1871 - Part II

Buying the Prussian Dip

WILL ZOLL
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We finished part 1 leaving our readers wondering what the City of London has to do with 1871. Mayer Amschel Rothschild once said, “Give me control of a nation’s money supply, and I care not who makes its laws”. This #PrussiaGate series will focus on the invisible players seeking to control a nation by controlling the issuance of its money and credit. Those who wish to conquer nations are not interested in its laws, but instead its money. Therefore, the ‘District of Columbia Organic Act of 1871’ is not of great relevance to this series. However, the ‘Treaty of Washington 1871’ is another matter entirely. We will be following the money, and trying to expose the invisible army that controls nations.

Part 1 revealed how the City of London came into being. Founded by the Romans in 47 A.D., it quickly became a valuable trading post for the Roman Empire. Today, many ancient Roman temples have been discovered within the Square, particularly on “Temple St”, which is testament to its religious history. The City’s name also bears the echo of its cultural lineage:

Religion in Roman London

One of London’s most significant archaeological finds dating from Roman times is a temple to the Persian God Mithras, the London Mithraeum, uncovered in 1954. The cult of Mithras, though not Roman or Hellenistic in origin, was popular in the Empire for a time.

For the most part, however, Londoners worshiped the gods of the Romans, which were mostly derived from the Greek pantheon. In the late period of occupation Christianity began to make inroads.

1

From its earlies beginnings, Londinium has maintained its status as one of the world's most significant trade-centers. Today, it is now known as The City of London Corporation. Incredibly, the nickname for the council of twelve members of the corporation is '*The Crown*'.

2

Considering the last few years of plandemic hysteria, the correlation between the Roman heritage of the City of London, the Crown and the coronavirus that kick started global lockdowns is certainly interesting. Even more interesting was the CDC's September 2020 publication regarding the coronavirus, particularly their interest in ancient Roman gods:

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About the Cover

The Concept of the Crown and Its Potential Role in the Downfall of Coronavirus

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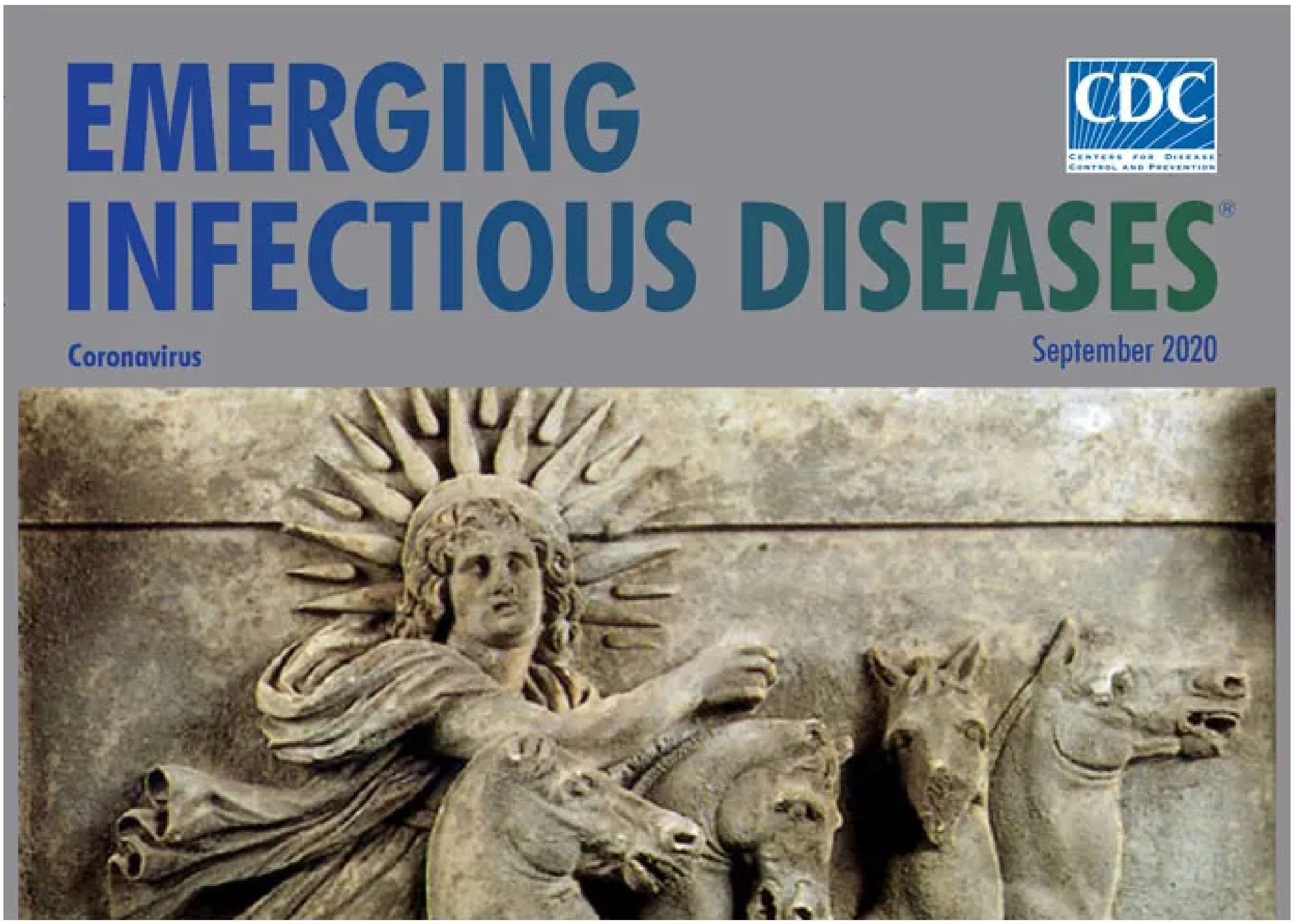
Cite This Article



