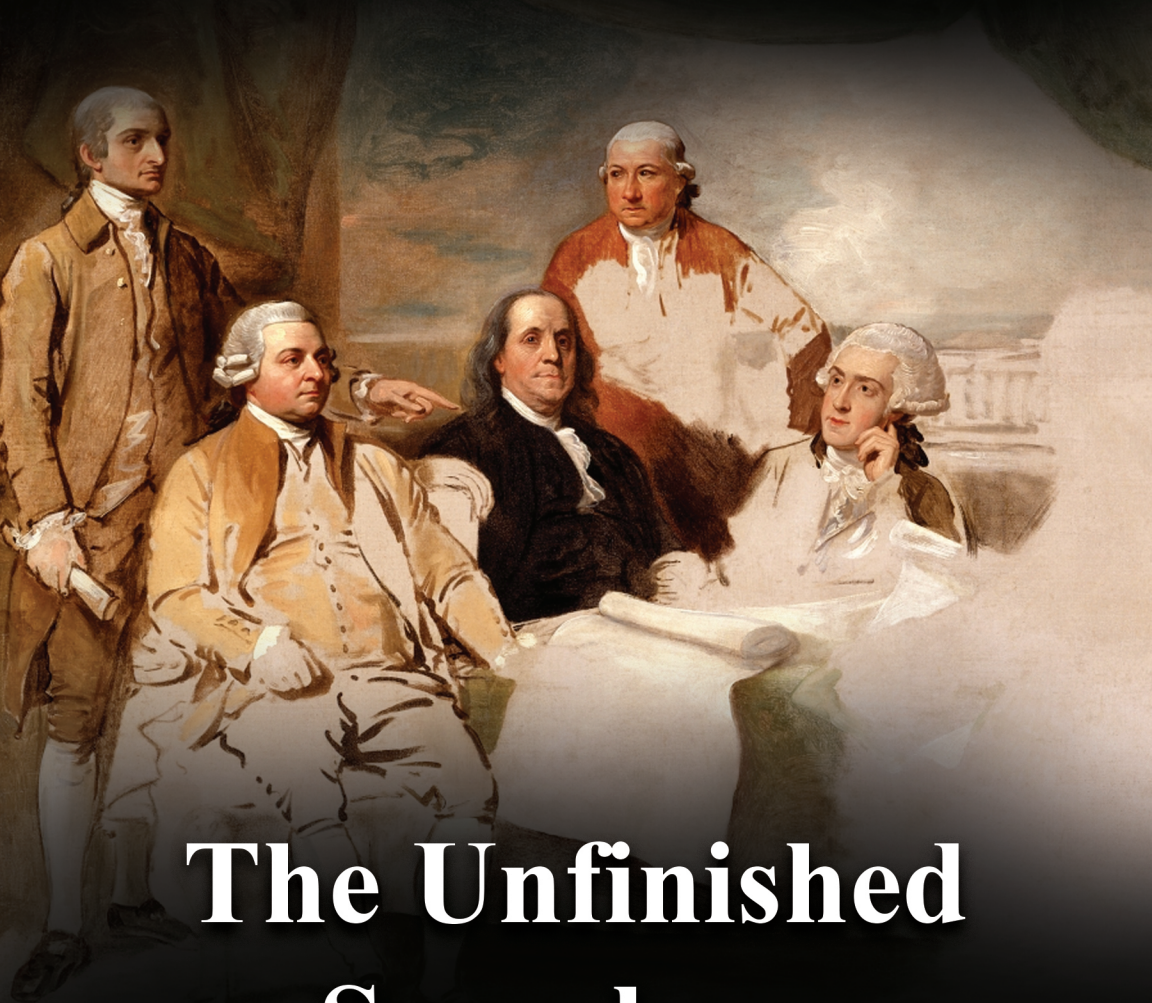


The Clash of the Two Americas
volume 1



The Unfinished
Symphony

By Matthew Ehret
with a special contribution
by Cynthia Chung

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The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

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Printed in Canada

First Printing: 2021
Canadian Patriot Press

ISBN-

Cover painting: The Treaty of Paris 1783 that formally ended the War of Independence: From left to right: John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and William Temple Franklin. The British delegates refused to sit for the painting resulting in it not being finished. Painting by Benjamin West

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Introduction

The United States today sits upon a precipice and the dream of the Founding Fathers of a new age of reason for all humankind may soon be washed away by the sands of time as just another failed effort to bring humanity into alignment with the force of Natural Law.

Time and again, humanity has been brought closer to this dream of an age of moral reason and cooperation that would define the terms of international law, political-economy, the arts and even science policy. The topic was treated at length in Plato's Republic, Laws, and Gorgias, just as it was treated by the great Platonist of the Roman Republic, Cicero in his Commonwealth and Laws. It was treated thoroughly by the Platonic Christian St. Augustine of Hippo in his City of God and Free Choice of the Will and it was treated by Augustine's followers Alcuin (advisor to Charlemagne), Dante Alighieri, Nicholas of Cusa and countless great Renaissance scholars and statesmen.

The idea of a society founded upon the cultivation of the love of higher pleasures of the spirit rather than the feeding of the lower pleasures of the fleshly passions is thus a long standing one which has never been properly resolved and which has been sabotaged relentlessly by historic forces seeking to keep humanity enslaved to beliefs in sense perceptions as serfs chained to a cave wall believing that those shadows cast before their eyes were all the reality that exists.

It is our contention that without an appreciation for this dynamic interplay between sets of paradigms as a driving force in global grand strategy, then it were impossible to achieve any truthful understanding of what made such anomalies of history as the 15th century Italian Renaissance, the 1648 Peace of Westphalia or the 1776 American Revolution possible.

In this first volume of "The Clash of Two Americas", Rising Tide Foundation founders Cynthia Chung and Matthew Ehret break from the commonly

practiced tradition of dissecting individual elements of history as myopic “events” to be carved out of a timeline, dissected and commented upon.

The authors instead propose treating US history as the effect of a significant continuous struggle between two opposing conceptions of humankind, law and mind which has shaped all seemingly discrete “events” throughout recorded history as one continuous function. Most importantly, following the historical methods outlined by the great Friedrich Schiller in his Universal History lectures, we will treat this study as not only an exploration of the past but as an exploration of the future, knowing as we do that 1) the past is shaped by ideas of competing futures that did or did not succeed and 2) our present circumstances are themselves both the consequences of the past and also the material which future historians will study when trying to make sense of how we either failed to break from our tragic trajectories or succeeded in avoiding a dark age.

Throughout this book, we will explore the origins of the USA as the world’s first sovereign republic and the battles over ideas and policy from leading representatives of either school of thought during the 18th and 19th centuries. On the one hand we will explore the mind and strategies of paragons of the greatest renaissance traditions like Benjamin Franklin and his international network of collaborators that made the events of 1776-1783 possible. On the other hand we will contrast this with those heirs to the traditions of the Babylonian and Roman empires occupying positions of power within the corridors of the British Empire. With these two opposing forces established, we will be better able to see a context in which representatives influenced by either school of thought played a role for good or ill (sometimes doing both at different times) within the young United States from 1776 to 1901.

In chapter one, we will explore the international conspiracy of republican forces- largely organized by Benjamin Franklin stretching from France, Poland, Germany, and Russia, all the way to Morocco and India. This exercise will demonstrate that the United States is both more than many believe it to be and less than it was meant to become, remaining an unfinished symphony of sorts whose victory of 1783 was never truly consolidated, despite remaining whole throughout a Civil War.

From chapters two to four, we will review three case studies of failures of people and leaders to capture the “pregnant moment” of 1776, first with a

review of the causes of French Canada's inability to join the signing of the declaration of independence as the 14th colony, followed by the failure of Benjamin Franklin's collaborators in France to keep the revolution of 1789 from sliding into a Jacobin bloodbath (chapter 3). In chapter four, we will see how an elderly Marquis Lafayette missed his second chance to undo the disastrous failure of the earlier French revolution after the Napoleonic Wars and Congress of Vienna traumatized Europe for nearly 40 years.

In chapter five, we will return to the case of the United States by testing the modern practice of Critical Race theory outlined in the 1619 Project that attempts to frame all US history as the direct effect of white supremacists seeking to dominate black slaves. This theory will be contrasted with an approach which both acknowledges the evils done throughout the pre and post revolutionary years while at the same time avoiding the polarizing trap of assuming all ideals professed by American statesmen were simply veils of hypocrisy wrapped in fraud.

In chapter six, the "American System of political economy" outlined by Benjamin Franklin and First Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton is explained. This exercise will help to better appreciate what was it that free trade-loving Anglo forces within both England and the USA sought to destroy and what was it that allowed the young republic to navigate through many storms during its first century of existence.

In chapter eight, the re-activation of Hamilton's system under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln is explored which itself provides an invaluable insight into how the Union was preserved and also the structure of the financial warfare conducted against the Union before, during and after the Civil War itself led by forces located in Wall Street, London, Louisiana and British Canada.

In chapter nine, Cynthia Chung showcases the life and mind of Frederick Douglass who rose from a situation of slavery, to becoming a leading voice of the abolitionists to rising yet higher still upon his discovery that the abolitionists themselves did not understand the nature of America's historical struggle. Douglass's defense of Lincoln, and efforts to bring cultural as well as political emancipation to both blacks and ignorant whites is explored.

In chapter ten, we delve deeply into the trifold structure of the 19th century deep state operations within the Americas that led in the fueling of fires of

Civil War and also the assassination of Lincoln carried out by Confederate secret service operations based in Montreal Canada.

In chapters eleven and twelve, the truth of the Alaska purchase will be unveiled featuring the role of pro-American forces leading Russia under Czar Alexander II whose intervention into the US Civil War not only turned the tide in favor of Lincoln but also applied Lincoln's system of political economy (protectionism, productive credit, internal improvements) towards the industrial development of Russia. The story of the 1867 Alaska Purchase, 1867 British North America Act in Canada and the intention to connect the US Transcontinental railway with the planned Russian Trans Siberian Railway will thus be given new and fresh meaning from the acausal drivél popularly taught in schools today.

In chapter thirteen, we will continue this story into the case of 19th century Canada in order to evaluate how the British Columbian-US Annexation movement was sabotaged, why the vast expanses of private Hudson Bay properties occupying most of Canada were sold for pennies on the dollar to the Canadian government in 1869 and why the Anglo-Canadian version of the Trans Continental railway was built as a wedge to 1) keep Canada under Monarchical hold as a platform of anti-republican operations in the Americas and 2) keep a wedge lodged between a threatened US-Russian alliance for win-win cooperation then emerging as the basis for a new global system of sovereign nation states.

In chapter fourteen, the story of Lincoln's loyal bodyguard and first governor of Colorado, William Gilpin is told in full. Gilpin's role as a "prophet of progress" promoting the earliest campaign for a Trans Continental Railway starting in the 1840s, his efforts to create a US-China alliance to undo the corruption spreading in the USA, his role in preventing the South's opening of a Western front during the Civil War, his deployment of greenbacks modelled on Lincoln's example, and his 25 year post Civil War campaign to extend rail not only across the Bering Strait into Eurasia but also across Africa, South America, Asia and more.

Finally, chapter fifteen ends with the story of Britain's re-organization of their entire system of empire when faced with the crisis of a world of independent sovereign nation states threatening to undo the unipolar age of Hobbesian survival of the fittest that had characterized the empire as a

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singular new roman empire for nearly two centuries. This chapter introduces the role of new think tanks starting with Thomas Huxley's X Club in 1865, followed soon thereafter by the Fabian Society in 1878 and Rhodes-Milner Round Table Movement in 1902 which unveiled a new Grand Strategy to re-consolidate the empire's power during the 20th century and beyond.

This story will close the present volume and set the stage for volume two.

Chapter 1

The International Dimensions of 1776 and How an Age of Reason Was Subverted

A larger shadow is now cast upon America which has come face-to-face with some serious historic reckonings.

While the existence of an oligarchy and international “deep state” should not be ignored as a political force of history- arranging wars, assassinations and promoting economic enslavement of people and nations throughout the centuries, the guilt cannot entirely be placed on this apparatus alone. As Shakespeare’s Cassius once said to Brutus “our fate... is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings.”

Instead of hearing calls to end the “never ending wars”, break up the Wall Street ‘Too Big to Fails’ or return America to its anti-colonial heritage, today we hear only calls for tearing down monuments, where droves of jaded victims of Critical Theory call for undoing the Constitution as a fraud wrapped in a lie built upon the hypocrisy of white privilege with no redeeming value anywhere to be found.

In this first chapter, I would like to take a moment to do something a tad unpopular by honoring the positive traditions of the too-often forgotten America whose Father of Founding Fathers Benjamin Franklin, shaped not merely a revolution of 13 independent-minded colonies against the British Empire, but rather a global movement stretching from France, Russia, Poland, Ireland, Prussia, India and even Africa!

Without this international array of republican-minded patriots across cultures, religions and continents, then the revolution of 1776 that established on this earth for the first time a system of government founded upon the Consent of the Governed and for the protection of inalienable rights would never have succeeded.

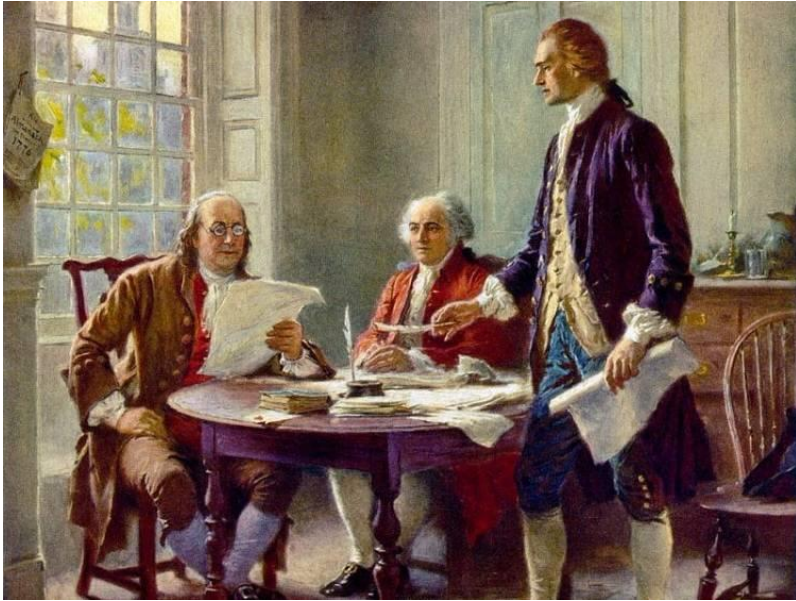
America's Revolution as an International Affair

Benjamin Franklin's sad return from Quebec to the Continental Congress in New York from Quebec in May, 1776 was one of the few defeats suffered by the great statesman. Franklin's decades of work to bring the French Colony of Quebec into the independence movement was sabotaged by 1) the slavish illiteracy rampant among the peasants of the feudal system inherited from France, and 2) the rampant corruption of the Catholic clergy elite which signed a devil's pact with the British Empire to keep the peasants locked into the empire. These factors would play into the collapse of the French Revolution in 1789 as we will see shortly. Chapters two and three will address each of these stories in fuller detail.

One month after this failed effort, a four-man committee led by Franklin drafted the Declaration of Independence on July 2nd and made public on July 4th proclaiming:

“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.”

Although a slave owner named Thomas Jefferson is sadly given sole credit for this document (fueling the argument of those proclaiming America to be a nation built on hypocrisy), the fact is that the great abolitionist Ben Franklin guided the writing of this document from start to finish. Over 40 corrections to Jefferson's drafts were made by the old statesman including the erasure of



Writing The Declaration Of Independence, 1776 (Oil on Canvas), by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris

Jefferson's desired wording of "property" derived from his love of John Locke for the higher Leibnizian idea of "happiness" preferred by Franklin.¹

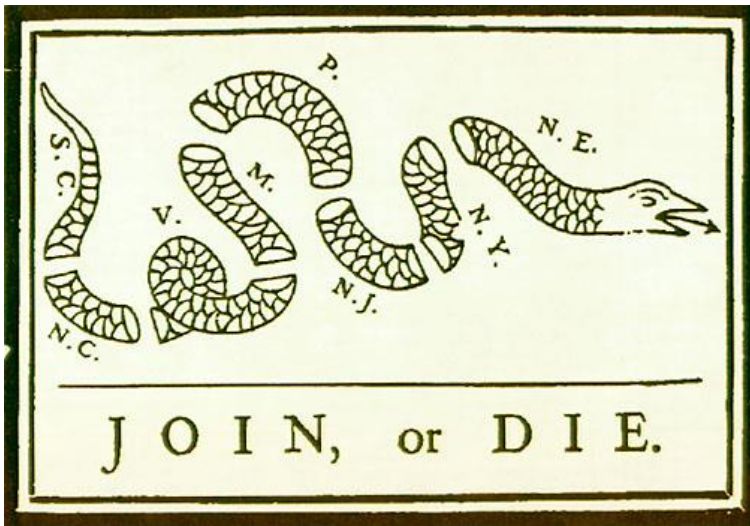
Franklin had already fought to unite the colonies for over twenty years beginning with his 1754 Plan of Union at the outset of the French-Indian War adopted by the Albany Congress, but rejected by the individual colonies who were always kept divided amongst themselves. Franklin's "Join or Die" cartoon had its origins not in 1776, but actually during the battle of 1754 and it was an open secret that the British Elite of the 18th century collaborated closely with French oligarchical families to keep the troublesome colonialists subjugated, and underdeveloped as part of the "balance of power" game of empire.²

¹ From Leibniz to Franklin on 'Happiness' by David Shavin, *Fidelio*, Vol. XII, No. 1. Summer 2003

² For a full account of the British and French oligarchical elite's collaboration in keeping the colonies suppressed and underdeveloped prior to the 7 Years War, see

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After Franklin's July 4, 1776 success, he understood that the young republic's fate hinged upon his ability to engage the international network of statesmen, and scientists whom he had organized over the course of 30 years and especially since his 1752 discovery of electricity. It was this later discovery that made Franklin an international sensation earning him the title "Prometheus of America" and immortalized in the painting by Benjamin West.



Benjamin Franklin's design for the unification of the Colonies in 1754's Act of Union was later used to organize support for the American Revolution

H. Graham Lowry's *How the Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story* vol. 1 (1630-1754), EIR, 1987



Benjamin Franklin as Prometheus of America, Painting by Benjamin West, 1815

This post-1776 phase of his plan took him to France where he was made America's ambassador in Paris. It was here, that Franklin arranged the French-American Treaty of Alliance of 1778 that turned the tide of the revolution towards the American cause which had zero chance of success before this moment.

Franklin had already organized his allies in Prussia where Friedrich the Great voiced open support for the cause and the great military strategist Wilhelm von Steuben became the Inspector General of the Continental Army providing military drills and modern military techniques to the undisciplined "citizen soldiers" of the USA. The republican Polish military engineer and colonel Tadeusz Kosciuszko served as Brigadier-General in the Continental Army and the young Marquis Lafayette who arrived illegally in America along with other French troops before the 1778 alliance treaty, made invaluable contributions to the cause. Over twenty generals of the



Republican forces who played a decisive role in America's victory left to right: the Marquis Lafayette, Polish colonel and military engineer Tadeusz Kosciuszko and General Wilhelm von Steuben (Inspector General of the Continental Army).

Continental Congress were Irishmen³, and many led the later efforts to create an Irish revolution in 1798-99.

In his ambassadorial station in France, Franklin met many members of the European intelligentsia- including key Russian figures. Among them included a young woman named Ekaterina Dashkova⁴- the younger friend and confidante of Catherine the Great and president of the Russian Academy of Sciences who became friends with the elder scientist and was soon inducted into Franklin's Philosophical Society (becoming the society's first woman and first Russian).

In turn, Dashkova made Franklin the first American member of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 1781. It was through these connections that Franklin played a leading role in organizing the League of Armed Neutrality under the helm of Catherine the Great which ensured that vital supplies and arms would make their way from Europe to America without being blocked by British ships. Within the first 12 months, this League grew to include the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, and Prussia. To this day, Russia's league created the foundations of Maritime law.

³ How the heroic Irish won the American Revolution remembered this Patriot's Day by Phillip Thomas Tucker Ph.D, published on Irish Central, Apr 15, 2019

⁴ Russian Princess Stands with Franklin as Comrade by John Nobel Wilford, March 14 2006, New York Times



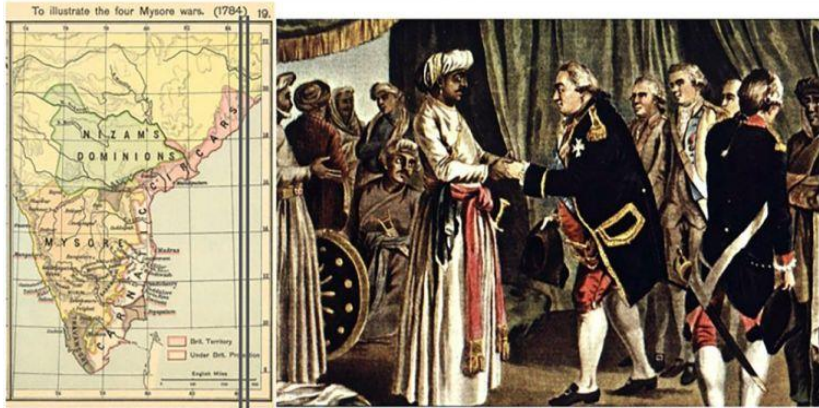
Catherine the Great and Ekaterina Dashkova

Franklin’s French networks had deep connections into India as well, which made themselves felt in the French-Indian alliance of 1780 that saw pro-American Muslim leader Hydar Ali lead thousands of Indian soldiers on a march across Western Ghats where they attacked the strategic British Base of Fort St. George near the Port town of Madras⁵.

Ali was supported by French troops on land and sea under the command of Admiral Suffren. The great Indian revolutionary had already defeated the British in 1760 and represented a powerful independence force in India that kept British oligarchs up at night (It would still be many years before Britain would gain control of this “Crown Jewel” of the empire).

During this conflict, Hydar Ali’s forces innovated rockets which decimated British troops, and forced Britain to re-direct over 20% of their naval fleet from fighting in the Americas- this was a vital boon to the French and American forces a world away. Hydar Ali’s son Tipu Sultan, who valiantly led the continued wars against the British for another decade after his father’s 1782 death, even wrote a message to the Continental Congress in 1781 saying: *“every blow that is struck in the cause of American liberty throughout the world, in France, India, and elsewhere and so long as a single insolent savage tyrant remains the struggle shall continue.”*

⁵ Revolutionary Heroes: Hydar Ali and Tipu Sultan, by Blake Smith, Aeon Magazine Dec. 7, 2016



Admiral Suffren meets Hydar Ali in 1780



A painting (today displayed at NASA) depicts an 1780 scene from the Anglo-Mysore War featuring British soldiers decimated by the advanced Indian rocketry

America's flagship of the Continental fleet was named the Hydar Ali in his honor.

In Morocco, the French were able to arrange an important dialogue between Emperor Sidi Mohammed and American officials⁶ which saved American shipping from the ravages of Barbary pirates who ruled the coasts of Africa and the Straits of Gibraltar. During the opening of the war, the British made sure to inform these Barbary pirates of American shipping and used these forces against American ships bound for Europe. Sidi Mohammed agreed to supply protection for America's ships and guaranteed them safe harbor from the Tunisian and Algerian pirates. Soon the Continental Congress had passed an act which called for Franklin to lead a team of negotiators to work out a deal with Morocco and other North African countries saying:

*"Resolved, That a commission be issued to Mr. J. Adams, Mr. B. Franklin and Mr. T. Jefferson, giving powers to them...to make and receive propositions for such treaties of amity and Commerce, and to negotiate and sign the same, transmitting them to Congress for their final ratification; and that such commission be in force for a term not exceeding two years."*⁷

Although international political chaos and the constant treachery and intrigue within America during its early years resulted in very little progress on this front, it is noteworthy that Morocco was the first nation in the world to recognize America's independence on December 20, 1777.

⁶ George Washington's Vernon Estate Encyclopedia: Morocco, by Mary V. Thompson

⁷ "Resolution, 7 May 1784," Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789, 26:361-362.



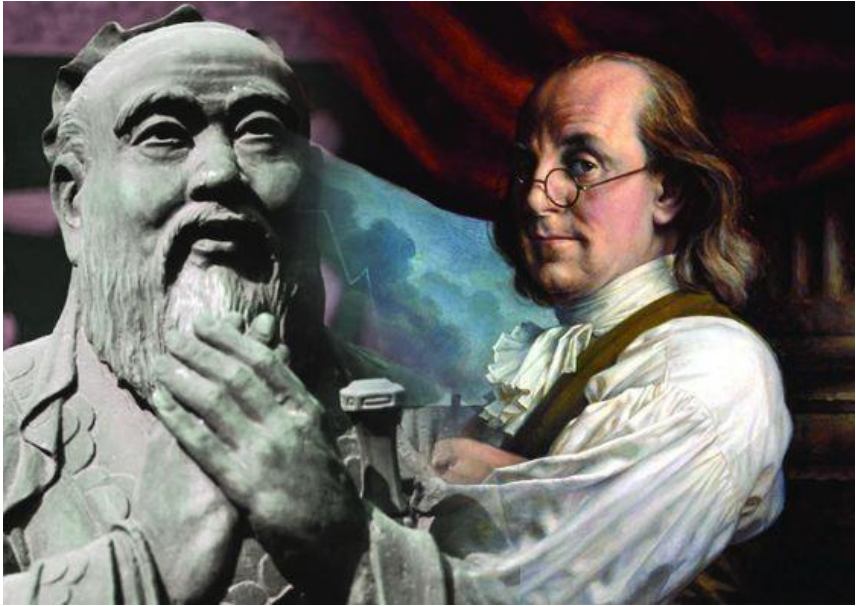
Emperor Sidi
Mohammed of Morocco

Even though Franklin didn't appear to have any direct contact with the Chinese during this period (who were busy fending off the British Empire's lusting dogs of the East India Company who were preparing a new phase of Asiatic expansion), Chinese thought did figure prominently in the thinking of Ben Franklin and Thomas Paine. Franklin had published many writings on Confucius from 1737-1757, which shaped many points of wisdom in the Poor Richards Almanac⁸. Writing to a friend in 1747, Franklin stated "Confucius was my example. I followed Confucius".

As Professor David Wang points out⁹, many of his insights into civil administration and law derived from his studies of China.

⁸ [Benjamin Franklin and Chinese Civilization](#) by Dr. David Wang, Dialogue of Civilizations, September 5, 2007

⁹ China and the Founding of the United States The Influence of Traditional Chinese Civilization by David Xueliang Wang, Lexington Books, 2021



While there are many more chapters to this international story, the lesson I wanted readers to come away with is that America was both more than you thought it was and also less than it was meant to be.

According to the intentions of such renaissance men as Franklin, the American cause was never meant to be a “local issue” defined by 13 rebelling colonies, but rather a new age of reason for all mankind.

Kindred spirits across Europe watched in horror as the first European nation to attempt revolution led by Lafayette and other leaders of Franklin’s network (who made the American cause a success) was overthrown by a Jacobin “color revolution”¹⁰. The noble origins of the June 20, 1789 Tennis Court Oath which kick started the French Revolution were soon lost as a bloodbath (directed by British assets from the Foreign Office) channelled the rage of France’s peasant population against ALL of the elite, corrupt and noble alike, proclaiming “the revolution has no need of scientists”.

The sound of the guillotine lopping off the heads of the great revolutionary astronomer/mayor of Paris Jean-Sylvain Bailey and chemist Antoine

¹⁰ See chapter three of this book

Lavoisier still resonates as a shame of France. Lafayette only saved his head long enough to end up in an Austrian dungeon for five years as punishment for fighting to overthrow hereditary systems and was immortalized in Beethoven's only opera *Fidelio* in 1805.

The pro-humanist forces of Europe slowly came undone during the Napoleonic wars which culminated in the 1815 Congress of Vienna and Holy Alliance which re-established “peace” by banning dangerous books, teaching, and art that might awaken revolutionary feelings in the minds and hearts of Europeans. These Orwellian laws were outlined in the Carlsbad decrees of 1819 and ruined more than a few lives of great statesmen and teachers. [See chapter 5 for this story in more detail].

During this time, the British Empire came out again as a force of evil preparing a new phase of its global conquest with a crushing of the Hydar Ali spirit in India and a new age of opium wars against China.

In spite of this growing darkness, great poets who dreamed of that better age of reason produced some of the greatest and under-appreciated poetry with Percy Shelley and John Keats leading that movement in Britain, Robert Burns in Scotland and such figures as Schubert, Heine, Schumann and Beethoven representing this spark in Vienna and Germany. Palmerston-Mazzini's “Young Europe” anarchist mobs were periodically deployed to disrupt constructive nationalist tendencies throughout this period- laying the groundwork for “color revolutions” of the 20-21st centuries.

Beethoven's 1824 Ninth Symphony setting Schiller's great poem an “Ode to Joy” to music was a celebration of that dreamed-of age of brotherhood and creative reason which Franklin devoted his life to accomplishing and which today's multipolar alliance has again awoken as a potential alternative to an age of darkness, war and collapse facing humanity in the 21st century.



Franklin's reception at the court of France, 1778 [painting by Hohenstein, Anton]



The Treaty of Paris 1783 that ended the US-British War: From left to right: John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, and William Temple Franklin. The British delegates refused to sit for the painting resulting in it not being finished

Chapter 2

Why Canada Failed the ‘Ben Franklin Challenge’ in 1776

“They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.”

– Benjamin Franklin

One most valuable method of appreciating the history of the “two Americas” involves examining where the American experiment failed to take hold and then evaluating the causes for the failure of leaders and citizens of other countries to take the challenge of breaking free of colonial systems of hereditary power that have kept humanity locked in a cage of empire.

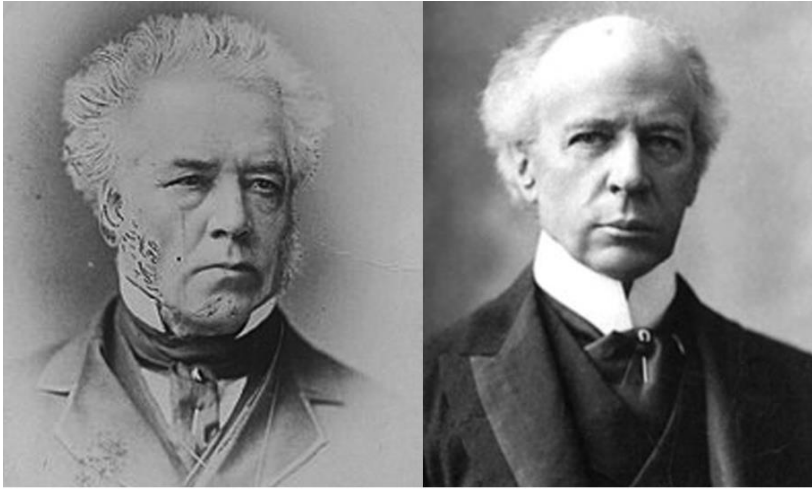
In this chapter, we will review the tragic case of pre-revolutionary French Canada before proceeding on to chapter three with an exploration of the failure of leading French republicans to harness the potential created by Benjamin Franklin. We will then return to the clashes that occurred between the two Americas throughout the 19th century.

The Tragic Case of Canada

It may be a bit of a bitter pill to swallow for some, but as I outline in chapters 10 and 12 of this book, the original founding of Canada on July 1st, 1867 was designed by British Geopoliticians for *the explicit purpose of keeping Canada locked into the British Empire* as a wedge separating the potential

U.S./Russia alliance that had the power of breaking the system of empire forever.

During this 1863-1867 period, Canada's pro-Lincoln statesmen under the influence of Les Rouges in Quebec and Isaac Buchanan in Ontario¹¹ had lost their grip on power and the nation lost a vital chance of becoming a participant in a new world of win-win cooperation, rail and industrial growth outside of systems of empire.



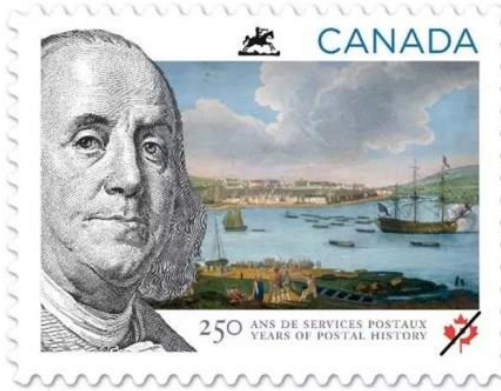
Pro-Lincoln statesmen in Canada Isaac Buchanan (left) and Wilfrid Laurier (right) both struggled to free Canada of British intrigue and form a continental development alliance with America under a North American Zollverein

This failure of 1867 was not the first, *but rather the third time in 90 years* that Canada missed its chance to break free of the Empire and become a genuine nation state.

1774 and the Ben Franklin Challenge

Many Canadians (and Americans) find themselves shocked when confronted with the fact that Canada's first postal service and first newspaper were both created by... Benjamin Franklin!

¹¹ Isaac Buchanan and the American System in Canada by Rob Ainsworth, Canada: Republic or Colony, Canadian Patriot Press Special edition, 2012



Canada Post

Benjamin Franklin was not only busy shaping the American revolution, but played a guiding role in shaping Canada's most valuable institutions including the Postal Service (250 year commemorative stamp featured on left) and the Montreal Gazette as the first Canadian newspaper featured below alongside french republican editor Fleury Mesplat whom Franklin brought in from France to found it. Pictures of an early Gazette and the Letter to the Inhabitants of Quebec calling on the Quebecois to become the 14th colony to declare independence published by Mesplat are also featured.



Established in 1753 in Halifax as part of Franklin's overhaul in communications infrastructure in the Americas, mail services were extended to Quebec City and Montreal after the French were defeated in the Seven Years' War in 1763 as France's colony north of Vermont fell to the British. Franklin had been made Post-Master General in 1753 (the same year his famous kite experiment made him an international sensation).

Montreal's Gazette (the first newspaper of the French colonies) was founded by a French republican named Fleury Mesplat recruited by Franklin in order to help counteract the destructive effects the French feudal system had on the cognitive powers of the Quebec colonists whose rampant illiteracy dovetailed their non-existent appetites for representative government or

freedom. In this feudal culture, blind obedience to authority (whether political or religious) was seen as preferable to thinking for oneself.

Although Franklin created these cultural milestones and was an active diplomat working to persuade the Quebecois of the importance of becoming a 14th member of the united colonies, his mission failed due to a series of bribes, acts of treason and short-sighted thinking by men who should have known better. Ultimately, the Quebecois chose submission to Crown rather than risking their lives for freedom.

Before we say how and why this happened, some additional words on Franklin are necessary.

Getting to know the Real Benjamin Franklin

Despite the widespread mythology that the father of the American Revolution, Dr. Benjamin Franklin was merely a womanizing tinkerer and land speculator, the reality, upon closer inspection, is quite different.

Having become recognized as a world's leading scientist during the 1750s for his discovery of the nature of electricity, Franklin became revered across Europe as the "Prometheus of America" (having stolen fire from Zeus to share with mankind, Prometheus was always seen as an anti-imperial figure by lovers of freedom since the time of Aeschylus). Franklin polarized the elite of the European nobility and strove to infuse a spirit of creative seeking and self improvement wherever he went by promoting industry, infrastructure and science.



His approach to indiscriminate acts of improvement were highly motivated by his early studies of a 1710 book by his mentor Cotton Mather called “Essays to Do Good” which Franklin described as *“an influence on my conduct through life; for I have always set a greater value on the character of a doer of good, than on any other kind of reputation; and if I have been, as you seem to think, a useful citizen, the public owes the advantage of it to that book.”*

For many years, Franklin was not in favor of a full revolution, but believed that it were possible to reform the British Empire and return it back to its anti-imperial republican heritage as exhibited by the likes of Thomas More, Erasmus, and later Robert Harley under Queen Anne’s reign. It must here be kept in mind that the British had only recently been hijacked by the Venetian Party faction during the Glorious Revolution of 1688¹².

¹² The story of Britain’s 1688 takeover is told in full in Graham Lowry’s *How the Nation Was Won (1630-1754)*, EIR, 1987



Great statesmen who strove to bring England's rule into harmony with natural law during a two hundred year period before the American Revolution: Top row: Erasmus of Rotterdam, Thomas More, Bottom row: Sir Robert Harley, Jonathan Swift and Walter Raleigh

During Franklin's lifetime, the republican spirit of Thomas More, Erasmus and Shakespeare was still very much alive and it was this Promethean Christian spirit that he felt could be kindled to transform the Empire from a Satanic Hellfire Club operation into something viable and in harmony with humanity's well-being¹³.

This belief led Franklin to transform Britain itself through his creation of the British Lunar Society while acting representative to Britain in 1757. This group featured such scientists as Matthew Boulton, Josiah Wedgewood, James Watt, William Murdoch and Erasmus Darwin and uniquely drove the advancement of internal improvements (roads, canals, bridges, steam power, sewage etc), industrial growth and living standards in Britain¹⁴.

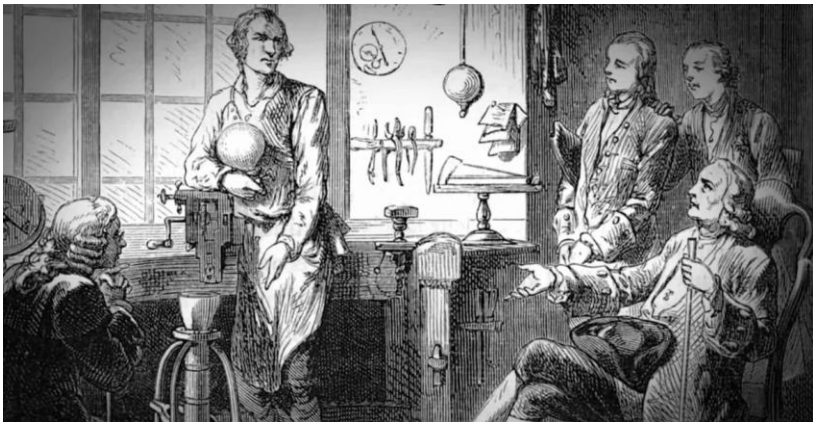
¹³ Franklin's deployment as a counter-intelligence spy into the London Hellfire Clubs in the 1730s as part of Cotton Mather's battle against the empire is told in [Graham Lowry's How the Nation Was Won \(1630-1754\)](#)

¹⁴ [Who We Are: America's Fight for Universal Progress vol. 1](#) by Anton Chaitkin Section 1 [Franklin's Circle Starts Modern England], 2020



Statue of Benjamin Franklin's associates Matthew Boulton, James Watt and William Murdoch in Broad Street, Birmingham.

In the arts, Franklin's close friend and fellow Pennsylvanian Benjamin West was sent to Italy and Britain where the great republican painter organized the creation of the Royal Academy of the Arts in the heart of the Empire in 1772 and remained its president until his death in 180.





A 1793 Self-portrait of Benjamin West, co-founder and president of Britain's Royal Academy of Fine Arts which profoundly intervened upon both aesthetics and cultural dynamics of Britain [The paintings of Franklin as Prometheus and the Treaty of Paris featured in this volume were both composed by West]

In the 13 colonies of America, Franklin created the first fire department (1736), public library (1731), and founded the University of Pennsylvania. As a leading printer and later post-master general, Franklin knew that the American population of the 1730s did not yet have the moral or cognitive fortitude to induce a revolutionary positive change for the world and as such he created the influential Poor Richards Almanac which wrapped moral lessons and insights into poetry, science, astronomy and philosophy lessons with every single issue. This popular journal probably did more than anything else as a form of mass cultural education which empowered Americans to eventually think on a level sufficient to understand why concepts like Freedom were worth dying for (taxation without representation was merely one of 27 points enumerated in the Declaration of Independence¹⁵).

¹⁵ [Declaration of Independence: A Transcription](#) (July 4, 1776)- See Appendix two for the full text

In preparing the foundations for a reform of the world political-economic system, Franklin studied Chinese culture and strove to model western reforms on the best principles of Confucianism and the Chinese ethical constitution¹⁶.



Statues of Benjamin Franklin and his inspiration Confucius

Franklin applied the best techniques of satirist-republican Jonathan Swift and wrote countless hilarious essays under pen names like Silence Dogood, Martha Careful, Richard Saunders and Anthony Afterwit.

He also followed Swift's lead as he argued against British population control in his 1751 Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind. As early as 1729, Franklin codified a system of banking¹⁷ tied not to the worship of money or markets but rather internal improvements which argued for the creation of colonial scrip (not controlled by private central bankers). These insights would derive from his studies of Colbertist Dirigism and preceded

¹⁶ China and the Founding of the United States The Influence of Traditional Chinese Civilization by David Xueliang Wang, Lexington Books, 2021

¹⁷ A Modest Enquiry into the Nature and Necessity of Paper Currency by Benjamin Franklin April 3, 1729 re-published in [Teaching American History](#)

the later work by his protégé Alexander Hamilton who established the American system of Political economy in his 1790-91 reports¹⁸.



The great statesman Jean-Baptiste Colbert whose dirigiste system of political economy inspired Franklin, Hamilton and other leading founding fathers drove France into the greatest period of progress in history and set the stage for France's later supportive role in the American Revolution

Most importantly, Franklin worked to coordinate an international network of collaborators among the enlightened intelligentsias of Russia, France, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Italy and even India and Morocco! In this way, the scientist/poet/statesman walked in the footsteps of the great Gottfried

¹⁸ Colbert's Dirigisme was premised on political economic practice of nation building with a focus on directing treasuries towards internal improvements and education, the use of protective tariffs to enhance the growth of manufacturing and local agriculture and especially the application of new technological discoveries to increasing the productive powers of labor. Hamilton's studies of Colbert shaped his formulation of his famous Reports of 1790-91 outlined in this book. All reports can be found here: risingtidefoundation.net/alexander-hamilton

Leibniz who had attempted a similar grand design when Franklin was still a boy.¹⁹

Back to Canada...

When he was still of the view that Britain could be reformed, Franklin wrote his famous Canada Pamphlets of 1760²⁰ which made the case that even though monetarily speaking it was more profitable for Britain to take France's possessions in Guadeloupe due to the high price of sugar and rum, it was infinitely preferable to take Canada instead where potential for growth and improvement was boundless. Franklin was not naïvely ignorant of the vast corruption of London and the European imperial powers which had vast possessions in the Americas, but always believed that a united colonial republican movement could become the spark plug for an international new renaissance movement forecasted by John Winthrop's City on a Hill vision of 1630²¹.

This was the belief that underlay Franklin's 1769 message to Lord Kames which has confused so many modern scholars as Franklin says:

*"No one can more sincerely rejoice than I do, on the reduction of Canada and this not merely as I am a Briton. I have long been of opinion that the foundations to the future grandeur and stability of the British Empire lie in America; And though like other foundations they are low and little now, they are nevertheless broad and strong enough to support the greatest political structure that human wisdom ever erected."*²²

When it became clear that the British aristocracy was intent on crushing Franklin's dreams of emancipation by the early 1770s, Franklin began devoting all of his energy towards a full revolution from the "mother country" and French Canada was always a high prize. Since British abuses of the French population ran rampant, and sympathy for the republican cause

¹⁹ [G.W. Leibniz and the Ecumenical Alliance of All Eurasia](#) by Elisabeth Hellenbroich Fidelio, Vol. V, No.3, Fall 1996

²⁰ [The Interest of Great Britain Considered](#), [17 April 1760] by Benjamin Franklin republished in The Founders Online

²¹ Full text of John Winthrop's Dreams of a City on a Hill speech of 1630 [republished in the American Yawp Reader](#)

²² [From Benjamin Franklin to Lord Kames, 3 January 1760](#) republished in The Founders Online

was widespread among Quebec subjects (though not the feudal elite), Franklin and others believed that Quebec's eventual participation would not be a difficult affair.

By 1774, the British Empire pre-empted the inevitable participation by passing the *Quebec Act* giving an unprecedented array of religious freedoms to Quebec's population which were always fearful of losing their Catholic traditions. These freedoms came, however, at the cost of unquestioned loyalty to the Crown, and to accept never having representative government (only Crown appointees). The Jesuit-run clergy elite were overjoyed to keep their hold on the population, tithes and still enjoy revenue of the human cows on their lands. As an additional insurance, the Church under the control of Bishop Briand ensured that any subject who joined Washington's rebellion would be excommunicated on the spot and thus burn in hellfire for eternity!



