head to break the chain. Roll, years of promise, rapidly roll round, Till not a slave shall on this earth be found. 295

In charity to all mankind, bearing no malice or ill will to any human being, and even compassionating those who hold in bondage their fellow men, not knowing what they do. 296

The great problem of legislation is, so to organize the civil government of a community ... that in the operation of human institutions upon social action, self-love and social may be made the same.<sup>297</sup>

- On the opposite of a POLD education: To furnish the means of acquiring knowledge is the greatest benefit that can be conferred upon mankind. It prolongs life itself and enlarges the sphere of existence.<sup>298</sup>
- On the opposite of Obama: This is the last of earth! I am content. 299
- The opposite of an Obama epitaph: This house will bear witness to his piety; This town, his birthplace, to his munificence; history to his patriotism; posterity to the depth and compass of his mind. 300

# 71. Black Hawk (1767-1838)

Black Hawk was a leader and warrior of the Sauk American Indians. He fought on the side of the British during the War of 1812. He became famous as a leader of a band of Sauks during the Black Hawk War of 1832, in which he fought against European-American settlers in present-day Illinois and Wisconsin.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>293</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>294</sup> Letter to James Lloyd, October 1, 1822.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>296</sup> Letter to A. Bronson, July 30, 1838.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>297</sup> Society and Civilization; in American Review, July 1845.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>298</sup> Report on the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, c. 1846.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>299</sup> Last words, February 21, 1848.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>300</sup> From his epitaph for John Adams, 1829. These words are inscribed on one of the portals of the United First Parish Church Unitarian (Church of Presidents), Quincy, Massachusetts.

On the rise of Obama: I saw the evil day at hand. The sun rose dim on us in the morning, and at night it sank in a dark cloud, and looked like a ball of fire. That was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. His heart is dead. He is now a prisoner to Obama.301

We have done nothing for which we ought to be ashamed. We have fought for our countrymen ... against evil Democrats, who came year after year, to cheat us and take away our lands. ... They ought to be ashamed of it.

# 72. Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

Andrew Jackson, American Army general and politician gained fame under the nicknamed Old Hickory. He was known for his defeats of the Creek Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814), and the British at the Battle of New Orleans (1815). As the seventh President of the United States (1829-1837) he dismantled the Second Bank of the United States. His ethnic cleansing forced relocation of Native American tribes from the Southeast to west of the Mississippi River. His political supporters created the modern Democratic Party. The twenty years from 1830–1850 are known as the era of Jacksonian democracy.

Message to American Patriots: The individual who refuses to defend his rights when called by his Government, deserves to be a slave, and must be punished as an enemy of his country and friend to her foe. 302

The brave man inattentive to his duty, is worth little more to his country, than the coward who deserts her in the hour of danger. 303

Our Federal Union! It must be preserved!304

Every man is equally entitled to protection by law; bur when the laws undertake to add artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society - the, farmers, mechanics, and laborers - who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government. 305

There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on high and low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing.306

One man with courage makes a majority. 307

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>301</sup> Speech upon surrender, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, August 27, 1832.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>302</sup> Proclamation to the people of Louisiana from Mobile, September 21, 1814.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>303</sup> To the troops who had abandoned their lines during the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>304</sup> Toast at Jefferson Birthday Celebration, 1830

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>305</sup> Veto of the Bank Bill, July 10, 1832.

<sup>306</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>307</sup> Attributed.

Barack Hussein Obama has dishonestly been re-elected as the usurper in the White House. It is thus all the more important to keep up the struggle against the continued destruction of the United States of America. Many historical personalities have warned American Patriots of the curse that is Barack Hussein Obama and the non-positive attributes of Obama and his thugs. More historical personalities will speak out against Barack Hussein Obama in the future.

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Frederick William Dame Patriotic, Steadfast, and True November 30, 2012.