Artist Unknown. Relief showing Helios, sun god in the Greco-Roman mythology (detail) (c. 390 BCE). institution: Pergamon-Museum, Berlin, Germany

3

As you can imagine, all this ancient Roman symbolism is opening another can of #PrussiaGate worms. One day we will return to look at this through a #PrussiaGate lens, but for the time being we are focused on the "horrible invisible enemy", the "oranges of the investigation", and how it all relates to the ***Treaty of 1871***.

This article will present how the City of London Corporation (aka *The Crown, and "Invisible Empire"*) amassed enormous wealth by pillaging America. We will show that those travelling to America in search of a better life were forced to use paper money, but required to pay back their loans in physical gold and silver. In this manner, the trade and productivity of hard-working Americans were rewarded with worthless paper, while the vaults in the City of London were bursting with bullion. The final nail in the American coffin arrived in 1871, and ensured a never-ending stream of shiny precious metal back to *The Crown*.

Before we reveal *how* this was accomplished, there are two foundational concepts that must first be understood.

Gresham's Law

What Is Gresham's Law?

Gresham's law is a principle that states that "bad money drives out good" and can be applied to the currency markets.

The law stemmed from the historical use of precious metals to manufacture coins and their subsequent value. Since the abandonment of metallic currency standards, the theory often describes the stability and movement of different currencies in global markets.

4

Put simply, if a nation is forced to use a "shit-coin" to trade goods and services, the shit-coin will eventually drive out the other currencies used for exchange.

A currency that is of no worth to any other nation will not be used anywhere else. Therefore, when that nation *imports* things from another country, they must pay for it with money that is accepted for world trade. Conversely, when that same nation *exports* their goods overseas, they will receive their own shit-coin back as payment.

In this way, all the "good money" will eventually be replaced by the "bad money" that has been forced upon the people. This worthless paper-money is referred to as *fiat* currency; a word which also has its root in Latin:

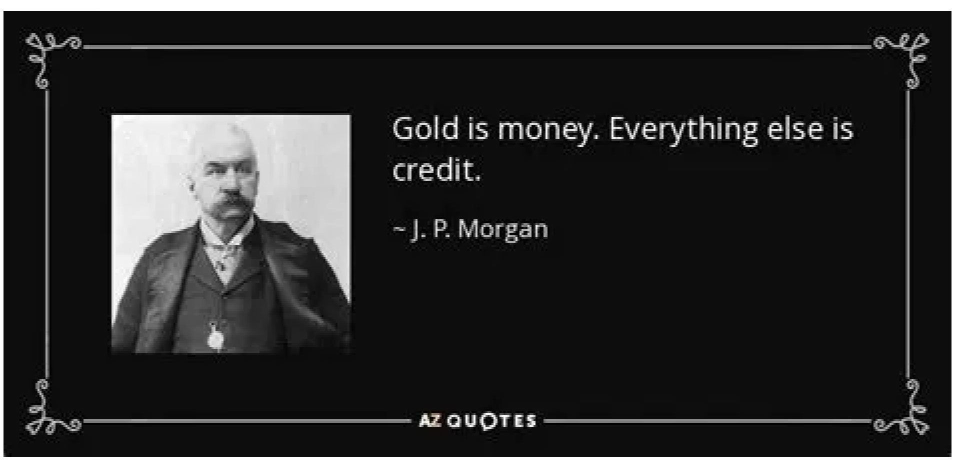
fiat (n.)

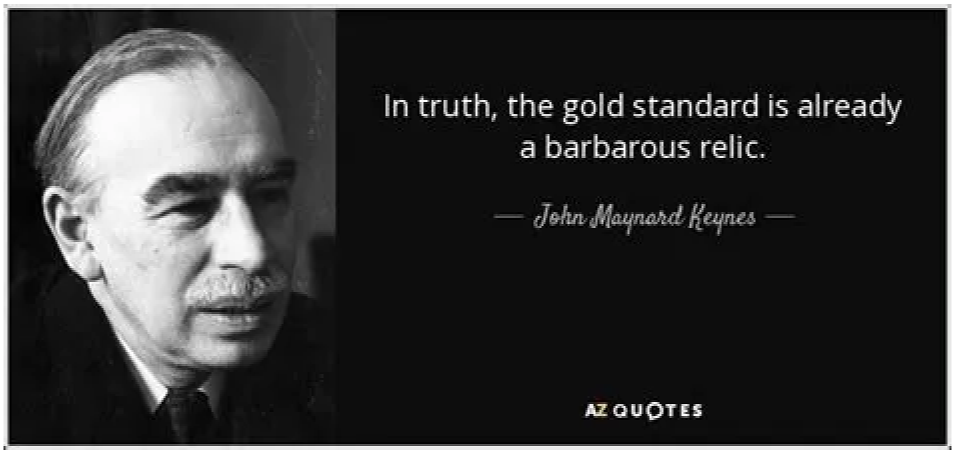
ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY

1630s, "authoritative sanction,' third person singular present subjunctive of *fieri* "be done, become, come into existence" used as passive of *facere* "to make, do." Meaning "a decree, command, order" is from 1750

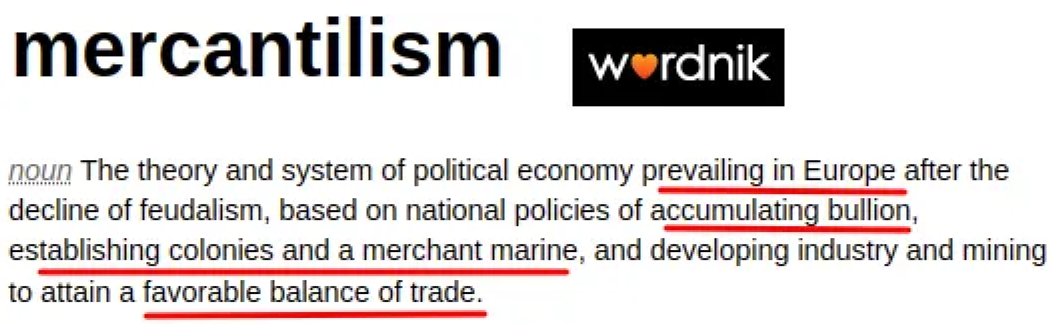
5

For millennia, the highest echelons of international trade and finance considered gold and silver as the best forms of money. This is why one-fifth of the world's current gold supply is still sitting in the vaults underneath the Bank of England and in other vaults across the City of London. Anyone who tries to convince you otherwise is trying to take your gold, and will demand you accept *fiat* as legal tender.





This is an important concept to grasp, because from the 1600s, European powers embarked on a rapid expansion of their colonial empires. Colonial expansion served European powers and their systems of ***mercantilism***:



mercantilism wordnik

noun The theory and system of political economy prevailing in Europe after the decline of feudalism, based on national policies of accumulating bullion, establishing colonies and a merchant marine, and developing industry and mining to attain a favorable balance of trade.

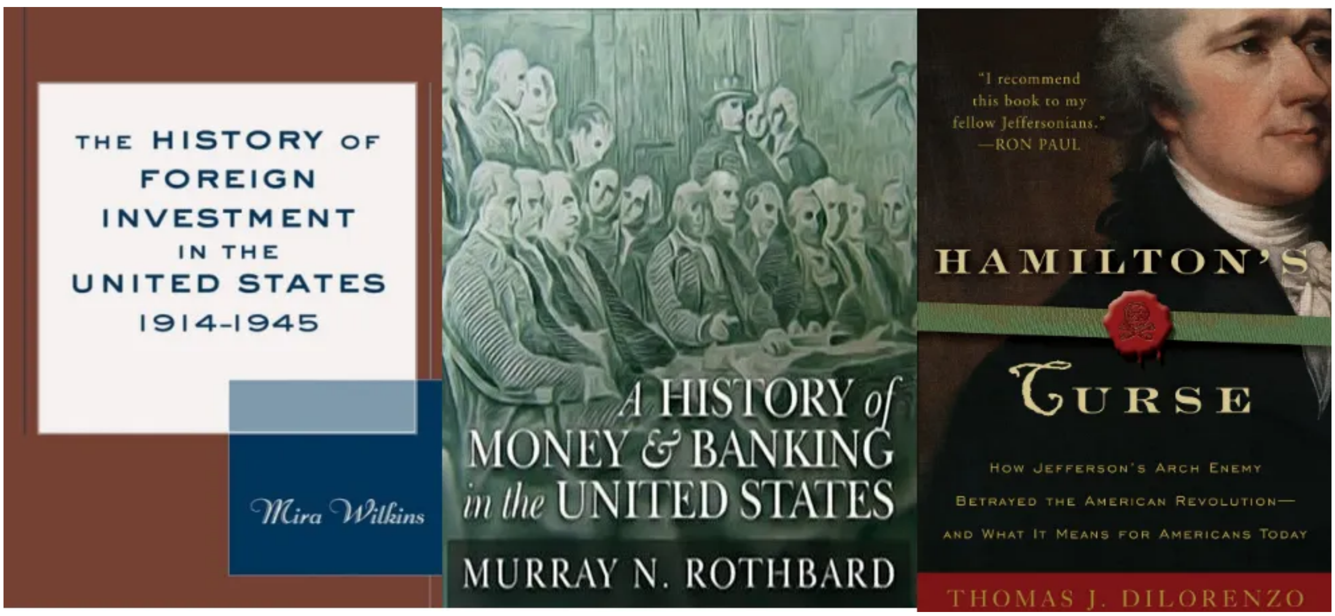
6

Understanding the connection between Mercantilism and Gresham's Law is critical. These two systems worked together to ensure that bullion streamed into the City of London like a champagne fountain at a Great Gatsby party.