Bishop Jean-Olivier Briand of Quebec

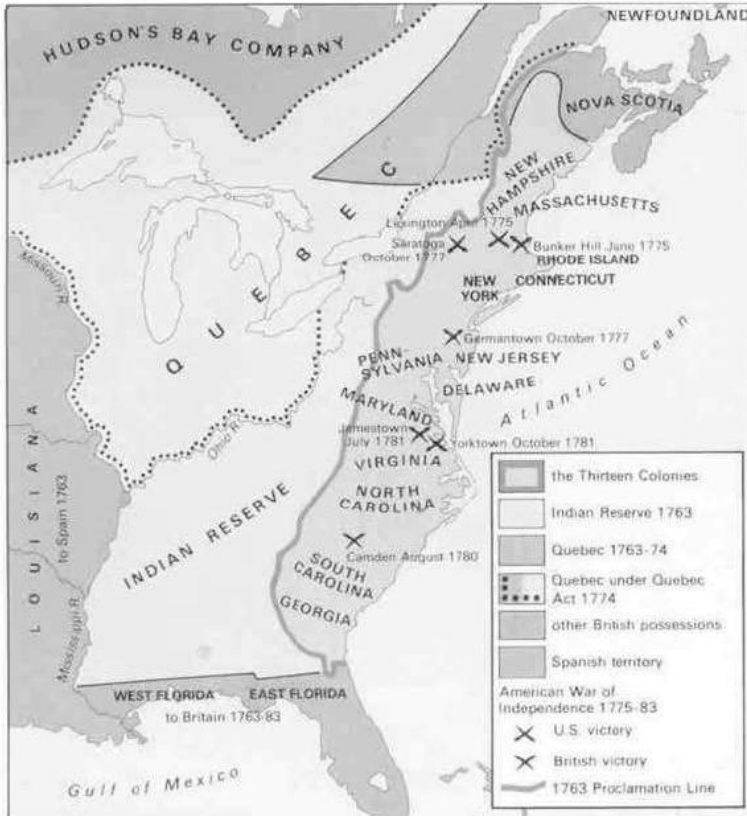
Ordering all parishes to accept the reign of King George, Bishop Briand stated:

“The God of armies...who extends or restricts at his pleasure the boundaries of empires, having by his eternal decrees put us under the domination of his Britannic Majesty, it is our duty, based on natural law, to be interested in all that concerns him. We order you to submit to the king and to all those who share his authority.”

A particularly dangerous part of the Quebec Act was the extension of Quebec’s Crown-controlled lands down into the Ohio River fully encircling the 13 colonies and making them subject to non-linear attacks by Jesuit-run natives. While the native population was highly wronged by all sides at different times during this conflict, the British and Jesuit collaborators used the most refined techniques of manipulation and have to the present day.

The caging of the colonies onto the Atlantic Coast was a far-sighted maneuver to subvert the mandate of the “Continental” Congress whose name implied its larger goal.





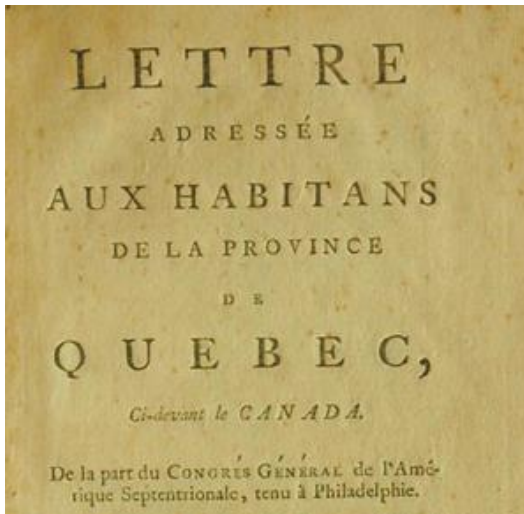
On October 26, 1774 a Letter to the Inhabitants of Quebec²³ was sent from the Continental Congress extolling the population to join in the declaration of independence and unite with the 13 colonies. While the whole letter should be read in full, it ended with this call:

“We only invite you to consult your own glory and welfare, and not to suffer yourselves to be inveigled or intimidated by infamous ministers so far as to become the instruments of their cruelty and despotism, but to unite with us in one social compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty and cemented by such an exchange of beneficial and endearing offices as to render it perpetual. In order to complete this highly desirable union, we

²³ [A Letter to the inhabitants of the province of Quebec](#) [microform] : extract from the minutes of the Congress by Dickinson, John, 1732-1808

submit it to your consideration whether it may not be expedient for you to meet together in your several towns and districts and elect Deputies, who afterwards meeting in a provincial Congress, may chose Delegates to represent your province in the continental Congress to be held at Philadelphia on the tenth day of May, 1775.”

The British and their French collaborators ensured that hardly any of these letters would be permitted into Quebec, and sadly for the hundreds that did arrive, the rate of illiteracy among the feudal population made it nearly impossible for most to read or understand it. Despite this problem, several hundred did risk perpetual hellfire and joined the revolutionary cause under the leadership of Clement Gosselin²⁴ (later known as Washington’s French-Canadian Spy).



The Last Attempt: Franklin in Canada

The last effort to convince Quebec to join came a year later, as a delegation led by an aging Ben Franklin made their way to Montreal where they stayed for two weeks from April 29- May 6, 1776. The Continental Congress gave Franklin the following instructions:

²⁴ [Clément Gosselin: Canadian Patriot and American Revolutionary](#) by Pierre Beaudry, published in the Untold History of Canada vol. 1

“Inform them that in our Judgment their Interest and ours are inseparably united. That it is impossible we can be reduced to a servile Submission to Great Britain without their sharing in our Fate; and on the other Hand, if we obtain, as we doubt not we shall, a full Establishment of our Rights, it depends wholly on their Choice, whether they will participate with us in those Blessings, or still remain subject to every Act of Tyranny, which British Ministers shall please to exercise over them. Urge all such Arguments as your Prudence shall suggest to enforce our Opinion concerning the mutual Interests of the two Countries and to convince them of the Impossibility of the War being concluded to the Disadvantage of the Colonies if we wisely and vigorously co-operate with each other.

“To convince them of the Uprightness of our Intentions towards them, you are to declare that it is our Inclination that the People of Canada may set up such a Form of Government, as will be most likely, in their Judgment, to produce their Happiness; and you are in the strongest Terms to assure them, that it is our earnest Desire to adopt them into our Union as a Sister Colony, and to secure the same general System of mild and equal Laws for them and for ourselves, with only such local Differences, as may be agreeable to each Colony respectively.”

A rampant smallpox outbreak among American soldiers in Montreal (via the British spread of germ-infested blankets), mass demoralization and news of an oncoming British counterattack to regain control of Montreal put an end to that effort and Franklin returned to America empty handed.

The rest they say is history.

How the International Revolution was Subverted

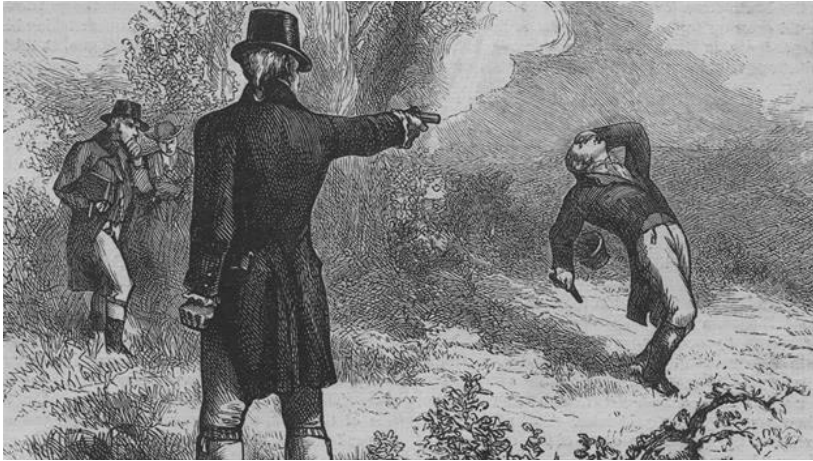
While the French feudal elite were soon joined by a new set of United Empire Loyalists who left America after the Revolutionary War to establish English-speaking Canada, some traitors remained behind in the United States where they passed themselves off outwardly as friends of the revolution but always maintained a secret allegiance to the City of London and the system of hereditary powers antagonistic to the Principles of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

These traitors fomented the growth of a perverse form of manifest destiny which abolitionists like Franklin, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur

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Morris, Robert Morris, etc... fought tirelessly against throughout their lives. These traitorous bigots made every effort to spread slavery, destroy native Americans, while subverting the true heritage of the republican cause from within.

One notable early representative of this group killed Alexander Hamilton in 1804 and set up the Bank of Manhattan establishing Wall Street as a City of London tentacle within America itself where this proto-deep state remained in power for the next 250 years.



Aaron Burr, founding father of Wall Street, kills Alexander Hamilton in 1804

In France, Ben Franklin's allies led by Marquis Lafayette and Jean-Sylvain Bailey found their noble republican efforts of 1789-90 sabotaged by a color revolution in the form of the Bloody Jacobin terror coordinated by London's Foreign Office [see Chapter 3].

In Canada, the British Foreign Office instituted a form of government which gave some limited elected positions to the plebians in 1791 but ensured that all actual power remained firmly in the hands of appointees of the Crown. During the post-1791 years, local oligarchies formed under the Family Compact of Upper Canada and the feudal elite of the Church in Lower Canada who collaborated closely in an unholy alliance. Their efforts were always driven by the need to keep the nation "un-American" by ensuring that the lands remain under-developed, the economy remain cash cropping as

“hewers of wood and drawers of water”, and the population docile, ignorant and malleable.

In spite of this perversion of history, growing poverty and injustices did induce a movement of resistance which began to take the form of republican “patriot movements” under the leadership of William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada and Louis-Joseph Papineau in Lower Canada- both of whom would come to a head in the Rebellions of 1837-38.

Chapter 3

Why France's American Revolution Failed: The Jacobin Terror 1789-1794

Long before the term “colour revolution” ever existed as part of our geopolitical lexicon, the technique of directing violence-prone mobs towards the overthrow of their governments had been honed over centuries. Enflaming the rage of a mob and directing that rage towards the overthrow of established political structures only required money, propaganda and a few quality morality-free rhetoricians.

I was shocked to discover, upon reading the 2001-2002 studies published by historian Pierre Beaudry (*Why France Did Not Have a French Revolution* and *Jean-Sylvain Bailly: The French Revolution's Benjamin Franklin*²⁵), that the common narrative of the French Revolution is little more than British myth making that bears little to no resemblance to reality as it happened.

The World in 1789

The period was a ripe one in human affairs. The American Revolution's success finalized at the 1783 Treaty of Paris had sent shockwaves of hope throughout the world. The idea that the long night of empire that had bled the

²⁵ Additional works by Beaudry related to his studies on the French Revolution are to be found in his Book “France Canada and the American Revolution” [located in full here.](#)

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Old World for eons could possibly end was electrifying. It was generally understood by all that for the annihilation of the hereditary order to occur beyond the 13 colonies, it would have to enter Europe through France.

Although patriots from many nations across Europe assisted the Americans (including Russians, Germans, Polish and Irish) France had been the most supportive to the American Revolution's struggle with thousands of French soldiers joining the fight under the Marquis Lafayette and vital financial, political and military aid provided throughout.



Figure 1 George Washington and Lafayette at Valley Forge- Painting by John Ward Dunsmore (1907)

Leading French republican figures like the Marquis Lafayette, Jean Sylvain-Bailly were the greatest forces to make this move happen in Europe and they even had the support of a Monarch with republican sympathies who honestly believed the purpose of law and government was the common good. Not an easy thing to come by in those days.

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By July 20, 1789 the first act of the revolution had occurred known as the Tennis Court Oath, led by Bailly, then Mayor of France and first president of a new organization called the *National Assembly*– the first representative institution in France’s history endowed with the authority co-equal to that of the king.



The Tennis Court Oath, 20th June 1789, 1791 painting by Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825) features Paris Mayor Jean-Sylvain Bailly at center

This assembly resolved to create a constitution that soon formulated a beautiful founding document known as the [Declaration of the Rights of Man](#) with a pre-amble lifted from the same fires that inspired 1776 saying:

“The representatives of the French people, organized as a National Assembly, believing that the ignorance, neglect, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole cause of public calamities and of the corruption of governments, have determined to set forth in a solemn declaration the natural, unalienable, and sacred rights of man, in order that this declaration, being constantly before all the members of the Social body, shall remind them continually of their rights and duties; in order that the acts of the legislative power, as well as those of the executive power, may be compared at any moment with the objects and purposes of all political institutions and may thus be more respected, and, lastly, in order that the grievances of the

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citizens, based hereafter upon simple and incontestable principles, shall tend to the maintenance of the constitution and redound to the happiness of all. Therefore the National Assembly recognizes and proclaims, in the presence and under the auspices of the Supreme Being, the following rights of man and of the citizen”

The Marquis of Lafayette became the head of the new National Guard and a program to educate the citizenry was begun. A constitutional monarchy was being prepared that would introduce a system of values into a geopolitical meat grinder that was totally incompatible to any system built around a hereditary elite... and it was actually being done without bloodshed!



Marquis de Lafayette, J.S. Bailly and Antoine Lavoisier

But something didn't go as planned.

By 1793, Bailly and the majority of his closest allies had been decapitated by Jacobins. Scientists like Antoine Lavoisier were included in the murders with the Jacobin motto shouting “the revolution needs no scientists” (science was elitist after all). Lafayette chose to save his head by escaping on August 19, 1792 becoming a prisoner in a Hapsburg dungeon for 4 years²⁶. The king Louis XVI- who was the great friend of the American cause and participant

²⁶ The story of Lafayette was immortalized in Beethoven's singular masterpiece *Fidelio*. Beethoven, an ardent follower of Friedrich Schiller, and the republican cause believed with many of the greatest artists that an age of creative reason was being ushered in until the French Revolution was sabotaged. In assessing the psycho-spiritual failures of elites and the masses during the French Revolution, Schiller himself wrote his [Aesthetical Letters \(1794\)](#) commenting that “a great moment had a found a little people”.

in the constitutional monarchy lost his head by January 1793- joined by his wife 9 months later.



King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette

By 1794, the revolution was only known as the “Terror” and earned that name as over 40,000 people were executed over a very short period. France was bathed in blood while power alliances bounced back and forth between “left” wing Jacobins under the control of Maximilian Robespierre, Marat and Danton and opposing “right” wing Girondins and monarchists. With each change in power, waves of executions struck all sides. France became a police state with secret police embedded throughout breadlines and markets taking note of every criticism of the government, the price of bread and scowl, with the unsuspecting complainers carried off to prison at best, or the guillotine at worst.

Soon a total power vacuum caused a young republican general named Napoleon Buonaparte to take power and institute himself in most un-republican fashion as hereditary Emperor of France, unleashing a 15-year reign of war on Europe.



So how did it go so wrong?

The first clue here is to be found in the fact that the same Anglo-Swiss bankers that funded Napoleon's wars were the very same bankers that caused the economic decapitation of France which transformed it into a bloody terror. Just like the IMF and World Bank's art of structural adjustments, and conditionality-based loans, Finance Minister Jacques Necker not only incurred a mass of unpayable debts from 1786-1789, but also imposed austerity which crippled the nation's ability to heal. Professor Beaudry wrote:

"France, in the 1763 Treaty of Paris recognizing American independence, agreed to free-trade provisions demanded by Britain for its control of the Atlantic trade. Then, in a separate 1766 French-British treaty, France

accepted suicidal, complete free-trade agreements which ruined the French economy overnight. From 2% annual real physical growth in the late 1770s and early 1780s, France's textile, shipping, and mining sectors, and its agriculture, fell into depression, with outright famines ensuing. The royal budgets collapsed, and in stepped the Swiss agent of Britain's Lord Shelburne, the banker Jacques Necker, as French Finance Minister and First Minister."

Britain's free trade agreement made France's harboring of its grain in reserves "economically illegal" whereby Britain bought up all the French grain their population could eat and much more. When a devastating hailstorm hit France in June 1788 destroying the majority of crops an ongoing famine ensued and France's king begged Britain for the chance to buy back some grain to feed the starving masses, to which Britain held a meeting and simply replied in the negative.

When French troops opened fire on the armed starving masses that had surrounded the fortress of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, all hell broke loose, and a genie was fully released that no one could ever put back into the bottle. The fortress was stormed, its soldiers and governors decapitated, and the people began screaming for Necker and Orleans to become the saviors of France. Jacobin press had been spreading this idea to the masses for some time.

The Freemasonic Duke who had been operating on a plan to become a "Jacobin King" had intended to bring the "British System" into France modelled on Britain's balance of power of a House of Commons, House of Lords and Monarch. However, he was still three places removed from the title of King of France (the King had a son), and thus the July 17, 1789 assassination attempt of the King was made which saw a high calibre sharp shooter take aim at the King's coach over the Louis XV Bridge, just missing the king and killing a woman next to the coach.



The storming of the Bastille on the 14 July 1789 - Wikicommons

On June 23, 1789, a desperate Necker gave a message to the King saying “Sire, what you must now do is to accede to the reasonable wishes of France and resign yourself to adopt the British constitution.” Necker’s daughter Madame de Stael who recorded this message²⁷ made the point that Necker’s offer was the same that was adopted when France again became a monarchy in 1814 which coincided with the restoration of the Monarchies and the Congress of Vienna.

The King would survive another two and a half years, but by that time, Egalite’s luck had run out as the monster he unleashed consumed him too as he found his head in a guillotine on November 6, 1793.

The remaining years of the revolution were characterized by wars abroad, and chaos within. The inflammatory pens of hundreds of Anglo-Swiss radical writers maintained by Jeremy Bentham were brought in becoming the voices of rage that would steer the Jacobin terror. Soon waves of beheadings became

²⁷ Considerations on the Principal Events of the French Revolution by Germaine de Stael, newly revised translation of the 1818 English edition (Indianapolis: Liberty Fund, 2008).

a normal part of life under the tyrannical authority of Maximilian Robespierre whose “profound” philosophical contribution to the revolution was that all revolutionary citizens must have virtue, but that virtue must be led by terror.



Robespierre and Danton

His bloodlust only increased leading to his conclusion that the real cause of the injustices of France was Christianity itself, leading to his creation of a new religion of perverted reason called “the Cult of the Supreme Being” and the complete overhaul of the calendar system using a decimal system. “The French Revolutionary Calendar” used 10 days/week and based itself on the seasons. The hope was that the population would soon lose all sense of the existence of Sunday and be cleansed of the parasite of superstition. Even Robespierre’s closest supporters thought he went too far with this one, and he soon found himself in a guillotine.

At the end of the day, neither the Shelburn-Orleans plan for a Jacobin King nor the Bailly-Lafayette plan for a Constitutional Monarchy panned out. A poor shadow of a republic came into being momentarily ending the age of monarchs, but through the trauma of purgative bloodshed which killed all possible leaders. Gaspard Monge, then constructing the important École Polytechnique which played a key role in producing layers of scientific cadres and soldiers so necessary to keep France alive amidst the years of war

that followed commented on the situation saying “*it is better to have republicans without a republic than a republic without republicans.*”

So what is the lesson to be learned?

A revolution isn't a good or a bad thing.

It is given its value based upon the effect it has on the people and the causal principle from which it originates. Contrary to popular opinion, revolutions are never spontaneous, and always occur with catalyzers drawing upon core principles of human nature and historical forces.

The FORM a government takes after a revolution is of less consequence than many today believe. If a revolution for democracy occurs anywhere in the world, what does it matter if there is a hereditary elite managing the system from above? Does that make a revolution for socialism better? Not if the leadership of the socialist revolution doesn't really care about the good of the people. Whatever the form of government, the qualification for moral fitness is based upon its commitment to the *General Welfare of all of its people, and its neighbours!* Is it committed to a political-economic-cultural program founded upon the constant improvement of the minds, spirits and lives of all, or is it wired to pillage from the masses for the benefit of a few?

Chapter 4

The 1815 Congress of Vienna and Lafayette's 2nd Chance to Lead a Republican Transformation of France

Although too often overlooked, Henry Kissinger's first published work in 1957 [*A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822*](#), offers us the greatest insight into the broader historical forces which young Kissinger understood and which won him entry into the most trusted inner echelons of the oligarchy. It also offers us a sort of master key into unravelling some major historical paradoxes that will assist us in making great sense out of our present age plagued by color revolution and war.



In this book, Kissinger identifies the 1815 Congress of Vienna as the greatest lesson for statesmen of all ages.

Why does the elder geopolitician find so much value in this moment in history?

That is because it entailed the restoration of order by the European elite after a process of chaos unleashed by the 1776 revolution in America spread to France by 1789 becoming the bloody Jacobin terror followed by two decades of Napoleonic Wars.

In his thesis, Kissinger writes fondly of Britain's Lord Robert Castlereagh and Austria's Prince Clemens von Metternich- both of whom led in the most brilliant restructuring of political structures in the wake of Napoleon's defeat which supposedly brought peace to Europe for nearly 100 years.

The Congress of Vienna and the Roots of Color Revolutions

When one looks closely at the Congress of Vienna, the "restoration of order" valued by Kissinger was premised upon the attempted killing of creativity and love of freedom by imposing a political, cultural dictatorship on the bodies, minds and souls of all of Europe.

How was this done?

After several months of booze-soaked orgies²⁸ which saw representatives, emperor, prince and minister of every government of Europe debauch themselves in spy-infested salons and parties under the guidance of Prince von Metternich and Lord Castlereagh, several treaties resulted.

1. The restoration of monarchical France.
2. The creation of the Holy Alliance under the control of Metternich which comprised an alliance of Austria, Prussia, Russia and for a time Britain and France.
3. *The Carlsbad Decrees* that featured a comprehensive cultural dictatorship which was considered the most important weapon

²⁸ [Despite its boring name, the Congress of Vienna was a rip-roaring affair](#) by John Masters, Horizon Writers' Group, Sep 03, 2014

against “revolutionary” ideas that needed to be wiped off the face of the earth.

The *Carlsbad Decrees* imposed a strict dictatorship over thoughts themselves whereby inquisitors loyal to the Holy Alliance were placed in every university with absolute power to fire professors and expel students who were accused of republican ideals. Anyone who was expelled or fired from a university was prevented from working or studying in any other university in Europe which is why America saw a surge of republican immigrants during this period. All newspapers had to submit their works to official censors who edited all papers until they were deemed acceptable to the elite and all books were subject to censors with thousands of poets and philosophers deemed unprintable. Anyone seeking to read the writings of Friedrich Schiller, Thomas Paine, or Benjamin Franklin would be out of luck.

Metternich’s leading advisor (and enemy of Friedrich Schiller at Jena University) Friedrich von Schlegel stated that *“the true nursery of all these destructive principles, the revolutionary school, for France and the rest of Europe, has been North American. Thence the evil has spread over many other lands, either by natural contagion, or by arbitrary communication.”*

Thus for the destructive principles of republicanism to become undone, America itself would have to be destroyed from within as would the ideas which inspired it everywhere they arose.

Of course, the suffocation of the natural sentiments for freedom and creativity resulted in a backlash which should have been expected by Metternich and his ilk.

Lafayette’s 2nd Chance

By 1830, this backlash manifested itself around the person of the aging revolutionary the Marquis Lafayette, who at 19, became a leading figure in the American revolution, and at 32 nearly became President of France, though ultimately lived through much of the French Revolution in a Hapsburg dungeon as an enemy of the oligarchy after the revolution was hijacked and converted into a color revolution by the British Foreign Office.

From 1824-1830, Lafayette, operating as head of the European branch of the Society of the Cincinnati²⁹, was organizing an international counter revolution to the Congress of Vienna and Holy Alliance. Much of his organizing for this little-known historical movement entailed a months long sojourn to America where the war hero campaigned for the presidency of John Quincy Adams (who narrowly defeated the Wall Street candidates of his day in 1824), and organized American support for a new European revolution that was to begin in France in 1830.

The plan was simple: The French population was ready to revolt against the abuses of the new king and Lafayette was positioned to take control. Once he was declared the President of France and the errors of the Jacobin bloodbath of 1789-94 were corrected, then republican movements were ready to declare independence in Poland, followed by movements in Germany, Spain and beyond. But it had to first work in France.

From 1828-1830, some of the greatest intellects of America found themselves in France working to advance this cause. Some of the most notable figures working closely with Lafayette were James Fenimore Cooper, American inventor, artist and spy Samuel B. Morse, Edgar Poe, West Point leader General Sylvanus Thayer, and America's ambassador to Spain Washington Irving.

Lafayette's Failure to Break with the Hereditary Principle

Professor Pierre Beaudry in his ground breaking study *Lafayette and the Hereditary Principle* (2008)³⁰ quotes France's great Foreign Minister and historian Gabriel Hanotaux who described the paradox of France of 1798 and 1830:

²⁹ The story of Marquis de Lafayette's leading role in the American Society of the Cincinnati and it's operations through France during this turbulent time is told by Asa Bird Gardiner in [The order of the Cincinnati in France \("l'ordre de Cincinnatus."\) Its organization and history: with the military or naval records of the French members who became such by reason of qualifying service in the army or navy of France or of the United States in the war of revolution for American independence](#), The Rhode Island State Society of Cincinnati, 1905

³⁰ [Lafayette: The Tragedy of a Great Moment Meeting a Little People](#) by Pierre Beaudry, 2008

“The question is always the fight between the two principles: the hereditary principle and the revolutionary principle. It is the dispute of the two Frances, the quarrel of the two flags which lingers on, and which renders impotent all government system, unless it is stopped once and for all.”

When the time came for Lafayette to declare himself President of the French republic on July 31, 1830, thousands of Parisian citizens shouted his name in front of City Hall after days of rioting. However, at the last minute, Lafayette failed to capture the moment and gave into the false promises of Philippe Egalite’s son (the Duke of Orleans) who agreed to become a “republican King of France” and make Lafayette the head of the National Guard and defender of the people. Waiting until the last minute, Lafayette decided tragically to go to the balcony with Louis Philippe at his side. In front of thousands of onlookers, Lafayette ignored the popular calls to become president and instead embraced the monarch and within minutes France had a new king under Louis Philippe I.

Gabriel Hanotaux reported on the dialogue between Lafayette and the soon-to-be monarch moments before the embrace:

“You know,” Lafayette said to him, “that I am a republican and that I consider the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed.”

– *“I think as you do,” replied the Duke of Orleans, “It is impossible to have lived two years in the United States and not be of that opinion; but, do you believe that, in the situation that France is in, and following public opinion, it would be right to adopt it?”*

– *“No,” replied Lafayette, “what the French people need today, is a popular monarchy, surrounded by republican institutions, completely republican .”*

– *That is precisely what I intend to do,” said the prince.”*

Within months, the Marquis Lafayette had been fired from his position as head of the National Guard. The republican movement of Poland was annihilated as none of the support needed to advance their revolution was given by a monarchist France and the surviving revolutionaries made their way to France after the failed October uprising to find temporary protection under Lafayette. Lafayette was horrified as he watched the new king enmesh

France into a deep alliance with Britain while expanding its colonial policy abroad.



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE EMBRACING LOUIS PHILIPPE

Lafayette died in 1834 after watching King Louis Philippe turn on the people and become the same tyrant which the revolution of 1789 sought to end. In spite of his death, the fervor for freedom from monarchism couldn't be stifled directly. Instead, a technique was honed called neo-Jacobinism which used anarchism to direct the rage of the masses towards breaking all structures identified as "the establishment" while in reality keeping said establishment in place. Today's color revolutions are merely 21st century versions of this 19th century technique.

Lord Palmerston who ran Britain's Foreign Office and worked closely with the Holy Alliance, used a vast array of assets throughout the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s to direct the polarized energy of disenfranchised youth towards the greatest degrees of chaos possible under the heading of the Young Europe Movement.

Jesuits, Confederates and Transcendentalists Undermine America

Working closely with Italian Grand Master Freemason **Giuseppe Mazzini**, Young Italy, Young Germany, Young Russia, Young Bosnia, Young Ireland movements were created.



Giuseppe Mazzini and Lord Palmerston

A Young America Movement grew in the United States under the guidance of Ralph Waldo Emerson (himself under the direction of British Intelligence's Thomas Carlyle) and the new movement of New England Transcendentalists which Edgar Poe fought against tooth and nail.

Throughout this process, the inventor Samuel Morse wrote an invaluable book entitled *Foreign Conspiracies Against the Liberties of the United*

*States (1841)*³¹ by describing Prince Metternich's Holy Alliance and its deployment of Jesuits throughout the Americas to undo the American revolution when he said "*the latter come from the same quarter, in the shape of hundreds of Jesuits and priests; a class of men notorious for their intrigue and political arts, and who have a complete military organization through the United States.*"

While the Young America Transcendentalists in the north grew in influence promoting a new self-centered mysticism antagonistic to the principles of America's constitution, Jesuit infiltration spread throughout all layers of influence in the Americas. A third branch of warfare was deployed as Giuseppe Mazzini coordinated a Confederate general by the name of Albert Pike³² who was to go on to lead the southern secession movement alongside British Foreign Office asset Jefferson Davis which nearly put an end to the American experiment in 1861. Under Mazzini's direction, Pike revamped the Scottish Rite and created the KKK, both of which were instrumental in undermining America's constitutional traditions from within.

³¹ [Foreign conspiracy against the liberties of the United States](#), Samuel F.B. Morse, New York, Chapin Publishes, 1841

³² [Masons conspire for world power: the Pike-Mazzini correspondence](#) by Anton Chaitkin, EIR vol. 20 no. 14, 1993

Chapter 5

History as Warfare: The ‘1619 Project’ and the Plot to Destroy the Republic

“Repression is the only lasting philosophy. The dark deference of fear and slavery, my friend, will keep the dogs obedient to the whip, as long as this roof shuts out the sky.”

– *Marquis St. Evrémonte (from Dickens’ Tale of Two Cities)*

A major cultural fight has broken out between two opposing philosophical schools which have been at war with each other since the earliest days of the US republic’s birth in 1776. On the one hand Donald Trump’s now disbanded *1776 Commission* had attempted to revive a lost practice of teaching American history as though the United States were a good thing in world history, while on the other hand the New York Times’ *1619 Project* invoked a method that saw only evil in America’s 250-year experience.

While the former president’s commission was designed to “promote patriotic history”, it naively painted over some glaring hypocrisies of American history by placing figures like Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson and Lincoln in the same boat (thus keeping a bit too much bathwater along with the baby). Despite this fact, it did represent an important cultural battle over the soul of America which is now sitting precariously upon a new civil war, and economic disintegration.

What is the 1619 Project?

The New York Times' *1619 Project* which was unveiled in June 2019 by Nikole Hannah-Jones and attempts to smear the entirety of American history as one-dimensional a slave-promoting fraud from the moment the first slave arrived in Jamestown in 1619.

During its short existence, this “project” has quickly won over thousands of academics, and in spite of its proven fallacies (which it had to secretly cover up in Orwellian fashion³³), Jones was still awarded the Pulitzer Prize legitimizing the fraud in the minds of countless school administrators, policy-makers and academics.

If one truly accepts the claims of the 1619 Project which have become turned into a Pulitzer curriculum and already embedded in 4500 U.S. schools, then America's dissolution would be no great loss to the world. In fact, one would have to conclude that since the republic was always built upon the defense of slavery (going so far as to paint the British Empire as an anti-slavery bastion which the founding fathers broke away from only due to their fear of having their slaves removed), then America was always... evil.

The First Paradox

If it were true that the creation of the American republic was simply driven by a desire to protect the institution of slavery from the abolition-loving British then it should be asked: why did every American state shut down the African slave trade by 1793??”

Don't believe me? Let the facts speak for themselves.

By 1784, six states in the new nation had voted to totally abolish slavery (Rhode Island in 1774, Vermont in 1777, Pennsylvania in 1780, Massachusetts in 1781, New Hampshire in 1783 and Connecticut in 1784), while the importation of all new slaves was banned by every other state by 1793. The important Northwest Ordinances passed in the 1787 Continental Congress ensured that no slavery would be permitted in the immense North

³³ [Down the 1619 Project's Memory Hole](#) by Phillip W. Magness, Quillette, September 15, 2020

West Territories (giving rise to the later addition of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin as free states). This agreement was established during the 1774 Continental Congress where a non-importation act was signed by all colonies stating:

“That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported, after the first day of December next; after which time, we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.”

Another Paradox

If Britain was threatening to end the slave trade as the 1619 Project authors teach, then why did the Empire override dozens of petitions from the colonies between 1650-1765 demanding an end to slavery? Rather than oppose slavery, the British Royal Africa Company, under the direction of the Privy Council, and Board of Trade enforced the mass importation of 8 million African slaves into the Americas during the 18th century alone!

ROYAL AFRICAN COMPANY



These same organizations constantly strove to destroy all efforts to establish manufacturing within the colonies from 1630-1765 which everyone knew

was the only effective pathway to liberating a society from reliance on slave labor.³⁴

Additionally, IF it were true that the 1776 revolution were driven by the intent to protect the slave economy from the freedom-loving British Empire, then why did England only ban slavery in 1807 and why did they wait until 1833 to begin extending this ban across their colonies?? Did the founding fathers have a crystal ball and act on events that would occur only 65 years in the future? If the British truly hated slavery so much, then why did the empire maintain a global system of subjugation, famine and exploitation across Asia, Ireland and beyond for so many generations?

So what happened? Was the British Empire seriously pushing an anti-slavery agenda? Why did America's anti-slave trajectory fall apart so soon after the revolution and why did the rot spread to the point of necessitating a Civil War by 1861?

How to proceed with a serious investigation?

The Matter of Money

Since one of the most effective keys to understanding history starts with the question of “who controls the money”, economics is a good place to start.

Approaching the matter this way will cause the inquiring mind to confront the battle between two opposing paradigms of statecraft which defined the world in which the American revolution arose as part of an international phenomenon involving leaders from Russia, France, Germany, Ireland, Spain, India and Morocco [see chapter 1].

The battle over what sort of system of economics would govern America after political independence was achieved in 1783 will here become a very valuable question.

Where certain players of that age believed that “value” should be locked into rules of money-worship and profit (which all people desired since money bought pleasure and helped us avoid pain), others disagreed and believed value should be looked for elsewhere. These others believed that value

³⁴ These facts are outlined in extraordinary detail in [The Idea of America and Our Mission Today](#) by Robert Ingraham, EIR June 26, 2020

transcended matters of pleasure/pain and touched upon something less transient and more universal... but what?

Benjamin Franklin's Revolutionary Concept of Value

During the 18th century, these latter forces centered themselves around the figure of America's "father of founding fathers" Benjamin Franklin who drafted some of the most important policies that led to the sovereign control over currency from his 1729 *On the Necessity for a Paper Currency*, onwards. Franklin used his powerful printing presses to spread both sovereign banking and anti-slavery pamphlets, books and treatises for decades before the revolution itself was declared in 1775. One of the most powerful anti-slavery books printed by Franklin was the influential 1737 *All Slave Keepers Who Keep the Innocent in Bondage* by Benjamin Lay which argued that any Christian keeping slaves was an offense against God.

Lay wrote: *"No greater sin Hell can invent than to prophane and blaspheme the pure and Holy Truth, which is God all in all, and remove God's creatures made after his own image, from all the comforts of life and their country... and bring them into all the miseries that dragons, serpents, devils and hypocrites can procure and think of"*.



Ben Franklin

In the mind of Franklin and his co-thinkers these issues (economics and slavery) represented two sides of the same fight.

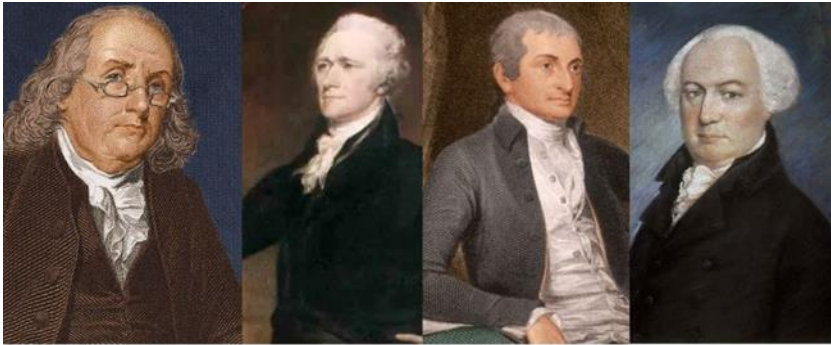
Franklin argued in his many writings that “value” originated in what you create that satisfies the needs of humanity, and not what “things” you possess or wish to consume. Since a society of creators/producers requires sovereign manufacturing to generate real wealth and constant internal improvements of infrastructure to coordinate the development of all parts of a nation under a unified intention, Franklin recognized clearly that the production generated

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by “slave labor” is a chimera and actually represented a form of “anti-value”. Like heroin consumption today, anti-value simply means any form of “momentary profits” that might even be measurable as GDP and generate money flows, but actually represent a destruction of that society’s ability to sustain its own existence over time.³⁵

The reason for this is simple.

Slavery destroys the creative powers of mentation in both the laboring slave who is valued only for their animal labor, and also the decadent slave master who’s potential for creativity becomes narrowly defined by ways to keep the slave under control.



Leading anti-slave advocates of the early USA who also shaped America's National System of Manufactures, protectionism, and long term development (left to right): Ben Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and Gouverneur Morris

It is thus no coincidence that Franklin also created the anti-slavery alliance in the 1760s and later founded the 1785 ‘*Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves*’ alongside several of his devoted proteges. These proteges included the figures of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and Gouverneur Morris who all happened to become the creators and leaders of the “American System of political economy” premised on the use of a national bank, productive credit, protective tariffs, and large scale

³⁵ In the minds of those dirigistes like Franklin (including the Colbertist school of France, and its international leaders like Jonathon Swift, Daniel Dafoe, and Cotton Mather in America who all wrote pamphlets supporting manufacturing over slave labor), a machine produced by the creative mind of man can accomplish the work of 100 laborers- thus liberating those laborers from the demands of the material forces of nature and freeing them to develop their powers of mind.

manufacturing to promote the economic sovereignty of the new nation. The society's founding constitution read:

"The benevolent Creator and Father of all men, having given them all an equal right to life, liberty, and property, no sovereign power on earth can justly deprive them of either, but in conformity to impartial government, and laws, to which they have expressly or tacitly consented."

One of Franklin's leading British collaborators was Josiah Wedgwood- a leader in the Lunar Society who sent Franklin copies of a medallion produced in his ceramic factors featuring a black slave in bondage exclaiming "Am I not a man and a brother?" Replying to Wedgwood, Franklin stated that the image 'may have an Effect equal to that of the best written Pamphlet in procuring favour to those oppressed people' and proceeded to spread the design across the new nation as a battle cry for abolition.



Rob Price

When Jefferson took control of the Presidency from 1801-1809, a major victory was won for the pro-slavery oligarchs of America who saw immense

profits to be gained by spreading their peculiar form of society under a perverse form of Manifest Destiny.³⁶

Admittedly, these oligarchs would have been much happier with the victory of Aaron Burr to the presidency in 1801 since an immediate dissolution of the union would have occurred between slave and free states as early as 1804³⁷.

Unlike Burr, Jefferson was at least against breaking up the Union into northern and southern confederacies (with the free states merging with Canada and the slave states becoming their own nation), and that is why Hamilton (Jefferson's political nemesis) ironically organized aggressively for his victory and winning the fatal ire of Burr.

Sadly, Jefferson's devout belief in agrarianism, hate for manufacturing, love of slavery, and British enlightenment thinking still made him an instrument for the slave power's cancerous growth during much of his terms in office.

The British Empire's Global Game

By destroying Indian textiles and subduing the "Chinese dragon" with a program of mass opium consumption that would stain the 19th century, the City of London quickly took control of world textile manufactures which created a primary export market for southern slave plantation cotton and a new set of addictions began: the addiction to the easy money derived from cheap slave labor. This proto globalization established a global closed system of controls onto all nations through cash cropping, free trade, speculation and drugs.

By 1840 over 20% of the British population was employed in textiles under such anti-human conditions that Charles Dickens described in his Tale of Two Cities and other writings.

³⁶ [Two Confederacies Converge on Lincoln: Two Perversions of Manifest Destiny](#) by Matthew Ehret, Canadian Patriot Review Issue 18, 2018

³⁷ See [Aaron Burr and the British Empire's Plot for Canada](#) by Gerald Therrien for a fuller exposition of Burr's program for the dissolution of the republic in 1804



The Best of Times and Worst of Times

With the 1804 murder of Hamilton, and undermining of America's national credit system between 1804-1836, British free trade grew as protective tariffs were taken down, and credit towards infrastructure projects like the Erie Canal, roads, rail, etc shriveled up. Speculation ran rampant whenever this monetarist system was unleashed driven by booms and busts and the rise of "state-rights" programs that superseded all national initiatives. This process was taken directly from classic divide to conquer tactics that had already been used by empires for millennia.

An astute Whig economist looking upon this bipolar process in America (while comparing it to the depressingly stagnant Canadian economic situation of 1791-1850) stated in 1853:

"Though the ratio of the increase of the population has been greater in Canada than in the United States, yet their increase of wealth has barely kept pace with the population, and they are as poor as they were half a century since. They have enjoyed the blessings of Free Trade with England all the time, we have only a part of the time. Whenever we have attempted to supply ourselves by our own industry, with the comforts and necessaries of life, we have improved our condition as a people; and during the intervals of Free Trade and large importations of foreign goods, we have relapsed again into a condition bordering on bankruptcy; while the Canadians have been constantly exhausted, and kept so poor by Free Trade, as to be unable to get

sufficient credit to have even the ups and downs of prosperity and bankruptcy in succession."³⁸

The Slave Power Spreads

By 1836, the 2nd National Bank was officially killed after a mass propaganda campaign convinced a duped mob that it was an instrument of tyranny in America, and over the coming 6 decades, the only five presidents who would make any serious effort towards reviving America's nationalist system would end up dead while in office (Harrison in 1841, Taylor in 1850, Lincoln in 1865, Garfield in 1880, and McKinley in 1901).



Every nationalist leader of the USA who fought to revive Hamilton's system of public credit, protectionism, and internal improvements in opposition to British Free Trade were killed or died under highly mysterious circumstances while in office. Pictured above row left to right: Alexander Hamilton, William Harrison, and Zachary Taylor. Bottom row left to right: Abraham Lincoln, William Garfield and William McKinley

The man who is today celebrated for having “killed the bank” and “paying off Americas debts” was in reality a force of pure destruction. Jackson “paid the debt” by cutting all infrastructure projects and unleashing mass

³⁸ Ezra Champion Seaman, *Essays on the Progress of Nations* (1853), p. 599

speculation which resulted in a devastating 1837 bank panic that drove the nation into discord and depression. An unrepentant racist, Jackson also gave enormous assistance to the slavocracy by emptying the southern lands of Cherokee in the genocidal “Trail of Tears” and giving the land over to cotton planting oligarchs loyal only to their profits, “way of life” and the British Empire.



This story is told in all of its ugly detail in historian Michael Kirsch’s groundbreaking 2012 study “How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States”.³⁹

Between 1801 to 1840, southern cotton exports exploded from 100 000 bales/year to 1 million bales/year with 80% of the exports going to Britain. The City of London-Wall Street-New Orleans triangle dominated the world system with New Orleans representing over 12% of all U.S. banking capital. The southern slave states grew to represent the world’s fourth biggest economy through the support of the British Empire both financially and also in the logistical support needed to import mass slavery into the Americas.

This degeneration proceeded slowly until the presidencies of Jackson and his handler Martin van Buren, but after this, cotton exports increased to 4 million

³⁹ [How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States](#) by Michael Kirsch, EIR December 14, 2012

bales/year by 1860 and the slave power grew immensely under the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 that ensured the spread of slavery west of Mississippi.



While many radical abolitionists in the USA and British Canada then advocated the dissolution of the union as an alternative to civil war, stronger souls like Frederick Douglass recognized the higher historic fight at hand⁴⁰. As a lesson to modern anarchists who believe in the 1619 Project and feel no sorrow at the burning of America under a new civil war today, Douglass took the time to research history, and broke with William Lloyd Garrison (the leader of the abolitionist movement) defending the Constitution in 1852:

"I differ from those who charge this baseness on the framers of the Constitution of the United States. It is a slander upon their memory... In that instrument [the U.S. Constitution] I hold there is neither warrant, license, nor sanction of the hateful thing; but interpreted, as it ought to be interpreted, the Constitution is a Glorious Liberty Document. Read its preamble, consider its purposes. Is slavery among them? Is it at the gateway? or is it in the temple? It is neither. While I do not intend to argue this question on the present occasion, let me ask, if it be not somewhat singular that, if the Constitution were intended to be, by its framers and adopters, a slaveholding

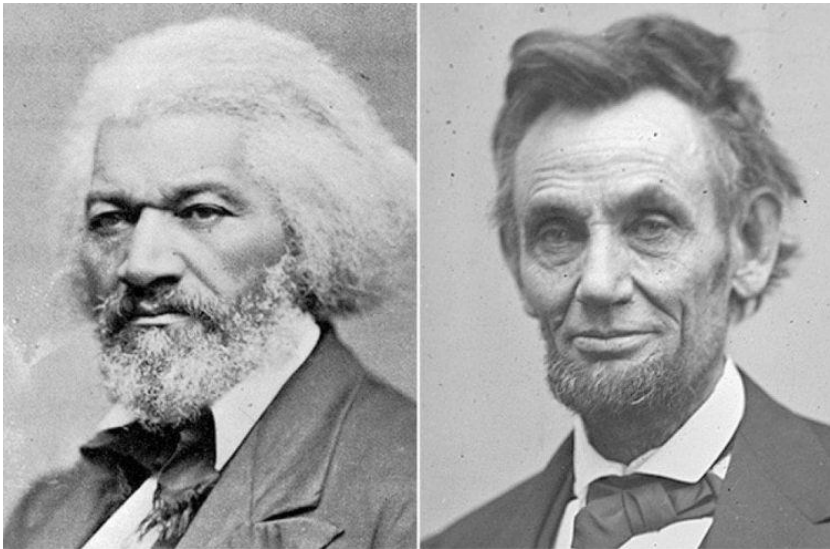
⁴⁰ [Frederick Douglass, Lincoln and the Fight to Save the Soul of America](#) by Cynthia Chung, Rising Tide Foundation, 2020

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instrument, why neither slavery, slaveholding, nor slave can anywhere be found in it”.