Once the immense natural wealth of America was discovered, the banksters decided it was time to 'Gresham the living-daylights' out of this rich continent, and then sit back and watch the river of bullion flow.

Bringing the Receipts

As #PrussiaGate readers are aware, we use open-source for all our references. In this Part, there are three books which have provided incredible detail and insight into the financial chicanery that occurred in America for centuries. The hard work has been carried out by these authors who have gone to enormous efforts to ascertain the real numbers behind the American economy during the 18th and 19th centuries:



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For those who want a greater insight into what transpired over recent centuries, these books are highly-recommended reading.

The details within the #PrussiaGate story of 1871 would not be possible without the work of these brilliant authors.

1690 – The Colonial Alchemists

In the early days of the American colonies, the British pound was used as money. Back in those days, the pound was based on 86 Troy grains of silver. There was also the gold Guinea, which was 129.4 grains of gold. The money used by the British was hard-currency, backed by either gold or silver, which are otherwise known as "***specie***". [8]

During the colonial days, British money was scarce. Settlers in the American colonies found other ways to trade. Beaver fur, wampum, fish and corn were items used to trade with Indians in the North. Rice was used in South Carolina, and tobacco was used as a hard-currency in Virginia. [9]

For a fledgling nation with very little gold or silver in circulation, these forms of money are acceptable mediums of exchange. However, as the American economy developed, the Europeans wanted more and more of what it was producing. This emerging demand meant that European money, which was backed by gold and silver, was trying to make its way to America. However, if this happened, Europe would see a net flow of bullion out of their vaults, and into US vaults. This scenario was the antithesis to their mercantilist practices. The powers within the City of London regarded this as an utterly unacceptable predicament.

As we have presented, William III of Orange took the English throne in 1688. Incredibly, within just two years of his reign, the monetary systems of the American colonies were "reset", starting with Massachusetts:

> Finally, Massachusetts decided in December 1690 to print £7,000 in paper notes and to use them to pay the soldiers. Suspecting that the public would not accept irredeemable paper, the government made a twofold pledge when it issued the notes: that it would redeem them in gold or silver out of tax

10

Massachusetts had just been issued with one of the world's first "shit-coins". Predictably, nobody believed that the paper was worth the same as gold and silver, and so the price of the paper-notes began to plummet:

> Indeed, within a year after the initial issue, the new paper pound had depreciated on the market by 40 percent against specie.
>
> By 1692, the government moved against this market evaluation by use of force, making the paper money compulsory legal tender for all debts at par with specie

11

When the Governor of Massachusetts decreed that paper-money was legal tender, and it could be used to pay "*all debts at par with* ***specie***", he had turned the paper into a ***fiat*** currency.

The force applied by the government against the free market was violent. If citizens did not accept the money, they could be fined, imprisoned or have their property confiscated. Furthermore, the government continued to print more and more paper-money, which resulted in massive price rises for the average person. This action meant that something else happened in the Massachusetts economy:

> that the result of issues was a doubling of prices in the past 20 years, depreciation of paper, and the disappearance of Spanish silver through the operation of Gresham's Law.

12

The paper money flooding into Massachusetts resulted in an inflationary boom, followed by a deflationary depression [13]. The average person suffered immensely during this time, but it created a windfall for the international merchants and bankers.

Massachusetts had to pay for all imported goods in ***specie*** because the international traders did not accept the worthless colonial paper. However, their exports to international traders could be settled with worthless paper-money, which had been made compulsory legal tender in Massachusetts.

When the value of the ***fiat*** currency dropped to over 10-to-1 versus gold and silver, a massive arbitrage developed that could only benefit those with connections to the City of London.

As an example, a wealthy London merchant could theoretically do the following:

1. Travel to Massachusetts and swap gold for heavily devalued "legal tender". The amount of gold that was promised on the Massachusetts paper-money was 10 times more than the actual gold that he swapped.
2. Go to the docks and purchase a commodity such as tobacco, and force the seller to accept the paper-money as payment. This meant that the amount of tobacco the London merchant could buy was 10 times more than if he tried to purchase it with an actual gold coin. If the seller refused to accept the paper money as an equivalency to gold, the merchant could inform the authorities and have the goods confiscated altogether.
3. The London merchant would then ship the tobacco back to the City of London, where it is traded on the London Commodities Exchange at fair value, and denominated in gold-backed money.
4. Assuming prices remained stable, the London merchant ended up with 10 times more gold than he started with back in Massachusetts.
5. The merchant would then go back to America. Rinse. Repeat.

This was akin to alchemy: The value of the goods from America were exchanged in the City of London for gold-backed money, while the original seller received ***fiat*** currency. Let's consider the entities that the London merchant needed to use in order to carry out this massive arbitrage:

- Gold (or silver) which would most likely be transported from London or organized by subsidiary banks in America.
- An FX dealer to provide the heavily discounted colonial paper currency.
- Lloyds of London to insure the cargo from America to London.
- The Baltic Exchange to facilitate the physical shipping of the tobacco to London.
- London Commodities Exchange to facilitate the sale of the tobacco.

- London private banks to arrange for receipt of money.
- London Bullion Exchange to convert British pounds back into physical gold or silver bullion.

All these entities sat neatly within the walls of the City of London, and commissions were charged for every transaction. Everyone made a handsome profit from the trade, except for the American colonialists on the other side of the pond. They were stuck with worthless paper, while trying to survive within a never-ending cycle of inflation, deflation, and poverty. It was a cruel form of uber-mercantilism, and it was pissing off the colonials, big time.

The Sparks of Revolution

The disaster in Massachusetts illustrates the complete failure of ***fiat*** currency. However, since it filled the City's vaults with bullion, every other colony adopted similar monetary systems. The result: every colonial subject was now receiving pennies on the dollar for their labor, goods and capital. No one avoided the catastrophic consequences:

> When new paper money was injected into the economy, an inflationary boom would result, to be followed by a deflationary depression when the paper money supply contracted.[6]

[14]

From 1690 to 1750, this monetary policy in America left many destitute. It was a miserable situation because gold and silver were in very short supply, and what money they did have, continually reduced in value.

Things became so desperate that the British Parliament called for an immediate end to the use of ***fiat*** currency in the colonies, and a return to gold and silver as legal tender. From 1750-1764, prices stabilized, and America began to prosper [15] .This initiative meant that the bullion arbitrage disappeared for the City of London. Predictably, the merchants sought to find new ways to continue their ***mercantilist*** practices.

During the same period, King George III was embroiled in the nasty Seven Years War against the French. Although victorious, he found himself in enormous debt to the money-lenders from the square-mile. From 1750-1764, the lost profits from the bullion arbitrage were replaced by profits from financing King George III's war. When the war ended in 1763, the British king had to pay back his debt. He decided to tax the daylights out of American Patriots:

The Acts That Brought a War

The Sugar Act reduced the previous Molasses Act tax by half, but that tax had never really been enforced. While it was a smaller tax, it was highly enforced, causing resentment among the colonists. The Stamp Act came down in 1765, requiring the use of special paper with an embossed stamp for any legal papers. The Townsend Act followed in 1767, which insisted colonists pay taxes on tea and other imported goods.

16

This excessive taxation was what ignited the tinder-box of liberty, and the American Revolution was underway. A disorganized nation and a rag-tag army led by George Washington took on the might of the British Empire. Consider, back in the day, the enormous odds the patriots faced. King George III and his team were supremely confident of victory, however they were unaware of the invisible forces that were pulling the strings in the shadows.

~~Divide~~ Finance and Conquer

In Part 1 we showed how generational waves of German merchant and banking families migrated to London during the 18th Century, effectively taking over the City of London. We also described how Frederick the Great commanded the most powerful espionage network in Europe, and how he welcomed the most powerful Jewish banking families into his kingdom; the Itzigs and the Mendelssohns.

King George III was Frederick's cousin. Frederick's former field marshall, Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, had direct access to the British royals, and was revered by Britain. There was even talk of him commanding the British forces during the

Revolutionary War. While this did not come to fruition, he did send over 4000 of his own troops to fight against the US Patriots.

In short, it is highly likely that Frederick knew the exact state of his cousin's finances, as well as the state of his military.

Officially, Prussia stayed neutral during the American Revolution, however one of Frederick's former elite officers had joined Washington's army:

The Prussian Nobleman Who Helped Save the American Revolution

When American troops faltered, Baron von Steuben helped whip them into shape

The Drillmaster of Valley Forge.

Von Steuben spent 17 years in the Prussian army, fought in battles against Austria and Russia during the Seven Years' War, became a captain, and attended Prussian king Frederick the Great's elite staff school.

17

Von Steuben played a significant role in Washington's army, but would later prove that his loyalties still lay with Prussia.

In other words, while Frederick the Great officially stayed out of the American Revolution, he could count on his powerful espionage network to report intelligence back on every aspect of the battle. This, of course, included the banking network within the City of London.

When the Patriots declared their independence, they had very few resources from which to take on the mighty British. Without assistance, they may well have been annihilated.

But, when it comes to war, one can always count on the City for a loan or two:

> There were attempts to reform this gilded city, but the City Of London Corporation stayed. In the 18th century, London was flourishing, but it was the corporation that really flourished, bolstered by free trade. And it went against the monarchy at times, making it a kind of rogue entity in England. It supported George Washington and the American Revolution, even sending over men to fight for American independence and also sending over lots of money – something it wasn't short of. This was pretty much treason, but it got away with it.

[18]

Consider that the City of London, just up the road from Buckingham Palace, financed the rebellion in the American colonies! If there was ever any proof of the power and autonomy of *'The Crown'*, this was it.