This higher understanding of history and the principles of the Constitution caused Douglass to ally himself with Lincoln where he worked with all his might to recruit 200 000 black soldiers to the cause. Later in life, Douglass attacked British free trade and “cheap labor” in defense of the Nationalist system writing in 1871:

“Cheap Labor, is a phrase that has no cheering music for the masses. Those who demand it, and seek to acquire it, have but little sympathy with common humanity. It is the cry of the few against the many. When we inquire who are the men that are continually vociferating for cheap labor, we find not the poor, the simple, and the lowly; not the class who dig and toil for their daily bread; not the landless, feeble, and defenseless portion of society, but the rich and powerful, the crafty and scheming, those who live by the sweat of other men’s faces.”⁴¹



Frederick Douglass and President Lincoln

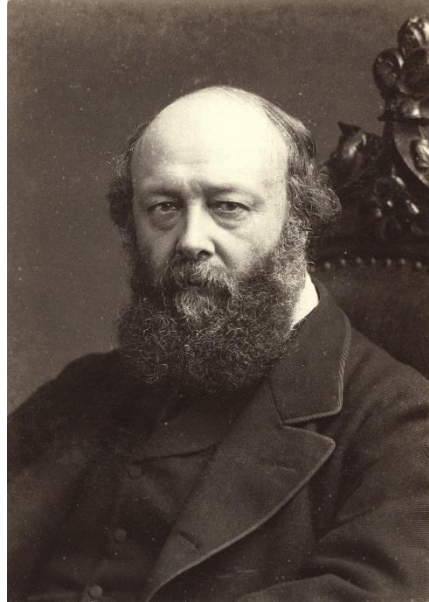
⁴¹ The New National Era (the issue of Aug. 17, 1871) by Frederick Douglas, [republished in The New Federalist](#), January, 1998.

The British Hand Behind the Civil War

During the entirety of the Civil War, the British Empire's guiding hand could always be felt⁴², from supplying the south with battle ships, weapons and finances to providing logistic and diplomatic support internationally. Even British Canada was given over to the Confederacy's intelligence headquarters⁴³ which deployed spying, money laundering, and terrorist operations against the Union during the entire war.

Speaking to the British Parliament, Lord Robert Cecil (Marquis of Salisbury) expressed Britain's logic succinctly when he said in 1861:

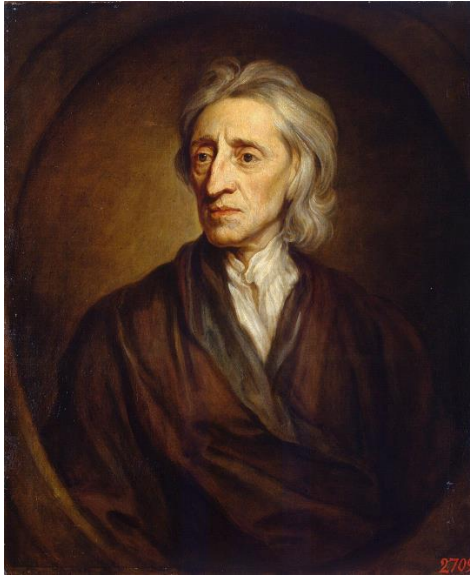
“The Northern States of America never can be our sure friends because we are rivals, rivals politically, rivals commercially.... With the Southern States, the case is entirely reversed. The population are an agricultural people. They furnish the raw material of our industry, and they consume the products which we manufacture from it. With them, every interest must lead us to cultivate friendly relations, and when the war began they at once recurred to England as their natural ally.”



Before we explore the role of British arsonists stoking the fires of secession and Civil War in the USA, let us take a little bit more time to explore the early founders of the American System and the pre-Civil War struggles between the two Americas.

⁴² [The Imperial Myth of Canada's National Policy and It's Implications for Today](#) by this author- Untold History of Canada vol. 2, Canadian Patriot Press, 2019

⁴³ [Montreal, City of Secrets Confederate Operations in Montreal During the American Civil War](#) by Barry Sheehy, Baraka Books



In 1669, John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions for the New Carolina colony. This was a decisive point that made slavery Britain's system in America. Additionally, John Locke was a major stockholder in the Royal African Company (which shipped more African slaves to the Americas than any other institution in the history of the Atlantic slave trade). During this same period, Locke himself was secretary of Britain's Board of Trade and Plantations, helping guide the British political attack on the colonists' attempts at self-government.



Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the United States" painting by Howard Chandler Christy (1940), depicting the Constitutional Convention signing the U.S. Constitution at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on September 17, 1787 containing ideas of man and law diametrically opposed to those of Locke

Chapter 6

Hamilton's Genius and the American System

Today's world calls out desperately for a systemic change. This means not only a change in thinking about diplomacy, the superiority of win-win cooperation over "might makes right", but it also means a change in thinking about value itself. Everyone agrees that money is useful and few people would say that they don't want more money... but is money's "value" derived from the simple desire people have of it? Is it caused by the willingness of consumers to pay for a thing which gives that "thing" value? Before answering in the affirmative, think about heroin. Does heroin have value? How about prostitution or gambling? Certainly all of these things generate trillions of dollars in measurable GDP globally every year... but do they hold actual value? Or is it merely ephemeral?

Some might say that there is no such thing as intrinsic value and that all value is ephemeral based on the fluctuating "tastes" of the day... but would those people wish to go a week without food or water? Would the 7.8 billion lives on earth do well if the energy needed to sustain human existence disappear? Of course not. So why do economists today fail to differentiate the false vs actual value of money associated with activities which are inherently destructive to our nations and children from those activities that enhance the lives of our people and nations?

Whatever the causes for this intellectual (and moral) blindness prevalent in academia and public servants alike, the fact is that this deficit exists and to the degree that we fail to rectify this problem, we as a civilization will be

morally unfit to navigate through the oncoming storms set to befall western civilization amidst an economic meltdown.

Some Elementary Principles of Natural Law

While this chapter will review some elementary facts of recent history that provide keys to solving these intellectual and moral obstacles, a few general truths are worth enumerating here upon which the new economic order must be premised.

1) A respect of national sovereignty under a win-win system of cooperation and NOT a system of supranational controls under the control of an unelected elite.

2) Large scale, long term infrastructure projects which uplift the standards of living of all people, as well as the cognitive powers of all people and the productive powers of labor of all people simultaneously.

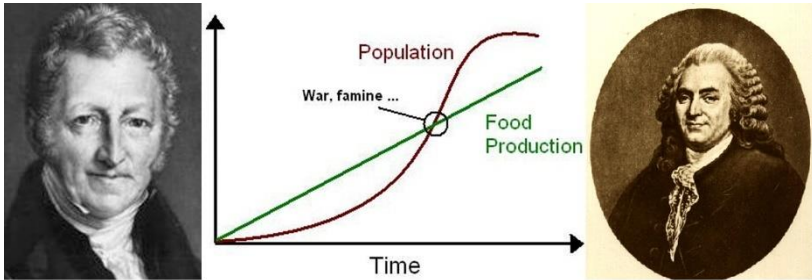
3) That this process has the natural effect of increasing national capital and consumer consumption per capita and per square kilometer (since higher quality lives lived longer equates to higher rates and quality of consumption both individually and nationally). A viable modern guidebook to explore this system scientifically can be found in the writings of the late American economist Lyndon LaRouche with a focus upon his 1984 book *So You Wish to Learn All About Economics*.⁴⁴

Taken together, these three variables would tend towards an increase of humanity's carrying capacity conditional upon the factor of something ivory tower mathematicians and computer modellers dominant in today's econometric and climate science worlds detest: HUMAN CREATIVE REASON.

The opposing school of political economy, premised as it is upon the British imperial theoreticians who have sought to undermine this tradition are premised upon the Malthusian assumption that material limits to nature are insurmountable and that population growth will always exceed nature's

⁴⁴ [So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics? A Text on Elementary Mathematical Economics](#) by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. New Benjamin Franklin House New York, 1984

capacity to sustain ever growing mouths. [See Chapter 11 for more on Malthus]



British East India Co. Economist Thomas Malthus (left) and Hellfire Club leader Bernard Mandeville (right). Whenever vice becomes the norm, minds stop working, and population growth loses its power to overcome limits to growth illustrated in Malthus' graph

The Role of Creative Thought in Economic Systems

Abraham Lincoln understood this fact all too well 170 years ago when he said in 1860⁴⁵:

“Man is not the only animal who labors; but he is the only one who improves his workmanship. This improvement, he effects by Discoveries, and Inventions.”

This idea was amplified by Lincoln’s leading economic advisor Henry C. Carey who said in his 1872 *Unity of Law*⁴⁶:

“The more his power of association, the greater is the tendency toward development of his various faculties; the greater becomes his control of the forces of nature, and the more perfect his own power for self-direction; mental force thus more and more obtaining control over that which is material, the labors of the present over the accumulations of the past...”

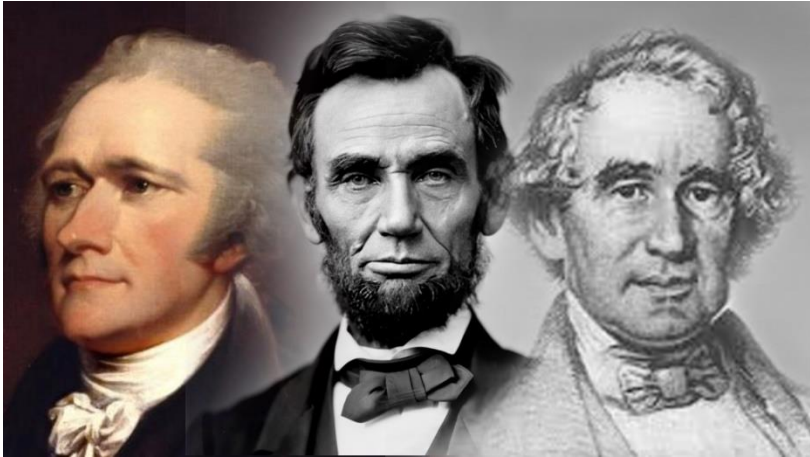
If you haven’t noticed it, both Lincoln and Carey recognized that it is by increasing rates of discoveries of hither-to-unknown organizing principles of the universe which allows our species to translate those new discoveries into greater rates of scientific and technological progress. This overcoming of our

⁴⁵ Abraham Lincoln on [“Discoveries and Inventions”](#) (1860)- republished on American System Now

⁴⁶ [The Unity of Law; as exhibited in the relations of physical, social, mental and moral science](#) by Carey, Henry Charles, 1793-1879

limits to growth by leaping to new technologies and resources would then establish a guiding framework for planning future investments into R & D with a focus on activities that push the frontiers of human knowledge.

This process embodied by Lincoln and Carey was once known far and wide as the “American System” and it isn’t a coincidence that EVERY SINGLE American president who died while in office (eight in total) were supporters of this system.



American System leaders (Left to Right): Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln and Henry Charles Carey

The Origins of the American System

During the period of 1783-1791, the newly established American republic was an agrarian economy in financial ruins with no means to pay off its debts or even the soldiers who fought for years in the revolutionary war. It was only a matter of time before the fragile new nation would come undone and be reabsorbed back into the fold of the British Empire.

The solution to this unsolvable crisis was unveiled by Washington’s former Aide de Camp and now Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton who studied the works of the great dirigiste economists like France’s Finance Minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert⁴⁷, and introduced a four-fold solution:

⁴⁷ Writing in “The Continentalist” in 1782, [Hamilton said](#):

1. – Consolidate all unpayable state debts into a singular federal debt secured by the issuance of new bonds. This was done via his *1790 Report on Public Credit*.
2. – Tie these new bonds to internal improvements like roads, canals, academies and industrial growth which would create a qualitatively new form of debt that would permit the nation to produce its way out of poverty which would lead to “the augmentation of the active or productive capital of a country”. In this sense Hamilton distinguished bad debt from good debt using the important guiding principle that the “creation of debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment.” [to illustrate this more clearly: think of a farmer taking on a debt in order to feed a gambling addiction vs investing his loan into new farm supplies and a tractor.] The thrust of this conception was found in his *Report on the Subject of Manufactures of 1791*.
3. – Guide that new national power over finance by a system of national banks subservient to the Constitution and the General Welfare (instead of a system of central banks under the British model that ensured nation states would forever be subservient to the laws of usurious finance). This was illustrated in Hamilton’s *1790 Report on a National Bank* and his 1791 *On the Constitutionality of a National Bank*.
4. Use protective measures where necessary to block foreign dumping of cheap goods into the nation from abroad which essentially makes

"From a different spirit in the government, with superior advantages, France was much later in commercial improvements, nor would her trade have been at this time in so prosperous a condition had it not been for the abilities and indefatigable endeavors of the great Colbert. He laid the foundation of the French commerce, and taught the way to his successors to enlarge and improve it. The establishment of the woolen manufacture, in a kingdom, where nature seemed to have denied the means, is one among many proofs, how much may be effected in favor of commerce by the attention and patronage of a wise administration. The number of useful edicts passed by Louis XIV, and since his time, in spite of frequent interruptions from the jealous enmity of Great Britain, has advanced that of France to a degree which has excited the envy and astonishment of its neighbors."

it more profitable to purchase industrial goods and farm products locally rather than from abroad. Hamilton also promoted federal incentives/bounties to encourage private enterprises to build things that would be in alignment with the national interests.

Hamilton's idea for the national bank was premised on the unification of private profit with the wellbeing of the whole nation in order to overcome the dichotomy of state vs individual rights which has plagued so much of philosophy and human history⁴⁸.

Describing the importance of a national bank, Hamilton wrote:

“A nation, that has no mines of its own, must derive the precious metals from others; generally speaking, in exchange for the products of its labor and industry. The quantity, it will possess, will therefore, in the ordinary course of things, be regulated by the favourable, or unfavourable balance of its trade; that is, by the proportion between its abilities to supply foreigners, and its wants of them; between the amount of its exportations and that of its importations. Hence the state of its agriculture and manufactures, the quantity and quality [emphasis in the original] of its labor and industry must, in the main, influence and determine the increase or decrease of its gold and silver.... The support of industry is probably in every case, of more consequence towards correcting a wrong balance of trade, than any practicable retrenchments, in the expenses of families, or individuals: And the stagnation of it would be likely to have more effect, in prolonging, than any such savings in shortening its continuance. That stagnation is a natural consequence of an inadequate medium, which, without the aid of Bank circulation, would in the cases supposed, be severely felt.”

In opposition to the Jeffersonian crowd promoting British Free Trade and attacking the idea of manufactures or a strong federal government, Hamilton wrote that there is: *“a general principle ... inherent in the very definition of Government and essential to every step of the progress to be made by that of the United States; namely—that every power vested in a*

⁴⁸ One of the greatest resources for any student of history in our modern age who wishes to understand Alexander Hamilton and the system he brought into existence is Nancy Spannaus' [Hamilton versus Wall Street: The Principles of the American System of Economics](#), Bloomington: iUniverse, 2019

Government is in its nature sovereign, and includes by force of the term, a right to employ all the means requisite, and fairly applicable to the attainment of the ends of such power; and which are not precluded by restrictions & exceptions specified in the constitution; or not immoral, or not contrary to the essential ends of political society.”

Hamilton added that this must exist “*to give encouragement to the enterprise of our own merchants, and to advance our navigation and manufactures.*”

Throughout all of his works, Hamilton is clear that value is not located in land, gold, money, or any arbitrary value favored by followers of the British School like Adam Smith. In defending the growth of manufactures and internal improvements, Hamilton states in his Report on Manufacturing that:

“To cherish and stimulate the activity of the human mind, by multiplying the objects of enterprise, is not among the least considerable of the expedients, by which the wealth of a nation may be promoted.”

The Overthrow of the American System

Although City of London-affiliated traitors in America like Aaron Burr established the speculative Bank of Manhattan which started Wall Street, killed Alexander Hamilton in 1804, and derailed many of Hamilton’s grand designs for the young republic, the system was never completely destroyed despite the decades of attempts to do so. In 1824, the great German economist Frederick List came to America with the last surviving leader of 1776 Marquis Lafayette as part of an international effort to revive the sabotaged plans to create a world of sovereign republics modeled on the American experience of 1776⁴⁹.

While this effort failed with Lafayette’s supplication to the scheme of reinstating a French King in 1830 rather than declare himself the President, List studied Hamilton’s system and was the first to codify it as the *American System of Political Economy* (1827).⁵⁰

⁴⁹ [Lafayette: The Tragedy of a Great Moment Meeting a Little People](#) by Pierre Beaudry, October 3, 2008

⁵⁰ [Outlines of American Political Economy](#) by Friedrich List, Printed by Samuel Parker, Philadelphia, 1827

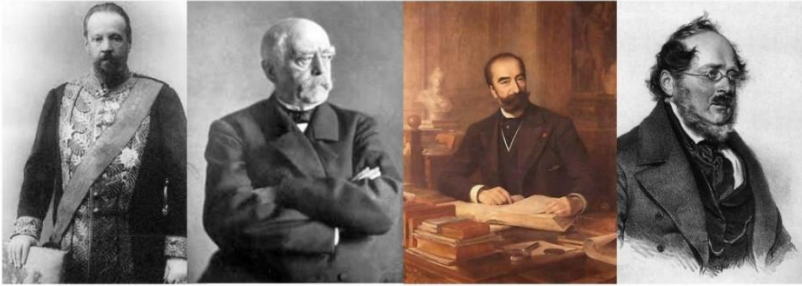
In the foreword of this book, List outlines the importance of Hamilton's system of value premised upon increasing the productive powers of labor in opposition to the system of Adam Smith:

"I previously knew the importance of means of transportation only from the standpoint taught by the theory of values; I had only observed the effect of transport businesses in particular instances and only with respect to the expansion of the market and the reduction of prices for material goods. Only now did I begin to consider it from the point of view of the theory of productive forces and in its total effect as a national transportation system, consequently, according to its influence upon the entire mental and political life, social intercourse, the productivity and the power of nations. Only now did I recognize the reciprocal relationship which exists between manufacturing power and the national system of transportation, and that the one can never develop to its fullest without the other.

"Thus was I able to study this material -- this I dare to claim -- more comprehensively than any other economist before me had done, and to cast a clear light upon the necessity and the utility of entire national systems of railroads, and I did this before any economist in England, France, or North America had thought of considering these matters from this higher standpoint."

This was the system which List transported to Germany by driving rail development, industrial growth, protectionism under the German Zollverein which finally blossomed under the rule of Chancellor Otto von Bismarck. List's system was also studied, translated and applied in Russia by many "American System economists" with the greatest being the Transport Minister and Prime Minister Sergei Witte who oversaw the trans Siberian railway's completion and envisioned a line eventually connecting the Americas to Russia via the Bering Straits.⁵¹

⁵¹ [WHY Russia Saved the United States: The Forgotten History of a Brotherhood](#) by Cynthia Chung, Rising Tide Foundation 2020



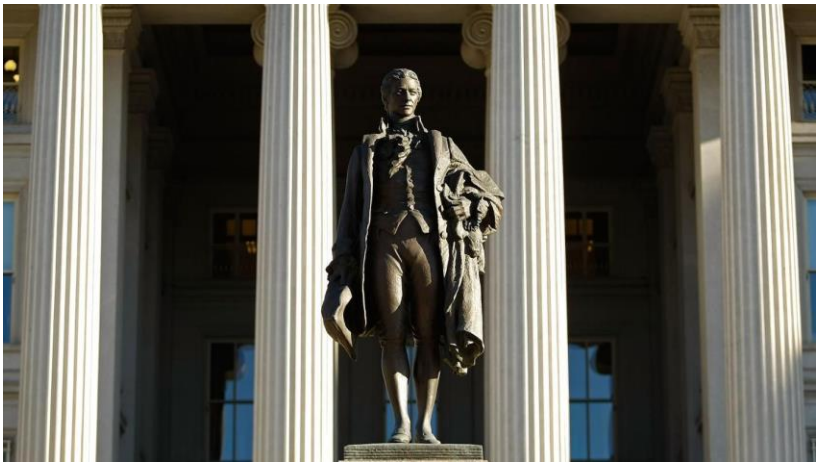
After the 1876 Centennial Convention of America, American System converts from Europe such as (left to right) Russian Transport Minister Sergei Witte, German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and French President Sadi Carnot began implementing the system advocated by Henry C. Carey, and Carey's German ally Frederick List (author of Germany's Customs Union program).

In America, the clash between American vs British Systems defined all major conflicts from 1836 when Andrew Jackson killed the 2nd National Bank (along with thousands of Cherokees) and brought the nation under the heel of British Free Trade, speculation, and cotton plantation economics. Following the IMF's protocols that would be imposed onto victim nations 150 years later, Jackson cancelled all internal improvements in order to "pay the debt" and deregulated the banking system which resulted in the growth of over 7000 separate currencies issued by an array of state banks rendering the economy chaotic, bankrupt and prone to mass counterfeiting.

The defenders of the American System during this period (led by Whigs such as John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln and Henry Clay) played a rear-guard action hoping for an opening to occur at some point. When that opening finally arrived with the victory of Whig President William Harrison in 1840 a glimmer of hope was felt. Harrison swept to power with a mandate to "revive the national bank" and enact Clay's American System of internal improvements.

Sadly, President Harrison found himself dead in a matter of only 3 months with legislation for the 3rd national bank sitting unsigned on his desk. Over his dead body (and that of another Whig president only 10 years later), the slave power grew in influence enormously.

It wasn't until 1861 that a new president arose who successfully avoided assassination attempts long enough to revive Hamilton's American System during a period of existential crisis of economic bankruptcy and foreign sponsored civil war which nearly destroyed the Union in ways not that dissimilar to the situation unfolding in America today.



The First bank of the United States (featured above) and a statue of Hamilton on the opposite side of the building- Images: Wiki Commons

Chapter 7

The 1804 Northern Secession Plot and the Founding Fathers of the Deep State

“In a choice of Evils let them take the least – Jefferson is in every view less dangerous than Burr.”

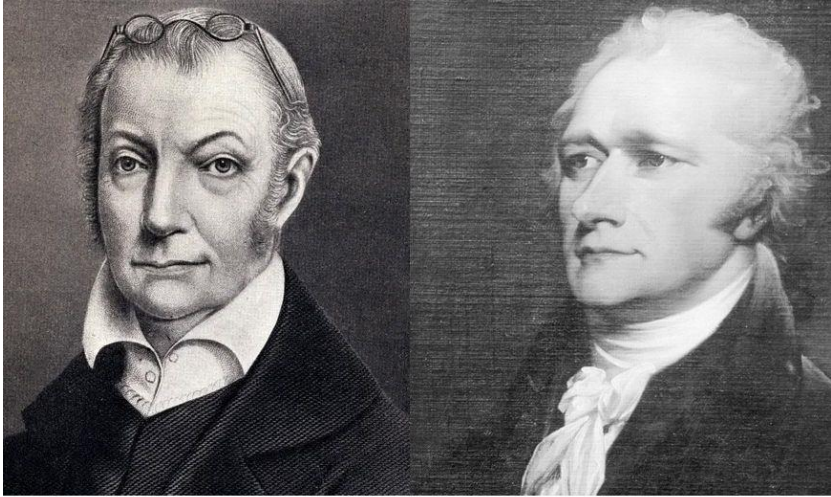
– Alexander Hamilton (1800)

Between 1776 until his death in 1804, Alexander Hamilton used every ounce of his influence to ensure that the many traitorous movements launched by diverse branches of British operations in America (including from his own Federalist Party), and often under the leadership of arch-traitor Aaron Burr, failed to achieve their goals. These operations which included Canadian United Empire Loyalists, New York financiers and southern slave interests, can collectively be defined as the “founding fathers of today’s deep state” which evolved over the years and took over much of the nation after the death of Franklin Roosevelt.⁵²

One of Hamilton’s most important victories during this precarious time occurred during the 1800 presidential elections which still confuses some scholars today. These scholars cannot understand why Hamilton’s feud with Jefferson did not stop the former from devoting all of his energy into helping the latter gain the victory over presidential hopeful Aaron Burr. Speaking of his motives for this paradoxical maneuver, Hamilton famously said:

⁵² This will be the topic of volume 2 of ‘Clash of the Two Americas’ coming soon.

“Mr. Jefferson, though too revolutionary in his notions, is yet a lover of liberty and will be desirous of something like orderly Government – Mr. Burr loves nothing but himself – thinks of nothing but his own aggrandizement – and will be content with nothing short of permanent power in his own hands.”



Aaron Burr (left) and Alexander Hamilton (right)

To understand the conditions shaping this strategic fight only 11 years after Ben Franklin died, one must understand how the British Empire used an evil cancer embedded in the young nation to destroy it from within when it became obvious that external force could not succeed.

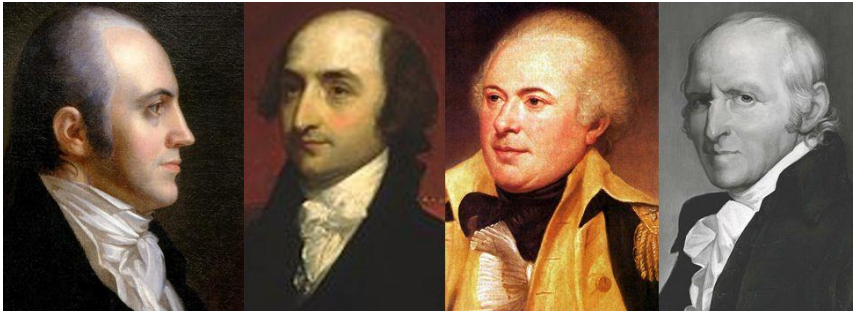
Slavery: America’s Achilles Heel

Despite the fact that slavery was nearly extinguished by 1792⁵³, forces loyal to the British Empire within the “eastern establishment” led by aristocratically minded traitors like Timothy Pickering, Aaron Burr, Col. James Wilkinson, George Cabot and Albert Gallatin worked hard to advance

⁵³ Every single state of the union had shut down the slave trade by 1792, with six states completely outlawing all slavery and seven banning all imports of slavery with serious programs designed to emancipate slaves over the coming years as industrial growth was hoped to replace cash cropping agrarian systems. This is best outlined in Robert Ingraham’s [The Idea of America and Our Mission Today](#), EIR, June 2020

a plot for breaking up the republic into two separate confederacies under the guise that “slave states and free states could not co-exist”. While this fact may have been true, rather than continue the struggle to abolish slavery by imposing the authority of the Constitution, such traitors made the argument that it were best to dissolve the nation and constitution completely. Under these designs, British Canada would merge with northern “free states” under a new Anglo-Saxon confederation, while the slave power would be free to create its own southern confederation. Under this design, both northern and southern confederacies would be defined by a special relationship with England and dominated by the City of London’s economic web of finance.

After Burr’s defeat to Jefferson in 1800 (becoming a distrusted lame-duck vice president), the direct Federal support required for a dissolution of the union was no longer attainable, and so a new plot was hatched that came to life in 1803 which required Burr’s control of New York state.



Leading secessionist founding fathers of America’s Deep State (left to right): Aaron Burr, Albert Gallatin, Col. James Wilkinson, and Timothy Pickering

The New England Secessionist Plot

Describing this plot to his co-conspiratorial senator Richard Peters on December 24, 1803, Timothy Pickering (former Secretary of State under President Adams and guiding hand behind the cabal known as the Essex Junto) wrote:

“Although the end of all our Revolutionary labors and expectations is disappointment, and our fond hopes of republican happiness are vanity... I will not yet despair: I will rather anticipate a new confederacy, exempt from the corrupt and corrupting influence and oppression of the aristocratic Democrats of the South. There will be – and our children at farthest will see

*it – a separation. The white and black population will mark the boundary. The British Provinces, even with the assent of Britain, will become members of the Northern confederacy ...*⁵⁴

The strategy described above hinged on bringing New York into the northern secession plot as the economic powerhouse needed to fuse the other “free states” into British Canada.

Proof of Aaron Burr’s Treachery

While many popular historians adamantly choose to deny this fact (some going even so far as to celebrate the life of Burr as a hero⁵⁵), surviving letters have irrefutably proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that Aaron Burr was the unquestioned leader of this plot- as demonstrated by a journal entry written by Essex Junto leader Senator William Plumer who described a conspiratorial meeting at his house involving Senator James Hillhouse, Burr, and Senator Uriah Tracy in the winter of 1803-04. During this meeting, Plumer wrote that Hillhouse “*unequivocally declared that it was his opinion that the United States would soon form two distinct governments*”; and “*Burr conversed very freely on the subject ... and the impression made on his mind was, that Burr not only thought a separation would not only take place but that it was necessary.*”⁵⁶

Writing to Opium-pushing Junto leader George Cabot, Timothy Pickering stated⁵⁷:

“We suppose the British Provinces in Canada and Nova Scotia, at no remote period, perhaps without delay, and with the assent of Great Britain, may become members of the Northern League. Certainly, that government can feel only disgust at our present rulers. She will be pleased to see them crestfallen. She will not regret the proposed division of empire. If with her own consent she relinquishes her provinces, she will be rid of the charge of

⁵⁴ Pickering quote cited in Moderates: The Vital Center of American Politics, from the Founding to Today By David S. Brown, University of N. Carolina Press, 2016

⁵⁵ [Forget Hamilton, Burr Is the Real Hero](#) By Carey Wallace, Time Magazine, April 2016

⁵⁶ Quote cited in [Aaron Burr and the British Empire’s Plot for Canada](#) by Gerald Therrien, Canadian Patriot Review, Sept. 11, 2020

⁵⁷ Life and Letters of George Cabot: By Henry Cabot Lodge, Little, Brown and Co. 1878

maintaining them; while she will derive from them, as she does from us, all the commercial returns which her merchants now receive. A liberal treaty of amity and commerce will form a bond of union between Great Britain and the Northern confederacy highly useful to both ...”

In another letter of March 4, 1804, Pickering wrote of Burr’s leading role in the plan:

“The Federalists here in general anxiously desire the election of Mr. Burr to the chair of New York; for they despair of a present ascendancy of the Federal party. Mr. Burr alone, we think, can break your Democratic phalanx; and we anticipate much good from his success. Were New York detached (as under his administration it would be) from the Virginia influence, the whole Union would be benefited. Jefferson would then be forced to observe some caution and forbearance in his measures. And, if a separation should be deemed proper, the five New England States, New York, and New Jersey would naturally be united. Among those seven states, there is a sufficient congeniality of character to authorize the expectation of practicable harmony and a permanent union, New York the centre.”⁵⁸

The Plan is Modified

As Pickering alluded to in his letter, this plan hinged upon Burr’s 1804 victory as Governor of New York State and once again, just as in the presidential fight of 1800, Alexander Hamilton devoted all of his energy to ensuring Burr’s defeat⁵⁹ resulting in 28,000 votes going to Burr and 35,000 going to his opponent Morgan Lewis.

Without New York on board, the plot for Northern secession could not succeed, and again a new strategy had to be concocted.

Without going into details, it is enough to say that an enraged Burr had decided that Hamilton had to be eliminated once and for all, and in the wake of his gubernatorial defeat, Burr put all of his chips into organizing a duel with his nemesis, resulting in Hamilton’s death on July 12, 1804.

⁵⁸ Passage cited in [History of the United States During Thomas Jefferson's Administrations](#) by Henry Adams, OK Publishing, 2018

⁵⁹ [The Duel: The New York Governor's Race](#), published in The American Experience on PBS.org



Three weeks after this tragic affair, the British Ambassador Anthony Merry (after meeting with the arch-traitor and Burr confidante Colonel Wilkinson⁶⁰) wrote giddily to the British Foreign Secretary explaining his having recruited Burr to the Empire's cause of creating a new western Confederacy established by a joint U.S.-British war on Mexico with Burr as it's head. Ambassador Merry wrote:

"I have just received an offer from Mr. Burr, the actual vice president of the United States (which situation he is about to resign) to lend his assistance to His Majesty's Government in any manner in which they may think fit to employ him, particularly in endeavouring to effect a separation of the western part of the United States from that which lies between the Atlantic and the mountains, in its whole extant. – His propositions on this and other subjects will be fully detailed to your Lordship by Col. Williamson who has been the bearer of them to me, and who will embark for England in a few days. – It is therefore only necessary for me to add that if, after what is generally known of the profligacy of Mr. Burr's character, His Majesty's Ministers should think proper to listen to his offer, his present situation in

⁶⁰ Wilkinson's treachery is outlined in gory detail in AN ARTIST IN TREASON: THE EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE LIFE OF GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON BY ANDRO LINKLATER, 2010

this country where he is now cast off as much by the democratic as by the federal party, and where he still preserves connections with some people of influence, added to his great ambition and spirit of revenge against the present administration, may possibly induce him to exert the talents and activity which he possesses with fidelity to his employers.”⁶¹

The Plan Modified... Again

It took two more years for Burr’s true colors to come fully to light when in 1807, Burr was discovered to be at the center of the plot outlined by Ambassador Merry. Instead of relying on “free new England” uniting with Canada, this new plan centered on Burr’s dominance of the newly acquired Louisiana Territory sold by Napoleon to America in 1804⁶² as the basis for a new western confederacy.

As historian Gerald Therrien demonstrates in his book *Ireland, Haiti, Louisiana and the Idea of a Continental Republic*, Napoleon’s desire to sell this gigantic territory to the Americans was a surprise to all (including the Americans) and threw a big wrench in British plans to take control of this land and again suffocate the USA as a closed system locked onto the Atlantic Coast as had been attempted with the 1774 Quebec Act earlier.

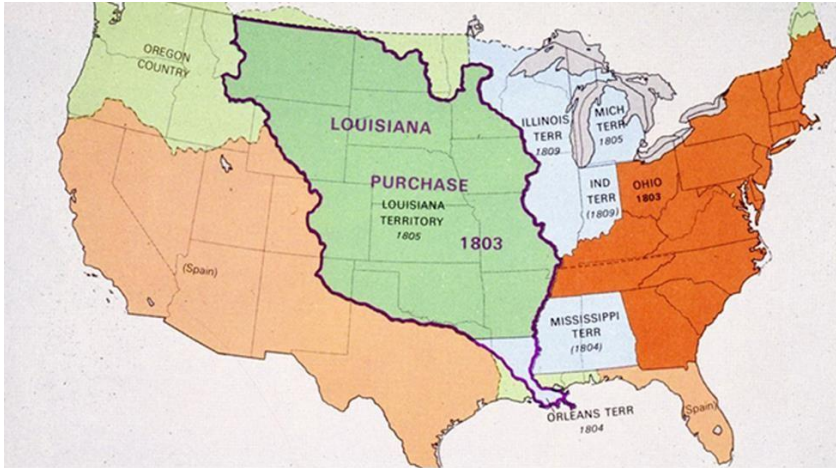
By this time, Burr managed to get President Jefferson to approve putting his co-conspirators into powerful positions of the new Louisiana Territory with Col. Wilkinson appointed Governor.

This new plan involved British soldiers working alongside American mercenaries under Burr’s employ who would first take full control of Louisiana, New Orleans, and then expand the territory by declaring war on Spain. According to testimonies delivered at Burr’s trial, Burr would then turn his attention to the capital where the sitting president would be deposed, and Burr established as Monarch of a new British American confederation. The British had been caught providing boats and money to the mercenaries

⁶¹ Passage cited in [Cipher/Code of Dishonor; Aaron Burr, an American Enigma: Trinity: The Burrs vs Alexander Hamilton and the United States of America](#), by Alan J Clark, AuthorHouse 2005, p. 37

⁶² [Ireland, Haiti and Louisiana and the Idea of a Continental Republic \(1797 – 1804\)](#) by Gerald Therrien, Canadian Patriot Review, July 14, 2020

(40 British boats and 75 mercenaries were apprehended), correspondences were intercepted and soon Burr was standing in front of the supreme court facing treason charges. The diplomat William Eaton testified that Burr told him that *“he would turn Congress neck and heels out of doors, assassinate the President, (or what amounted to that,) and declare himself the protector of an energetic Government.”*⁶³



The USA of 1803 looked very different from today. Featured above is the Louisiana Territory which Burr hoped to grow into a separate state with the help of the British.

Unfortunately, these testimonies somehow did not qualify as the sort of hard evidence needed to convict Burr (and Ambassador Merry’s smoking gun letter was only discovered decades later) resulting in Burr’s unfortunate acquittal.

Popular rage towards the former Vice President made life impossible within the republic and using a \$40,000 “gift” from John Jacob Astor, Burr soon made his way in disguise to Canada where his nephew George Prevost was serving as Governor General. Prevost gave Burr letters of introduction to Lord Castlereagh as he embarked on a ship from Nova Scotia to London where Burr stayed at Jeremy Bentham’s mansion for the next 5 years and, in

⁶³ Cited in [History of the United States During Thomas Jefferson's Administrations](#) by Henry Adams, Madison and Adams Press, 2017

between heavy doses of opium and prostitutes⁶⁴, plotted with the highest echelons of British intelligence a new scheme for the dissolution of the Union (Bentham was the head of British Intelligence Services in those days and extended networks across the globe).

While in London, Burr wrote of Bentham: *“He is, indeed, the most perfect model that I have seen or imagined of moral and intellectual excellence. He is the most intimate friend I have in this country, and my constant associate. I live in his house and compose a part of his family.”*

Burr Returns Home and a New Plot is Hatched

Finally returning to the United States in the months before the War of 1812, Burr began rebuilding his political machine with a new focus on the use of the Wall Street dominated Democratic Party of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren which would ultimately drive America into a Civil War five decades later.

In 1815, Burr laid out the earliest plan for raising the racist puppet Andrew Jackson to the status of President of the USA in a letter to Joseph Alston (Burr’s son-in-law and former Governor of South Carolina) saying:

*“If, then, there be a man in the United States of firmness and decision, and having standing enough to afford even a hope of success, it is your duty to hold him up to public view: that man is Andrew Jackson. Nothing is wanting but a respectable nomination, made before the proclamation of the Virginia caucus, and Jackson’s success is inevitable. If this project should accord with your views, I could wish to see you prominent in the execution of it. It must be known to be your work.”*⁶⁵

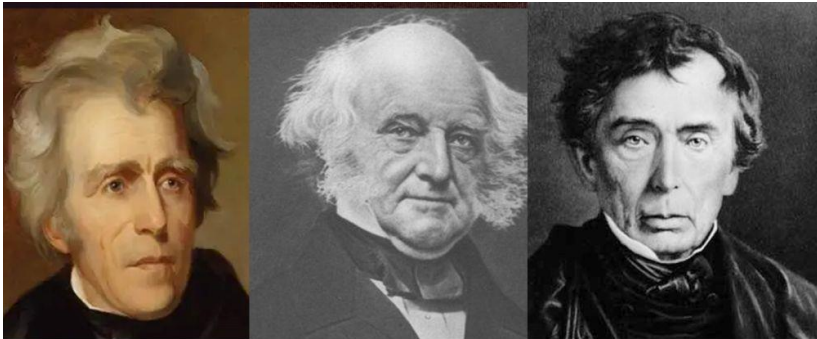
Though it took another decade, the eventual federal takeover of the Burr machine under the combined presidencies of Andrew Jackson and Martin van Buren (ruling from 1828-1840) represented a massive defeat of the Hamiltonian networks then led by John Quincy Adams, William Harrison, Matthew Carey and Henry Clay. The only two successes of the Hamiltonian nationalists then centered in the Whig party to regain control during the 1840-

⁶⁴ [10 Historical Figures Who Were Dependent On Opium](#) by Gordon Gora, September 2015

⁶⁵ Cited in [The Life of Andrew Jackson](#), Volume 2 By James Parton, p 352

1860 period found Whig presidents dying under mysterious circumstances before they could extract the British rot (Harrison in 1840 and Taylor in 1852).

Under Jackson and Van Buren, protectionism was dismantled in favor of British free trade, speculation grew rampantly as did the southern slave power as the south was cleansed of Cherokee under the Trail of Tears and given over to racist oligarchs. The National Bank was destroyed in Jackson's last year in office, cutting the USA off from its only means of generating sovereign credit for development resulting in the panic and depression of 1837. All major infrastructure projects were cancelled under the banner of "paying the debt" and America's path to dissolution dreamed of by Burr and his Deep State cohorts in 1804 was accelerated in short order. This story is documented thoroughly in Michael Kirsch's ground breaking 2012 article *How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States*.⁶⁶



Followers of the British System in America
left to right: Andrew Jackson, Martin van Buren and Roger Taney

The role of British operations both within America itself as well as British Canada cannot be overstated when evaluating the short and precarious experience of the United States from 1776 to the present. Were America is to survive the coming maelstroms, then it is safe to say that ignorance of this continuous intention to undo the revolution of 1776 can any longer be tolerated.

⁶⁶ [How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States](#) by Michael Kirsch, EIR, Dec. 14 2012

Chapter 8

Lincoln and the Greenbacks

Before plunging into the story of Lincoln's assassination and the British efforts to break up the Union through Civil War, I'd like to take a moment to explore the mind and strategic thinking of Abraham Lincoln in a bit more detail.

What did Lincoln Actually Face?

Beyond the dangers of secession, Lincoln had to contend with the Wall Street financiers and anglophile families who worked tirelessly to sabotage the president's ability to acquire the funds necessary to execute the war.

To make matters worse, the state of economic affairs was impossibly unmanageable with over 7000 recognized bank notes in the USA and over 1496 banks each issuing multiple notes. Under this highly de-regulated system made possible by the 1836 killing of the national bank years earlier under Andrew Jackson and the passage of the 1846 *Independent Treasury Act* which prevented the government from influencing economic affairs, every private bank could issue currencies with no federal authority. With such a breakdown of finances, no national projects were possible, international investments were scarce and free market money worshipping ran rampant. Manufacturing collapsed, speculation took over and the slavocracy grew in influence between the 1837's bank panic and 1860.

The City of London was obviously not interested in allowing the USA to get out from under water, and with the gold-backed pound sterling, ensured the manipulation of gold prices and orchestrated the buyout of U.S. gold

reserves. When Lincoln sought loans to execute the war, whether from Wall Street or International banking houses, the loans were granted only at excessive interest rates of 20-25%.

Russian Ambassador to London de Brunow reported to Moscow of England's desire to break the Union writing in January 1861:

*"The English government, at the bottom of its heart, desired the separation of North America into two republics, which will watch each other jealously and counterbalance one the other. Then England, on terms of peace and commerce with both, would have nothing to fear from either; for she would dominate them, restraining them by their rival ambitions."*⁶⁷

Historian Robert Ingraham described this impossible situation in 2002:

*"In January 1862, Gallatin [head of the NY Associated Banks] presented the bankers' ultimatum to the Treasury: 1) pay for the war effort through a massive increase of direct taxation of the population; 2) deposit all U.S. government gold in the private New York banks and make those banks the sole (monopoly) agent for the marketing of U.S. government debt (primarily bonds sold in London); 3) suspend the "sub-treasury laws" (government regulation of banks); and 4) withdraw all government-issued paper currency so that only gold and private bank notes would circulate as currency."*⁶⁸

150 years of revisionist historians have obscured the real Lincoln and the true nature of the Civil War as a British run operation to undo the revolution of 1776. The demonstrable fact is that the martyred president was always an opponent to slavery and always situated himself in the traditions of the American System of Hamilton describing in 1832 a policy which he later enacted 30 years later:

"My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles."

⁶⁷ Cited in [Great Britain and the American Civil War](#) By Ephraim Douglass Adams, Outlook Publishing, 2019, pg. 45

⁶⁸ [THE 'SPECIE RESUMPTION' FIGHT: Henry Carey's Battle to Save Lincoln's Economic Revolution](#) by Robert Ingraham, EIR, Dec 6, 2002

In 1839, Lincoln campaigned vigorously for the election of Hamiltonian Whig candidate William Harrison and delivered dozens of speeches in support of the nationalist president. The guiding theme among these speeches was the need to revive the Hamiltonian National Bank which had just recently been killed by Burr's political machine then running the Presidency of Andrew Jackson. Lincoln's most famous speech in defense of re-chartering the National Bank made on December 26, 1839 was widely circulated nation wide and played a major role in Harrison's victory of 1840. Sadly, upon Harrison's mysterious death only three months into his first term, the Bill to revive the Bank that had passed the House of Representatives never made it into law and instead Burr's machine took back control sending the US on a trajectory towards dissolution.