Why would the City of London lend money to the Patriots? If we think like a merchant banker, there are two reasons that come into view:

1. Bolstering the Patriots would create a stronger resistance to the British King, who was already deeply indebted to the City. Funding the weaker side would ensure that the war would last longer, costing more for both sides, which the bankers were funding.
2. If the Patriots were victorious, a new nation would be born, which could become a significant new client. The war debt would ensured that this nation would begin its life heavily indebted to the City's money-lenders.

It truly was a case of "finance and conquer". An important detail had to be secured; if the Patriots won, the loans made during the Revolutionary War would have to be paid back in full, with interest.

Monetary 'Magick'

The American Revolution was a time of great upheaval. The signatories on the Declaration of Independence were acutely aware they were committing treason. This was a mad-scramble to defeat the British, and every Founding Father brought their own, unique skill-set to the table. There was no right or wrong at this time; there were just Patriots and Traitors.

Without a doubt, the one thing George Washington's army lacked was money. For this, he relied heavily on one of America's richest men at the time:

> With Congress bankrupt, all eyes turned to Pennsylvania delegate Robert Morris. Called "The Financier," Morris had already worked financial miracles saving Congress from bankruptcy three times, magically producing funds from no-one-knew-where to pay Continental Army troops and sending Congress enough money to buy arms and ammunition for the Army. Morris seemed able to draw money from thin air. Washington called it "Art magick."[1]

19

The only problem was that Morris did not simply pluck the money from thin air:

> During the Revolution, from 1776 to 1783, while British properties were being confiscated, Americans sought loans from France, Spain, and Holland to help in the fight for independence. Obligations to foreign investors continued to mount from 1783 to 1789— America became increasingly reliant on foreign finance.

20

In Part 1 we noted that Antonio Isaac Suasso financed William of Orange's invasion of England. He was a Jewish/ Dutch banker who remained in London after the Bank of England was established. He was also loyal to the king of Spain. Could it be that his family and their connections also financed the American Revolution?

Whatever the case, the American foreign debt began to pile up, and they were wondering how they were ever going to be paid back. Many foreigners just assumed that the new American nation and its future abundance would become the collateral for their loans, and they could simply get back to business after the war:

> When the American Revolution began, Congress had boasted of that wealth, and, with the signature of the famed financier Robert Morris on its Declaration of Independence, Congress had no difficulty floating nearly $40 million worth of paper in foreign lands and borrowing more than $20 million. Like some foreign governments, investors assumed that in lending to the American Congress, they were lending money to a government backed not only by the nation's wealthiest man, but by an oligarchy of wealthy plantation owners who ruled the entire South and merchant-bankers who ruled the North.[4]

21

Once the battle got underway, what little money the Patriots had was used to purchase weapons, artillery, and various other items. However, there was a much bigger problem looming. With so little "real money" available, how could Americans access money to live while the Revolution was underway? Congress resorted to the printing press:

> By the spring of 1781, the Continentals were virtually worthless, exchanging on the market at 168 paper dollars to one dollar in specie. This collapse of the Continental currency gave rise to the phrase, "not worth a Continental."

22

Innovative measures were required, and so Congress issued debt that could also be used as currency; these were known as "loan certificates".

> By the end of the war, $600 million of loan certificates had been issued.

[23]

The value of “loan certificates” were also collapsing because everyone knew that America could never pay back the debt, especially not in ***specie***. The depreciated value of the certificates reflected this reality, until Robert Morris stepped in:

> The mass of federal and state debt could have depreciated and passed out of existence by the end of the war, but the process was stopped and reversed by Robert Morris, wealthy Philadelphia merchant and virtual economic and financial czar of the Continental Congress in the last years of the war. Morris, leader of the nationalist forces in American politics, moved to make the depreciated federal debt ultimately redeemable in par and also agitated for federal assumption of the various state debts.

[24]

We must consider the enormity of Morris’ actions. These certificates were heavily discounted because no one thought they would get their money back.

Imagine the scenes in the City of London tea rooms after Morris’ announcement: Traders had bought these certificates at rock bottom prices; the federal government declares it will assume the debt AND pay back its full face value in ***specie*** (ie: gold and silver); significant fortunes were about to be made.

This scenario highlights how mercantilism and Gresham’s Law were both in play before the Republic even got off the ground. If the federal government assumed this debt, which they’d agreed to pay in specie, bullion would once again leave America and flow into the hands of those who owned the debt. The result on the ground was that Continental currency drove out hard-currency, again subjecting the nation to a shortage of gold and silver.

How on earth was Morris going to fulfill the promise to redeem these loan certificates in par?

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA

This bank, headed by Morris himself, the Bank of North America, was not only the first fractional reserve commercial bank in the U.S.; it was to be a privately owned central bank, modeled after the Bank of England.

25

Back in the 1600s, when William of Orange invaded England, he was predominantly financed by a wealthy Dutch financier. In the aftermath of the 'Glorious Revolution', the Bank of England was established. Fast-forward to the American Revolution: As the Dutch and Spanish were loaning money to American patriots, the Bank of North America was being established before the Republic had even been born. The timing of this is a notable coincidence.

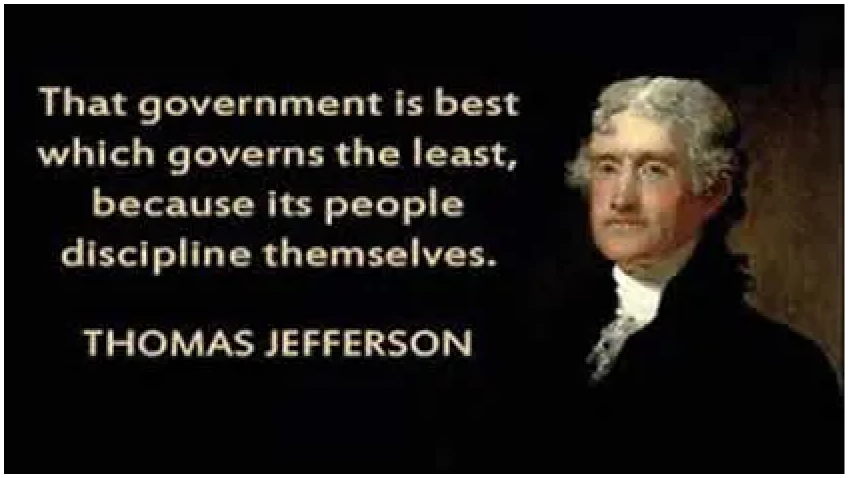
Fortunately, Morris' attempt to set up this Bank failed. "The first experiment with a central bank in the United States had ended." [26]

However, the nightmare had not ended; Morris' protege would soon pick up from where he left off.

Hamilton's Curse

The early days of the Republic were crazy times. The Union was hanging on by a thread, and there were furious debates about how the nation should be governed. The British had not given up their quest to destroy America; British agents were swarming everywhere, trying to break up the United States as quickly as possible.

Perhaps the fiercest political battle of the period was between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. Hamilton was a protege of Robert Morris, and was determined to institute a strong, centralized federal government with an equally powerful central bank. His vision included public debt that would be permanently financed through taxation. Jefferson's philosophy could not have been more different:



Initially, it was Hamilton who got the upper hand when he was appointed as President Washington's Secretary of Treasury. His first order of business was to solve the disastrous state of the nation's finances. As we mentioned previously, the use of fiat currency along with promising to pay back "loan certificates" at full face value had seen a massive disappearance of gold and silver from the national economy. What was Hamilton's solution to this problem?

> . Hamilton argued that the alleged "scarcity" of specie currency needed to be overcome by infusions of paper and the new bank was to issue such paper, to be invested in the assumed federal debt and in subsidy to manufacturers. The bank notes were to be legally redeemable in specie on demand, and its notes were to be kept at par with specie by the federal government's accepting its notes in taxes—giving it a quasi–legal tender status.

27

Hamilton resorted to creating yet another central bank, with paper-money to be used as legal tender. Gresham's Law applied itself with force as fiat currency flooded the fledgling American economy, bringing the same predictable outcome:

> the United States was an inflationary rise in prices. Thus, wholesale prices rose from an index of 85 in 1791 to a peak of 146 in 1796, an increase of 72 percent.[34]

28

When Alexander Hamilton received Congressional approval to establish The First Bank of the United States, he still needed to raise the required specie as initial capital. This was to be $2 million in gold and silver, and Americans were reluctant to give up their gold. Hamilton decided to look for money from the same place that William of Orange succeeded a century earlier:

> Technically, this meant that the stock purchase by the U.S. government in the first Bank of the United States was financed by Dutch funds.[57]

29

Before the Constitution was even ratified, Hamilton was building some rather interesting relationships:

Portrait of George Beckwith
Artist unknown, circa 1800

In 1789, Hamilton began a clandestine correspondence with British agent Major George Beckwith (who had been involved with Benedict Arnold in his treason years earlier). Unlike Arnold, Hamilton didn't betray his nation for financial reward, but his actions were nevertheless deceptive and dishonest, even if he believed they were in the best interest of the country.

Hamilton (addressed by Beckwith as "7" to protect his identity) selectively revealed secret cabinet discusssions to Beckwith, and deliberately misinformed President Washington concerning the conversations he had with the British agent, all with the apparent objective of guiding U.S. policy in the direction that he envisioned, overshadowing the ideas of some of his contemporaries, most notably, Thomas Jefferson.