It was at the end of this speech that Lincoln exhibited a prophetic understanding of the inevitable war that would soon emerge if the issue of slavery and sovereign controls over finance could not be resolved:

"I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption, in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing, while on its bosom are riding like demons on the waves of Hell, the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course, with the hopelessness of their effort; and knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it, I, too, may be; bow to it I never will. The probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause we believe to be just; it shall not deter me." [See Appendix 2 for the full speech]

In 1859, Lincoln described himself in the following terms:

"I was an old Henry Clay tariff whig. In old times I made more speeches on that subject, than on any other. I have not since changed my views."



American System leaders
top row: Alexander Hamilton, Henry Clay and Henry C. Carey
bottom row: Matthew Carey, John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln

From this period in the Congress where he became a leading ally of John Quincy Adams, and played a leading role in opposition to the unjust U.S.-Mexican War, Lincoln committed himself consistently to ending not only systems of slavery but also all hereditary power structures internationally which he understood were inextricably connected saying during an 1858 debate with the slavocracy's Judge Douglas:

“That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles – right and wrong – throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings.”

The *means* needed to break both systems of empire and slavery were located in the American System of political economy.

Lincoln Revives the American System

Putting this economic policy into action during the height of the war occurred in a 3-step operation which began with Banking and Currency Acts in 1862 and 1863. These acts established placed the thousands of local state banks under a federal charter with federal supervision for the first time in decades. By imposing a 10% tax on state bank notes, private independent state banks shrank from 1466 in 1861 to only 297 by 1865 and over 1630 national banks took their place.

The Bank Act of 1863 established reserve requirements for the first time, and also capped the interest rates in order to destroy usury within the nation itself. In order to eliminate international interference and manipulation from Wall Street financiers, the Bank Act also forced 75% of all bank directors to reside in the state in which the bank was located and all directors had to be American citizens.

The most important step in this fight was the sovereign control of credit issuance which according to Article 1 section 8 of the U.S. constitution⁶⁹ can only be affected through the U.S. treasury (an important lesson for anyone serious about ending the privately run Federal Reserve controls over national finance today). Following this constitutional principle, Lincoln issued a new form of currency called Greenbacks which could only be issued against U.S. government bonds. These began being issued with the 1862 Legal Tender Act.

Nationally-chartered banks were now obliged to deposit into the federal treasury totalling at least one third of their capital in exchange for government notes issued by the Mint and Treasury (in order to qualify for federal charters needed to avoid the tax on state bank activities, banks found themselves lending to the government which gave Lincoln an ability to avoid the usurious loans from London and Wall Street.)

⁶⁹ The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States” and “To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures”

New bonds were issued under this scheme called 5:20 bonds (due to their 5-20 year maturation), which citizens purchased as investments into their nations' survival. These bonds which united "personal self interest" with the general welfare of the nation provided loans to manufacturing as well as served as the basis for the issuance of more Greenbacks. Organized by Lincoln's ally Jay Cooke (a patriotic Philadelphia banker), the 5-20 bonds were sold in small denominations to average citizens who then had a vested interest in directly participating in saving their nation. Between 1862-1865 these bonds accounted for \$1.3 billion. Lincoln described the success of this new approach to finance saying:

"The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the national loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril has induced them to contribute to the support of the government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action."

These measures were accompanied by a strong protective tariff to grow American industries as well.

By the beginning of 1865, \$450 million in Greenbacks were issued making up over half of all currency in circulation. Greenbacks and 5-20 bonds financed not only the arming, feeding and payments to soldiers, but also the often-overlooked large scale industrial and rail programs begun during the peak of the war itself... namely the trans continental railway (started in 1863 and completed in 1869 linking for the first time in history a continent from east to west and thus liberating it from subjugation from British East India monopolies on Maritime shipping). This was financed through grants and subsidies made possible by the greenbacks which increased government spending power by 300%!

In his 1865 essay [How to Outdo England Without Fighting Her](#)⁷⁰, Lincoln's economic advisor Henry C Carey stated: *"The 'greenback' has fallen on the country as the dew falls, bringing with it good to all and doing injury to none."*

⁷⁰ [The way to outdo England without fighting her](#) by Carey, Henry, 1865

Unfortunately, the subversion of Lincoln's American System began quickly with Lincoln's murder.

Rather than impose full reconstruction of the defeated south after the war as Lincoln planned, a new war was waged against Greenbacks led by the City of London and its American agents in Wall Street which ultimately subverted American productive credit with the 1871 *Specie Resumption Act*. This act killed the greenbacks and tied the republic's currency to gold submitting the nation to London's speculative controls while contracting the means of credit from large scale long term infrastructure projects.

In his 1865 inaugural address Lincoln's treacherous Vice-President Andrew Johnson attacked protectionism and said "*Free trade with all the markets of the world is the true theory of government.*"

Contemplating the international scope of the Civil War, Lincoln stated in 1862:

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress, and this administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the last generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we know how to save it. We even here—hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed—this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous and just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless... If we do this we shall not only have saved the Union, but we shall have so saved it, as to make, and to keep it forever worthy of the saving. We shall have so saved it, that the succeeding millions of free happy people the world over shall rise up and call us blessed, to the latest generations."

Chapter 9

A Historical Reminder of What Defines the United States, As Told by A Former Slave

We live in tumultuous days... one could say “the end of an era”.

It is clear that there is a storm coming, however, the question is will it be the sort of storm that provides sustenance and relief to drought-stricken and barren lands, or will it be the sort of storm that destroys indiscriminately and leaves nothing recognizable in its wake?

There is such a heavy tension in the air, the buildup we are told of centuries of injustice, oppression and murder. It feels like the entire world’s burden has laid itself upon one culprit and that it is high time that that villain pay for past blood spilled.

That villain is the United States.

It is common to hear that this nation was created under the hubristic banner of “Freedom from Empire”, while it brutally owned slaves and committed genocide on the indigenous people. That the “Declaration of Independence” and the “U.S. Constitution” are despicable displays of the highest degree of grotesque hypocrisy, and that in reality the U.S. was to replace one system of empire with another and far worse.

These are weighty charges indeed, and nobody can deny that great crimes against humanity have been committed. However, it is important that we review this history in full, for if we lose sight of the forest, we will be losing sight of an ongoing battle that is still waging.

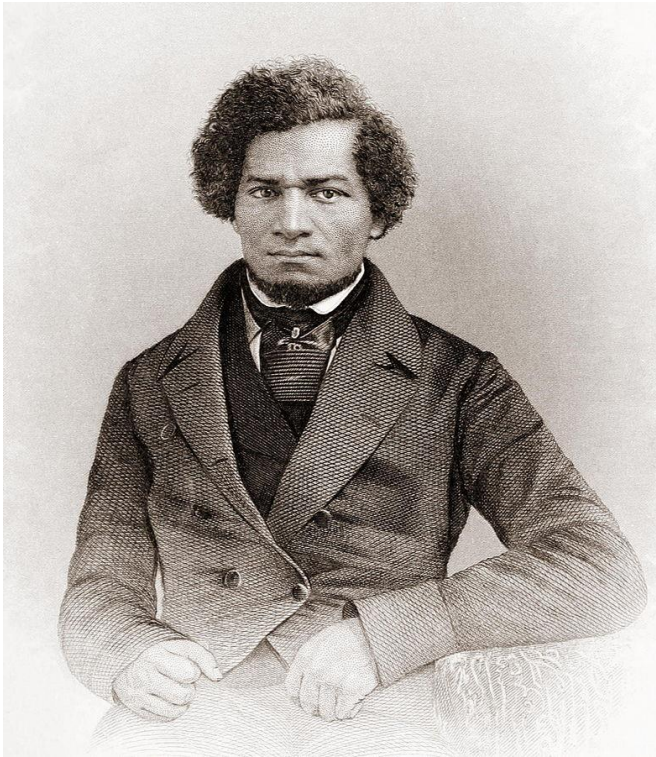
The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

We will have abandoned the work of past heroes that has been left unfinished and will have replaced it with the false idol of anarchy, mistaking its ‘empty-promises of liberty’ as a mark of what constitutes a ‘true freedom’.

How can we avoid such ‘empty-promises’ and strive for ‘true freedom’?

There is no better account in addressing such a question as that of Frederick Douglass (1817-1895), a former slave who would become an advisor to Abraham Lincoln during the dark days of the Civil War and the Consul General to Haiti in his elder years.

A through-and-through TRUE American hero⁷¹.



Portrait of Frederick Douglass as a younger man

⁷¹ This chapter has used Douglass’ account of American history from his writings in his autobiography “[Life and Times of Frederick Douglass](#) [Park Publishing, 1881].

From Slavery to Freedom

Frederick Douglass was born in Talbot County, in the State of Maryland. Though it was impossible to know his exact date of birth, he gathers that the month of February 1817 is as accurate as possible. The name given to him by his dear mother was, in the words of Douglass “no less pretentious and long” than Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey (Frederick’s mother was believed to be the only slave in the region who knew how to read).

Frederick recalls that in his youth *“I was just as well aware of the unjust, unnatural, and murderous character of slavery, when nine years old, as I am now. Without any appeals to books, to laws, or to authorities of any kind, to regard God as ‘Our Father’ condemned slavery as a crime.”*

Already, by the age of nine, Frederick had set himself upon not only the idea of escape from this destitution but was always mindful to an education wherever he could find it.

Luckily, in this unhappy state his only adult friend Miss Lucretia, (daughter of Captain Anthony the slaveholder of Frederick), arranged for Frederick, at the age of ten, to be sent away from the plantations to live in Baltimore with her husband’s brother Hugh Auld.

It was in Baltimore that Frederick would learn how to read.

Years go by and at around the age of fifteen or sixteen, Frederick is sent back to the plantations (over a family squabble), and not surprisingly is found to be wholly unfit for a life of hard-labour as an obedient slave. He is thus promptly sent to “Covey, The Negro Breaker” to lodge with for a period of one year.

For six months, Frederick was whipped and beaten on a regular basis. From the dawn of day till the complete darkness in the evening, he was kept hard at work in the fields, and was worked up to the point of his powers of endurance.

Until one day he decides finally that it is better to resist and risk the consequences than continue to live such a contemptible life as a mere brute.

He decides one day to simply refuse to be treated as an animal, not to strike back but to oppose the striking.

As Frederick states:

*“A man without force is without the essential dignity of humanity. Human nature is so constituted, that it cannot honor a helpless man, though it can pity him, and even this it cannot do long if signs of power do not arise. He only can understand the effect of this combat on my spirit, who has himself incurred something, or hazarded something, in repelling the unjust and cruel aggressions of a tyrant. Covey was a tyrant and a cowardly one withal. After resisting him, I felt as I had never felt before. It was a resurrection from the dark and pestiferous tomb of slavery, to the heaven of comparative freedom. I was no longer a servile coward, trembling under the frown of a brother worm of the dust, but my long-cowed spirit was roused to an attitude of independence. I had reached the point at which I was **not afraid to die**. This spirit made me a freeman in **fact**, though I still remained a slave in **form**. When a slave cannot be flogged, he is more than half free. He has a domain as broad as his own manly heart to defend, and he is really ‘a power on earth’. From this time until my escape from slavery, I was never fairly whipped. Several attempts were made, but they were always unsuccessful. Bruised I did get, but the instance I have described was the end of the brutification to which slavery had subjected me.”*

The Abolitionist Cause in Light of the Preservation of the Union

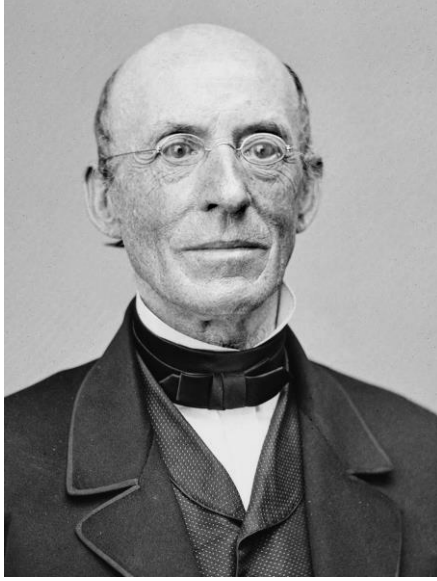
“...that the fathers of the Republic neither intended the extension nor the perpetuity of slavery and that liberty is national and slavery is sectional.”

– Frederick Douglass

To make a long story short, Frederick would successfully escape the South and on September 3rd 1838, arriving in New York at the age of 21, he would finally embark on a life as a free man.

It would be only four or five months living in New Bedford before Douglass would meet William Lloyd Garrison, one of the most prominent leaders of the Abolitionist movement. It did not take long for Douglass to be invited

along their speaking tours to recount his story as a runaway slave from the South.



William Lloyd Garrison

Though Douglass would owe much of his future as a great orator and writer in thanks to his Abolitionist friends who gave him a strong start in this direction and introduced him to many important figures, Douglass would eventually distance himself from the Abolitionist “scripture”.

This distancing was caused by Douglass’ later recognition that there was in fact, no “pro-slavery” character in the U.S. Constitution as Garrison had been stating.

Douglass states:

“After a time, a careful reconsideration of the subject convinced me that there was no necessity for dissolving the union between the northern and southern states, that to seek this dissolution was not part of my duty as an abolitionist, that to abstain from voting was to refuse to exercise a legitimate and powerful means for abolishing slavery, and that the Constitution of the United States not only contained no guarantees in favor of slavery, but, on the contrary, was in its letter and spirit an antislavery instrument, demanding

the abolition of slavery as a condition of its own existence as the supreme law of the land.”

During this time, Douglass would start his own anti-slavery newspaper called “The North Star”. Along with this new editorial responsibility, Douglass would no longer leave it to the “good advice” of his “more learned” Abolitionist friends, but would take the responsibility upon himself to seek out and come to know whether such assertions by the Abolitionists on the nature of the Republic were true.

“My new circumstances compelled me to re-think the whole subject, and to study with some care not only the just and proper rules of legal interpretation, but the origin, design, nature, rights, powers, and duties of civil governments, and also the relations which human beings sustain to it. By such a course of thought and reading I was conducted to the conclusion that the Constitution of the United States – inaugurated 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’ – could not well have been designed at the same time to maintain and perpetuate a system of rapine and murder like slavery, especially as not one word can be found in the Constitution to authorize such a belief...the Constitution of our country is our warrant for the abolition of slavery in every state of the Union...being convinced of the fact, my duty upon this point in the further conduct of my paper [The North Star] was plain.”

Abraham Lincoln would be elected as the President of the United States on March 4th, 1861. To which Douglass stated of the occasion:

“It was Mr. Lincoln who told the American people at this crisis that the ‘Union could not long endure half slave and half free; that they must be all one or the other, and that the public mind could find no resting place but in the belief in the ultimate extinction of slavery.’ These were not the words of an abolitionist – branded a fanatic, and carried away by an enthusiastic devotion to the Negro – but the calm cool, deliberate utterance of a statesman, comprehensive enough to take in the welfare of the whole country...In a few simple words he had embodied the thought of the loyal nation, and indicated the character fit to lead and guide the country amid perils present and to come.”

On Meeting Lincoln

“I still believed, and spoke as I believed, all over the North, that the mission of the war was the liberation of the slave, as well as the salvation of the Union...”

– Frederick Douglass

With this newly discovered orientation, Douglass not only put the preservation of the Union as something necessary and expedient but, most importantly, something that could not be sacrificed in striving for the Abolitionist cause.

Douglass would be one of the first to encourage the recruitment, through his paper “The North Star”, of black soldiers to join the Union’s war against the Confederate South. The thought was that by these men joining the war, they would prove their mettle in the cause for emancipation.

These were hard days, since black soldiers were not given equal treatment nor protection in the Union army. They also risked, if captured by the South, being enslaved, a sentence in Douglass’ words “worse than death”. Douglass had been assured that equal treatment would eventually occur, but it was too slow moving in his eyes and he refused to continue recruiting black soldiers into the Union army.

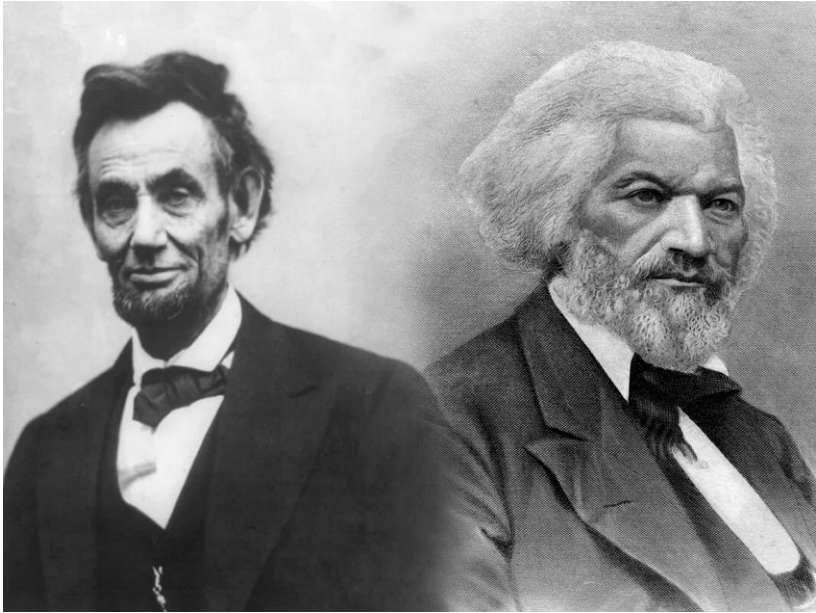
It was at this point that Douglass was invited to meet with President Lincoln to discuss his concerns over the matter.

Douglass describes his first meeting with Lincoln:

“I was never more quickly or more completely put at ease in the presence of a great man than in that of Abraham Lincoln...Long lines of care were already deeply written on Mr. Lincoln’s brow, and his strong face, full of earnestness, lighted up as soon as my name was mentioned...I at once felt myself in the presence of an honest man – one whom I could love, honor, and trust without reserve or doubt.”

One of the points of concern Douglass discussed with the President, was on the unfair treatment of black soldiers as POWs and suggested that the North should retaliate and commit the same treatment on their Southern POWs to dissuade this unequal treatment, to which Lincoln responded, “Retaliation

was a terrible remedy, and one which it was very difficult to apply – that, if once begun, there was no telling where it would end – that if he could get hold of the Confederate soldiers who had been guilty of treating colored soldiers as felons he could easily retaliate, but the thought of hanging men for a crime perpetrated by others was revolting to his feelings... Though I was not entirely satisfied with his views, I was so well satisfied with the man and with the educating tendency of the conflict I determined to go on with the recruiting.”



Douglass reflects on his decision:

“It was a great thing to achieve American independence when we numbered three millions, but it was a greater thing to save this country from dismemberment and ruin when it numbered thirty millions. He alone of all our presidents was to have the opportunity to destroy slavery, and to lift into manhood millions of his countrymen hitherto held as chattels and numbered with the beasts of the field.”

The Emancipation Proclamation

“Since William the Silent, who was the soul of the mighty war for religious liberty against Spain and the Spanish Inquisition, no leader of men has been loved and trusted in such generous measures as was Abraham Lincoln.”

– Frederick Douglass

Heading into the third year of the sanguinary Civil War, January 1st 1863, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Douglass states of the occasion: *“the formal and solemn announcement was made that thereafter the government would be found on the side of emancipation...It must be the end of all compromises with slavery – a declaration that thereafter the war was to be conducted on a new principle, with a new aim.”*

It was at this point that Lincoln received criticism for extending the war unnecessarily. The South was ready to make certain concessions and the North was eager to end the war. By Lincoln announcing the Emancipation Proclamation, it was thought by many to be a reckless provocation making any possibility of peace fruitless.

On this subject, Douglass would meet with Lincoln for the last time, before he would be assassinated.

“The main subject on which he wished to confer with me was as to the means most desirable to be employed outside the army to induce the slaves in the rebel states to come within the deferral lines. The increasing opposition to the war, in the North, and the mad cry against it, because it was being made an abolition war, alarmed Mr. Lincoln, and made him apprehensive that a peace might be forced upon him which would leave still in slavery all who had not come within our lines. What he wanted was to make his proclamation as effective as possible in the event of such a peace...He said he was being accused of protracting the war beyond its legitimate object and failing to make peace when he might have done so to advantage. He was afraid of what might come of all these complaints, but was persuaded that no solid and lasting peace could come short of absolute submission on the part of the rebels [the South]...He saw the danger of premature peace...I was the more impressed by this benevolent consideration because he before said, in answer to the peace clamor, that his object was to save the Union, and to do so with or without slavery. What he said on this day showed a deeper moral

conviction against slavery than I had ever seen before in anything spoken or written by him. I listened with the deepest interest and profoundest satisfaction, and, at his suggestion, agreed to undertake the organizing of a band of scouts, composed of colored men, whose business should be somewhat after the original plan of John Brown, to go into the rebel states, beyond the lines of our armies, and to carry the news of emancipation, and urge the slaves to come within our boundaries.

...I refer to this conversation because I think that, on Mr. Lincoln's part, it is evidence conclusive that the proclamation, so far at least as he was concerned, was not effected merely as a [political] 'necessity'."

President Lincoln would be selected to continue a second term and was inaugurated on March 4th, 1865. About one month after the official end of the Civil War. Lincoln would be assassinated just a mere 41 days after his second inauguration.

Douglass writes, *"His first inauguration arrested the fall of the Republic, and the second was to restore it to enduring foundations."* The fact that Lincoln's leadership was savagely cut short was a tragedy for all who understood that the true foundation of the Republic was built upon the principle "liberty for all".

In that sad moment, when the country heard of the death of their leader who was to bring them closer to this goal, Douglass states,

"We shared in common a terrible calamity, and this 'touch of nature made us' more than countrymen, it made us 'kin'."

Reflections on the Past

It is an utmost testament to the grace and nobility of Frederick Douglass' character that as soon as the law and spirit of slavery had been broken, he made a point to no longer harbour hate and resentment for the past wrongs committed upon himself. He recognised that humanity was indeed inherently good and would ultimately strive towards goodness if left to its natural tendency... that to punish the children of those who committed crimes before them would destroy any good that ever existed in the world.

Douglass recounts:

“If any reader of this part of my life shall see in it the evidence of a want of manly resentment for wrongs inflicted by slavery upon myself and race, and by the ancestors of...[those who once owned slaves], so it must be. No man can be stronger than nature, one touch of which, we are told, makes all the world akin. I esteem myself a good, persistent hater of injustice and oppression, but my resentment ceases when they cease, and I have no heart to visit upon children the sins of their father.”

I will end here with an account of Douglass when he revisits the place where he was born a “slave” and sees his former “master” Captain Auld upon his request on his deathbed, over 25 years after Douglass had escaped to the North:

“But now that slavery was destroyed, and the slave and the master stood upon equal ground, I was not only willing to meet him, but was very glad to do so...He was to me no longer a slaveholder either in fact or in spirit, and I regarded him as I did myself, a victim of the circumstances of birth, education, law, and custom.

Our courses had been determined for us, not by us. We had both been flung, by powers that did not ask our consent, upon a mighty current of life, which we could neither resist, nor control. By this current he was a master, and I a slave, but now our lives were verging towards a point where differences disappear, where even the constancy of hate breaks down and where the clouds of pride, passion, and selfishness vanish before the brightness of infinite light.”

Chapter 10

Understanding the Tri-fold Nature of the Deep State

Throughout the previous chapters, we have explored how a new system of political economy was established by Benjamin Franklin and his disciples in the wake of the war of independence driven by protectionism, national banking and internal improvements.

I hope that the case has also been made that the rise of the thing known as today's "deep state" can also be understood as a three-headed beast which arose in its earliest incarnation under the leadership of arch traitor Aaron Burr who established Wall Street, killed Alexander Hamilton and devoted his life to the cause of dissolving the union. After having been caught in the act of sabotage, Burr escaped arrest in 1807 by running off to England where he live in Jeremy Bentham's mansion for 5 years, only to return to oversee a new plot to break up the union that eventually boiled over in 1860.

The three prongs of the operation that Burr led on behalf of British intelligence, and which remains active to this very day, can loosely be described as follows:

- The Anglo-Canadian establishment that arose in the wake of the "United Empire Loyalists" who left the rebelling colonies in 1776 to found English speaking Canada and who were soon labelled as the "Family Compact"⁷² by republican revolutionary William Lyon

⁷² [Family Compact by David Mills](#), Canadian Encyclopedia, Feb. 7, 2006

Mackenzie and which ultimately managed the eventual creation of the Rhodes Trust under George Parkin and his heirs.⁷³

- The Eastern Establishment families sometimes known as the Essex Junto who took control of Hamilton's Federalist Party. These were Empire Loyalists who remained within the USA under the illusion of loyalty to the constitution, but always adherent to a British Imperial world order and devoted to eventually undermining it from within. These were the circles that brought the USA into Britain's Opium trade against China as junior partners in crime and who promoted the dissolution of the union as early as 1800 under the leadership of Aaron Burr.
- The "Virginia Junto", slave owning aristocracy which also worked with Aaron Burr in his 1807 secessionist plot and whose alliance with the British Empire was instrumental in its rise to power from 1828-1860. This was the structure that soon returned to power, after the civil war, under the guiding hand of such Mazzini-connected "Young Americans" as KKK founder Albert Pike⁷⁴ and the Southern establishment that later executed nationalist presidents in 1880, 1901 and in 1963.

Some Uncomfortable Questions

The story has been told of Lincoln's murder in tens of thousands of books and yet more often than not the narrative of a "single lone gunman" is imposed onto the story by researchers who are either too lazy or too corrupt to look for the evidence of a larger plot.

How many of those popular narratives infused into the western zeitgeist over the decades even acknowledge the simple fact that John Wilkes Boothe was in the possession of a \$500 bank draft signed by Ontario Bank of Montreal President Henry Starnes (later to become Montreal Mayor) when authorities searched his hotel room after Lincoln's murder?

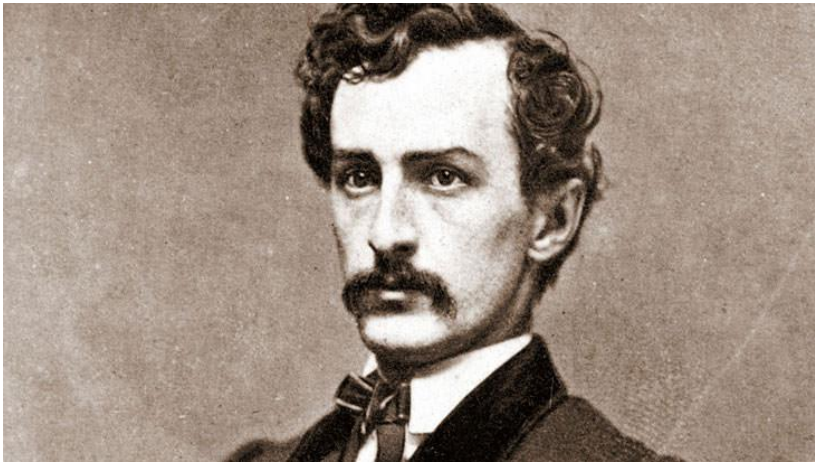
⁷³ [Origins of the Deep State in North America Part one](#), by Matthew Ehret, Untold History of Canada vol. 4, 2019

⁷⁴ [Why Albert Pike's Statue Must Fall: The Scottish Rite's Ku Klux Klan Project](#) by Anton Chaitkin, Fidelio vol. 2 no. 1, Spring 1993

How many people have been exposed to the vast Southern Confederacy secret service operations active throughout the civil war in Montreal, Toronto and Halifax which was under the firm control of Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin and his handlers in British intelligence?

How many people know that Boothe spent at least 5 weeks in the fall of 1864 in Montreal associating closely with the highest echelons of British and Southern intelligence including Starnes, and both confederate spy leaders Jacob Thompson and George Sanders?

Demonstrating his total ignorance of the process that controlled him, Booth wrote to a friend on October 28, 1864: *"I have been in Montreal for the last 3 or 4 weeks and no one (not even myself) knew when I would return"*.



*A larger story lurks behind the narrative of the lone gunman in Lincoln's murder
(pictured above: John Wilkes Booth)*

On The Trail of the Assassins

After Lincoln was murdered, a manhunt to track down the intelligence networks behind the assassination was underway that eventually led to the hanging of four low level co-conspirators who history has shown were just as much patsies as John Wilkes Boothe.

Days later, President Johnson issued a proclamation saying:

*“It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the ... murder of ... Abraham Lincoln ... [was] incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, [Nathaniel] Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the government of the United States **harbored in Canada.**”⁷⁵*

Two days before Booth was shot, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton wrote: *“This Department has information that the President’s murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.”*⁷⁶

Knowledge of Canada’s confederate operations was well known to the federal authorities in those days even though the majority among leading historians today are totally ignorant of this fact.

George Sanders remains one of the most interesting figures among Booth’s handlers in Canada. As a former Ambassador to England under the presidency of Franklin Pierce (1853-1857), Sanders was a close friend of international anarchist Giuseppe Mazzini – the founder of the Young Europe movement. Sanders who wrote *“Mazzini and Young Europe”* in 1852, had the honor of being a leading member of the southern branch of the Young America Movement⁷⁷ (while Ralph Waldo Emerson was a self-proclaimed leader of the northern branch of Young America⁷⁸). Jacob Thompson, who was named in the Johnson dispatch above, was a former Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce, handler of Booth and acted as the top controller of the Confederacy secret service in Montreal.

⁷⁵ Passage cited in [Trial of the Conspirators for the Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln](#) by Judge Bingham, special judge advocate, Washington Government Printing Office, 1865

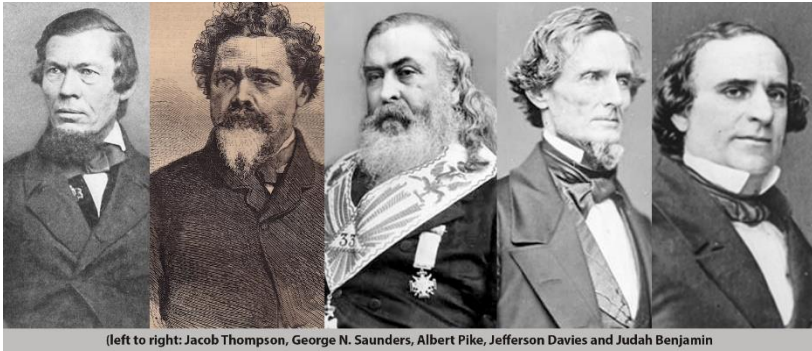
⁷⁶ Passage cited in [The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln](#) By Henry Jarvis Raymond, Derby and Miller Publishers, p. 789

⁷⁷ A Romantic Realist: George Nicholas Sanders and the Dilemmas of Southern International Engagement by Yonatan Eyal *The Journal of Southern History* Vol. 78, No. 1 (FEBRUARY 2012), pp. 107-130

⁷⁸ [EMERSON, YOUNG AMERICA, AND THE IMAGINATION OF EMPIRE](#) By Arthur Goldhammer prepared for conference “Art and Empires,” CES, Harvard, April 23, 2007

In *Montreal City of Secrets* (2017)⁷⁹, historian Barry Sheehy proves that not only was British Canada a hotbed of Confederate Secret Services, but also coordinated a multi pronged war from the emerging “northern confederacy” onto Lincoln’s defense of the union alongside Wall Street bankers while the president was fighting militarily to stop the southern secession. Sheehy writes:

“By 1863, the Confederate Secret Service was well entrenched in Canada. Funding came from Richmond via couriers and was supplemented by profits from blockade running.”



(left to right: Jacob Thompson, George N. Saunders, Albert Pike, Jefferson Davies and Judah Benjamin)

The Many Shapes of War from the North

Although not having devolved to direct military engagement, the Anglo-Canadian war on the Union involved several components:

Financial warfare: The major Canadian banks dominant in the 19th century were used not only by the confederacy to pay British operations in the construction of war ships, but also to receive much needed infusions of cash from British Financiers throughout the war. A financial war on Lincoln’s greenback was waged under the control of Montreal based confederate

⁷⁹ [Montreal, City of Secrets: Confederate Operations in Montreal During the American Civil War](#) by Barry Sheehy, 2017

bankers John Porterfield and George Payne and also JP Morgan to “short” the greenback.

By 1864, the subversive traitor Salmon Chase had managed to tie the greenback to a (London controlled) gold standard thus making its value hinge upon gold speculation. During a vital moment of the war, these financiers coordinated a mass “sell off” of gold to London driving up the price of gold and collapsing the value of the U.S. dollar crippling Lincoln’s ability to fund the war effort.

Direct Military intervention Thwarted: As early as 1861, the Trent Crisis⁸⁰ nearly induced a hot war with Britain when a union ship intervened onto a British ship in international waters and arrested two high level confederate agents en route to London. Knowing that a two-fold war at this early stage was unwinnable, Lincoln pushed back against hot heads within his own cabinet who argued for a second front saying “one war at a time”. Despite this near miss, London wasted no time deploying over 10,000 soldiers to Canada for the duration of the war ready to strike down upon the Union at a moment’s notice and kept at bay in large measure due to the bold intervention of the Russian fleet to both Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the USA⁸¹. This was a clear message to both England and to Napoleon III’s France (who were stationed across the Mexican border) to stay out of America’s war.

Despite Russia’s intervention, Britain continued to build warships for the Confederacy which devastated the Union navy during the war and which England had to pay \$15.5 million to the USA in 1872 under the Alabama Claims.

⁸⁰ [The Trent Affair](#) by Donald Rakestraw, Essential Civil War Curriculum

⁸¹ [The Russian Navy Visits the United States: The Russian Squadron in New York, 1863-](#) Naval History Heritage Command



Signing of the Treaty of Cession, March 30, 1867

left to right: Robert S. Chew, William Seward, William Hunter, Br. Bodisco, Russian Ambassador Baron de Stoeckl, Sen. Charles Sumner and Frederick Seward

Terrorism: It is less well known today than it was during the 19th century that confederate terror operations onto the north occurred throughout the civil war with raids on Union POW camps, efforts to burn popular New York hotels, blowing up ships on the Mississippi, and the infamous St Albans raid of October 1864 on Vermont and attacks on Buffalo, Chicago, Sandusky, Ohio, Detroit, and Pennsylvania. While the St Albans raiders were momentarily arrested in Montreal, they were soon released under the logic that they represented a “sovereign state” at conflict with another “sovereign state” with no connection with Canada.

Assassination: I already mentioned that a \$550 note was found in Booth’s possession with the signature of Ontario Bank president Henry Starnes which the failed actor would have received during his October 1864 stay in Montreal. What I did not mention is that Booth stayed at the St Lawrence Hall Hotel which served as primary headquarters for the Confederacy from 1863-65. Describing the collusion of Northern Copperheads, anti-Lincoln republicans, and Wall Street agents, Sheehy writes:

“All of these powerful northerners were at St. Lawrence Hall rubbing elbows with the Confederates who used the hotel as an unofficial Headquarters. This was the universe in which John Wilkes Booth circulated in Canada.”

In a 2014 expose⁸², historian Anton Chaitkin, points out that the money used by Boothe came directly from a \$31,507.97 transfer from London arranged by the head of European confederate secret service chief James D. Bulloch. It is no coincidence that Bulloch happens to also be the beloved uncle and mentor of the same Teddy Roosevelt who became the president over the dead body of Lincoln-follower William McKinley (assassinated in 1901).

In his expose, Chaitkin wrote:

*“James D. Bulloch was the maternal uncle, model and strategy-teacher to future U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt. He emerged from the shadows of the Civil War when his nephew Teddy helped him to organize his papers and to publish a sanitized version of events in his 1883 memoir, *The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe*. Under the protection of imperial oligarchs such as Lord Salisbury and other Cecil family members, working in tandem with Britain’s military occupation of its then-colony Canada, Bulloch arranged English construction and crewing for Confederate warships that notoriously preyed upon American commerce.”*

⁸² [Bulloch, Teddy Roosevelt’s Uncle and Mentor, Funded the Lincoln Assassination](#) by Anton Chaitkin, Schiller Institute, April 2014

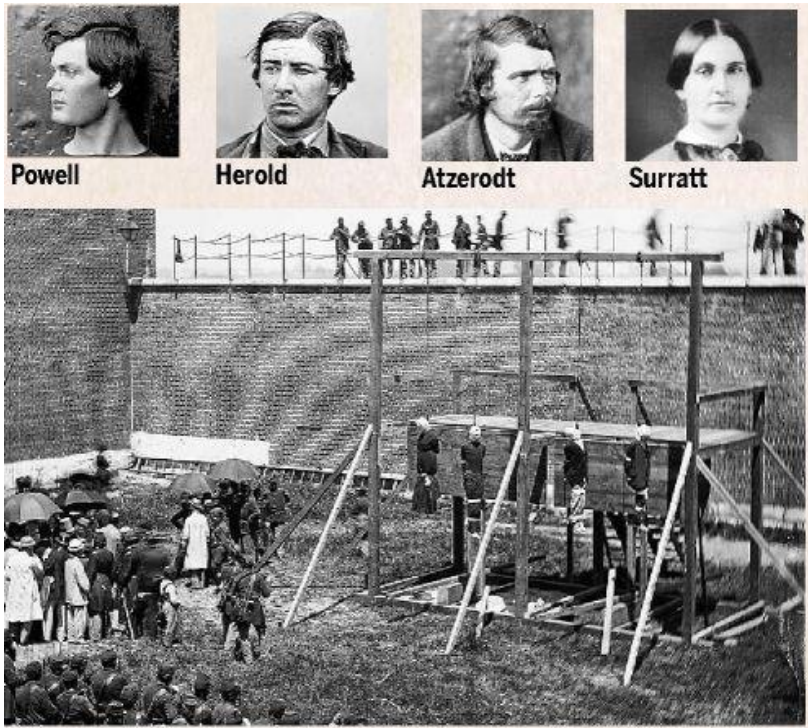


Confederate spy master James (left) with his younger half-brother, Irvine Bulloch, c. 1865

The Truth is Buried Under the Sands of History

While four low level members of Booth's cell were hanged on July 7, 1865 after a four month show trial⁸³, the actual orchestrators of Lincoln's assassination were never brought to justice with nearly every leading member of the confederate leadership having escaped to England in the wake of Lincoln's murder. Even John Surrat (who was among the eight who faced trial) avoided hanging when his case was dropped, and his \$25,000 bail was mysteriously paid by an anonymous benefactor unknown to this day. After this, Surrat escaped to London where the U.S. Consuls demands for his arrest were ignored by British authorities.

⁸³ The four conspirators that faced the gallows included Mary Surratt, Lewis Powell, George Atzerodt, and David Herold.



Confederate spymaster Judah Benjamin escaped arrest and lived out his days as a Barrister in England, and Confederate President Jefferson Davies speaking to adoring fans in Quebec in June 1867 encouraged the people to reject the spread of republicanism and instead embrace the new British Confederation scheme that would soon be imposed weeks later.⁸⁴ Davies spoke to the Canadian band performing Dixie at the Royal Theater: *“I hope that you will hold fast to their British principles and that you may ever strive to cultivate close and affectionate connections with the mother country”*.

With the loss of Lincoln, and the 1868 death of Thaddeus Stevens, Confederate General Albert Pike established restoration of the southern oligarchy⁸⁵ and sabotage of Lincoln’s restoration with the rise of the KKK,

⁸⁴ [Two Confederacies Converge on Lincoln: Two Perversions of Manifest Destiny](#), Matthew Ehret, Untold History of Canada, Canadian Patriot Press, 2019

⁸⁵ [Why Albert Pike’s Statue Must Fall: The Scottish Rite’s Ku Klux Klan Project](#) by Anton Chaitkin, Fidelio vol. 2, no. 1, 1993

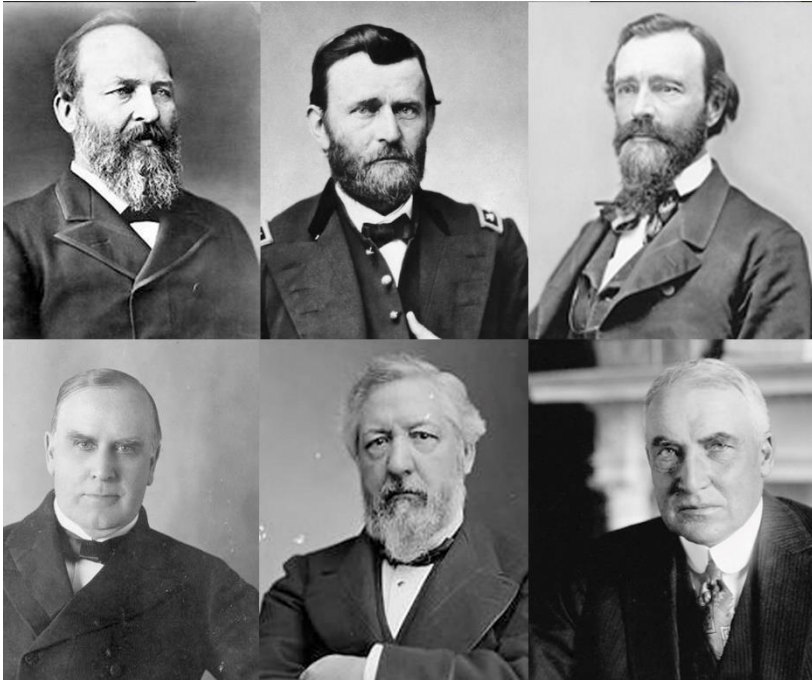
and renewal of Southern Rite Freemasonry. Over the ensuing years, an all out assault was launched on Lincoln's Greenbacks culminating in the Specie Resumption Act of 1875 tying the U.S. financial system to British "hard money" monetarism and paving the way for the later financial coup known as the Federal Reserve Act of 1913⁸⁶.

While the Southern Confederacy plot ultimately failed, Britain's "other confederacy operation launched in 1864 was successfully consolidated with the British North America Act of July 1, 1867⁸⁷. The hoped-for extension of trans continental rail lines through British Columbia and into Alaska and Russia were sabotaged as told in the *Real Story Behind the Alaska Purchase of 1867* [see chapter 11].

Instead of witnessing a new world system of sovereign nation states under a multipolar order of collaboration driven by international infrastructure projects as Lincoln's followers like William Seward, Ulysses Grant, James Blaine, William Gilpin and President McKinley envisioned, a new age of war and empire re-asserted itself throughout the 20th century.

⁸⁶ The entire principle of the American Credit System as embodied by Lincoln's Greenback, is that it is driven not by the highly volatile prices of gold or silver but rather to the powers of productivity of the nation as a whole (see: ongoing scientific and technological rates of progress that render debt's incurred by a national bank self-extinguishing). For more on this system, read the writings of Alexander Hamilton located here.

⁸⁷ [The Imperial Myth of Canada's National Policy](#) by Matthew Ehret, Untold History of Canada vol. 2, Canadian Patriot Press, 2019



Post-Civil War American System leaders (Top row): President Garfield, President Grant and Governor Gilpin
(Bottom row): President McKinley, Sec. of State Blaine and President William Harding

It was this same trifold Deep State that contended with Franklin Roosevelt and his patriotic Vice President Henry Wallace for power during the course of WWII, and it was this same beast that ran the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963⁸⁸.

As New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison demonstrated in his book *On the Trail of the Assassins* (1991)⁸⁹, Kennedy's murder was arranged by a complex assassination network that brought into play Southern secret intelligence assets in Louisiana, and Texas, Wall Street financiers, and a strange assassination bureau based in Montreal named Permindex under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield. This was the same intelligence operation that grew out of MI6's Camp X in Ottawa during

⁸⁸ [Permindex ties revealed to JFK murder, 1001 Club](#) by Joseph Brewda and Jeffrey Steinberg, EIR vol. 21 no. 49, 1994

⁸⁹ [On the Trail of the Assassins by Jim Garrison](#), New York-Warner publishing, 1991

WWII⁹⁰ and changed its name but not its functions during the Cold War. This is the same British Imperial complex that has been attempting to undo the watershed moment of 1776 for over 240 years.

⁹⁰ [The History of Camp-X](http://camp-x.com), camp-x.com

Chapter 11

The Real Story Behind the Alaska Purchase

The sale of Alaska stands out as an incomprehensible historical anomaly for many who choose to see history merely as a sequence of linear events determined by “practical decision making”. The failure to recognize higher organizing principles shaping humanity’s collective experience as a universal process has blinded many historians from recognizing the true dynamic from which such a decision sprung and which could only be recognized from a top down perspective.

Just as 19th century America suffered from an internal struggle between factions who interpreted the Constitution in diametrically opposing ways, so too did the Russian state feature a similar battle between forces who saw Russia’s destiny likened to a 3rd Roman Empire in opposition to forces who saw Russia’s destiny as a sovereign nation state meant to exemplify the highest moral and intellectual powers that human society had attained. These figures, of whom several will shortly be showcased, represented the best traditions set into motion by the Leibnizian reforms of Peter the Great⁹¹ (Czar from 1682 until 1725).

As Russian expansionism was promoted by opportunist forces dominating the government of Czar Nicholas I (Czar from 1825-1855) who chased after Ottoman possessions in their obsession to expand Russian influence in Central Asia, the seeds of Russia’s self-destruction were being sown. While

⁹¹ [PETER THE GREAT’S INTERMEZZO WITH G. W. LEIBNIZ AND G. DELISLE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE IN RUSSIA](#) by Kristina Kuentzel-Witt, *Quaestio Rossica* · Vol. 6 · 2018 · № 1, p. 63–78

Russian expansionists were expecting the easy capture of territories long held by a failing Ottoman empire, what they found was a spiders' web of Anglo-French intrigue and traps which nearly destroyed the proud nation during the bloody Crimean War⁹² (October 1853 to February 1856). The war's outcome saw Russia humiliated, indebted and crippled morally and physically.

In response to this failure, a new breed of statecraft arose as an enlightened Czar (Alexander II) took the reins from the deceased Nicholas in 1854. With his leadership, statesmen such as the Grand Duke Constantine (Alexander's brother), General Nikolai Muraviev, Foreign Minister Gorchakov and the great Russian Ambassador to America Eduard de Stoeckl gained a new level of influence and a new foreign policy doctrine was created. This doctrine was exemplified by an enhanced appreciation of the destructive role of the British Empire's global strategy and the importance of America as a collaborator and partner.



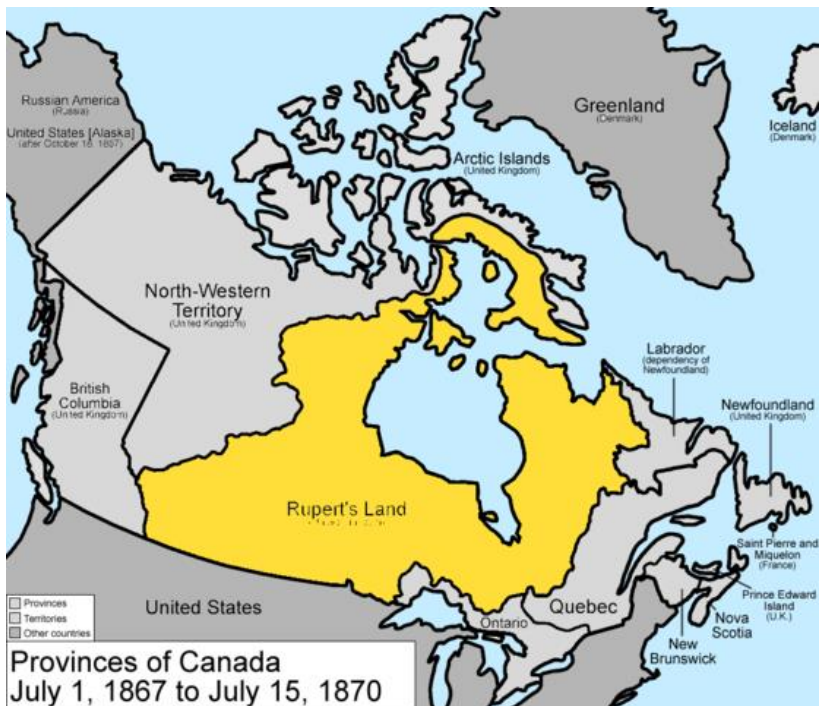
Czar Alexander II

Alexander II quickly began tackling endemic corruption and worked to transform Russia by freeing the serfs in 1861 earning him the namesake “the Great Liberator”.

⁹² [The Crimean War: British grand strategy against Russia, 1853-6](#) by Andrew Lambert, Researchgate, 2011

Although America had fallen into a Civil War by 1861, the British Empire which had done so much to keep the world subdued during the Crimean War, Opium Wars, and suppression of vast Indian uprisings was petrified that a Russian-American friendship would set into motion a great power alliance capable of undoing its global hegemony.

One of the few means Britain had to keep these two historic allies from uniting remained its territories of Canada and especially the colony of British Columbia. This colony was then an isolated and bankrupt outpost on the west coast separated by 3000 km of undeveloped wilderness privately owned by the Hudson's Bay Company [\[see map\]](#).



British Columbia's primary economic connection was not Britain, but rather California and a large movement of colonists had been calling for separation from the Empire in order to annex to the then-prosperous USA.

In 1860, Ambassador Stoeckl wrote to the Czar: *"If the United States should win mastery of our possessions then British Oregon (British Columbia)*

The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

would be squeezed together by the Americans from the north and south and would hardly be able to escape”.⁹³

Grand Duke Constantine echoed Stoeckl saying: “*the United States of North America should in the course of events be eager to conquer all of North America and will therefore meet us sooner or later and there is not the slightest doubt that it will seize our colonies without great effort and we shall be in no possession to retain them*”.⁹⁴

As early as 1853, General Mikhail Muraviev had already promoted Russia’s sale to Alaska in a letter to the Czar stating: “*Due to the present amazing development of railroads, the United States will soon spread over all North America. We must face the fact that we will have to cede our North American possessions to them.*”⁹⁵



Leaders of the Russian-US Alliance that saved the Union
(left to right): Gen. Mikhail Muraviev, Grand Duke Konstantin
Nikolayevich, and Ambassador Eduard de Stoeckl

The Civil War and Russia

By 1862 the Civil War had begun in full force and with [British corporations and Foreign Office supporting of the Confederacy](#) (and banks launching

⁹³ S.B. Okun, *The Russian-American Company*, 1951 p.251

⁹⁴ Okun, p. 242

⁹⁵ *Pacific Historical Review* vol. 3, 1934 p. 30

financial warfare launched against the Union), tides had quickly turned against Lincoln.

As the world watched with bated breath Ambassador Stoeckl wrote to Gorchakov:

“The disintegration of the United States as a nation would from our point of view be something to be deplored. The American confederation has acted as a counterpoise to British power and in this sense, its continued existence constitutes an important element in the balance of power.” He continued that he desired “the preservation of the American Union as an indivisible nation.”⁹⁶

Surely the outcome of the Civil War would have been much darker had it not been for Czar Alexander II’s deployment of the Russian navy to California and Atlantic coasts of America in 1863 which kept British and French forces from assisting the confederacy in open warfare against Lincoln.

By December 26, 1864 as the outcome of the war in favor of the union was blossoming, Secretary of State William Seward encouraged the Grand Duke Constantine to come to America with the following words *“I think it would be beneficial to us, and by no means unprofitable to Russia. I forebear from specifying my reasons- They will readily occur to you, as they would to his imperial highness if his thoughts were turned in that direction.”⁹⁷*

The Sale of Alaska Consummated

In 1866, Stoeckl was called back to Russia and after a lengthy meeting with Czar Alexander II, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Foreign Ministers and Finance Minister, was given approval to initiate the sale of Alaska to America.

On the evening of March 29, 1867, Ambassador Stoeckl delivered the news to William Seward at his private residence in Washington D.C. When asked if Seward wished to convene a meeting the following day, the Secretary of State asked why wait until tomorrow what could be done that very evening?

⁹⁶ Okun, p. 259-260

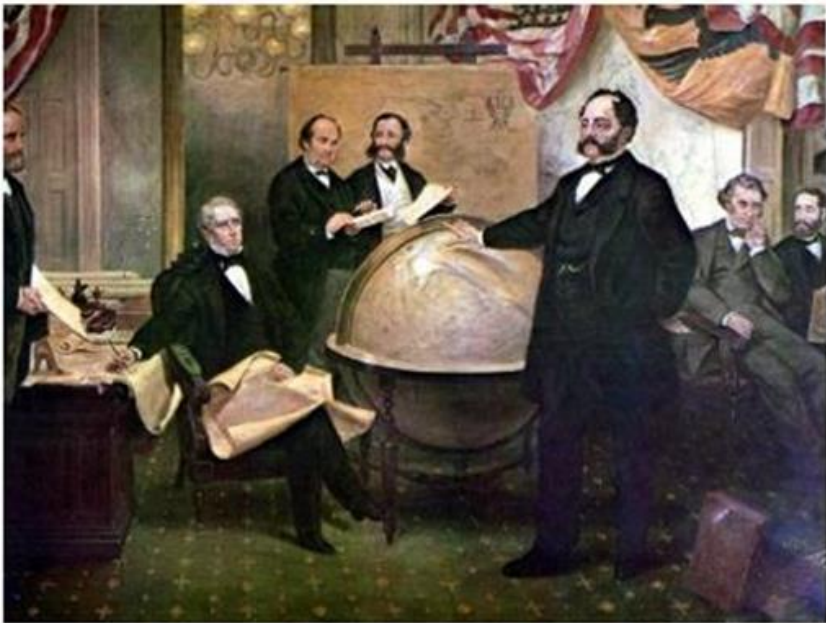
⁹⁷ American Relations 1815-1867, N.Y. DaCapo Press, 1970, p.148

The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

At midnight, the office of the state department was opened with a select group of Senator Charles Sumner, Seward and a few trusted members from the Russian consulate alongside Stoeckl.

As the sun rose on March 30, the treaty was written finalizing the sale for \$7.2 million and before the ink was dry, it was presented to a shocked Congress who passed it in the following weeks.

Seward himself described the treaty as the most important diplomatic maneuver of his life saying *“this treaty stands alone in the history of diplomacy, as an important treaty conceived, initiated and prosecuted and completed without being preceded or attended by protocols or dispatches”*.⁹⁸



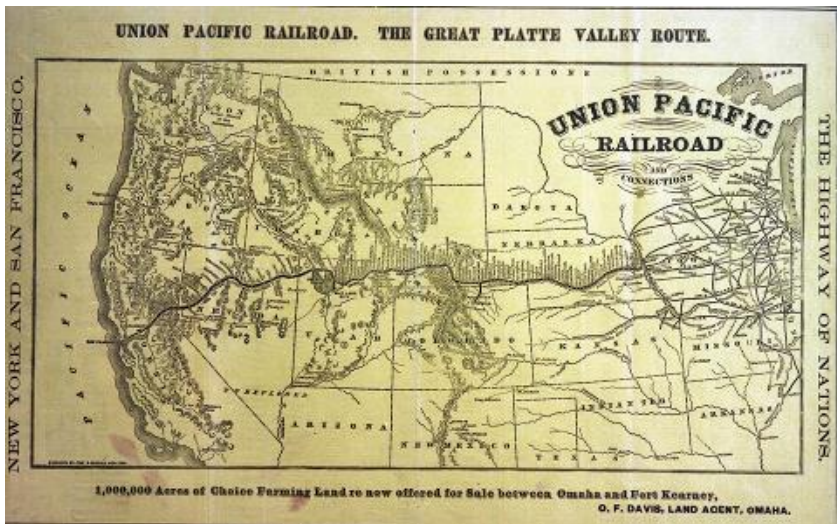
Signing of the Treaty of Cession, March 30, 1867
left to right: Robert S. Chew, William Seward, William Hunter, Br. Bodisco, Russian Ambassador Baron de Stoeckl, Sen. Charles Sumner and Frederick Seward

⁹⁸ Congressional Globe, Volume 40, by USA Congress, 2nd Session, p. 1339

Events Move Fast in the Post-Civil War Years

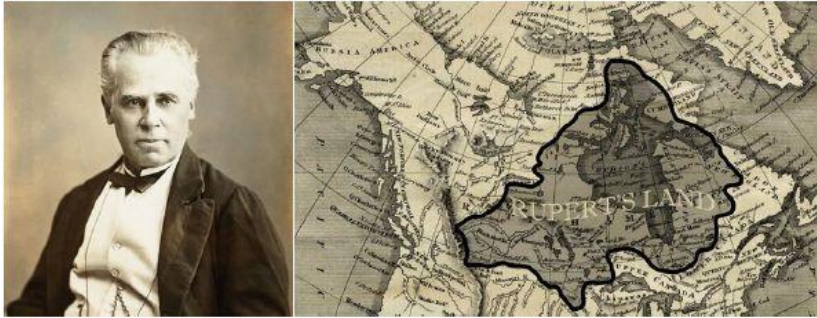
In order to prevent pro-American forces in Canada from declaring independence from a weakened Empire, the 1867 *British North America Act* was signed establishing a northern Monarchy on Deep State principles for the next 160 years.

The British hand behind the Civil War was exposed for all the world to see in the *Alabama Claims* of 1872⁹⁹ (the world's first international trial) finding the British government guilty of militarily supporting the confederacy. In recompense for this crime, Sumner and Seward wanted the British to cede all of their remaining possessions in North America. Such an act would certainly have given great fuel to the connection of the Trans Continental Railway begun during the height of the Civil War and completed in 1869- with Eurasia.



Desperate to keep its independently-minded colony from annexing to America, the British Foreign office offered a bribe to its Pacific colony. A desperate Britain purchased the private Hudson Bay lands in 1870, cancelled the colony's debts and promised to build a railroad from Ontario to the Pacific which was finally done, albeit with vast scales of corruption, in 1885.

⁹⁹ [The Alabama Claims](#), 1862–1872, Office of the Historian of the U.S. Government



Sir George Etienne Cartier, also known as Macdonald's Quebec Lieutenant was instrumental in arranging the purchase of Rupert's Land (right) from the Hudson's Bay Company and creation of Manitoba—two steps vital from the extension of Monarchical principles from coast to coast.

Russia had by this time positioned itself to begin construction of its own trans-continental railroad with the help of American engineers which was finally completed 1905 under the leadership of “American System” follower count Sergei Witte¹⁰⁰. On its maiden voyage the Trans-Siberian rail saw Philadelphia-made train cars run across the Russian heartland¹⁰¹, and it is no accident that all of the key players involved in the Alaska purchase were also involved in the Russian continental rail program on both sides of the ocean.

The China Connection

Both Charles Sumner and William Seward were also strong advocates of uniting America's destiny with China. Seward and U.S. Consul to Beijing, General Anson Burlingham, worked in tandem with Seward's son George Frederick Seward (U.S. Consul to Shanghai) to organize the *Seward-Burlingham Treaty* of 1868 with China, giving China free emigration and travel in America, reciprocal access to education for citizens living in the others' country, and favored nation status with the United States on trade¹⁰².

¹⁰⁰ [Revive the Legacy of Russia's Sergei Witte](#) by William Jones, EIR, vol. 33, no. 2, 2006

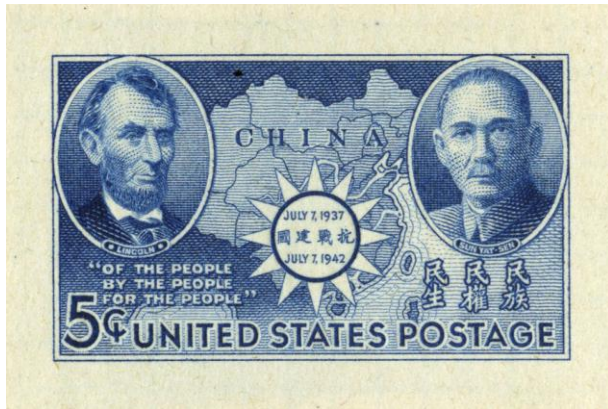
¹⁰¹ [THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY](#) By THEODORE WATERS, Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly—March, 1900, republished in the Catsgill Archive

¹⁰² [The Burlingame-Seward Treaty of 1868](#), Office of the Historian of the U.S. Government



Gen. Ansolm Burlingham and George Frederick Seward

While treacherous politicians later annulled this treaty, its existence brought a new generation of Chinese revolutionaries to America including a young student named Sun Yat-sen who would later lead a revolution in 1911¹⁰³, establishing a new Chinese republic upon the Three Principles elaborated first by Abraham Lincoln!



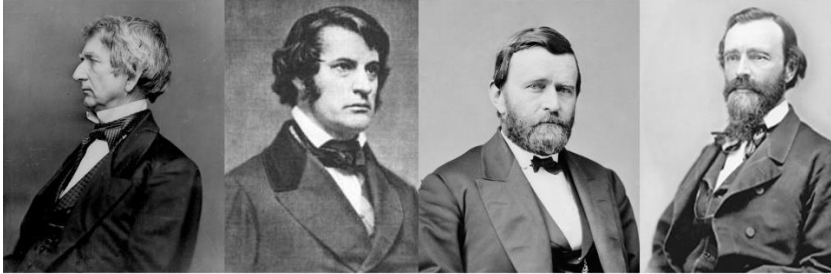
A 1942 US Stamp commemorating US-China alliance featuring Lincoln and President Sun Yat-sen whose 3 Principles were based on Lincoln's Understanding of Government For, by and of the People

¹⁰³ [The American Spirit behind China's New Silk Road](#) by Matthew Ehret, LA Review of Books: China Channel, Feb. 28, 2019

Senator Sumner expressed his understanding of America's connection with China and the Trans-continental railroad during his 1867 *speech in defense of the Alaska Purchase*¹⁰⁴:

“To unite the East of Asia with the West of America is the aspiration of commerce now as when the English navigator (Meares) recorded his voyage. Of course, whatever helps this result is an advantage. The Pacific railroad is such an advantage; for, though running westward, it will be, when completed, a new highway to the East.”

When President Ulysses Grant came to power in 1869, he gave much support to this internationalization of the American system while also fighting valiantly to advance Lincoln's plans for reconstruction and reconciliation with an emancipated America.



Post-war defenders of Lincoln's American System- Left to right: Secretary of State William Seward, Senator Charles Sumner, President Ulysses S. Grant and Governor William Gilpin

Gilpin's World Land-Bridge

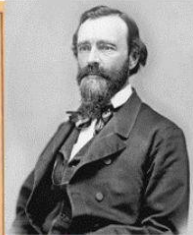
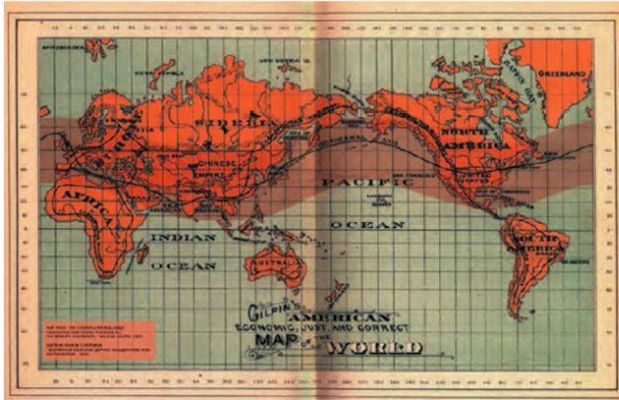
Lincoln's former body guard and first Governor of Colorado William Gilpin was not least among this group.

Gilpin had been known as one of the earliest champions of America's Trans Continental Railroad from as early as 1846 and his hundreds of speeches, published maps and writings went further than any other statesman to concretize what those international public works would look like.

Describing his grand design for international public works, Gilpin wrote in his widely read 1890 magnum opus *'The Cosmopolitan Railway'*:

¹⁰⁴ [Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, on the Cession of Russian America](#), Congressional Globe Office pg. 12

“Railways continue to extend themselves, soon to become a universal system over all the lands of the globe. We have seen the energies of the American people, bringing into line and into use these new powers, span their continent with the Pacific railways... they will continue to expand their work to Bering Straits, where all the continents are united. This will extend itself along similarly propitious thermal selvage of the oriental Russian coasts into China. To prolong this unbroken line of cosmopolitan railways along the latitudinal plateau of Asia, to Moscow and to London, will not have long delay. The less significant and isolated continents of the southern hemisphere- South America, Africa, and Australasia- will be reached by feeders through Panama, Suez and the chain of Oriental peninsulas and islands. The whole area and all the populations of the globe will be thus united and fused by land travel and railway.”¹⁰⁵



Lincoln ally and former Governor of Colorado William Gilpin (top) and his map of the world land bridge (left) published in his *Cosmopolitan Railway* in 1890.

Gilpin re-iterated his view that it was only by embracing its promethean heritage and fully committing to develop Alaska that America could avoid falling back under British manipulation. As applicable then as it is to today's emerging Four Power alliance and expanding Belt and Road Initiative, Gilpin knew that national institutions must stay in the driver's seat when he said:

“Twenty four years have already elapsed since we first assumed the responsibility of ownership, and since then what have we done? What improvement have we made upon the condition of life, the stolid, animal existence of the half civilized Russians and Aleuts! None whatsoever.... Place

¹⁰⁵ [The Cosmopolitan Railway: Compacting and Fusing Together All the World's Continents](#) by William Gilpin, San Francisco, The History company, 1890

Alaska on the line of a world-encircling railway, give her a special code of laws befitting her requirements, and men of enterprise and capital to develop her resources, and she would pay for the road five times over. There is every reason to believe that Russia would hail the opening of her great eastern interior with joy. She would have everything to gain by it and nothing to lose... Since the time of Peter the Great, the ambition of Russian rulers has been not only to extend their possessions, but to improve the conditions of those who inhabit them."

Within his 1890 book, Gilpin again continuously emphasized his long held belief that the inevitable awakening of China would be the basis for renewal and salvation of the west:

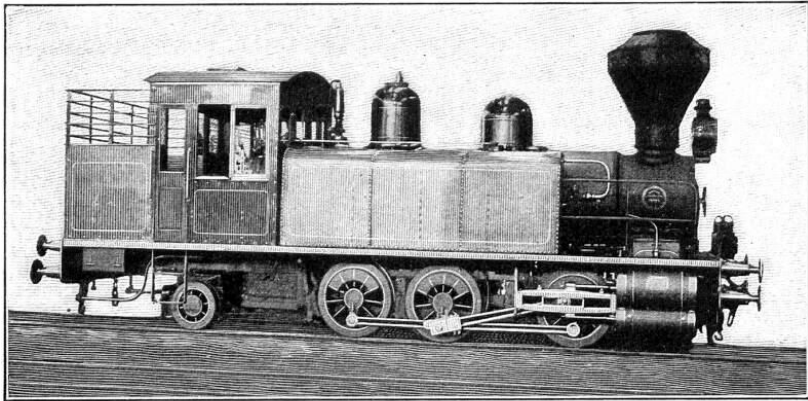
"In Asia, a civilization resting on a basis of remote antiquity has had, indeed, a long pause but a certain civilization- although hitherto hermetically sealed up from European influence- has continued to exist. The ancient Asiatic colossus, in a certain sense, needed only to be awakened to new life, and European Culture finds a basis there on which it can build future reforms".

By 1906, Czar Nicholas II of Russia supported the plan for the American-Russian Bering Strait tunnel, officially approving a team of American engineers to conduct a feasibility study. A New York Times article reported on March 27, 1906¹⁰⁶:

"The Czar of Russia has issued an order authorizing the American syndicate, represented by Baron Loicq de Lobel, to begin work on the Trans-Siberian-Alaska railroad project. The plan is to build a railroad from Siberia to Alaska by bridging and tunneling the Bering Strait. It is said that the enterprise will be capitalized at from \$250 to \$300 million and that the money centers of Russia, France and the United States will be asked to take bonds."

While the Anglo-American financed revolution deposed of the Czar and his family by 1917, the Russian government under the guidance of Vladimir Putin, working in tandem with Xi Jinping's China have put the project back onto the agenda the vision of Gilpin's New Paradigm is being given a new chance at life.

¹⁰⁶ [To London By Rail](#), New York Times, March 27, 2006



TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE TRANS-SIBERIAN LINE.



A RAILWAY ON THE ICE—PROVISIONAL CONSTRUCTION TRAIN CROSSING THE FROZEN IRTISCH RIVER.



A US-issued bank note advertisement produced by the The American Bank Note Company celebrating the US-Russian brotherhood with Lincoln and Grant flanking Czar Alexander II

Chapter 12

Why Russia Saved the United States

“Whenever the government of the United States shall break up, it will probably be in consequence of a false direction having been given to public opinion. This is the weak point of our defences, and the part to which the enemies of the system will direct all their attacks. Opinion can be so perverted as to cause the false to seem true; the enemy, a friend, and the friend, an enemy; the best interests of the nation to appear insignificant, and trifles of moment; in a word, the right the wrong, and the wrong, the right. In a country where opinion has sway, to seize upon it, is to seize upon power. As it is a rule of humanity that the upright and well-intentioned are comparatively passive, while the designing, dishonest and selfish are the most untiring in their efforts, the danger of public opinion’s getting a false direction is four-fold, since few men think for themselves.”

– James Fenimore Cooper (The American Democrat 1838)

The Great Liberators

In 1861, the Emancipation Edict was passed and successfully carried out by Czar Alexander II that would result in the freeing of over 23 million serfs. This was by no means a simple task and met much resistance, requiring an amazing degree of statesmanship to see it through. In a speech made by Czar Alexander II to the Marshalls of Nobility in 1856 he stated:

“You can yourself understand that the present order of owning souls cannot remain unchanged. It is better to abolish serfdom from above, than to wait for that time when it starts to abolish itself from below. I ask you to think about the best way to carry this out.”

The success of this edict would go down in history as one of the greatest accomplishments for human freedom and Czar Alexander II became known as the ‘Great Liberator’, for which he was beloved around the world.

Shortly after, in 1863, President Lincoln would pass the Emancipation Proclamation which declared “that all persons held as slaves” within the rebellious states “are, and henceforward shall be free.” There is astonishingly a great deal of cynicism surrounding this today. It is thought that because Lincoln did not announce this at the beginning of the war it somehow was never genuine. However, Lincoln was always for the abolishment of slavery and the reason for his delay was due to the country being so at odds with itself that it was willing to break into pieces over the subject, an intent that Lincoln rightfully opposed and had to navigate through.

Former slave and Lincoln ally, Frederick Douglass, though himself frustrated with the delay to equal rights, understood after meeting and discussing his concerns with Lincoln that the preservation of the country came first, stating:

“It was a great thing to achieve American independence when we numbered three millions [slaves], but it was a greater thing to save this country from dismemberment and ruin when it numbered thirty millions. He alone of all our presidents was to have the opportunity to destroy slavery, and to lift into manhood millions of his countrymen hitherto held as chattels and numbered with the beasts of the field.”

In addition, there are many speeches Lincoln gave while he was a lawyer, where he most clearly and transparently spoke out against slavery. In a speech at Peoria, Illinois (Oct 16, 1854), 7 years before he would become president, Lincoln stated:

“This declared indifference, but as I must think, covert real zeal for the spread of slavery, I cannot but hate. I hate it because of the monstrous injustice of slavery itself. I hate it because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world—enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites—causes the real friends of

freedom to doubt our sincerity, and especially because it forces so many really good men among ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principle of civil liberty—criticizing the Declaration of Independence and insisting that there is no right principle of action but self-interest.”



During the civil war lord Robert Cecil (later called the Marquess of Salisbury and three-time Prime Minister of Britain) expressed his viewpoint on the matter in the British Parliament:

“The Northern States of America never can be our sure friends because we are rivals, rivals politically, rivals commercially... With the Southern States, the case is entirely reversed. The population are an agricultural people. They furnish the raw material of our industry, and they consume the products which we manufacture from it. With them, every interest must lead us to cultivate friendly relations, and when the war began they at once recurred to England as their natural ally.” [emphasis added]

By 1840, cotton made up more than half of American exports. More than 75% of slave cotton was exported to Britain. American slave cotton was the centerpiece of the British Empire’s world cheap-labor system.

The autumn of 1862 would mark the first critical phase of the Civil War. Lincoln sent an urgent letter to the Russian Foreign Minister Gorchakov, informing him that France was ready to intervene militarily and was awaiting England. The salvation of the Union thus rested solely on Russia's decision to act.

The Foreign Minister Gorchakov wrote in response to Lincoln's plea:

"You know that the government of United States has few friends among the Powers. England rejoices over what is happening to you; she longs and prays for your overthrow. France is less actively hostile; her interests would be less affected by the result; but she is not unwilling to see it. She is not your friend. Your situation is getting worse and worse. The chances of preserving the Union are growing more desperate. Can nothing be done to stop this dreadful war? The hope of reunion is growing less and less, and I wish to impress upon your government that the separation, which I fear must come, will be considered by Russia as one of the greatest misfortunes. Russia alone, has stood by you from the first, and will continue to stand by you. We are very, very anxious that some means should be adopted—that any course should be pursued—which will prevent the division which now seems inevitable. One separation will be followed by another; you will break into fragments."

Russia's proclaimed support in its letters to Lincoln would be put to the test during the summer of 1863. By then, the South's invasion of the North had failed at Gettysburg and the violent anti-war New York draft riots also failed and Britain, as a result, was thinking of a direct military intervention with the backing of France. What would follow marks one of the greatest displays of support for another country's sovereignty to ever occur in modern history.

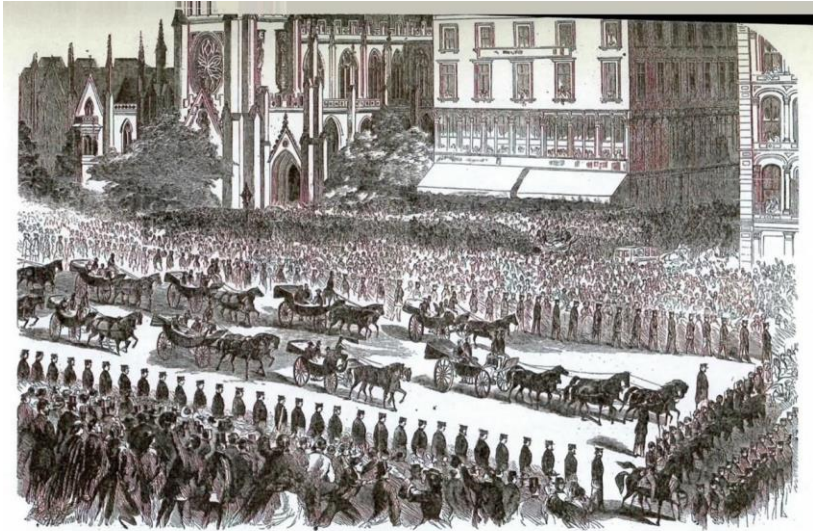
The Russian Navy arrived on both the east and west coastlines of the United States late September and early October 1863¹⁰⁷.

The timing was highly coordinated due to intelligence reports of when Britain and France were intending their military action. The Russian navy would stay along the US coastline in support of the Union for 7 months! They

¹⁰⁷ [The Russian Navy Visits the United States: The Russian Squadron in New York, 1863](#) published in Naval History and Heritage Command

never intervened in the American civil war but rather remained in its waters at the behest of Lincoln in the case of a foreign power's interference.

If Russia had not done this, Britain and France would most certainly have intervened on behalf of the Confederate states as they made clear they would, and the United States would have most certainly broken in two at that point. **It was Russia's direct naval support that allowed the United States to remain whole.**



Procession of the Russian Visitors through Broadway

Czar Alexander II, who held sole power to declare war for Russia, stated in an interview to the American banker Wharton Barker on Aug. 17, 1879 (Published in *The Independent* March 24, 1904):

“In the Autumn of 1862, the governments of France and Great Britain proposed to Russia, in a formal but not in an official way, the joint recognition by European powers of the independence of the Confederate States of America. My immediate answer was: ‘I will not cooperate in such action; and I will not acquiesce. On the contrary, I shall accept the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States by France and Great Britain as a casus belli for Russia. And in order that the governments of France and Great Britain may understand that this is no idle threat; I will send a Pacific fleet to San Francisco and an Atlantic fleet to New York.”

...All this I did because of love for my own dear Russia, rather than for love of the American Republic. I acted thus because I understood that Russia would have a more serious task to perform if the American Republic, with advanced industrial development were broken up and Great Britain should be left in control of most branches of modern industrial development.”
[emphasis added]

What was Czar Alexander II referring to exactly when mentioning the advanced industrial development of the American Republic? Well, in short he was referring to the Hamiltonian system of economics. Notably, Alexander Hamilton’s 1791 *Report on the Usefulness of the Manufactories in Relation to Trade and Agriculture* which was published in St. Petersburg in 1807, sponsored by Russian Minister of Finance D.A. Guryev.

It was Hamilton who pioneered a new system of political economy coming out of the war of Independence which saw America bankrupt, undeveloped, and agrarian. Hamilton solved this problem by federalizing the state debts and converting it into productive credit, channelled by national banks into large scale internal improvements with a focus on the growth of manufacturing.

In the introduction to the translated Hamilton pamphlet, Russian educator V. Malinovsky wrote:

“The similarity of American United Provinces with Russia appears both in the expanse of the land, climate and natural conditions, in the size of population disproportionate to the space, and in the general youthfulness of various generally useful institutions; therefore all the rules, remarks and means proposed here are suitable for our country.”

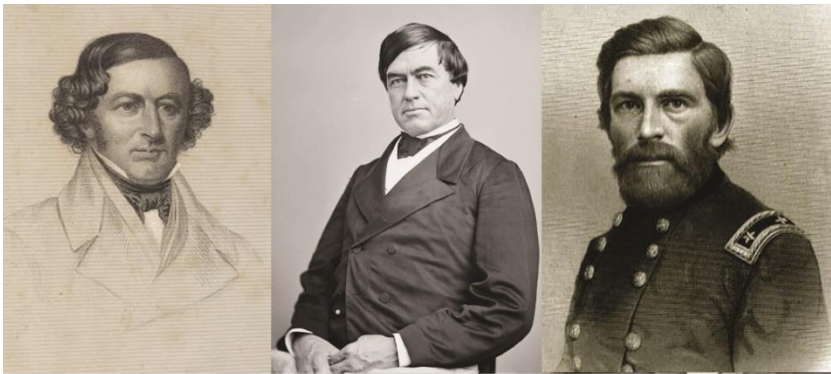
This “American system” was what Tsar Alexander II recognised as the only economic system to have successfully challenged the system of empire, which he recognized as the root of all slavery. The ineffective and ultimately costly labour of slaves was no match for competing against a machine tool industry to which [Frederick Douglass attested](#). The construction of rail that was made possible through the development of this machine tool industry is what freed countries from Britain’s maritime supremacy.

The “American System”

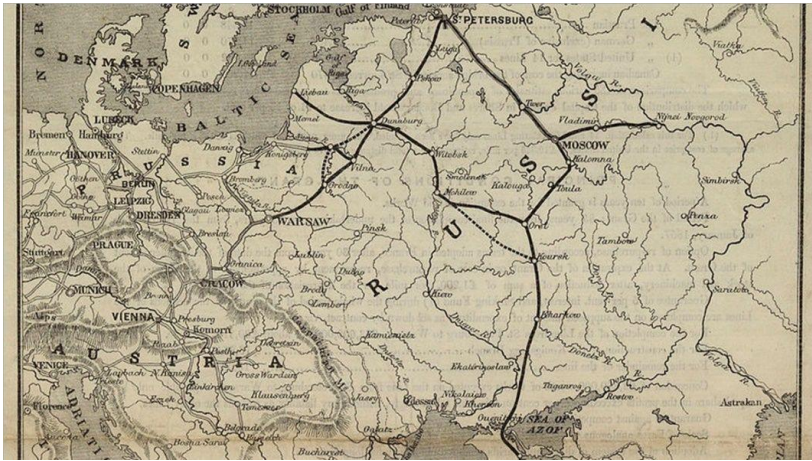
In 1842, Czar Nicholas I hired American engineer George Washington Whistler to oversee the building of the Saint Petersburg-Moscow Railway, Russia’s first large-scale railroad. In the 1860s, Henry C. Carey’s economics would be promoted in St. Petersburg’s university education, organised by US Ambassador to Russia Cassius Clay. Carey was a leading economic advisor to Lincoln and leading Hamiltonian of his age.

Sergei Witte, who worked as Russian Minister of Finance from 1889-1891 and later became Prime Minister in 1905, would publish in 1889 the incredibly influential paper titled “*National Savings and Friedrich List*” which resulted in a new customs law for Russia in 1891 and resulted in an exponential growth increase in Russia’s economy. Friedrich List publicly attributed his influence in economics to Alexander Hamilton.

Lincoln’s Pacific Railroad superintendent, General Grenville Dodge, advised Russia on its Trans-Siberia railroad, [built with Pennsylvania steel and locomotives from 1890-1905.](#)



George Washington Whistler, Amb. Cassius Clay and Gen. Grenville Dodge



The Moscow-St. Petersburg Railway system designed by Whistler

In his 1890 budget report, Sergei Witte- echoing the Belt and Road Initiative unfolding today, wrote:

“The railroad is like a leaven, which creates a cultural fermentation among the population. Even if it passed through an absolutely wild people along its way, it would raise them in a short time to the level requisite for its operation.”

Sergei Witte was explicit of his following of the American model of political economy when he described his re-organization of the Russian railways saying:

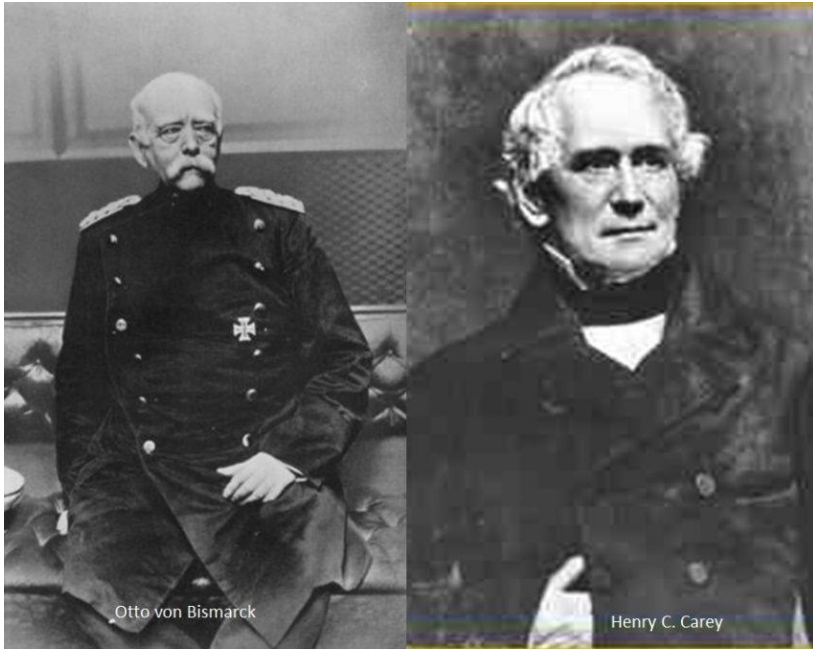
“Faced by a serious shortage of locomotives, I invented and applied the traffic system which had long been in practice in the United States and which is now known as the “American system.”

By 1906, Czar Nicholas II of Russia supported the plan for the American-Russian Bering Strait tunnel, officially approving a team of American engineers to conduct a feasibility study.

Russia would complete the trans-Siberian railway in 1905 under the leadership of “American System” follower Count Sergei Witte. On its maiden voyage the Trans-Siberian rail saw Philadelphia-made train cars run across the Russian heartland, and it is no accident that all of the key players

involved in the Alaska purchase were also involved in the Russian continental rail program on both sides of the ocean.

Bismarck's Zollverein



In 1876 Henry C. Carey organized the centennial exhibition where 10 million people from 37 countries came to Philadelphia to see the achievements of the United States in its advancements in machine tool industry, which propelled their economy to the first in the world.

Only three years later, Otto von Bismarck broke Germany's free trade system implementing an American style tariff policy for his nation. The kinship between Germany and the United States became so strong at this time that Otto von Bismarck's speech in the parliament (1879) was quoted by McKinley on the floor in US Congress:

“A success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully born and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found employment for all its

soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labour and homes to all the unemployed in Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt... Because it is my deliberate judgement that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point, where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States.”

Otto von Bismarck was heavily organising for the building of the Berlin to Baghdad railway, which after much resistance and delay would only be completed in 1940. If this has been accomplished during Otto von Bismarck’s life, the Middle East could have avoided the Sykes Picot carving up which it later received.¹⁰⁸



Berlin-Baghdad Railway

In 1869, Japanese modernizers working directly with the Lincoln-Carey strategists ran the Meiji Restoration which industrialized Japan.

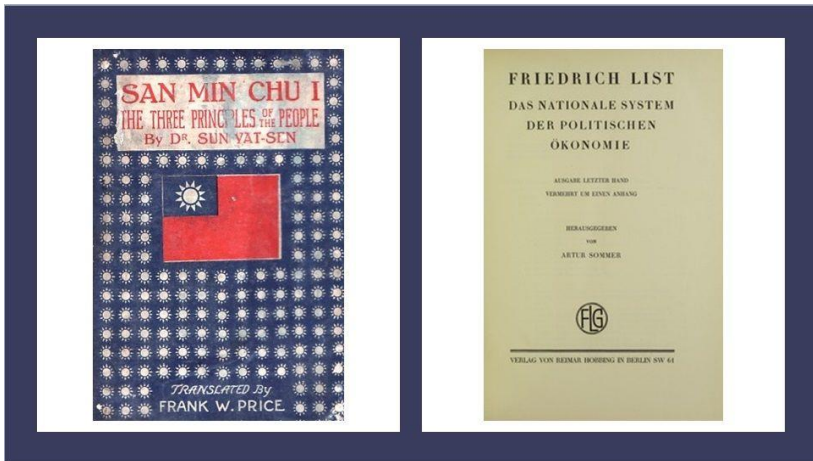
In the 1880s and 90s, Lincoln-Carey Philadelphia industrialists were contracted for huge infrastructure and nation-building projects in China. Hawaiian Christian missionary Frank Damon, having participated in the

¹⁰⁸ [The ‘Clean Break’ Doctrine: A Modern-Day Sykes-Picot Waging War and Havoc in the Middle East](#) by Cynthia Chung, Strategic Culture Foundation, May 18 2020

Carey group's strategies at a very high level, [helped instigate, shape, and build](#) the Sun Yat-sen organization that gave birth to modern China¹⁰⁹.

Sun Yat-sen referred to his admiration of Lincoln's USA as the basis for a new multipolar system saying:

"The world has been greatly benefited by the development of America as an industrial and a commercial Nation. So a developed China with her four hundred millions of population, will be another New World in the economic sense. The nations which will take part in this development will reap immense advantages. Furthermore, international cooperation of this kind cannot but help to strengthen the Brotherhood of Man."



How Did We End Up Where We Are Today?

With such a glorious outlay of cooperation and common interests across the globe united against an economic system of empire, it begs the obvious question "What went wrong? How did we end up where we are today?"

To give one a quick glimpse into the reason why, let us look at some of the major assassinations and soft-coups from the late 19th century and early 20th century of American system proponents (refer to the image below).

¹⁰⁹ This story is told in full in [Sun Yat-sen's Legacy and The American Revolution](#) by Bob Wesser and Mark Calney, published in EIR, Oct. 28 2011

President Abraham Lincoln assassinated April 15, 1865 (4 weeks after second inauguration)
Tsar Alexander II assassinated March 13, 1881
President Garfield assassinated Sept. 19, 1881
Otto von Bismarck ousted March 18, 1890
President of France Sadi Carnot assassinated June 25 1894
Tsar Alexander III most likely poisoned Nov. 1 1894
President McKinley assassinated Sept 14, 1901
Vyacheslav von Plehve Russian Minister of the Interior assassinated July 15, 1904
Grand Duke Sergei Alexandrovich of Russia assassinated Feb. 17, 1905
Russia's Minister of Interior Pyotr Stolypin (Prime Minister from 1906-1911) assassinated Sept 17 1911
Tsar Nicholas II assassinated July 17, 1918
President of China Sun Yat-sen forced to step down after less than one year (Jan 1 to March 10, 1912)

Henry C. Carey stated it best when he described the situation as such, in his “Harmony of Interests” (1851):

“Two systems are before the world... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”

We have yet to conclude the victor between these two opposing systems, the fight is not over and we would be foolish to give up at the finishing line. What we do today will decide the course of things in the future, and whether we live under a true recognition of freedom and prosperity, or whether we are ruled-over and our liberties treated as “privilege,” that can be given or taken based on the judgement of a ruling class, remains to be seen.

Chapter 13

Today's Multi Polar Alliance and the Missed Chance of 1867

In the last chapter, we were introduced to the US-Russian grand design which shaped not only the sale of Alaska in October 1867 to the USA for \$7.2 million, but also Russia's involvement in the American Civil War as Czar Alexander II arranged the deployment of Russian military fleets to San Francisco and New York.

Even though President Lincoln and Czar Alexander II were both known as great reformers and emancipators for their common commitment to free slaves and serfs, both leaders were assassinated before their grand visions could come to fruition (Lincoln in 1865 and Alexander II in 1881).

I would like to now present another chapter of this forgotten history: The creation of modern Canada in as an anti-republican confederation designed explicitly to prevent the inevitable construction of a Russian-American rail connection through the Bering Strait in the wake of the Civil War.

The Strategic Value of the Bering Strait Tunnel in History

The original grand design for the Bering Strait rail tunnel was driven by a plan to connect telegraph lines between continents, followed soon thereafter by a connection of the Trans-Siberian Railway and America's Trans Continental Railways through British Columbia, Alaska and into Eurasia, as laid out spectacularly by former Colorado Governor William Gilpin.



Lincoln ally and former Governor of Colorado William Gilpin (top) and his map of the world land bridge (left) published in his Cosmopolitan Railway in 1890.

The idea of the Bering Strait tunnel was supported by Czar Nicholas II who, in 1906 hired a team of American engineers to conduct feasibility studies on the initiative which then had an estimated cost of \$350 million.

Sadly a couple of World Wars and disastrous revolution kept this project from blossoming as it was intended.

This idea was revived again by FDR's great Vice President Henry Wallace who discussed the project at length with Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov in 1942¹¹⁰. Describing this project Wallace stated in Survey Graphic Magazine (1944):

"Of all nations, Russia has the most powerful combination of a rapidly increasing population, great natural resources and immediate expansion in technological skills. Siberia and China will furnish the greatest frontier of tomorrow... When Molotov was in Washington in the spring of 1942, I spoke to him about the combined highway and airway which I hope someday will link Chicago and Moscow via Canada, Alaska and Siberia. Molotov, after observing that no one nation could do this job by itself, said that he and I would live to see the day of its accomplishment. It would mean much to the peace of the future if there could be some tangible link of this sort between the pioneer spirit of our own West and the frontier spirit of the Russian East."

¹¹⁰ Two Peoples-One Friendship by Henry Wallace, Survey Graphic Magazine, 1944

Again, the Cold War derailed this project and it was only in 2007 that the Russian Government revived it¹¹¹ once again with Putin even offering to pay 2/3rd of the \$65 billion estimated cost to construct the 100 km tunnel across the Bering Strait. This project was offered to the west more loudly in 2011 and [in May 2014](#), China unofficially gave their backing to the initiative. Sadly, unipolar technocrats and neocons controlling NATO foreign policy had not the eyes to see what benefits such projects offered those who joined in its construction, and instead continued onto their zero-sum game plan for full spectrum dominance.

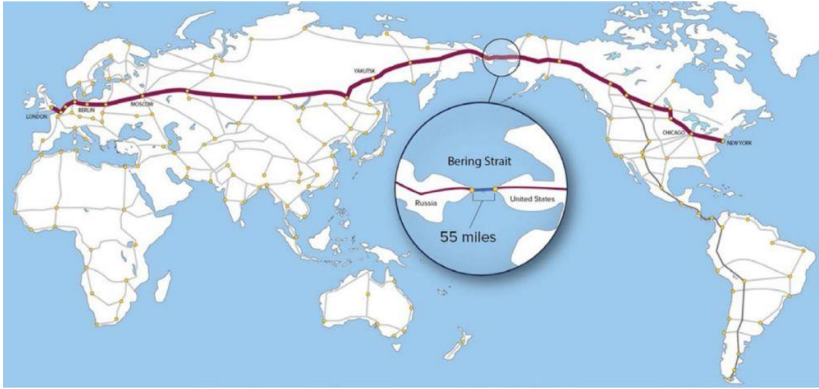


With the 2018 unveiling of the Polar Silk Road extending the east-west development corridors into the Arctic¹¹², which have merged increasingly with Russia's Eurasian Economic Union and Putin's Far East Vision, the Bering Strait connection has again been given new life. If nations of the west find the courage to let go of the Titanic before the hellish chaos of the oncoming financial meltdown erupts, then the projects animating the new

¹¹¹ Russia to Build World's Longest Tunnel, April 18, 2007, New York Times

¹¹² [The Polar Silk Road Comes to Life as a New Epoch in History Begins](#) by Matthew Ehret, Strategic Culture Foundation, May 16, 2019

multi polar paradigm will undoubtedly look a lot like the World Land bridge concept illustrated by the Schiller Institute below.



Arctic development remains one of the best strategic points of alliance and cooperation needed to re-organize the collapsing world economic order around firm principles of multipolar cooperation and value and as such is not too different from the dynamic shaping the world when Lincoln took office in 1860.

The 19th century Clash of Two Systems

Lincoln's economic advisor and leader of the international export of the American System of Political Economy, Henry C. Carey, described this clash between two systems in his 1851 *Harmony of Interests*:

“Two systems are before the world; the one looks to increasing the proportion of persons and of capital engaged in trade and transportation, and therefore to diminishing the proportion engaged in producing commodities with which to trade, with necessarily diminished return to the labor of all; while the other looks to increasing the proportion engaged in the work of production, and diminishing that engaged in trade and transportation, with increased return to all, giving to the laborer good wages, and to the owner of capital good profits... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the

only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”¹¹³

Carey, just like the British Empire’s Lord Palmerston, clearly recognized that America had not completed “the mission of 1776” since not one but TWO Americas existed within Washington: One positive America representing the anti-slavery/anti-colonial principles of the 1789 constitution vs. another hypocritical slave power that never believed that “all men were created equal”. Just as two antithetical impulses existed within America, so too did two opposing views of “Manifest Destiny” co-evolve since 1776¹¹⁴: One hellish version driven by the ‘principle’ of spreading slavery and suppressing the weak while the other more noble impulse was represented by the spirits of Lincoln, Carey and Gilpin illustrated above.

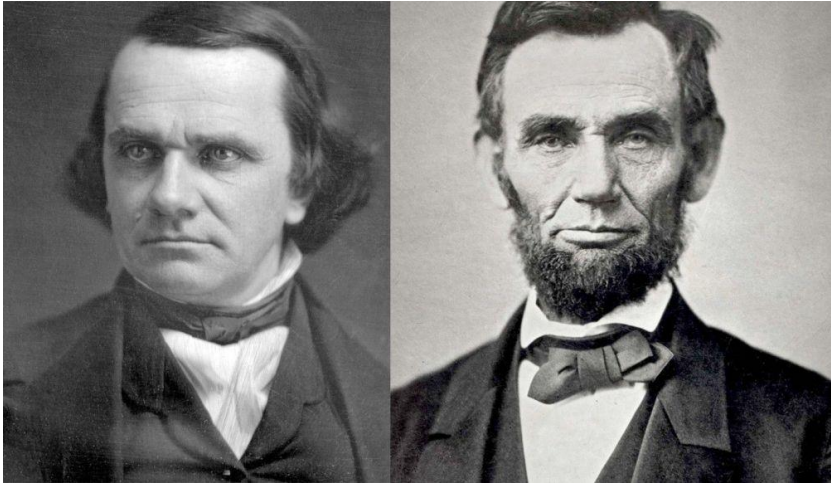
This fatal contradiction within the republic was exploited fervently by Anglo-American intelligence for 80 years before the inevitable civil war finally broke out in 1861.

President Lincoln defined the terms of this contradiction and immanent war in an 1858 debate with the Slave Power’s champion Stephen Douglas saying:

“That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles – right and wrong – throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings.”

¹¹³ [The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial](#) by Henry C Carey, J.S. Skinner, Philadelphia, 1851 p. 41

¹¹⁴ [Two Confederacies Converge on Lincoln: Two Perversions of Manifest Destiny](#) by Matthew Ehret, Untold History of Canada vol. 2, Canadian Patriot Press, 2019



Judge Stephen Douglass and Abraham Lincoln

This quote is important as it addresses the fact that Lincoln recognized correctly the inextricable connection between the institution of slavery (even when it masqueraded under a republican veneer) and monarchical principles of colonialism which saw mankind's right to rule defined not by morality, or merit but rather by "principles" of hereditary right.

The Anti-Union Confederacy That Succeeded

On July 1, 1867, the *British North America Act* was enacted consolidating Britain's "other" anti-American confederacy operation under a new constitution dedicating the new federation's existence to be conducive "to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the interests of the British Empire".

It should be kept in mind that the project to confederate actually began during the Civil War in the form of a week-long booze-soaked orgy¹¹⁵ of the Charlottetown convention of 1864 which hammered out the resolutions later put into law in 1867.

Some have wondered why just days before the July 1, 1867 enactment, would-be confederate President Jefferson Davis gave a speech to cheering

¹¹⁵ [Drunk History: Canada's Booze-Soaked Beginnings](#) by David Berry, Hazlit, Sept 9, 2014

crowds in Lennoxville Quebec stating: “I hope that you will hold fast to [your] British principles and that you may ever strive to cultivate close and affectionate connections with the mother country”.

This pro-British gushing from a confederate traitor in Quebec shouldn't be surprising at all if we take into account the fact that Montreal and Toronto served as Southern confederacy bases of operations used with the full support of the British Empire to run terrorist operations, raids, espionage and financing of the war against Lincoln's forces from the North (while Canada “officially” maintained an air of neutrality).

As Barry Sheehy pointed out in *Montreal: City of Secrets*¹¹⁶, during the Civil War, “the largest Confederate Secret Service base outside Richmond was located in Montreal” under the direct control of confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin- himself an asset of British Intelligence¹¹⁷.

Much like the exiled Russian and Hong Kong oligarchs and traitors of the modern day, Jefferson Davis, Judah Benjamin and many other confederate rebels lived out their days in comfort in both Canada and Britain (Benjamin becoming an English Barrister in London from 1865 until his death in 1884).

The Sale of Alaska and the Rush for British Columbia

On March 30, 1867, the British Empire was caught off guard with the news that Russia's Alaskan possessions had been sold to America for \$7.2 million in a secretive diplomatic maneuver which Secretary of State William Seward described as the most important deal of his life.

The sale had suddenly made the isolated colony of British Columbia very hot real estate. During this 1867 purchase, Lincoln's Trans Continental Railway, begun in 1863 at the height of the Civil War was a mere two years from completion, linking the Pacific to Atlantic for the first time in history and thus destroying the British monopoly over maritime shipping routes.

¹¹⁶ [Montreal, City of Secrets: Confederate Operations in Montreal During the American Civil War](#) by Barry Sheehy, Baraka Books, 2017

¹¹⁷ [The Rothschild Roots of the KKK, by Paul Goldstein](#), EIR, vol 5, no. 37, 1978



Lincoln's Trans-Continental Railway marked a historic watershed as British Maritime control of shipping routes was circumvented for the 1st time



With students of Lincoln's program to be found among the intelligentsia of Russia, led by Count Sergei Witte and Dimitri Mendeleev¹¹⁸, the American modeled Trans-Siberian Railway's construction was not far away, and the linking of rail across the two continents was discussed as a real possibility by republican visionaries the world over.



A layout of Canada before the 1867 BNA Act.

The chances that British Columbia would join confederation were minute at this time as the broken colony had no ties of commerce to Britain or the east coast confederacy 3500 km away. In fact, on July 2, 1867 the first of several petitions was sent to Queen Victoria requesting that either the colony's debt burdens and economic woes be alleviated by the Mother country or that the queen grant them permission to annex to the USA!

At this time, American consul to Victoria, Allen Francis, wrote a letter to the president stating:

¹¹⁸ While famous for his discovery of the periodic table of elements, it is often forgotten that the great Russian scientist Dimitri Mendeleev was an avid student of the American system, visited the USA in 1876 and returned to his homeland to head the Committee on the Protective Tariff where he polemicized against British Free Trade for years in defense of Russia's right to develop its productive forces. This story is told in [SCIENTIST-STATESMAN FOUGHT BRITISH "FREE TRADE" IN RUSSIA](#) by Barbara Frazier, Executive Intelligence Review, January, 1992

The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

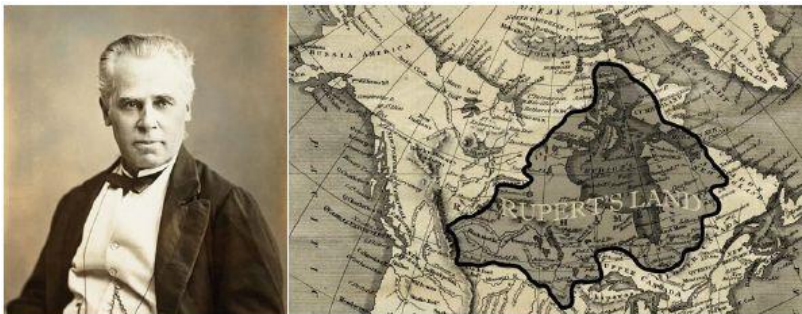
“Even the colonists claiming most loyalty to the queen, are now urging with great unanimity annexation to the United States as their only salvation- as the only means of retrieving the colonies from their present embarrassment and decline.”

BC’s Colonialist Newspaper described the situation in the following terms:

“Since no change would be for the worse, they (British Columbians) would welcome annexation to the United States to continuing in a state of poverty and wretchedness. In writing this we know we speak the mind of 9 out of every 10 men in the colony... the sentiment is heard at every gathering street corner- at social gatherings, in business circles- in all places”

On July 18, 1868 the Hudson Bay territories (aka: Rupert’s Land) were sold to Ottawa under an operation led by Sir Georges Etienne Cartier who stated *“in this country we must have a distinct form of government in which the monarchical spirit will be found.”*

Cartier’s monarchical spirit was reflected in Canada’s leading fathers of confederation such as Sir John A. Macdonald who famously stated “a Britisher I was born and a Britisher I will die” and who looked to the vast wilderness west of Toronto saying in 1867: *“I would be quite willing, personally to leave the whole country a wilderness for the next half century, but I fear if Englishmen do not go there the Yankees will.”*



Sir George Etienne Cartier, also known as Macdonald’s Quebec Lieutenant was instrumental in arranging the purchase of Rupert’s Land (right) from the Hudson’s Bay Company and creation of Manitoba— two steps vital from the extension of Monarchical principles from coast to coast.

On May 22, 1867, Father of Confederation Sir Alexander Galt stated British policy for western expansion (to block the connection between Russia and the USA) saying: *“If the United States desire to outflank us on the west, we*



Anglophile founding fathers of Canada: Sir John A Macdonald, Sir Alexander Galt and Sir George Brown

must accept the situation and lay our hand on British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean. This country cannot be surrounded by the United States- We are gone if we allow it... 'From the Atlantic to the Pacific' must be the cry in British America as much as it has ever been in the United States"

The last serious effort by British Columbians to join America was made with the Annexation petition of 1869¹¹⁹ listing BC's desperate grievances with the empire and appealing to President Grant:

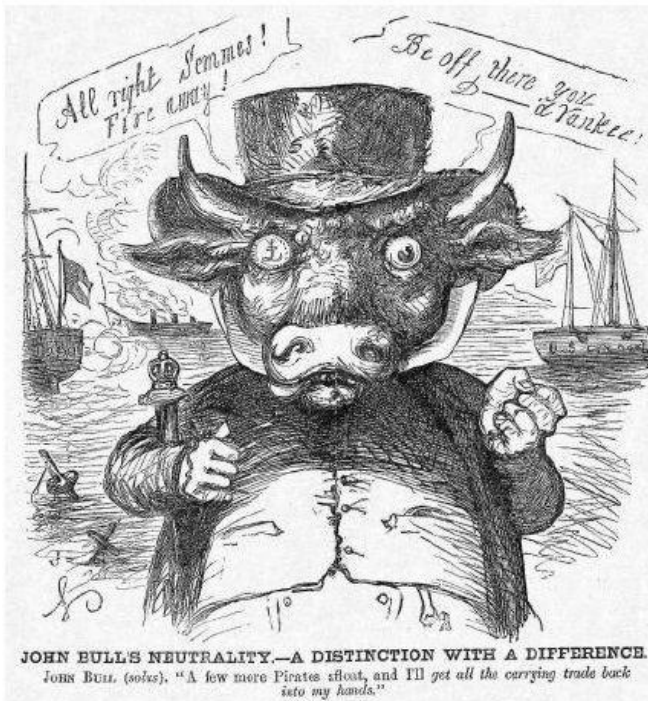
"The only remedy for the evils which beset us, we believe to be in a close union with the adjoining States and Territories, we are already bound to them by a unity of object and interest; nearly all our commercial relations are with them; They furnish the Chief Markets we have for the products of our mines, lands and waters; They supply the Colony with most of the necessities of life; They furnish us the only means of communication with the outer world... For these reasons we earnestly desire the ACQUISITION of this Colony by the United States."

The Alabama Claims

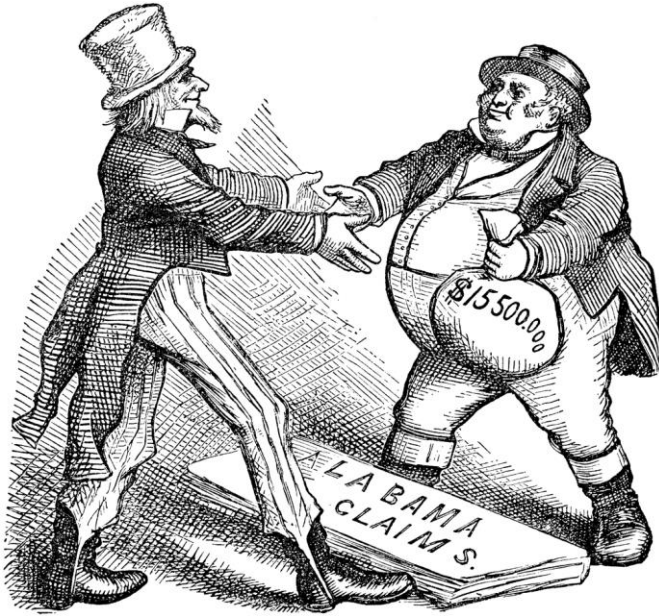
The last great hope for extending Lincoln's rail through BC into Alaska at this time arose amidst the 1869-1871 *Alabama Claims* affair which saw the world's first international trial in Geneva address the matter of Britain's

¹¹⁹ [The Annexation Movement in British Columbia](#) Sage, W. N. (Walter Noble), Royal Society of Canada, 1927

military support for the confederacy during the Civil War (reflecting the irony of America's recent covert support for Syrian rebels). Britain's air of neutrality was betrayed by her construction of Confederate war ships that unleashed havoc on Lincoln's Navy. The court ruled in favor of America and soon Britain came close to losing its Canadian possessions as payment for their sin (Senator Charles Sumner and Secretary Seward both advocated this course), although weaker figures in America ended up agreeing to a measly \$15 million settlement in 1872 while all wrongs were forgotten.

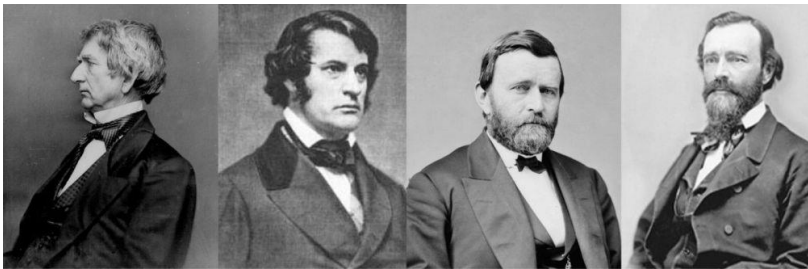


A Nov. 1862 Harper's Weekly cartoon features John Bull calling for the destruction of the Yankees. The caption reads "A few more Pirates and I'll get all the carrying trade back into my hands". Semmes is the captain of the C.S.S. Alabama



With these failures to capture the pregnant moment, the effort to assimilate BC into London's northern confederacy was accelerated.

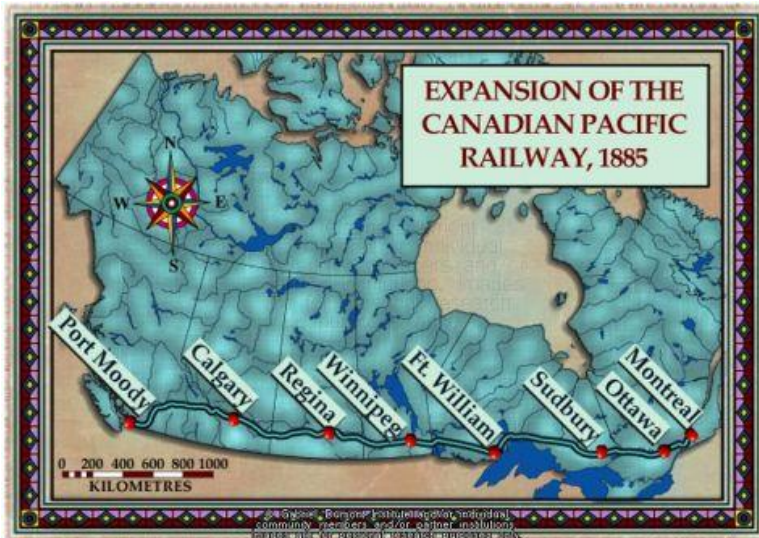
Ottawa negotiations began on June 7, 1870 and within weeks nearly all resolutions and clauses were agreed upon. The two biggest impediments to B.C.'s entry into the Confederacy were dealt with by the payment of all of the colony's debts by Ottawa and the promise made by Sir Macdonald to construct a rail line linking the new province with Montreal and Quebec "within ten years". This promised rail line was necessary in order to sabotage the intention of the American Manifest Destiny policy.



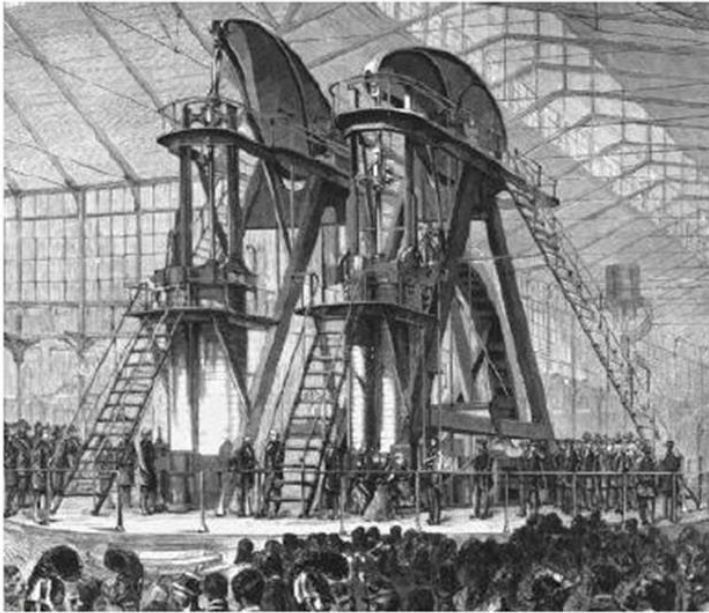
Post-war defenders of Lincoln's American System- Left to right: Secretary of State William Seward, Senator Charles Sumner, President Ulysses S. Grant and Governor William Gilpin

The Empire Strikes Back

With these arrangements agreed upon (paralleling similar arrangements in the former Red River Settlement in today's Manitoba), British Columbia was admitted into Confederation as the 6th Canadian Province. Within the coming decades, as Canada was opened up to form a British-controlled Northern Confederacy blockade against the civilizing progress of the sovereign nation state intention of the United States, Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed as provinces where there had formerly been only Hudson's Bay land. The lack of progress on Canada's rail by 1878 had resulted in renewed disenchantment on the part of British Columbians who demanded once more for annexation into the USA resulting in Sir John A. Macdonald's "National Policy of 1878-1885" which forced the construction of Canada's own trans continental rail (with the inaugural train cars arriving in BC's Port Moody from Montreal on the 4th of July, 1885).



Unlike Lincoln's Trans-continental rail program, the British variant in Canada completed in 1885 emerged not from a spirit of genuine love of progress, but rather as a British compromise designed to keep the USA from annexing BC, and creating a zone of development with Eurasia through the Bering Strait



A scene from the 1876 Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia which demonstrated the superiority of the American System vs. the British System

By the time of the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the American System of Political Economy had resulted in the greatest explosion of wealth in the United States and became a model for the whole civilized world seeking to break free of British colonial hegemony.

Converts to the American System were made by all lovers of progress from around the world who came to the Convention. Germany under Chancellor Otto von Bismarck vigorously applied American System practices of high protective tariffs and vast internal improvements under his Zollverein. Czars Alexander II and III and their close circle of Russian advisors applied the American model for the vast modernization of Russia vectored around the Trans-Siberian Rail. Even Japan under the Meiji Restoration applied the American model to escape feudalism and enter the modern age.

Box 3:

The Trans Siberian Rail and the American System in Russia



After the Alaska Purchase of 1867, American System scientists and statesmen applied Lincoln's program with the help of American engineers to create the Trans-Siberian railway. Pictured top left to bottom right are Count Sergei Witte, Scientist Dimitri Mendeleev, Finance Minister Ivan A. Vyshnegradsky and the assassinated Czar Alexander II (aka: "The Great Liberator" for his freeing of the serfs).

Sadly, an age of London-financed revolutions, assassinations and wars misshaped the 1880s, 1890s, and 20th century, preventing this system of win-win cooperation from evolving as it was destined.

Today the world is again pulled by two opposing systems represented by Lincoln's international allies on the one hand and British Intelligence on the other... although today's champions of the multi polar world of cooperation have names like Xi Jinping and Putin. These Eurasian statesmen have ushered in a new system of credit, diplomacy, security, economic and science policy governed by the best principles displayed by the American System of the 19th century and occasionally revived albeit only briefly under such 20th century leaders like [Franklin Roosevelt](#) and [John F. Kennedy](#).

Whether the western nations have the moral fitness to recover their lost traditions and join in this new paradigm or not yet remains to be seen...

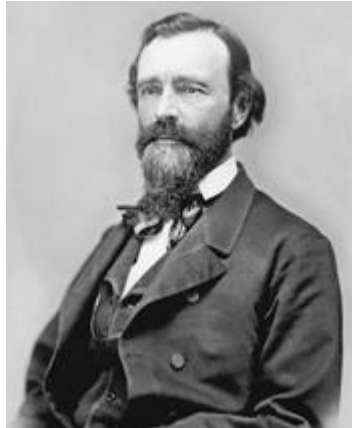
Chapter 14

William Gilpin and the Original World Landbridge Project

“To disinfect ourselves of inane nepotism to Europe in other things as we have done in politics; to ponder boldly on ourselves and our mission, and develop an indigenous dignity- to appreciate Asiatic sciences, civilization, commerce and population- these are essential preparatory steps to which we must tone our minds.”¹²⁰

-William Gilpin (1st Governor of Colorado), 1856

If people know the name of William Gilpin (1815-1894) at all today, it is generally due to the famous 1890 map of the Cosmopolitan Railway featuring the sub-caption “Gilpin’s Economic, Just and Correct Map of the World”. This 1890 map, which began spreading in recent years due in large part to the renewed interest in the Bering Strait Rail connection and China’s New Silk Road not only featured a rail connection across the

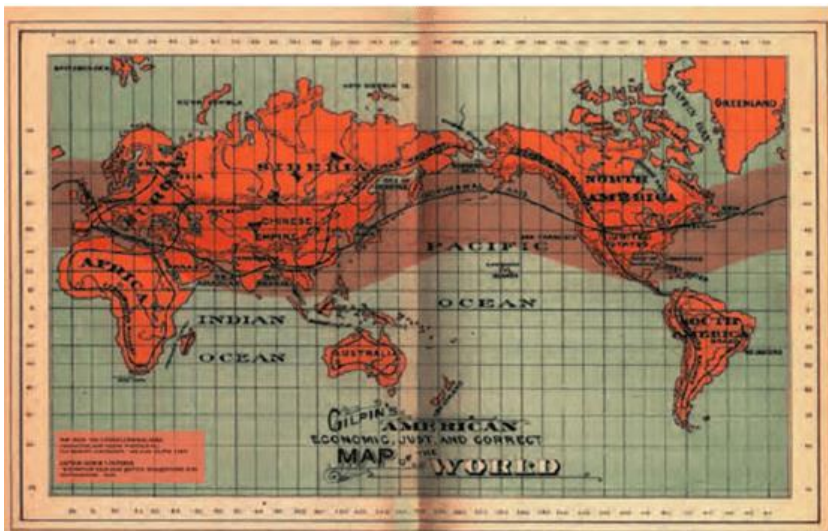


¹²⁰ William Gilpin, Geographical Memorandum on the Pacific Railroad, 1856, reproduced in Gilpin’s [Mission of the North American People](#), Geographical, Social, and Political, J.B Lippencot & Co. 1873 p. 185

The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

Bering Straits connecting Eurasia with the Americas, but also rail lines uniting every continent on the globe. Beyond this, very little has been made known about the extraordinary person of the Colorado Territory's first Governor. Where did he come from? What role, if any, did he play in the formation of the republic? What philosophical outlook governed his life? Where did he situate himself in universal history?

In this course of this chapter, you will discover that William Gilpin was not only a major force in American history, but represents a universal thinker whose mind comprehended with a depth and clarity unseen again for over a century how America's Manifest Destiny actually represented a destiny for all mankind expressed brilliantly in his famous statement "Science is Divine and economy is science revealed, rightly understood and utilized". Gilpin, a devout follower of Alexander von Humboldt and Alexander Hamilton, prophesied for over 50 years that America, Russia and China were united in a common mission to transform all humankind – a conviction which drove him to champion the construction of the Trans Continental Railway with a grouping of other co-thinkers in the early 1840s.



Gilpin's Cosmopolitan Railway

It is of such vital importance that this story be made more widely known that I have put together this report, divided into seven sections

Part One: Gilpin's Patriotic Family Heritage

Part Two: The Battle over Oregon and the Opening of the West

Part Three: The Trans Continental Rail to China

Part Four: The Stage is set for Civil War

Part Five: Lincoln's Bodyguard becomes Governor of Colorado

Part Six: The Post War Years and the Cosmopolitan Railway

Part Seven: Gilpin's Grand Design Takes on New Life in the 21st Century

Part One

Gilpin's Patriotic Family Heritage

Since Gilpin fully situated his identity within the American intellectual tradition of the Winthrops, the Mathers and Benjamin Franklin, we will take a moment to review several generations of the Gilpin family in order to familiarize ourselves with the "hereditary" intellectual impulse which governed his entire life.

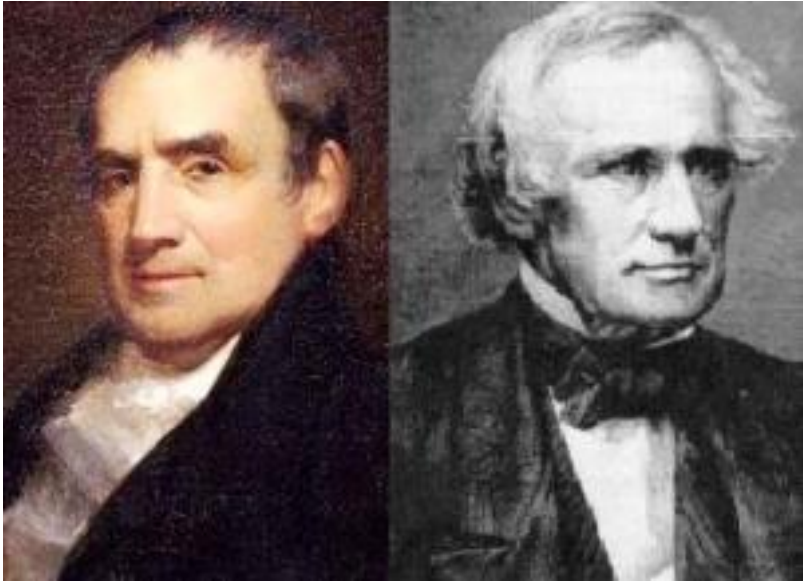
The Gilpin family migrated to America in 1696 in order to escape persecution under William of Orange. Upon arriving, New England colonies were in the throes of being reconquered by a British Empire which sought to crush the spirit of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the vision which its founder John Winthrop identified when he inaugurated the new experiment in self-government in 1630 with the words "*We shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us.*"

This philosophy became the positive basis for the doctrine of **Manifest Destiny** which governed the best of America's patriots of which the Gilpin family was no exception.

A shining example of this tradition is to be found in the person of William's grandfather Thomas Gilpin, who served as a leading member of Benjamin Franklin's Philosophical Society. After 20 years of relative inactivity from 1746-1767, the Philosophical Society was revived and united to the American Society for the *Promotion of Useful Knowledge* with Benjamin Franklin elected as the society's first president. The first major undertaking of the renewed Philosophical Society was Thomas Gilpin's project to build a canal from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay reducing the shipping distance from Philadelphia to Baltimore by 300 miles. Although the revolution froze this plan as new priorities appeared on the plate of every patriot, Benjamin Franklin made it once again a national priority 1788, putting into motion what became the ***Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company***, led by Franklin protégés Matthew and Henry C. Carey. With the Gilpin family of Philadelphia playing leading roles during that entire process, the project was finally accomplished in 1829 and is considered one of the greatest public works in America's early history.

A leading historian noted that Thomas Gilpin, ***"drawing inspiration from the career of B. Franklin, developed an interest in useful engineering projects; he frequently discussed plans for bridges, canals and other structures at the American Philosophical Society."***¹²¹

¹²¹ Eda Kranakiss, *An Exploration of Engineering Culture* 1996 by Mit Press p. 331



American System leaders Matthew and Henry C. Carey

Benjamin Franklin's relations with the Gilpin family didn't end there, as the elder statesman also assisted Thomas's two sons Joshua (William's father) and Thomas Jr. in the founding of Delaware's first paper mill which employed and advanced upon the best techniques of paper making existing in France. Both Gilpin brothers were members of the Philosophical Society and Joshua served as leading officers for Alexander Hamilton's Society for the Promotion for Useful Manufactures which drove America's commitment to develop its productive powers of labour.

Prominent Members of Franklin's Philosophical Society



Leading members of the Philosophical Society included George Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, Nicholas Biddle, John Marshall to name but a few. Reflecting the international nature of the American Revolution, European scientists and patriots were also prominent members such as Alexander von Humboldt, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, Baron von Steuben and Marquis de Lafayette¹²². An astounding number of early leaders of the Philosophical Society were also members of Washington's Society of the Cincinnati.

¹²² William Gilpin's earliest recorded memory was an 1825 visit paid by Marquis Lafayette to his family home in Brandywine which served as Lafayette's headquarters during the 1777 Battle of Brandywine.



Henry Gilpin (right) broke with his American System family heritage becoming enmeshed in the Wall Street run political machine of Martin van Buren (middle) and Andrew Jackson (left)

While William's older brother Henry Gilpin (1801-1860) began his promising career as an enthusiastic supporter of John Quincy Adams, playing an instrumental role as Secretary Treasurer of the Chesapeake-Delaware Canal Company under the direction of Matthew Carey, his decision to become enmeshed in the political machine of Jackson and van Buren was most unfortunate. Henry's slide into corruption peaked with his appointment by Jackson to the board of governors of 2nd Bank of the United States where he played an instrumental role in subverting the bank from within.

Henry later served as Attorney General of the USA under Martin van Buren where he made his mark on history by passionately defending the Spanish empire's right to own their African property in the famous Supreme Court Amistad case in 1841. Fourteen years younger, Henry's brother William also became enmeshed in the same democratic machine early in life. Although breaking with that beast by the late 1840s, and becoming a Lincoln Republican by 1859, his lack of understanding of the British-run agenda of the Slave Power who used such pawns as van Buren and Jackson admittedly caused him to make some significantly bad alliances early on.

Part Two

The Battle over Oregon and the Opening of the West



America in 1815

When William Gilpin was born in 1815, America had grown from its original thirteen colonies to include the French territories ceded under the Louisiana Purchase of 1803 and the Spanish possessions of Florida. Texas was still a part of Mexico, while Oregon was jointly claimed by Americans and British alike. Apart from a small area of today's Quebec and southern Ontario which were officially British possessions, the vast majority of today's Canada existed as private property of the empire's Hudson's Bay Company. South of Oregon, America was entirely cut off from the Pacific by the vast territories of Mexico which were still a part of the Spanish empire.

In opposition to popular theories of America's origins, the revolution was never considered a local phenomenon by those who led it, but rather a global one. As Chapter one of this volume demonstrated, the American Revolution was an international affair involving statesman, soldiers, and scientists from Russia, Germany, Poland, France, India, Morocco, Ireland and even England. These international figures recognized that the doctrine of Manifest Destiny was never meant to have any relationship to mere "nationalism" or "imperialism" as such terms are narrowly defined today, but rather that ALL

humankind is endowed with inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It was believed that the creation of republican institutions dedicated to protecting those rights was the sovereign all-inclusive common good of all people.



The Continental Congress wasn't called the "Congress of the 13 Colonies" for a reason.

The growth of constitutional law across ever greater expanses of the Americas during the early decades of America, although too often contaminated by the Slave power's duplicitous agenda to spread its "peculiar system of government" under the rubric of a perverted imperialist version of Manifest Destiny, had its origins in this positive conception¹²³.

¹²³ Robert Ingraham, [Manhattan's Struggle for Human Freedom Against the Slave Power of Virginia](#), May 8, 2015 Executive Intelligence Review. It cannot be re-emphasized enough that today's negative view of Manifest Destiny is derived directly from the fallacious British-directed image which shaped America as a new world conqueror as was evidenced by Jackson's Trail of Tears and wars against the natives and Mexicans. Today's Pax Americana policy of the neo conservatives and neo-liberals is shaped by this version of Manifest Destiny.



The United States of America in 1840

By 1840, a strategic beachhead for this international conflict was located in the Oregon Country across the Rocky Mountains (a vast area today spanning across the states of Washington, Oregon, Utah and parts of Montana and Wyoming). This area had been claimed by both Britain and America alike. At this time, Oregon had no real legal structure and it was generally understood that the final claim would belong to whichever government had most developed and populated the region¹²⁴. While America had then grown to 26 states and two territories, all were located in the east with hardly any population existing beyond the 90th meridian.

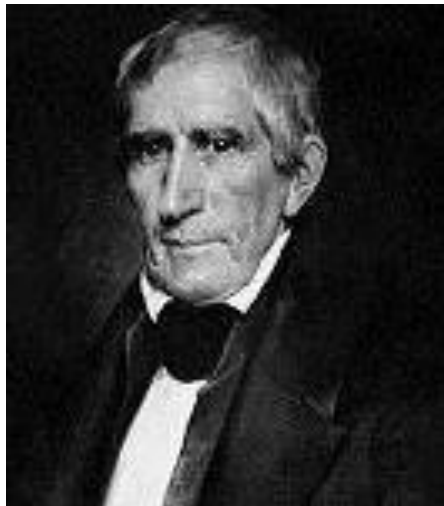
Oregon was the most accessible entry point to the Pacific and if it could be firmly established as American, then could the young nation come one step closer to consolidating the power of republican ideas on the continent, further

¹²⁴ Britain's Hudson Bay Company, not known for nation building, tried desperately to pack Oregon with its subjects on several occasions in 1840-1841 failing miserably each time. The last attempt proved especially embarrassing when under orders from George Simpson, 200 settlers were sent from Manitoba's Red River Colony to Oregon, but preferring the warmth and freedom of America, all 200 chose to join the U.S.-led Willamette valley settlement rather than stay within Hudson Bay land. The Great Migration of 1843 saw 1000 settlers make the 2170 mile trek across the Oregon Trail in one season, demonstrating the superiority of the American approach to western settlement.

expelling British imperialism on the one hand, while opening a direct connection to Asia on the other. Since a major chokepoint in Britain's global monopoly on Maritime trade and dominance of Asia were being challenged, Oregon became an incredibly strategic point of conflict.

Fremont's Secret Mission

William Gilpin joined the fight to win Oregon for the United States, as this battle was championed by the late Whig President William Harrison (1773-1841) who fully supported the first government-backed expedition of the west led by Lieutenant John C. Fremont of the U.S Corps of Topographical Engineers.



President William Harrison

When Harrison died on April 4, 1841 after only 30 days in office, Fremont commented that all concern for Oregon nearly died with him and the issue was nearly forgotten¹²⁵. Due, however to the leadership of such figures as Dr. Elijah White (sub-Indian agent of the U.S. War Department), Gilpin, Fremont and other bold pioneers, the fight to open the west was kept alive. Politically, the role of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, the father-in-law of

¹²⁵ Frank Carnes, *William Gilpin: Western Nationalist*, University of Texas Press, 1970, p.76

Lieutenant Fremont and powerful leader of a faction of the Democratic Party, was instrumental in advancing this policy. Although eventually breaking with Benton due to his tendency to compromise with the slave power in later years, a young William Gilpin found himself an ally¹²⁶.



Lieutenant John C. Fremont

Gilpin met Fremont in Independence Missouri in 1843, joining his second expedition to the Pacific through Rocky Mountains and Oregon Trail. Fremont's "official" assignment was to map out the under-explored frontier territory as a chief Topographical engineer, while secretly, he and the leadership of his 40 man team were assigned to assist the Oregon emigration movement. Both Benton "Free soil" democrats, Fremont and Gilpin went on to become leading figures in the newly formed Republican Party in the years

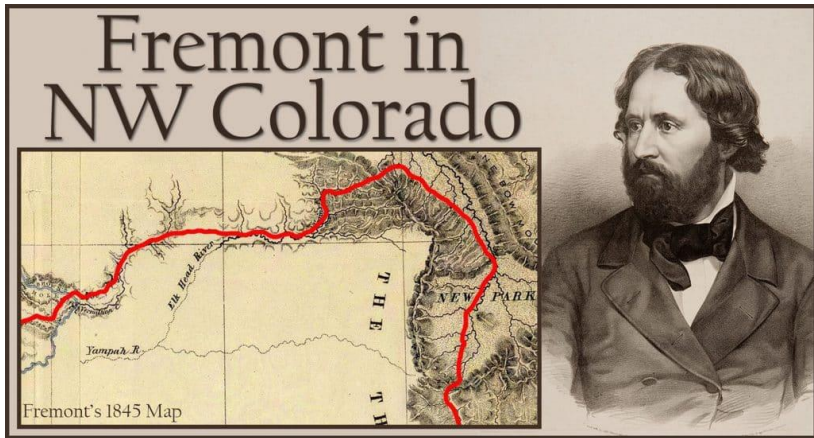
¹²⁶ In 1856 Fremont became the first presidential candidate for the newly formed Republican Party narrowly losing to Buchanan. During the Civil War, Fremont proved a hot head who chose to free all the slaves under his jurisdiction without conferring with Lincoln. This act put Lincoln's more thoughtful grand plan for emancipation which required more tact and patience in jeopardy. Fremont was relieved of his post in December of 1861. Story is documented [in How Abraham Lincoln Fired General John C. Fremont](#) by Ronald E. Franklin, published in [owlocation.com](#), June 23, 2018

preceding the Civil war, with Gilpin appointed Governor of Colorado and Fremont serving as head of the Department of the West.¹²⁷



Willamette Valley

¹²⁷ Bankroft, History of the Life of William Gilpin, San Francisco History Company Publishers 1889, p. 20



After travelling for six months over 2000 miles with Fremont, the expedition arrived at Britain's Fort Vancouver and the Willamette Valley (the area of Oregon then most obviously under American influence south of the Columbia River- see image above). At this point, Gilpin's mission took him on a new path as he and Fremont went their separate ways on November 19, 1843. The expedition team continued down to California before returning to the east while Gilpin returned north to the Hudson Bay's Fort Vancouver with the objective of befriending the Hudson Bay elites, and cultivating as much intelligence as possible during his time there.

The story that Gilpin used to justify his separation from the party and return to Fort Vancouver was that his canoe had been stolen and a Hudson Bay owned replacement canoe had to be returned to its owners. Whether the story was true or not, he successfully befriended John McLoughlin, the Hudson Bay Executive for the Pacific Northwest and spent the next two months of winter being hosted as a guest at the fort, meeting with every major player of the Hudson Bay Company and British Administration who passed through the west. After being suspected of espionage due to his connections to Fremont and the Benton machine, Gilpin promptly left Fort Vancouver for the Willamette Valley where he remained for the duration of the winter and spring 1844.



Sen. Thomas Benton

While British suspicions of Gilpin's true motive were never proven, one cryptic message written by Gilpin offers some interesting evidence: "***Senator Linn, Gov. Reynolds of Mo., and Col Bill Sublette were the only three men who knew the object I had in going there.***"¹²⁸

The historian Thomas Karnes made the observation that all three men referenced by Gilpin were Benton democrats active in the American immigration movement who died within 18 months of each other between 1843-1845. Senator Linn who had predicted his own death, died on October 3, 1843, Governor Thomas Reynolds was judged to have committed suicide in the governor's mansion in February 9, 1844 and Bill Sublette died of Tuberculosis on July 25, 1845.

¹²⁸ Karnes, *Western Nationalist*, p. 108

Gilpin Organizes Oregon



Hudson Bay agents and sometimes enemies George Simpson (left) and John McLoughlin (right)

Back in Willamette, Gilpin played an active role organizing for a provisional government for Oregon under U.S. law alongside Dr. Elijah White, culminating in a public meeting which included Canadian and American citizens living in the region. By ensuring that two illiterate Canadians be made Vice-Presidents of the meeting and endorsing its resolutions by signing a memorial to the U.S. government, Gilpin described that he had ***“set an American style trap”***.¹²⁹ What was the trap and purpose of this important meeting? In a letter to Hudson Bay controller George Simpson, John McLoughlin reported that the meeting was ***“held to petition the U.S. Congress to extend its jurisdiction over the Oregon Settlers”***¹³⁰. With Canadians presiding over the meeting and endorsing the petition, an important case was made for the supposed shared British and American desire to incorporate into America¹³¹. The petition was written up under

¹²⁹ Karnes, *Western Nationalist*, p. 112

¹³⁰ Letter of Dr. John McLoughlin to George Simpson, March 20, 1844. It is noteworthy that McLoughlin seems to have truly befriended Gilpin, and was often in conflict with Sir George Simpson and Hudson Bay policy to subvert migration. This high-level veteran colonial administrator ultimately quit the HBC to become an American citizen in 1849.

¹³¹ On top of forming the territory of Oregon, the petition also called for surveying, land provisions, regular mail service, Indian protection, and commercial relations.

Gilpin's direction and those in attendance elected to have William present it to Washington.

Upon his return to Washington after a roundabout 4000 km exploratory trip, an inspired Gilpin was asked to give testimony to the Senate and House of Representatives as a leading authority on rail and western development during the many sessions Congress convened on the Oregon Boundary issue. While presenting many hard facts, Gilpin never missed an opportunity to raise his audience's understanding that western development was merely a step towards a new destiny for the entire human race. In one inspired 1846 report to the Senate, Gilpin wrote:

*“The un-transacted destiny of the American people is to subdue the continent- to rush over this vast field to the Pacific ocean- to animate the many hundred millions of its people... to set the principle of self-government at work- to agitate these herculean masses... to set free the enslaved, to regenerate superannuated nations... to confirm the destiny of the human race... to unite the world in one social family... to absolve the curse that weighs down humanity, and shed blessings around the world. Divine task! Immortal mission.”*¹³²

Humboldt's Isothermal Zodiac

Gilpin's powerful faith that westward expansion was directly tied to the uplifting of humanity was rooted in his studies of Alexander von Humboldt-whose book *Cosmos* he carried with him on all of his travels. Before returning to Europe after his famous five year exploration of the Americas (1799-1804), Humboldt spent a week in Washington D.C. where he became a member of Benjamin Franklin's Philosophical Society and built many contacts among the America's political and scientific leadership. Historian Laura Walls explained that his voluminous writings and maps “*for 40 years*

It was widely recognized that Gilpin's memorial and speeches played a direct role in shaping the Oregon Treaty passed in 1846.

¹³² Address to the U.S. Senate- 2 March 1846; quoted in *Mission of the North American People, Geographical, Social, and Political* (1873), by William Gilpin, p. 124.

guided a succession of exploring expeditions into what would become the American Southwest”¹³³.



Alexander von Humboldt, whose theories fueled Gilpin’s argument for the Manifest Destiny of mankind

Although befriendng Jefferson and Madison during his Washington visit, Humboldt harshly attacked the institution of slavery which plagued the Americas, writing ***“slavery is possibly the greatest evil ever to have afflicted humanity, no matter if one focuses on the individual slave ripped from his family in the country of his birth and thrown into the hold of a slave ship or considers him as a part of the herd of black men penned up in the***

¹³³ Laura Walls, [Passage of the Cosmos: Alexander von Humboldt and the Shaping of the Americas](#), 2009

*Antilles*¹³⁴. Humboldt's criticisms of slavery and his advice on phasing it out resulted in his book being banned in Havana, Cuba for many years¹³⁵.

Humboldt's Isothermal Zodiac was defined as a belt alternating above and below the 40th degree of latitude wherein the greatest capitals of civilization were to be found. It was within this "axis of intensity" that ***"the sacred and inspired fire of civilization, accompanying the sun, has marched from east to west since the birth of time"***¹³⁶.

Rather than interpret Humboldt's concept as a pre-determined, mindless force of colonization which many are want to do, it is more truthful to recognize that both Humboldt and Gilpin were firm believers in creative reason and free will. Although believers in destiny, neither one entrapped themselves into a false dichotomy of thinking they had to choose either freedom OR destiny but rather saw both concepts united under one principle of Natural Law. From a scientific standpoint, the Isothermal Zodiac defined a process shaped by the least action principle of earth's gravitation around the sun within a planetary system defined by a harmonic order of orbits. It is that same least action principle which defined the generation of reasoned hypotheses in the mind of creative thinkers such as Gilpin and Humboldt as they charted out the best courses of action most likely to improve humanity's standard of living through great public works.

In an 1849 speech in Independence Missouri, Gilpin explained the concept:

"Within this belt (from 30 deg to 50 deg) four-fifths of the human race is assembled, and here the civilized nations . . . have succeeded one another. . . . This succession has flowed onward in an even course, undulating along an isothermal line, until in our time the ring is about to close around the earth's circumference, by the arrival of the American nation on the coast of the Pacific, which looks over on to Asia."¹³⁷

¹³⁴ Alexander von Humboldt, [Political Essay on the Island of Cuba](#), republished by University of Chicago Press, 2011

¹³⁵ Anna Maria Gillis, [Humboldt in the New World](#), HUMANITIES, November/December 2012, Volume 33, Number 6

¹³⁶ Gilpin, [The Cosmopolitan Railway: compacting and fusing together all the world's continents](#), San Francisco, The History company, 1890, pg. 207

¹³⁷ William Gilpin, [The Central Gold Region: The Grain, Pastoral, and Gold Regions of North America](#), Philadelphia, 1860, p. 111, 170

Part Three

The Trans-Continental Rail to Asia



Xu Jiuyu, whose works opened China's Consciousness to the world and united the hearts of Chinese with Americans in a strong bond of friendship

Since the Chinese had recently been violated by years of British opium smuggling and three years of Opium Wars (1840-1842), many leading intellectuals in China led by the great Xu Jiuyu, governor of Fujian province, were waking up quickly to the strategic importance of America in Universal history- not only as a display of a small power which defeated the British Empire, but also as an embodiment of Confucian principles. In the mind of Xu Jiuyu, these principles found their most concrete expression in the figure of George Washington, who expressed the highest Confucian ideals of leadership and morality as a man who risked everything to lead his people to freedom then willfully gave up the reins of power to return to civilian life after having completed his duty.

An 1853 plaque, now installed in the Washington monument was gifted to America from leading Chinese merchants with the etched prose taken from Xu Jiuyu's *A Short Account of the Oceans Around Us* (1849):

“Of all the famous Westerners of ancient and modern times, can Washington be placed in any position but first?”



Asa Whitney

Likewise, many Americans were looking to China during these years as an ancient and wise civilization expressing the highest ideals of Christianity and who recognized that were America to endure, a cultural and economic bond with China must occur. Two champions of that Sino-American Manifest Destiny and the Transcontinental Railway were no exception: *William Gilpin and Asa Whitney*.

Asa Whitney (1791-1874) was an American merchant who had made a fortune in China from 1842-1844, and became the earliest and most prominent promoter of the Trans Continental railway upon his return to America. Whitney, who wanted permission to build a railroad from the Great Lakes to the Columbia River, wrote in an 1849 report to Congress:

“During a residence of nearly two years in Asia I collected all the information within my reach... with a starving, destitute population of 250 000 000 on the one side of us, and all Asia on the other side with 700 000 000 of souls still more destitute, seemed to demand the accomplishment of this great work, this great and important change for the benefit of the entire human family; a work which would open to settlement and production the

wilderness of more than 2000 miles, give to it cheap and rapid transit to, and communication with, all the markets of the world.."¹³⁸

While Whitney's desired route and plans for private ownership were not accepted by Congress, his organizing played a direct role in the great October 1849 Trans-Continental Railroad conventions in Chicago and St. Louis which went far to embed the policy into the popular consciousness of all citizens. The St. Louis Convention which Gilpin also played a role in organizing had voted to support the rail line from St. Louis to the west coast across the Rockies with branches to Chicago and Memphis.

As a follow up to this convention, William led a town hall meeting in his hometown of Independence, Missouri with the purpose of ratifying the actions in St. Louis three weeks earlier. Gilpin was voted to head the committee to draft the Missouri resolutions which clearly defined the purpose of the Trans Continental Railway as a gateway to China when it stated:

"Let it be resolved that, whereas the Almighty has placed the territories of the American Union in the center between Asia and Europe and the Route of the Asiatic and European Railway" through the heart of our national domain, it is our duty to the human family to prosecute, vigorously, through its new channel, that supreme commerce between the oriental nations and the nations of the Atlantic, which history proves to have existed in all ages, and to be necessary to keep alive comity, science and civilization among mankind"

Some may snidely remark that Whitney and Gilpin's affinity for China was mere pragmatism, based purely upon economic or geopolitical advantage over the British. However, an 1852 testimony of German emigrant and publisher, Julius Froebel tells a different story. Froebel, himself a student of Humboldt and editor of the Swiss Republican newspaper spent several months with Gilpin in Independence, Missouri and his accounts expressed a much higher level of understanding of the paradigm which united China and America under one Mandate of Heaven through whose submission alone America could find salvation from the corrupting effects of "European influences":

¹³⁸ Asa Whitney, [A Project for a Railroad to the Pacific](#), New York 1849 p. 4

*“He (Gilpin) regards the “American” as the “most ancient and primitive civilization of mankind” and laments that this is not acknowledged by the world at large. This culture, he admits, has become degenerate in America itself; but in China it is still found in a pure state. Hence, salvation must come to America from China, and this consists in the introduction of the “Chinese constitution” viz. the “patriarchal democracy of the Celestial Empire”. The political life of the United States is “through European influences”, in a state of complete demoralization, and the Chinese Constitution alone contains elements of regeneration. For this reason, a railroad to the Pacific is of such vast importance, since by its means the Chinese trade will be conducted straight across the North American continent. This trade must bring in its train Chinese civilization. All that is usually alleged against China is mere calumny spread purposefully, just like those calumnies which are circulated in Europe about the United States”.*¹³⁹

Part Four

How the Civil war was used to Destroy Manifest Destiny

Rather than witnessing the blossoming of the great Asian-American Railway, the 1850s ushered in a decade of corruption and compromise which nearly led to the disintegration of the Federal Government within ten years.

¹³⁹ Cited from Kenneth Porter’s [William Gilpin: Sinophile and Eccentric](#) published in Colorado Magazine vol. 37 no. 4 1960, p.249



At the opening of this decade, the union had acquired nearly all territorial possessions from the Mexican empire in the wake of the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The nation had thus grown to 31 states, and five territories (one disorganized and four organized). Whether those new territories were to remain free or slave-ridden became a central point of conflict between patriots and the British-run slave power which had dominated the Democratic Party. If they could remain free, then the dynamic for western expansion to the Pacific and broader world land bridge could proceed unhindered. If the central USA were to fall under the slave power, then this positive momentum would be sabotaged.

With the premature July 9, 1850 death of Whig president Zachary Taylor, a supporter of the Wilmot Proviso¹⁴⁰, a series of compromises was instead unleashed by traitors, cowards and opportunists. The first such act of folly was the **"1850 Compromise"** initiated jointly by Henry Clay and Stephen Douglass. This compromise was a package of five bills which declared that slavery was to be decided by popular vote in the newly created Territories of Utah and New Mexico, abolished the slave trade (but not slavery) in the District of Columbia, defined the current borders of the newly admitted state

¹⁴⁰ An 1846 treaty by Congressman David Wilmot banning slavery from any new territory acquired by Mexico which passed the House but was defeated in Senate.

of Texas and strengthened the fugitive slave Act which mandated that all free states give up fugitive slaves to their masters.



This cowardly tendency to compromise with the slave power paved the way to the disastrous Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 which repealed the Missouri Compromise¹⁴¹, opening both territories to slavery based on the “will of the majority”. Both regions were thus flooded with pro-slavery migrants and a fire was lit that would fully erupt within a few years.

While Senator Thomas Benton who led a faction of the Democratic Party of which Gilpin was a member, took an anti-slavery position during this period, his once formidable political machine lost much steam and the lukewarm energy he brought to the fight against the slave power repulsed much of his base¹⁴². Gilpin increasingly became a party unto himself, sometimes running for elected office, but always elevating his message beyond all party politics earning a reputation as the prophet of manifest destiny.

¹⁴¹ A 1820 Act forbidding the spread of slavery above the 39th parallel.

¹⁴² Benton’s own tendency to compromise especially on his own hypocritical ownership of slaves were major factors in his failure as a leader during this period

The Republican Party Forms



The first Republican National Convention was held at Lafayette Hall in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on February 22–February 23, 1856

With the Compromise of 1850 and Kansas-Nebraska Act, the Midwest of the continent had become a strategic point of conflict determining the fate of the republic with the slave power energetically moving with all their might to ensure that the Midwest territories would admit slavery in preparation for their break from the union (and eventual planned absorption of said union). The lack of any principled leadership from any party during these bleak years created a power vacuum that could undo the American revolution if drastic action was not taken. Thus on June 18, 1856 a convention led by Whigs and former-Benton Democrats saw the creation of the Republican Party whose founding manifesto¹⁴³ stated its purpose in clear terms:

“This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri

¹⁴³ [Republican Party Platform of 1856](#), June 18, 1856

Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President”

Among its resolutions, the declaration made public works a keystone pillar in its mandate guided by water works and the Trans Continental rail:

“Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, to the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.”

“Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.”

During the 1856 elections, the Republic Party’s first nomination for the Presidency was none other than Gilpin’s former associate Lieutenant John C. Fremont¹⁴⁴. By 1859 William Gilpin joined him and became a leading voice of the Republican Party (and often sole republican voice in the pro-slavery dominated south west). In fact, of the twelve hundred recorded votes cast in the town of Independence, Missouri, during the 1860 Presidential elections, the sole vote for Lincoln was registered by William Gilpin.

¹⁴⁴ Although opposing the 1850 compromise and Kansas-Nebraska Act, and supporting public works, Fremont’s father-in-law Thomas Benton was never capable of breaking with his compromising instincts (or his ownership of slaves) and chose to support Buchanan against Fremont in the 1856 election ensuring America was brought another step closer to doom.



The Republican Party's 1856 candidates Captain Fremont (left) and William Dayton (right)

Gilpin devoted the following months to writing impassioned editorials and giving speeches in defense of the Union across Missouri. It was here that he came under the notice of Colonel Edwin Sumner, Commander of the Department of the West who had just been tasked by Lieutenant General Winfield Scott to lead Lincoln's twelve man bodyguard for the dangerous thirteen day voyage from Illinois to Washington, D.C. Colonel Sumner knew and trusted Gilpin since their days fighting in the Spanish-American War and requested Gilpin be part of the elite bodyguard. Upon Lincoln's arrival in Washington on February 11, 1860, Gilpin was among 100 trusted bodyguards who stayed at the White House for several weeks to ensure the safety of the new President. Gilpin had many opportunities to speak with Lincoln during these tense days and while written records are sparse, Gilpin's positive impression upon the President is evidenced by the appointment and mission which Lincoln later assigned him.

Part Five

Lincoln's Bodyguard Becomes the Governor of Colorado



By 1860, the U.S territories had evolved into free states (blue), slave states (grey) and Union territories (yellow) whose destinies were still highly uncertain. The world landbridge project connecting America and Asia was put into great jeopardy

On February 28, 1861, the Territories of America's Midwest were subdivided forming Colorado as a territory. The matter of who would be governor of the new Territory was yet unresolved. The only certainty was that this region was of strategic significance as a beachhead against Southern takeover of the highly vulnerable Midwestern flank which served the union as a rich depot of resources needed to finance the Union during the Civil War.

With Gilpin's reputation as a scholar, statesman, and expert on Colorado and the geography of the west, his appointment to fill that vacuum was finalized on March 22, 1861. Before leaving for Denver, Gilpin met with Lincoln and Winfield Scott where he was given the strict orders to form a government and defend the west from secessionist forces at all cost¹⁴⁵.

Having taken his oath of office on July 8, 1861 Gilpin set about shaping the new government alongside his two most trusted collaborators, Chief Justice

¹⁴⁵ Karnes, *Western Nationalist* p. 255

Hall, a Whig and former law partner of Secretary of State William Seward and Attorney General Theodore Weld. This group formed a legislative body, organizing a system of laws, courts, and electoral districts. They organized soft infrastructure such as police, schools, civil and criminal codes, charities and a system of taxation¹⁴⁶. Most importantly for the immediate needs of the nation which was preparing for civil war, a militia was organized and public works unleashed centered on roads and irrigation systems. During his inaugural speech to the first Territorial Legislative Assembly, Governor Gilpin emphasized the importance of the trans-continental railway:

*Our territory will be bisected East and West, by the grandest work of all time, constructed to fraternize the domestic relations of our people and to draw the travel and commerce of all the nations, and all the continents of the world.*¹⁴⁷

Rebel sympathies in Colorado ran very high in these early years with one third of the population having emigrated from the South prompting Justice Hall to write to Lincoln warning him of a conspiracy of 6000 southern plotters who had failed to turn Kansas into a slave state and were now collecting weapons in preparation to take over Colorado in collaboration with confederates in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas.¹⁴⁸

Gilpin's Greenbacks Save the West

In response to this southern plot, the Governor took the immediate action of forming a military staff and without any money in Colorado's coffers, directed an emergency purchase of all weapons and ammunition available in Colorado in order to keep them out of the hands of the confederacy, whose leading agent Captain Joel McKee had openly been mass purchasing for the confederacy. Gilpin ordered the arrest of McKee and 40 of his men for treason, thus, putting an end to the insurrection. With the recognition of Colorado's strategic significance sinking in, Gilpin's request for weapons was granted and 18 wagonloads of ammunition and 1800 rifles were dispatched to him from the 2nd Dragoons in Utah, which set the tone for the

¹⁴⁶ In the first two months of office Gilpin passed an incredible 51 laws, 40 acts, 8 joint memorials and 3 joint resolutions.

¹⁴⁷ [House Journal of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Colorado](#), Colorado Republican Office, Denver, Sept. 9, 1861, p.12

¹⁴⁸ Karnes, Western Nationalist. p. 272

struggle that was ahead. Weapons however, require soldiers to use them and that task of recruiting them remained still ahead.

Under dire requests from Colonel E.R.S. Canby, Commanding officer of Union troops in New Mexico who had the task of defending the Union on the frontline against a Texas-led takeover, Gilpin, again without a dime in the treasury and no support from a financially strained Federal government, took initiative to create 10 companies of soldiers later to be called the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers help Canby and to defend the union. How did Gilpin manage to purchase thousands of weapons, ammunition, not to mention both form and train 10 companies of Colorado volunteers with no money? The answer is “Greenbacks”.

Following orders which Gilpin later explained were transmitted to him from Lincoln in April 1861, the Governor commissioned \$375 000.00 of scrip “backed by the trust in the federal government” to be issued in July, 1861. This was also the same month that Lincoln issued \$50 million in treasury-issued greenbacks to pay for the Civil War when British-steered New York banks refused him any loans below 25-30% interest.

When the Federal Government gave word that it could not honor Gilpin’s scrip in October 1861, a near mutiny struck and for many months, businesses across Colorado suffered with the Colorado currency falling to forty cents on the dollar. Gilpin was isolated and constantly threatened throughout this tense period¹⁴⁹. A movement to oust the Governor led by a powerful newspaper editor named William N. Byers was unleashed and coordinated by anti-Gilpin hacks in Washington led by Colorado’s Territorial delegate Hiram Bennet. Writing of his troubles in December 1861 Gilpin said:

“My labors here are incessant, and the struggle with treason is a perpetual death-struggle. Emissaries swarm here as they have done in Baltimore, Washington and St. Louis, in the worst time of insurrection.... The want

¹⁴⁹ Gilpin’s recounting of Lincoln’s instructions to him follow: “On finances we have not one cent. I have just negotiated a loan of \$50 million from the banks of New York and have called a special session of Congress to meet on the 4th of July to know if they will hang me for this unconstitutional act. If you are driven to extremities, you must do as I have done- issue drafts on your own responsibility” – excerpt from Bancroft, History of the Life of William Gilpin-. A Character Study, History Company Publishers, 1889, San Francisco p. 44

of money, together with the total oblivion by the Government of the critical condition caused by the withdrawal of its military force, the agitated condition of the Indians and the extreme cost and scarcity of food, complicated the tangled condition of affairs and strain the ligaments of government to a perpetually bursting tension.”¹⁵⁰

Not only was the economy in shambles, the danger of Indian attacks were also very high and Confederate agents were embedded within the very branches of Colorado’s Government. Two such agents- Harvey Vail and William H. Russell were named by Justice Hall in a letter to Lincoln dated October 9, 1861. Harvey Vail was the Indian Agent of Western Colorado whom Hall accused of deploying Indians to attack union troops on behalf of the Confederacy while William H. Russell was President of the Overland Express Company, which controlled all mail service across the west. Requesting that Seward approve the replacement of Colorado judges with outsiders, Hall said **“and none of the applicants from this territory. They all belong to the William H. Russell school and are all infected with treason.”¹⁵¹**

To avoid using the treason-ridden Overland Express Company, Gilpin and Hall communicated to Lincoln via William Seward’s son Augustus Seward.

The South Attempts to Take the West

¹⁵⁰ Cited in Karnes, Western Nationalist

¹⁵¹ Hall to Seward, Oct. 9, 1861 Lincoln Papers vol. 58

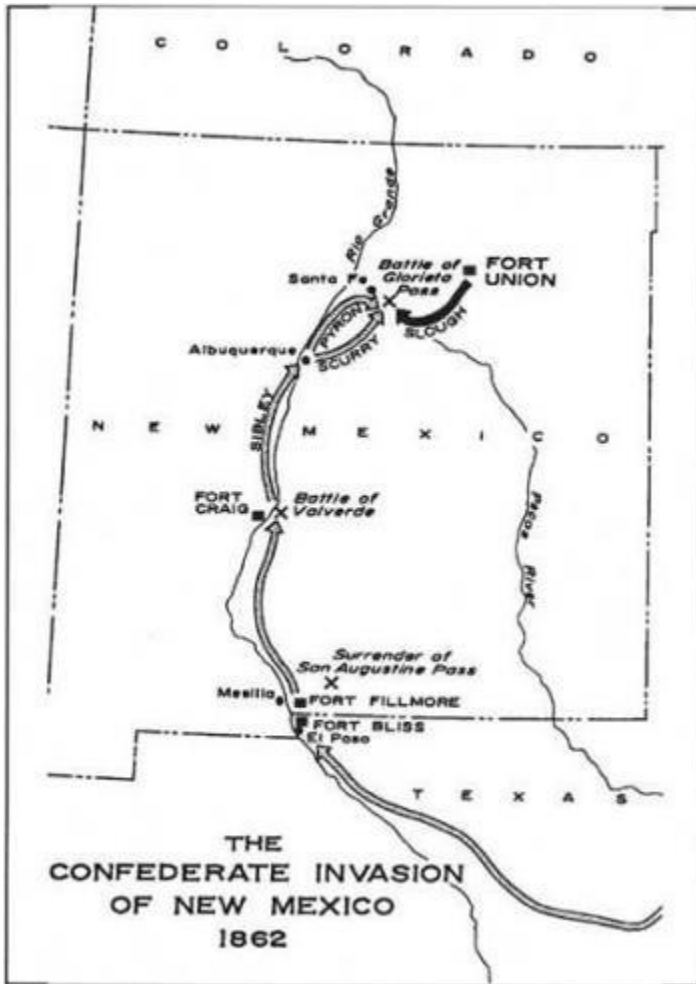


Union General Canby (left) and Confederate General Sibley right who fought at Glorieta Pass

In July 1861, Brigadier-General Henry Sibley's "New Mexico Campaign" was approved by Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Sibley's plan called for conquering New Mexico, then advancing upon Colorado, Utah and beyond, thus cutting Lincoln off from the Pacific and gaining a large resource-rich territory to fuel the Confederate cause.

By January 1862 Sibley began his offensive with 3500 men, meeting very little resistance as he took over ever greater portions of Union territory. When he encountered Canby's forces near Fort Craig, the first major battle in the Far West ensued known as the Battle of Valverde; and although each side lost approximately 200 soldiers, Confederate forces won the day and continued to take Albuquerque and Santa Fe as they made their way to Fort Union [see map on the next page] in preparation for the takeover of Colorado.

The Battle of Glorietta Pass



Understanding that time was not on their side, Gilpin's First Regiment of Colorado Volunteers marched 40 miles per day for 10 days through the snow, arriving at Fort Union on March 10, 1862. From Fort Union, Colorado forces alongside two other union companies totalling 1342 soldiers departed on March 22nd meeting Sibley's Texan troops at the southern entrance of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, also known as Glorietta Pass. Two days of fierce battles ensued during which time the Confederates were driven back to Apache Canyon. When their supply train was discovered and burned by Union forces under the leadership of Coloradans, Sibley's forces were forced to request an armistice. Southern attempts to take New Mexico and Colorado

ended there, and Glorieta Pass came to be known as the “Gettysburg of the West”. Gilpin’s Colorado Volunteers went on to play vital roles in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas during the Civil War.

While Gilpin’s foresight and leadership had finally been vindicated, it was too late. The months-long campaign of slander and mis-information led by Gilpin’s enemies proved successful and by April 16, 1862 William Gilpin was relieved of his post by Lincoln and replaced by John Evans as Governor of Colorado on May 16, 1862. Realizing too late the wisdom of the issuance of scrip, the federal government honored Gilpin’s greenbacks.

The story of Gilpin’s role as Governor of Colorado would not end there however.

In 1865, Colorado was admitted as a state of the Union with two senators and representatives while Gilpin was elected Governor. President Andrew Johnson, who was in the midst of undermining as many of Lincoln’s victories as possible during his short time in office, vetoed the Colorado bill under the premise that Colorado had no authority to become a state under the 1865 Enabling Act and backed his appointed Alexander Cummings as Territorial governor, thus creating a struggle of two governors for several months. From 1865-1867 three more redrafted enabling acts were attempted but failed to pass into law. It was only in 1876 that Colorado was finally admitted as a State of the Union.

Part Six

The Post War Years and the Cosmopolitan Railway



Among the figures featured in Emanuel Leutze's Alaska Purchase are William Seward (seated), Russian Ambassador Stoekle, with Charles Sumner and Seward's son Frederick (Assistant Secretary of State) seated in the rear.

The years following the Civil War were racked with hope and tragedy. The forces loyal to Lincoln's vision fought both within America and globally against the Slave power that only seconds after Lincoln's last breath were already working hard to revive their twisted power hold on America. Internationally, these patriotic forces understood well that the British Empire was the hand controlling the confederate slave power and this empire had to be destroyed.

The figures leading this combat included Lincoln's Secretary of State William Seward, General Ulysses Grant and Senator Charles Sumner, all of whom worked valiantly to build political and economic bridges with countries the world over.

Some of their early post-war maneuvers included the surprise purchase of Alaska from the Russians in 1867, and the exposure of the British hand behind the Civil War in the Alabama Affair of 1870 which was the first international trial finding the British government guilty of militarily

supporting the confederacy¹⁵². In recompense for this crime, Sumner and Seward wanted the British to cede all of their remaining possessions in North America, which would have given great fuel to the connection of the Trans Continental Railway with Eurasia. Russia had, after all played an instrumental role in Lincoln's victory and was preparing to follow America's lead by commencing construction of its own trans-continental railroad.

Both Sumner and Seward were strong advocates of uniting America's destiny with China. Seward and U.S. Consul to Beijing, General Anson Burlingame, working in tandem with Seward's son George Frederick Seward (U.S. Consul to Shanghai), organized the Seward-Burlingame Treaty of 1868 with China, giving China free emigration and travel in America, reciprocal access to education for citizens living in the others' country, and favored nation status with the United States. Senator Sumner expressed his understanding of America's connection with China and the Trans-continental railroad during his 1867 speech in defense of the Alaska Purchase:

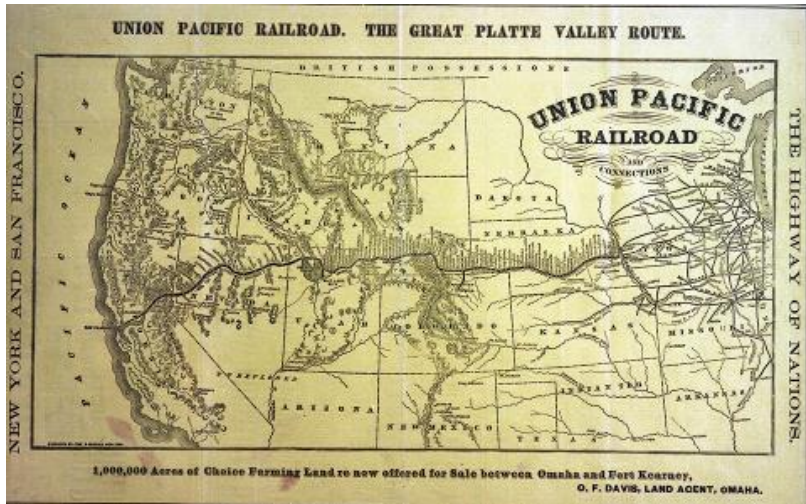
*“To unite the East of Asia with the West of America is the aspiration of commerce now as when the English navigator (Meares) recorded his voyage. Of course, whatever helps this result is an advantage. The Pacific railroad is such an advantage; for, though running westward, it will be, when completed, a new highway to the East.”*¹⁵³

When President Ulysses Grant came to power in 1869, the Trans Continental begun under Lincoln at the height of the Civil War had just been completed uniting the continent from coast to coast. Grant gave much support to this internationalization of the American system while also fighting valiantly to advance Lincoln's plans for reconstruction and reconciliation with an emancipated America¹⁵⁴.

¹⁵² [Alabama claims of the United States of America against Great Britain](#) Award rendered on 14 September 1872 by the tribunal of arbitration established by Article I of the Treaty of Washington of 8 May 1871. For a fuller story see The Imperial Myth of Canadian Nationalism by Matthew Ehret, July 2013, Canadian Patriot Review

¹⁵³ Sumner, [Speech On the Cession of Russian](#), Washington Printed at Congressional Globe Office 1867, p. 12

¹⁵⁴ Robert Ingraham, [Ulysses S. Grant's Moral Crusade for Peace 1865-1879](#), Executive Intelligence Review, August 14, 2015



The Transcontinental Railway

Gilpin's Cosmopolitan World Land-Bridge Railway

William Gilpin was not least among this group, and his hundreds of speeches, published maps and writings went further than any other statesman to concretize what those international public works would look like. In 1860, Gilpin wrote

“Two auspicious elements in human civilization by their rapid growth in power and importance, fix our attention- the indefinite multiplication of gold coin and international public works. These two elements, so operating as to mutually stimulate and sustain each other, promise to enthrone industrial organization as the ruling principle of nations.”¹⁵⁵

Describing what this grand design for international public works would look like, Gilpin wrote in his widely read 1890 magnum opus the *Cosmopolitan Railway*:

“Railways continue to extend themselves, soon to become a universal system over all the lands of the globe. We have seen the energies of the American people, bringing into line and into use these new powers, span

¹⁵⁵ William Gilpin, [The Central Gold Region: The Grain, Pastoral and Gold Regions of North America](#), Philadelphia 1860, Preface vi

their continent with the Pacific railways, as with the rapidity of lightning from a mountain loud. Availing themselves of the favorable thermal warmth upon the Plateau and upon the immediate seacoasts, bathed by the Asiatic gulf stream, they will continue to expand their work to Bering Straits, where all the continents are united. This will extend itself along similarly propitious thermal selvage of the oriental Russian coasts into China. To prolong this unbroken line of cosmopolitan railways along the latitudinal plateau of Asia, to Moscow and to London, will not have long delay. The less significant and isolated continents of the southern hemisphere- South America, Africa, and Australasia- will be reached by feeders through Panama, Suez and the chain of Oriental peninsulas and islands. The whole area and all the populations of the globe will be thus united and fused by land travel and railway.”¹⁵⁶

Through the inevitable adoption of American system principles, Gilpin again re-emphasized his long held belief that the inevitable awakening of China would be the basis for renewal and salvation of the west:

*“In Asia, a civilization resting on a basis of remote antiquity has had, indeed, a long pause but a certain civilization- although hitherto hermetically sealed up from European influence- has continued to exist. The ancient Asiatic colossus, in a certain sense, needed only to be awakened to new life, and European Culture finds a basis there on which it can build future reforms”.*¹⁵⁷

Always poetically working to uplift the mind of the reader to a new paradigm, Gilpin described what this new state of human civilization was destined to look like as “win-win cooperation” replaced the outdated geopolitical doctrines of “might makes right” and zero sum thinking prevalent under oligarchism:

“The weapons of mutual slaughter are hurled away; the sanguinary passions find a check, a majority of the human family is found to accept the essential teachings of Christianity IN PRACTICE... Room is discovered for industrial virtue and industrial power. The civilized masses of the world meet; they are mutually enlightened, and fraternize to reconstitute human relations in harmony with nature and with God. The

¹⁵⁶ Gilpin, *Cosmopolitan Railway* p. 303

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.* p.53

world ceases to be a military camp, incubated only by the military principles of arbitrary force and abject submission. A new and grand order in human affairs inaugurates itself out of these immense concurrent discoveries and events”¹⁵⁸

Gilpin not only provided a philosophical moral imperative for the new paradigm for mankind but provided in great detail the economic, geophysical, and cultural means for it to be practically carried into reality, explaining that the 2-3 hundred million of dollars of debt which America and Russia would incur in building it would easily be paid back the same way that the Civil War debt was paid off via public works. In the year of Gilpin’s writing *The Cosmopolitan Railway*, the momentum carrying civilization into a bright future of common destiny was powerful and few could anticipate the tragedy and chaos that would be unleashed when the future that should have been was held back for over a century.

Part Seven

Gilpin’s Grand Design Takes on New Life in the 21st Century

It has often stated that the slide into World War One did not begin with the 1914 assassination of Austria’s archduke Ferdinand, but in reality with the British-orchestrated ouster of America’s great friend Chancellor Otto von Bismark in 1890.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid. p.213

The wave of assassinations of American System leaders both in America and internationally during the tense post-Civil War period was unleashed by a desperate British Empire whose system was both morally and financially bankrupt, and which could only sustain its obsolete existence by literally overturning the geopolitical chessboard into a cauldron of chaos on the simple gamble that it could manipulate little minds to kill each other over petty scraps while the empire re-grouped and renewed itself in the bloody purgative violence of its victims¹⁵⁹.

With Xi Jinping's announcement of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013 and its unification with Russia's Eurasian Economic Union, BRICS, SCO, China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, this dream has taken on its most powerful expression in history. While the heirs of the Malthusian legacy of wars and plague promoted by the British Empire of the past century push the world ever closer to World War 3, the heirs of the legacy of Gilpin, Sumner, Steward, and Lincoln continue to extend olive branches offering western nations a chance to re-discover their better selves before the point of no-return has been passed.

¹⁵⁹ The wave of coups, assassinations and wars orchestrated by the failing British Empire during the last decades of the 19th century, led directly to the "century of war" that has characterized the 20th century. The chaos unleashed during this period not only set natural allies such as Germany and Russia into conflict with one another, but shaped a new demoralized culture of young men and women who lost faith in the beauty of human creativity and technological progress. Without proper faith in a positive destiny for the species, that creative reason so necessary for the formation of a republican culture and win-win cooperation among the parts for the harmony of whole is impossible.

The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1



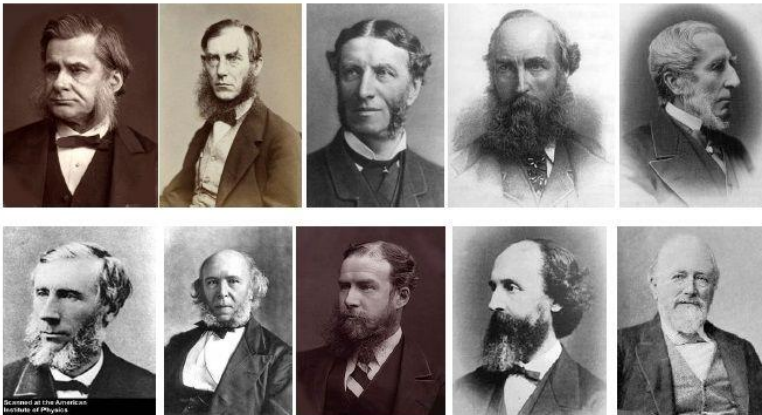
The New Silk Road and BRICS alliance has revived Gilpin's dream of constructing the world landbridge in the modern era. The question remains: Will Donald Trump bring America on board?



Chapter 15

How Huxley's X Club Derailed a 19th Century System of Win-Win Cooperation

In 1865, a group of 12 scientists under the leadership of Thomas Huxley, Matthew Arnold, Joseph Hooker, and Herbert Spencer (founder of social Darwinism) was created under the name "X Club" with the mandate to reform global British Imperial strategy.



Huxley's X Club attempted to create an internally consistent body of science using mechanistic tools and statistics in order to outlaw both principle and mind from the universe (top row: Thomas Huxley, Joseph Dalton Hooker, Matthew Arnold, William Spottiswoode, George Busk, John Tyndall, Herbert Spencer, Sir John Lubbock, Thomas Archer Hirst, and Frankland Edward)

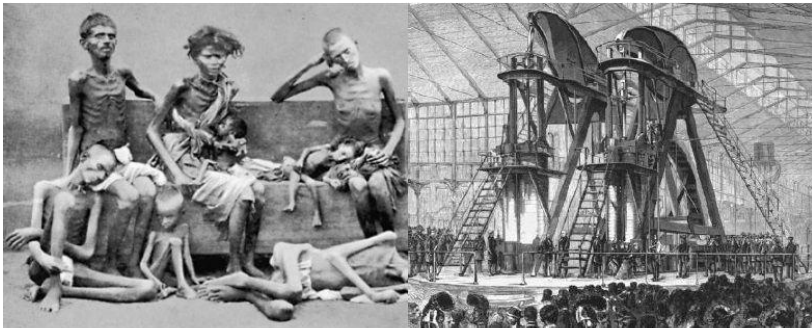
At the time of this group's formation, Lincoln's north was on the cusp of putting down the secessionist rebellion which the British Intelligence establishment had worked decades to nurture guided by Anglo-American operatives in America itself as well as operations in British Canada.

The Clash of the Two Americas vol. 1

Having far over-extended itself during the 2nd Chinese Opium War (1856-1860) to the Crimean War (1853-1856) to putting down Indian uprisings (1857-1858) and sponsoring the Southern Confederacy (1861-1865), the British Empire knew that it was on the verge of collapse. The world was quickly waking up to its evil nature, and a new paradigm of win-win cooperation was being exported from Lincoln's America to nations across the world.

Lincoln's chief economic advisor and coordinator of the export of the American system internationally after the Civil War was named Henry C. Carey. As early as 1851, Carey wrote his [Harmony of Interests](#) which stated:

“Two systems are before the world; the one looks to increasing the proportion of persons and of capital engaged in trade and transportation, and therefore to diminishing the proportion engaged in producing commodities with which to trade, with necessarily diminished return to the labour of all; while the other looks to increasing the proportion engaged in the work of production, and diminishing that engaged in trade and transportation, with increased return to all, giving to the labourer good wages, and to the owner of capital good profits... One looks to pauperism, ignorance, depopulation, and barbarism; the other in increasing wealth, comfort, intelligence, combination of action, and civilization. One looks towards universal war; the other towards universal peace. One is the English system; the other we may be proud to call the American system, for it is the only one ever devised the tendency of which was that of elevating while equalizing the condition of man throughout the world.”



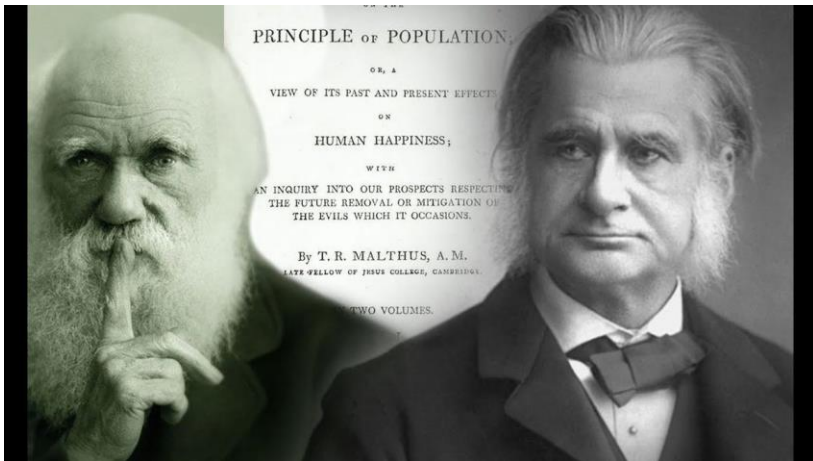
British vs American methods of debt payments: While the British Empire used their closed system (aka: Malthusian) logic to extract every ounce of blood from a dead cow as witnessed in their starvation policy of India via free trade (left), the American school sought to increase the wealth production of the nation as a whole via protective tariffs, and directed credit showcased to the world in the 1876 Centennial exposition (right)

Reorganize or Perish

The British Empire knew that this emerging new paradigm would render both its maritime control of international trade as obsolete as its international program of usury and cash cropping.

It was clear that something had to change dramatically, for if the empire could not adapt in response to this new paradigm, it surely would soon perish. The task of re-shaping imperial policy from a “material force” approach of control to a more “mental force” of control, was assigned to T. H. Huxley and the X Club. This group established the guiding scientific principles of empire that were soon put into practice by two new think tanks known as the Fabian Society and Rhodes Scholar Trust.

Huxley, who is famously known as ‘Darwin’s bulldog’ for relentlessly promoting Darwin’s theory of Natural Selection (a theory in whose scientific merits he didn’t even believe¹⁶⁰) soon decided that the group should establish a magazine to promote their propaganda.



Charles Darwin (left) and his handler T.H. Huxley (right) derived the theory of Natural Selection published in 1859 from Thomas Malthus’ Essay on the Principle of Population (1799)

¹⁶⁰ [A World without Darwin](#) by Michal Meyer, Science History Institute, August 2, 2014

Founded in 1869, the magazine was called Nature and featured articles by Huxley and several X Club members. The deeper purpose of the X Club and its magazine was geared towards the redefinition of all branches of science around a statistical-empiricist interpretation of the universe which denied the existence of creative reason in mankind or nature. Science was converted from the unbounded study and perfectibility of truth to a mathematically sealed “science of limits”.

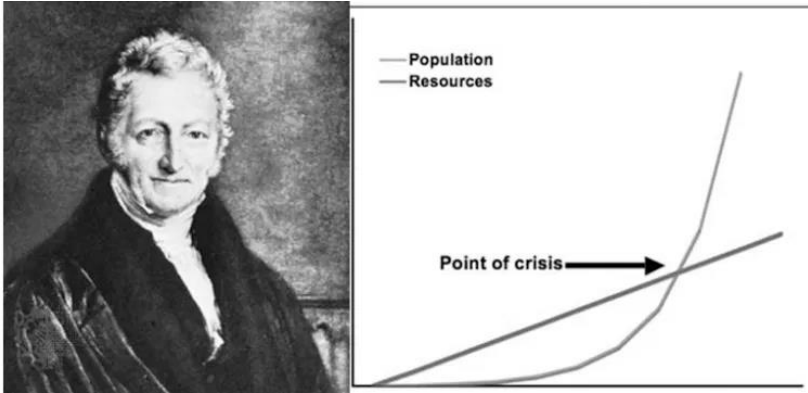
Darwin, Malthus and the Political Use of a ‘Science of Limits’

The science of “limits” became the foundation of an oligarchical economic science for the elite and naturally had to be kept hidden from the minds of the general population since it followed Thomas Malthus’ mathematical principle of population growth. Malthus’ “principle” of population supposed that unthinking humans reproduce geometrically while nature’s bounty only grows arithmetically and as such periodic population collapses were an unavoidable law of nature which could at best be managed by an oligarchical scientific priesthood who were obliged to periodically cull the herd.

Malthus and the X Club leaders believed that nature bestowed upon the ruling class certain tools to accomplish this important task (namely war, famine and disease) and Malthus stated so cold-bloodedly in his [1799 Essay on Population](#)¹⁶¹:

“We should facilitate, instead of foolishly and vainly endeavoring to impede, the operations of nature in producing this mortality; and if we dread the too frequent visitation of the horrid form of famine, we should sedulously encourage the other forms of destruction, which we compel nature to use. In our towns we should make the streets narrower, crowd more people into the houses, and court the return of the plague.”

¹⁶¹ [An Essay on the Principle of Population](#) by Thomas Malthus Printed for J. Johnson, in St. Paul’s Church-Yard, London, 1798



The X Club's support of the Darwinian theory of Natural Selection was less a scientific decision in this respect and more of a political one, as Darwin later admitted in his autobiography that his own theory arose directly from his study of Malthus:

“In October 1838, fifteen months after I had begun my systematic inquiry, I happened to read for amusement Malthus on Population, and being prepared to appreciate the struggle for existence which everywhere goes on, from long-continued observation of the habits of animals and plants, it at once struck me that under these circumstances favourable variations would tend to be preserved, and unfavourable ones to be destroyed. The result would be the formation of a new species. Here then, I had at last got a theory by which to work”.

By universalizing Malthus onto all living creation, the X Club obscured the qualitative difference between humans and monkeys which was advantageous for an empire that can only control humans when they adopt the law of the jungle as standards of moral practice and identity formation rather than anything actually moral.

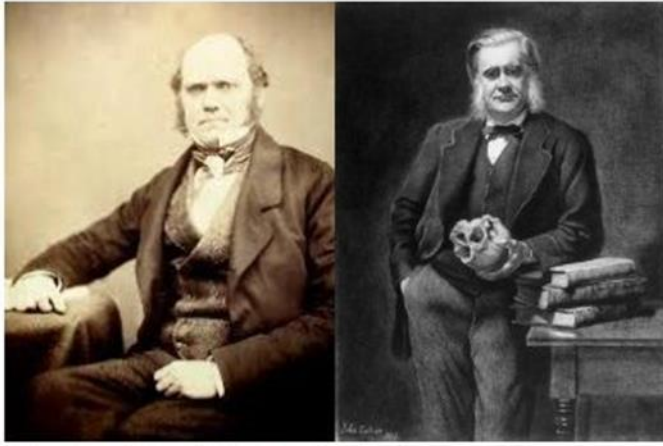
It was thus no accident that Henry C. Carey targeted Darwinism, Malthus and the X Club relentlessly in his [Unity of Law: An Exhibition on the Relations of Physical, Social, Mental and Moral Science](#) (1872). In this important book, Carey attacked all systems founded upon master-slave relations saying:

“Hence it is that it has given rise to the doctrine of over-population, which is simply that of slavery, anarchy and societary ruin, as the ultimate condition of mankind; that, too, coming as a consequence of laws emanating from an all-wise and all powerful Being who could, if He would, have instituted laws in virtue of which freedom, order, peace and happiness would have been the lot of man. That these latter have been instituted- that the scheme of creation is not a failure; that is marred by no such errors as those assumed by Mr. Malthus; is proved by all the facts presented for consideration by the advancing communities of the world- the habit of peace, among both individuals and nations, growing with growth of numbers, and increase in power for self-direction.”¹⁶²

Although Malthus’s theories (and their economic corollaries in the works of Mill, Smith and Ricardo) had formerly done the job of “scientifically justifying” the empire, something more sophisticated was needed as the world was quickly seeing through the fraud as Carey demonstrated in his widely read “Unity of Law” (1872):

“Mr. Malthus was led to invent a law of population by means of which to relieve the rich and powerful from all responsibility for the existing state of things; giving them assurance that the poverty and wretchedness by which they were everywhere surrounded had resulted from the fact that the Creator had sent upon the earth large numbers of people for whom He had provided no table at which they might be allowed to eat, no materials by aid of which they might be clothed; thus furnishing the theory by aid of which subsequent writers have been enabled, as they supposed, to prove that, in the British Islands, man had become ‘a drug’ and ‘population a nuisance’.”

¹⁶² [Unity of Law: An Exhibition on the Relations of Physical, Social, Mental and Moral Science](#) by Henry C. Carey, Philadelphia, H. C. Baird Publishing, 1872

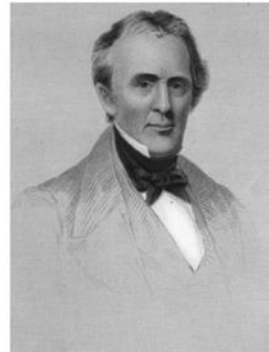
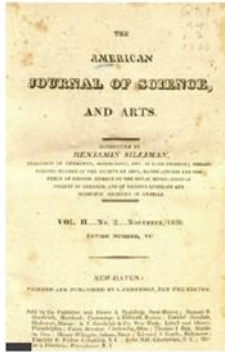


Darwin (left) and his bulldog Huxley (right) would be chosen as the enforcers of an un-natural view of nature in conformity with the rule of oligarchy

Anti-Darwinian Approaches to Evolution

Although we are told too often today that no alternative system ever existed outside of Darwin's theory of evolution, a closer inspection of science history during the 19th century proves that to be far from true.

During this period, an anti-Darwinian scientific revolution was blossoming in the life sciences under the guiding leadership of figures like James Dwight Dana, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, Alexander von Humboldt, Georges Cuvier, Karl-Ernst von Baer, and Benjamin Silliman. These scientists not only began questioning the static theory of nature as derived from a literal reading of the Bible, but made huge strides in realizing the higher causal mechanisms defining the flow of evolution.



James Dwight Dana (left) and Benjamin Silliman (right) led the American System approach to natural science through the illustrious *American Journal of Science and Arts* (middle).

Unlike many of our modern scientists, these figures never saw a dichotomy separating science from religion, as “science” was understood as nothing less than the investigation and participation in God’s Creation, and as such the biosphere and all “units” within it were implicitly defined as more than the sum of its parts and all fast approaching theories of evolution that were driven by intention, harmony and directionality.

This outlook was showcased brilliantly by the great naturalist and embryologists Karl Ernst von Baer who wrote in his “On the Purpose of Nature” (1876):

“The reciprocal interconnections of organisms with one another and their relationship to the universal materials that offer them the means for sustaining life, is what has been called the harmony of nature, that is a relationship of mutual regulation. Just as tones only give rise to a harmony when they are bound together in accordance with certain rules so can the individual processes in the wholeness of nature only exist and endure if they stand in certain relationships to one another. Chance is unable to create anything enduring, rather it is only capable of destruction.”

Huxley and the Darwinians on the other hand, promoted an opposing “bottom up” interpretation of evolution by starting with the imagined ‘random mutations’ in the immeasurably small which supposedly added up to the collective sum of all species and biosphere. This biosphere was thus defined as little more than the sum of its parts.

The imperial school of Huxley's X Club denied not only creativity's existence from this higher metaphysical standpoint, but also denied the fact that humanity can uniquely translate the fruits of those creative discoveries into new forms of scientific and technological progress which had the effect of increasing our species' ability to transcend our "limits to growth" (or as modern neo-Malthusians have termed our "carrying capacity").

The Round Table and Fabian Society

To put the new imperial grand strategy into motion, two new think tanks were soon brought online.

The first of the two was called the Fabian Society created in 1884 by a nest of eugenics-loving intellectuals led by Sidney and Beatrice Webb alongside "slaughter useless eaters" George Bernard Shaw¹⁶³. Soon the group attracted leading imperial luminaries to its fold including Thomas Huxley's student H.G. Wells, Lord Halford Mackinder, John Maynard Keynes and Lord Bertrand Russell. The group soon established a school from which to indoctrinate talented young members of the global elite named the London School of Economics.

In 1902, just one year after William McKinley, the last "Lincoln Republican" president was assassinated, a second think tank called the Round Table Group was established in Oxford under the control of "race patriots" George Parkin and Lord Alfred Milner. Soon branches of "Roundtables" across all Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth were created as outlined by Professor Carrol Quigley's post-humously published *Anglo-American Establishment*¹⁶⁴. The funding for this group was paid for by the fortunes of racist diamond magnate Cecil Rhodes and its mandate was illustrated in Rhodes' 1877 will:

"Let us form the same kind of society, a Church for the extension of the British Empire. A society which should have its members in every part of the British Empire working with one object and one idea we should have its members placed at our universities and our schools and should watch the English youth passing through their hands just one perhaps in every

¹⁶³ [What is the Fabian Society and to What End was it Created?](#) Canadian Patriot Review, 2013

¹⁶⁴ [Anglo-American Establishment](#), Carroll Quigley, NY Books in Focus, 1981

thousand would have the mind and feelings for such an object, he should be tried in every way, he should be tested whether he is endurant, possessed of eloquence, disregardful of the petty details of life, and if found to be such, then elected and bound by oath to serve for the rest of his life in his Country. He should then be supported if without means by the Society and sent to that part of the Empire where it was felt he was needed.”

The Rhodes Trust set up shop in Oxford where young talent from across the commonwealth were soon brainwashed under Rhodes Scholarships becoming a new generation of imperial high priests guided by Rhodes’ edict that a new Church of the British Empire be established. These think tanks would coordinate British policy with a two-fold aim: 1) the destruction of all creative open system thought in political economy and science 2) the subjugation of the race to a new global feudal order managed by a master class.

In his manifesto entitled Imperial Federation (1892)¹⁶⁵, the man who would become the co-founder and director of the Rhodes Trust (George Parkin), wrote of the inevitable collapse of the empire, unless the “disintegrating forces” of sovereign nation states could be destroyed:

“Has our capacity for political organization reached its utmost limit? For the British people this is the question of questions. In the whole range of possible political variations in the future there is no issue of such far reaching significance, not merely for our own people but for the world at large, as the question whether the British Empire shall remain a political unit... or yielding to disintegrating forces, shall allow the stream of the national life to be parted into many separate channels.”

These new think tanks wasted no time in putting a new grand strategy into action.

A leader of the Round Table Group founded in 1902 was named Lord Alfred Milner who devoted himself whole heartedly to the task of creating a new church of the British Empire. In 1908, Milner persuaded Fabian Society leader Lord Halford Mackinder to quit his job as director of the London

¹⁶⁵ Imperial Federation: The Problem of National Unity, George Parkin, Macmillan and Co. New York, 1892, p.7

School of Economics to help resolve the problems of North America (all paid for by the Rhodes Trust).

During his dozens of public and private lectures across Canada, Mackinder laid out his clear understanding of the geopolitical importance of Canada within Britain's 'Great Game' that few then or even now recognized sitting as it does as a wedge between Eurasian powers and the USA... and whose forces of attraction were still great. Czar Nicholas himself had only recently commissioned a study of the Bering Strait rail tunnel in 1906- supported by leading representatives of the Lincoln and Czar Alexander II currents in both countries.

As we will see in Volume 2 of the Clash of the Two Americas, patriotic American forces committed to a world of sovereign nation states rallied first around the last Lincoln republican in the elections of 1897 whereby President William McKinley became the 25th president of the United States. During McKinley's presidency, the anti-colonial heritage of the United States was defended against those who believed in an Anglo-American perversion of Manifest Destiny. After McKinley's 1902 assassination, those same patriotic forces rallied to the side of Warren Harding who became president in 1920, again throwing a wrench into the Round Table movement's designs until he too died under mysterious circumstances.

Finally, before falling into ungovernability during the dark years of the Great Depression, these same patriots who understood the nature of America's better traditions and the British-run deep state that sought to destroy it, rallied again around Franklin Roosevelt, whose 13 year struggle forever re-shaped the course of history.

Appendix 1

The Declaration of Independence

In Congress, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, 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. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it

is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought

to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. 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.

Appendix 2

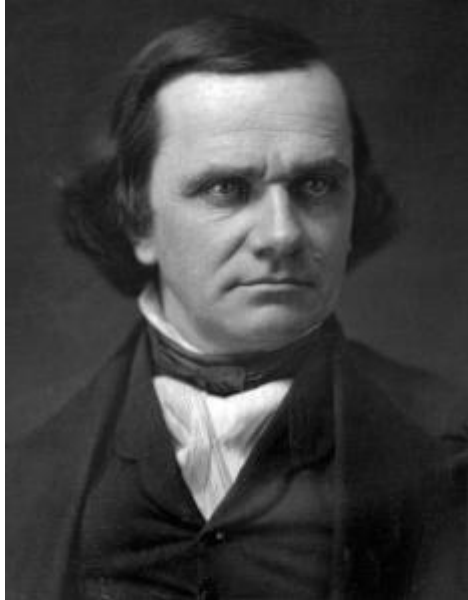
Lincoln's 1839 Speech in Defense of a Third National Bank

[Photos and captions were supplied by Nancy Spannaus, President of American System Now]

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is peculiarly embarrassing to me to attempt a continuance of the discussion, on this evening, which has been conducted in this Hall on several preceding ones. It is so, because on each of those evenings, there was a much fuller attendance than now, without any reason for its being so, except the greater *interest* the community feel in the *Speakers* who addressed them *then*, than they do in *him* who is to do so *now*. I am, indeed, apprehensive, that the few who have attended, have done so, more to spare me of mortification, than in the hope of being interested in anything I may be able to say. This circumstance casts a damp upon my spirits, which I am sure I shall be unable to overcome during the evening. But enough of preface.

The subject heretofore, and now to be discussed, is the Sub-Treasury scheme of the present Administration, as a means of collecting, safe-keeping, transferring and disbursing the revenues of the Nation, as contrasted with a National Bank for the same purposes. Mr. Douglass has said that we (the Whigs), have not dared to meet them (the Locos), in argument on this question. I protest against this assertion. I assert that we have again and again, during this discussion, urged facts and arguments against the Sub-Treasury, which they have neither dared to deny nor attempted to answer. But lest some may be led to believe that we really wish to avoid the question, I now

propose, in my humble way, to urge those arguments again; at the same time, begging the audience to mark well the positions I shall take, and the proof I shall offer to sustain them, and that they will not again permit Mr. Douglass or his friends, to escape the force of them, by a round and groundless assertion, that we “dare not meet them in argument.”



Stephen A. Douglas was the spokesman for the Democratic Party's Sub-Treasury scheme.

Of the Sub-Treasury then, as contrasted with a National Bank, for the before enumerated purposes, I lay down the following propositions, to wit:

- 1st. It will injuriously affect the community by its operation on the circulating medium.
- 2d. It will be a more expensive fiscal agent.
- 3d. It will be a less secure depository of the public money.

Cutting Back Credit

To show the truth of the first proposition, let us take a short review of our condition under the operation of a National Bank. It was the depository of

the public revenues. Between the collection of those revenues and the disbursements of them by the government, the Bank was permitted to, and did actually loan them out to individuals, and hence the large amount of money annually collected for revenue purposes, which by any other plan would have been idle a great portion of time, was kept almost constantly in circulation. Any person who will reflect, that money is only valuable while in circulation, will readily perceive, that any device which will keep the government revenues, in constant circulation, instead of being locked up in idleness, is no inconsiderable advantage.

By the Sub-Treasury, the revenue is to be collected, and kept in iron boxes until the government wants it for disbursement; thus robbing the people of the use of it, while the government does not itself need it, and while the money is performing no nobler office than that of rusting in iron boxes. The natural effect of this change of policy, every one will see, is to *reduce* the quantity of money in circulation.

But again, by the Sub-Treasury scheme the revenue is to be collected in specie. I anticipate that this will be disputed. I expect to hear it said, that it is not the policy of the Administration to collect the revenue in specie. If it shall, I reply, that Mr. Van Buren, in his message recommending the Sub-Treasury, expended nearly a column of that document in an attempt to persuade Congress to provide for the collection of the revenue in specie exclusively; and he concludes with these words. "It may be safely assumed, that no motive of *convenience* to the *citizen*, requires the reception of Bank paper." In addition to this, Mr. Silas Wright, Senator from New York, and the political, personal and confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren, drafted and introduced into the Senate the first Sub-Treasury Bill, and that bill provided for ultimately collecting the revenue in specie.

It is true, I know, that that clause was stricken from the bill, but it was done by the votes of the Whigs, aided by a portion only of the Van Buren Senators. No Sub-Treasury bill has yet become a law, though two or three have been considered by Congress, some with and some without the specie clause; so that I admit there is room for quibbling upon the question of whether the administration favor the exclusive specie doctrine or not; but I take it, that the fact that the President at first urged the specie doctrine, and that under his recommendation the first bill introduced embraced it, warrants us in charging it as the policy of the party, until their head as publicly recants it, as he at

first espoused it—I repeat then, that by the Sub-Treasury, the revenue is to be collected in *specie*. Now mark what the effect of this must be.

By all estimates ever made, there are but between 60 and 80 millions of specie in the United States. The expenditures of the Government for the year 1838, the last for which we have had the report, were 40 millions. Thus it is seen, that if the whole revenue be collected in specie, it will take more than half of all the specie in the nation to do it. By this means more than half of all the specie belonging to the fifteen million of souls, who compose the whole population of the country, is thrown into the hands of the public office-holders, and other public creditors, composing in number, perhaps not more than one-quarter of a million; leaving the other fourteen millions and three-quarters to get along as they best can, with less than one-half of the specie of the country, and whatever rags and shin-plasters they may be able to put, and keep, in circulation. By this means, every office-holder, and other public creditor, may, and most likely will, set up shaver; and a most glorious harvest will the specie men have of it; each specie man, upon a fair division, having to his share, the fleecing of about 59 rag men. In all candor, let me ask, was such a system for benefiting the few at the expense of the many, ever before devised? And was the sacred name of Democracy, ever before made to endorse such an enormity against the rights of the people?



A cartoon of the devastation from the 1837 crash.

I have already said that the Sub-Treasury will reduce the quantity of money in circulation. This position is strengthened by the recollection, that the revenue is to be collected in specie, so that the mere amount of revenue is not all that is withdrawn, but the amount of paper circulation that the 40 millions would serve as a basis to, is withdrawn; which would be in a sound state at least 100 millions. When 100 millions, or more, of the circulation we now have, shall be withdrawn, who can contemplate, without terror, the distress, ruin, bankruptcy and beggary, that must follow.

The man who has purchased any article, say a horse, on credit, at 100 dollars, when there are 200 millions circulating in the country, if the quantity be reduced to 100 millions by the arrival of pay-day, will find the horse but sufficient to pay half the debt; and the other half must either be paid out of his other means, and thereby become a clear loss to him; or go unpaid, and thereby become a clear loss to his creditor. What I have here said of a single case of the purchase of a horse, will hold good in every case of a debt existing at the time a reduction in the quantity of money occurs, by whomsoever, and for whatsoever it may have been contracted. It may be said, that what the debtor loses, the creditor gains by this operation; but on examination this will be found true only to a very limited extent. It is more generally true that *all* lose by it. The *creditor*, by losing more of his debts, than he gains by the increased value of those he collects; the *debtor* by either parting with more of his property to pay his debts, than he received in contracting them; or, by entirely breaking up in his business, and thereby being thrown upon the world in idleness.

The general distress thus created, will, to be sure, be *temporary*, because whatever change may occur in the quantity of money in any community, *time* will adjust the derangement produced; but while that adjustment is progressing, all suffer more or less, and very many lose every thing that renders life desirable. Why, then, shall we suffer a severe difficulty, even though it be *but temporary*, unless we receive some equivalent for it?

What I have been saying as to the effect produced by a reduction of the quantity of money, relates to the *whole* country. I now propose to show that it would produce a *peculiar* and *permanent* hardship upon the citizens of those States and Territories in which the public lands lie. The Land Offices in those States and Territories, as all know, form the great gulf by which all, or nearly all, the money in them, is swallowed up. When the quantity of

money shall be reduced, and consequently every thing under individual control brought down in proportion, the price of those lands, being fixed by law, will remain as now. Of necessity, it will follow that the *produce or labor* that *now* raises money sufficient to purchase 80 acres, will *then* raise but sufficient to purchase 40, or perhaps not that much. And this difficulty and hardship will last as long, in some degree, as any portion of these lands shall remain undisposed of. Knowing, as I well do, the difficulty that poor people *now* encounter in procuring homes, I hesitate not to say, that when the price of the public lands shall be doubled or trebled; or, which is the same thing, produce and labor cut down to one-half or one-third of their present prices, it will be little less than impossible for them to procure those homes at all.

In answer to what I have said as to the effect the Sub-Treasury would have upon the currency, it is often urged that the money collected for revenue purposes will *not lie idle* in the vaults of the Treasury; and, farther, that a National Bank produces greater derangement in the currency, by a system of contractions and expansions, than the Sub-Treasury would produce in any way. In reply, I need only show, that experience proves the contrary of both these propositions. It is an undisputed fact, that the late Bank of the United States, paid the Government \$75,000 annually, for the *privilege* of using the public money between the times of its collection and disbursement. Can any man suppose, that the Bank would have paid this sum, annually for twenty years, and then offered to renew its obligations to do so, if in reality there was no *time* intervening between the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and consequently no privilege of *using* the money extended to it?



Martin van Buren was a leading architect of the anti-bank campaign

Again, as to the contractions and expansions of a National Bank, I need only point to the period intervening between the time that the late Bank got into successful operation and that at which the Government commenced war upon it, to show that during that period, no such contractions or expansions took place. If before, or after that period, derangement occurred in the currency, it proves nothing. The Bank could not be expected to regulate the currency, either *before* it got into successful operation, or *after* it was crippled and thrown into death convulsions, by the removal of the deposits from it, and other hostile measures of the Government against it. We do not pretend, that a National Bank can establish and maintain a sound and uniform state of currency in the country, in *spite* of the National Government; but we do say, that it has established and maintained such a currency, and can do so again, by the *aid* of that Government; and we further say, that no duty is more imperative on that Government, than the duty it owes the people, of furnishing them a sound and uniform currency.

Which System Costs More?

I now leave the proposition as to the effect of the Sub-Treasury upon the currency of the country, and pass to that relative to the additional *expense* which must be incurred by it over that incurred by a National Bank, as a fiscal agent of the Government.

By the late National Bank, we had the public revenue received, safely kept, transferred and disbursed, not only without expense, but we actually received of the Bank \$75,000 annually for its privileges, while rendering us those services. By the Sub-Treasury, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the warm advocate of the system and which estimate is the lowest made by any one, the same services are to cost \$60,000. Mr. Rives, who, to say the least, is equally talented and honest, estimates that these services, under the Sub-Treasury system, cannot cost less than \$600,000.

For the sake of liberality, let us suppose that the estimates of the Secretary and Mr. Rives, are the two extremes, and that their mean is about the true estimate, and we shall then find, that when to that sum is added the \$75,000, which the Bank paid us, the difference between the two systems, in favor of the Bank, and against the Sub-Treasury, is \$405,000 a year. This sum, though small when compared to the many millions annually expended by the General Government, is, when viewed by itself, very large; and much too large, when viewed in any light, to be thrown away once a year for nothing. It is sufficient to pay the pensions of more than 4,000 Revolutionary Soldiers, or to purchase a 40-acre tract of Government land, for each one of more than 8,000 poor families.

To the argument against the Sub-Treasury, on the score of additional expense, its friends, so far as I know, attempt no answer. They choose, so far as I can learn, to treat the throwing away \$405,000 once a year, as a matter entirely too small to merit their democratic notice.

Securing the Public's Money

I now come to the proposition, that it would be less secure than a National Bank, as a depository of the public money. The experience of the past, I think, proves the truth of this. And here, inasmuch as I rely chiefly upon experience to establish it, let me ask, how is it that we know any thing—that any event will occur, that any combination of circumstances will produce a certain

result—except by the analogies of past experience? What has once happened, will invariably happen again, when the same circumstances which combined to produce it, shall again combine in the same way.

We all feel that we know that a blast of wind would extinguish the flame of the candle that stands by me. How do we know it? We have never seen this flame thus extinguished. We know it, because we have seen through all our lives, that a blast of wind extinguishes the flame of a candle whenever it is thrown fully upon it. Again, we all feel to *know* that we have to die. How? We have never died yet. We know it, because we know, or at least think we know, that of all the beings, just like ourselves, who have been coming into the world for six thousand years, not one is now living who was here two hundred years ago.

I repeat then, that we know nothing of what will happen in future, but by the analogy of experience, and that the fair analogy of past experience fully proves that the Sub-Treasury would be a less safe depository of the public money than a National Bank. Examine it. By the Sub-Treasury scheme, the public money is to be kept, between the times of its collection and disbursement, by Treasurers of the Mint, Custom-house officers, Land officers, and some new officers to be appointed in the same way that those first enumerated are. Has a year passed since the organization of the Government, that numerous defalcations have not occurred among this class of officers? Look at Swartwout with his \$1,200,000, Price with his \$75,000, Harris with his \$109,000, Hawkins with his \$100,000, Linn with his \$55,000, together with some twenty-five hundred lesser lights. Place the public money again in these same hands, and will it not again go the same way? Most assuredly it will.

But turn to the history of the National Bank in this country, and we shall there see, that those Banks performed the fiscal operations of the Government thro' a period of 40 years, received, safely kept, transferred, disbursed, an aggregate of nearly five hundred millions of dollars; and that, in all that time, and with all that money, not one dollar, nor one cent, did the Government lose by them. Place the public money again in a similar depository, and will it not again be safe?

But, conclusive as the experience of fifty years is, that individuals are unsafe depositories of the public money, and of forty years that National Banks are

safe depositories, we are not left to rely solely upon that experience for the truth of those propositions. If experience were silent upon the subject, conclusive reasons could be shown for the truth of them.



The Sub-Treasury scheme called for keeping government funds at the Treasury, rather than put them to work through a National Bank. Shown, Construction of the U.S. Treasury building in the 1860s.

It is often urged, that to say the public money will be more secure in a National Bank, than in the hands of individuals, as proposed in the Sub-Treasury, is to say, that Bank directors and Bank officers are more honest than sworn officers of the Government. Not so. We insist on no such thing. We say that public officers, selected with reference to their capacity and honesty, (which by the way, we deny is the practice in these days,) stand an equal chance, precisely, of being capable and honest, with Bank officers selected by the same rule. We further say, that with however much care selections may be made, there will be some unfaithful and dishonest in both classes. The experience of the whole world, in all by-gone times, proves this true. The Saviour of the world chose twelve disciples, and even one of that small number, selected by superhuman wisdom, turned out a traitor and a devil. And, it may not be improper here to add, that Judas carried the bag—was the Sub-Treasurer of the Saviour and his disciples.

We then, do not say, nor need we say, to maintain our proposition, that Bank officers are more honest than Government officers, selected by the same rule. What we do say, is, that the *interest* of the Sub-Treasurer is *against his duty*—while the *interest* of the Bank is *on the side of its duty*. Take instances—a Sub-Treasurer has in his hands one hundred thousand dollars of public money; his *duty* says—“You ought to pay this money over”—but his interest says, “You ought to run away with this sum, and be a nabob the balance of your life.” And who that knows anything of human nature, doubts that, in many instances, interest will prevail over duty, and that the Sub-Treasurer will prefer opulent knavery in a foreign land, to honest poverty at home?

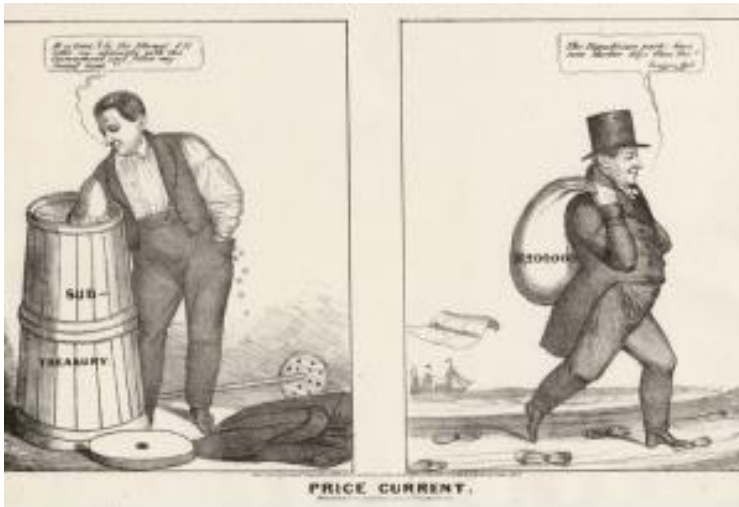
But how different is it with a Bank? Besides the Government money deposited with it, it is doing business upon a large capital of its own. If it proves faithful to the Government, it continues its business; if unfaithful, it forfeits its charter, breaks up its business, and thereby loses more than all it can make by seizing upon the Government funds in its possession. Its *interest*, therefore, is on the side of its duty—is to be faithful to the Government, and consequently, even the dishonest amongst its managers, have no temptation to be faithless to it. Even if robberies happen in the Bank, the losses are borne by the Bank, and the Government loses nothing.

It is for this reason then, that we say a Bank is the more secure. It is because of that admirable feature in the Bank system, which places the *interest* and the *duty* of the depository both on one side; whereas that feature can never enter into the Sub-Treasury system. By the latter, the *interest* of the individuals keeping the public money, will wage an eternal war with their *duty*, and in very many instances must be victorious. In answer to the argument drawn from the fact that individual depositories of public money, have always proved unsafe, it is urged that even if we had a National Bank, the money has to *pass through* the same individual hands, that it will under the Sub-Treasury. This is only partially true in fact, and wholly fallacious in argument.

It is only partially true, in fact, because by the Sub-Treasury bill, four Receivers General are to be appointed by the President and Senate. These are new officers, and consequently, it cannot be true that the money, or any portion of it, has heretofore passed thro' their hands. These four new officers are to be located at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, and

consequently are to be the depositories of all the money collected at or near those points; so that more than three-fourths of the public money will fall into the keeping of these four new officers, which did not exist as officers under the National Bank system. It is only partially true, then, that the money passes through the same hands, under a National Bank, as it would do under the Sub-Treasury.

It is true, that under either system, individuals must be employed as Collectors of the Customs, Receivers at the Land Offices, &c. &c. but the difference is, that under the Bank system, the receivers of all sorts, receive the money and pay it over to the Bank once a week when the collections are large, and once a month when they are small, whereas, by the Sub-Treasury system, individuals are not only to collect the money, but they are to *keep* it also, or pay it over to other individuals equally unsafe as themselves, to be by them kept, until it is wanted for disbursement. It is during the time that it is thus lying idle in their hands, that opportunity is afforded, and temptation held out to them to embezzle and escape with it.



A contemporary cartoon showing the corruption of the Jackson Treasury and the Sub-Treasury system.

By the Bank system, each Collector or Receiver, is to deposit in Bank all the money in his hands at the end of each month at most, and to send the Bank certificates of deposit to the Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever that

certificate of deposit fails to arrive at the proper time, the Secretary *knows* that the officer thus failing, is acting the knave; and if he is himself disposed to do his duty, he has him immediately removed from office, and thereby cuts him off from the possibility of embezzling but little more than the receipts of a single month.

But by the Sub-Treasury System, the money is to lie month after month in the hands of individuals; larger amounts are to accumulate in the hands of the Receivers General, and some others, by perhaps ten to one, than ever accumulated in the hands of individuals before; yet during all this time, in relation to this great stake, the Secretary of the Treasury can comparatively know nothing. Reports, to be sure, he will have, but reports are often false, and always false when made by a knave to cloak his knavery. Long experience has shown, that nothing short of an actual demand of the money will expose an adroit peculator. Ask him for reports and he will give them to your heart's content; send agents to examine and count the money in his hands, and he will borrow of a friend, merely to be counted and then returned, a sufficient sum to make the sum square. Try what you will, it will all fail till you demand the money—then, and not till then, the truth will come.

The sum of the whole matter, I take to be this: Under the Bank system, while sums of money, by the law, were permitted to lie in the hands of individuals, *for very short periods only*, many and very large defalcations occurred by those individuals. Under the Sub-Treasury system, *much larger sums* are to lie in the hands of individuals *for much longer periods*, thereby multiplying *temptation* in proportion as the sums *are larger*; and multiplying *opportunity* in proportion as the periods *are longer* to, and for, those individuals to embezzle and escape with the public treasure; and, therefore, just in the proportion, that the *temptation* and the *opportunity* are greater under the Sub-Treasury than the Bank system, will the peculations and defalcations be greater under the former than they have been under the latter. The truth of this, independent of actual experience, is but little less than self-evident. I therefore, leave it.

But it is said, and truly too, that there is to be a *Penitentiary Department* to the Sub-Treasury. This, the advocates of the system will have it, will be a “*king-cure-all*.” Before I go farther, may I not ask if the Penitentiary Department, is not itself an admission that they expect the public money to be stolen? Why build the cage if they expect to catch no birds? But to the

question how effectual the Penitentiary will be in preventing defalcations. How effectual have Penitentiaries heretofore been in preventing the crimes they were established to suppress? Has not confinement in them long been the legal penalty of larceny, forgery, robbery, and many other crimes, in almost all the States? And yet, are not those crimes committed weekly, daily, nay, and even hourly, in every one of those States? Again, the gallows has long been the penalty of murder, and yet we scarcely open a newspaper, that does not relate a new case of that crime. If then, the Penitentiary has ever *heretofore* failed to prevent larceny, forgery and robbery, and the gallows and halter have likewise failed to prevent murder, by what process of reasoning, I ask, is it that we are to conclude the Penitentiary will *hereafter* prevent the stealing of the public money?

But our opponents seem to think they answer the charge, that the money will be stolen, fully, if they can show that they will bring the offenders to punishment. Not so. Will the punishment of the thief bring back the stolen money? No more so than the hanging of a murderer restores his victim to life. What is the object desired? Certainly not the greatest number of thieves we can catch, but that the money may not be stolen. If, then, any plan can be devised for depositing the public treasure, where it will be never stolen, never embezzled, is not that the plan to be adopted? Turn, then, to a National Bank, and you have that plan, fully and completely successful, as tested by the experience of forty years.

I have now done with the three propositions that the Sub-Treasury would injuriously affect the currency, and would be more *expensive* and *less secure* as a depository of the public money than a National Bank. How far I have succeeded in establishing their truth is for others to judge.

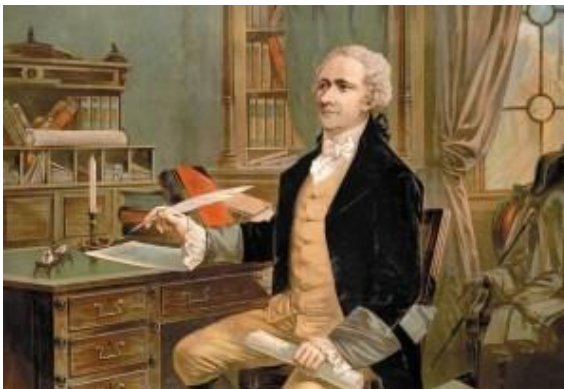
Omitting, for want of time, what I had intended to say as to the effect of the Sub-Treasury, to bring the public money under the more immediate control of the President, than it has ever heretofore been, I now only ask the audience, when Mr. Calhoun shall answer me, *to hold him to the questions*. Permit him not to escape them. Require him *either* to show, that the Sub-Treasury *would not* injuriously affect the *currency*, or that we should in some way, receive an equivalent for that injurious effect. Require him *either* to show that the Sub-Treasury *would not be more expensive* as a fiscal agent, than a Bank, or that we should, in some way be compensated for that additional expense. And particularly require him to show, that the public money *would be as secure* in

the Sub-Treasury as in a National Bank, or that the additional *insecurity* would be over-balanced by some good result of the proposed change.

No one of them, in my humble judgment, will be able to do; and I venture the prediction, and ask that it may be especially noted, *that he will not attempt to answer the proposition, that the Sub-Treasury would be more expensive than a National Bank as a fiscal agent of the Government.*

The Constitutionality Question

As a sweeping objection to a National Bank, and consequently an argument in favor of the Sub-Treasury as a substitute for it, it often has been urged, and doubtless will be again, that such a bank is unconstitutional. We have often heretofore shown, and therefore need not in detail do so again, that a majority of the Revolutionary patriachs, whoever acted officially upon the question, commencing with Gen. Washington and embracing Gen. Jackson, the larger number of the signers of the Declaration, and of the framers of the Constitution, who were in the Congress of 1791, have decided upon their oaths that such a bank is constitutional. We have also shown that the votes of Congress have more often been in favor of than against its constitutionality. In addition to all this we have shown that the Supreme Court—that tribunal which the Constitution has itself established to decide Constitutional questions—has solemnly decided that such a bank is constitutional.



Alexander Hamilton answered the question of the Bank's constitutionality in 1791.

Protesting that these authorities ought to settle the question—ought to be conclusive, I will not urge them further now. I now propose to take a view of the question which I have not known to be taken by anyone before. It is, that whatever objection ever has or ever can be made to the constitutionality of a bank, will apply with force in its whole length, breadth, and proportions to the Sub-Treasury. Our opponents say, there is no *express* authority in the Constitution to establish a Bank, and therefore a Bank is unconstitutional; but we, with equal truth, may say, there is no *express* authority in the Constitution to establish a Sub-Treasury, and therefore a Sub-Treasury is unconstitutional. Who then, has the advantage of this “*express authority*” argument? Does it not cut equally both ways? Does it not wound them as deeply and as deadly as it does us?

Our position is that both are constitutional. The Constitution enumerates expressly several powers which Congress may exercise, superadded to which is a general authority to make all laws necessary and proper," for carrying into effect all the powers vested by the Constitution of the Government of the United States. One of the express powers given Congress, is “To lay and collect taxes; duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.” Now, Congress is expressly authorized to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying this power into execution. To carry it into execution, it is indispensably necessary to collect, safely keep, transfer, and disburse a revenue. To do this, a Bank is “necessary and proper.”

But, say our opponents, to authorize the making of a Bank, the *necessity* must be so great, that the power just recited, would be nugatory without it; and that that *necessity* is expressly negated by the fact, that they have got along *ten* whole years without such a *Bank*. Immediately we turn on them, and say, that that sort of *necessity* for a Sub-Treasury does not exist, because we have got along *forty* whole years without one. And this time, it may be observed, that we are not merely equal with them in the argument, but we beat them *forty to ten*, or which is the same thing, *four to one*.

On examination, it will be found, that the absurd rule, which prescribes that before we can constitutionally adopt a National Bank as a fiscal agent, we must show an *indispensable necessity* for it, will exclude every sort of fiscal agent that the mind of man can conceive. A *Bank* is not *indispensable*, because we can take the *Sub-Treasury*; the *Sub-Treasury* is not *indispensable*

because we can take the *Bank*. The rule is too absurd to need further comment. Upon the phrase necessary and proper," in the Constitution, it seems to me more reasonable to say, that some fiscal agent is indispensably necessary; but, inasmuch as no particular sort of agent is thus indispensable, because some other sort might be adopted, we are left to choose that sort of agent, which may be most *proper*" on grounds of expediency.

But it is said the Constitution gives no power to Congress to pass acts of incorporation. Indeed! What is the passing [of] an act of incorporation, but the *making of a law*? Is anyone wise enough to tell? The Constitution expressly gives Congress power to pass all laws necessary and proper," If, then, the passing of a Bank charter, be the *making a law necessary and proper*," is it not clearly within the constitutional power of Congress to do so? ...

My Commitment

I shall advert to but one more point.

Mr. Lamborn refers to the late elections in the States, and from their results, confidently predicts, that every State in the Union will vote for Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election. Address *that* argument to *cowards* and to *knaves*; with the *free* and the *brave* it will effect nothing. It *may* be true; if it *must*, let it. Many free countries have lost their liberty; and *ours may* lose hers; but if she shall, be it my proudest plume, not that I was the *last* to desert, but that I *never* deserted her.



Lincoln in one of the last photographs by Alexander Gardner.

I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption, in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing, while on its bosom are riding like demons on the waves of Hell, the imps of that evil spirit, and fiendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course, with the hopelessness of their effort; and knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it, I, too, may be; bow to it I never will. The *probability* that we may fall in the struggle *ought not* to deter us from the support of a cause we believe to be just; it *shall not* deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world beside, and I standing up boldly and alone and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors.

Here, without contemplating consequences, before High Heaven, and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love. And who, that thinks with me, will

not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter, who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But, if after all, we shall fail, be it so. We still shall have the proud consolation of saying to our consciences, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the cause approved of our judgment, and adored of our hearts, in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we NEVER faltered in defending.

Appendix 3

Dimitri Mendeleev, Scientist and Protectionist, Attacks Free Trade

After returning from the USA's 1876 Centennial Exhibition where the American System was showcased for the first time to a global audience, the Great Russian chemist Dimitri Mendeleev collaborated with the man who soon became Russia's Finance Minister Ivan A. Vyshnegradsky to set up the Committee on the Protective Tariff which he chaired. Mendeleev worked closely with Sergei Witte and in 1891 produced the Tariff Report outlining a grand design for the development of Russia's interior using American System methods in opposition to British Free Trade starting with the Trans-Siberian Railway as the keystone project. Below are excerpts from Mendeleev's Tariff Report.

Excerpts from the Tariff Report of 1891:

Peter the Great [Tsar 1682-1725] reorganized Russia, in order to prepare for its industrial growth and in order to lead it closer to the rest of the world, and together with the West. (Until the abolition of serfdom and the construction of the railroads, the fundamental idea of the reformer could not be realized on a large scale; only the Russian eagles rose to meet this idea and made the "colossus of the East" one of the powerful new forces, influencing the destiny of the whole world.) Our weapons have been sheathed for a long time, although they are close at hand, but it is clear that strength does not reside in them, but rather in economic production relations....

If there is a visible glimmer of the dawn of general peace and of a just distribution of the prosperity possible for countries and peoples, then this is strictly thanks to industry, because the experience of history has shown the inadequacy of other means for achieving this--neither the concentration of military power, nor any particular form of land ownership, nor the very highest development of education.... The ancient and even the middle ages were strong due to armies and their conquests, but the coming period derives its strength from science and industry and their conquests....

The present book is intended, within my ability, to clarify the relation existing between the development of industry in our country and the tariff. But since the tariff, like any law, is designed not for the past but for the present time, the degree of effect of the new tariff on industry belongs to Russia's future.... Most of all, it is my desire to show the possibility of a coherent Russian economic life through the development of its industry. This will, however ... be in full understanding that the possibility of finding additional productive work for the people is more necessary than anything else.

It is not without reason, that the whole world considers us Russians to be a still young and fresh people. We're young and still fresh in respect to industry. My knowledge of Russia's existing conditions and my knowledge of the Russian people's capabilities for the highest form of human activity, convince me that Russia's forthcoming industrial conquests should be the true crowning achievements of Peter, an unprecedented flourishing of Russia's strength. Not to conquer India, the way history has it, but to conquer a more suitable place in the industrial progress of the entire world--this is what Peter bequeathed us, and not secretly, but openly. But this will has remained as yet unfulfilled, and the time is ripe for its fulfillment.

Russia's agricultural period has come to a close. There are so many seeking new additional earnings, and so many debts are piled up on the surface of the land, that one inevitably comes to think: Couldn't payment be extracted from underneath the arable layer? For you realize, that a few hundred thousand Englishmen digging coal ... earn for themselves and for all of Europe, just as much as tens of millions of Russians sowing and reaping rye....

The danger of free trade

In conclusion, I consider it necessary to say that one of the collateral causes for the appearance of this work is the circumstance that in our Russian literature very often, and in the current literature even too often, there are to be found works of the so-called free trade tendency, where it is usually asserted that protectionism is only supported in Russia by people who lack scientific training, and for petty, self-serving ends.

Belonging to the small circle of Russians who have given their entire lives to science, who own neither factories nor plants, and knowing that contemporary science has uncovered crude untruths and omissions in the

“classical” and “orthodox” teachings of the free trade school, and, finally, seeing that the historical and experimental--that is the real--path of study of political economy leads to different conclusions than those of the freetraders, which are taken on faith as “the last word in science”--I consider it my duty, partly in defense of truly contemporary, progressing science, to say openly and loudly that I stand for rational protectionism. Free tradism as a doctrine is very shaky; the free trade form of activity suits only countries that have already consolidated their manufacturing industry; protectionism as an absolute doctrine is the same sort of nonsense as free trade absolutism; and the protectionist mode of activity is perfectly appropriate now for Russia, as it was for England in its time....

[Concerning] the “classics” Adam Smith and David Ricardo, it is time to cease taking them at their word on everything. It is worth reading them, but in reading them, one ought to see how erroneous is their reasoning; and if someone does not see this, then he should not pretend to understand the subject. The doctrine of the free-traders may be logical, rational, and beautiful. That does not mean it is true. “Phlogiston” was very logical, rational and beautiful, but it did not pass the test of experiment and turned into something completely different, to the degree that all chemistry was at one time called “anti-phlogiston teaching.” It must be understood, that the economic doctrines of the “nationalists” and the “historical school” have long since broken free-tradism at the roots, and that contemporary economic science should, for clarity, be called “anti-free trade.” This must, absolutely must be known by anyone who would speak on economic questions in the name of science.

Appendix 4

Keystones of Benjamin Franklin's Life

Inventor of bifocals, Glass Armonica, Rocking Chair, lightning Rod, discovered Gulf Stream in 1775, discovered electricity and invented terms like “battery”, “charge”, and “conductor”.

Created first fire department (1736), public library in Philadelphia (1731), and founded the University of Pennsylvania

1725: Deployed to England on counter-intelligence operation of London Hellfire Club

1729: Set up Pennsylvania Gazette and began printing Poor Richards Almanac from 1733-1759

1743: Authored Proposal for Promotion of Useful Knowledge “One society be formed of virtuosi or ingenious men, residing in the several colonies, to be called the American Philosophical Society who are to remain in constant correspondence”

1748- Elected to Philadelphia City Council

1751- Member of the Colonial Assembly

1752- Discovered electricity and appointed Post-Master general of the Americas

1753- Created Canada's Post Office in Halifax and extended lines to Quebec City and Montreal in 1763

1754- First Proposal to unite the 13 colonies (Plan of Union adopted by Albany Congress)

1757- Appointed Pennsylvania ambassador to England

1760- Wrote Canada Pamphlets which won control of Canada

1775- Elected to the Continental Congress

1776- Made Commissioner to Canada

1776- Led four-man committee to draft the Declaration of Independence

1776- Made Ambassador to France

Organized the Treaty of Alliance with France (1778), the Treaty of Paris establishing peace with Great Britain (1783) and the U.S. Constitution (1787)

Appendix 5

Franklin Enriches the English Language and Cognitive Powers of the People

1. "Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor."
2. "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest."
3. "Well done is better than well said."
4. "A house is not a home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body."
5. "Honesty is the best policy."
6. "You may delay, but time will not."
7. "Wine is constant proof that God loves us and loves to see us happy."
8. "Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today."
9. "By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail."
10. "They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."
11. "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."
12. "A penny saved is a penny earned."
13. "Either write something worth reading or do something worth writing."
14. "Be at war with your vices, at peace with your neighbors, and let every new year find you a better man."
15. "It is the first responsibility of every citizen to question authority."
16. "Hide not your talents. They for use were made. What's a sundial in the shade?"

About the Authors

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