30

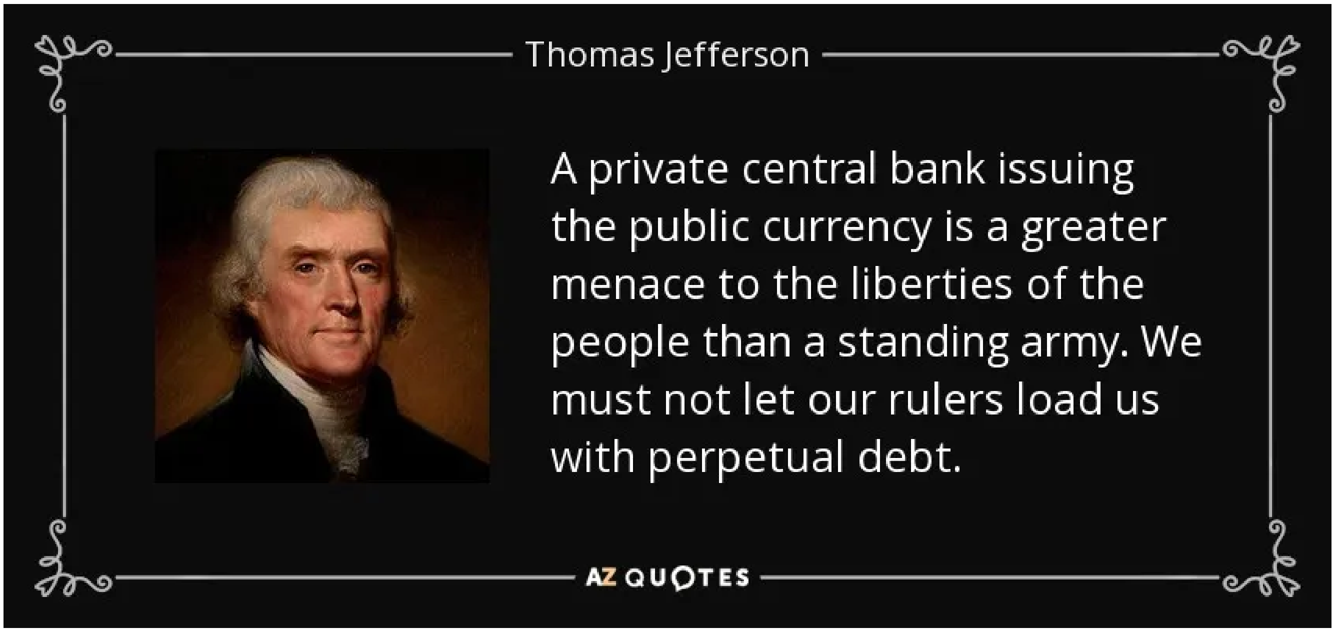
Hamilton succeeded where Morris had failed, and the bank's printing presses were unleashed. As Americans suffered the predictable ravages of inflation, the shares in the Republic's first central bank were gradually falling into the world's wealthiest merchants and bankers, in the City of London:

> Gradually, however, foreign investors had acquired shares in the Bank of the United States. Nothing in the charter prohibited their doing so. By 1793 Dutch and British interests in the bank had become so important
>
> The U.S. government sold Baring the shares, after the firm had offered to act as the financial intermediary in remitting on the Dutch debt.[61] By 1803 the Bank of the United States stock held abroad (now principally in England) reached 62 percent, or $6.2 million![62]

31

Notably, it was the German-British Barings bank, known as the "Sixth Great Power" of Europe at the time, which became the primary broker for *The First Bank of the United States.*

If America did not have the likes of Thomas Jefferson and the 'Jeffersonians' viciously opposing Hamilton at every turn, the nation would have been plunged into a perpetual debt burden. Jefferson fought the bank tooth and nail:



When he became president, Jefferson worked tirelessly to reduce the public debt as quickly as possible. This process was certainly not a smooth one. Jefferson's Vice President, Aaron Burr, killed Hamilton in a duel in 1804, and soon after, Jefferson outed Burr as a traitor, and he was tried accordingly. When the court found Burr 'not guilty', he fled to Britain.

[32](#)

These were crazy times, but nothing stopped Jefferson's tunnel vision to destroy the Bank of the United States:

> Finally, when the time for rechartering the Bank of the United States came in 1811, the recharter bill was defeated by one vote each in the House and Senate.

[33]

For a brief period, America was freed from the financial mayhem of Gresham's Law and the grips of central banking. Such freedom was a repugnant situation for the bankers within the City of London; it was time for another War.

Jacksonian Balls of Steel

One year after the Jeffersonians defeated the Bank of the United States, war with Britain was raging again. When the War of 1812 kicked into gear, the same old problem presented itself; how the hell was America going to pay for it?

> The War of 1812–15 had momentous consequences for the monetary system. An enormous expansion in the number of banks and in bank notes and deposits was spurred by the dictates of war finance.

[34]

Bullion once again disappeared from the economy:

> Not only did the Treasury notes fuel the bank inflation, but their quasi–legal tender status brought Gresham's Law into operation and specie flowed out of the banks and public circulation outside of New England, and into New England and out of the country.[43]

[35]

As soon as the war was finished, the same problem that emerged in 1791 appeared again, and the Congress voted for the same insane solution:

THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, 1816–1833

The United States emerged from the War of 1812 in a chaotic monetary state, with banks multiplying and inflating ad lib, checked only by the varying rates of depreciation of their notes.

[36]

While the outcome was the same, this time, there was a twist. The newly printed money did not just increase consumer prices, it also increased asset prices. Many tried to make money by speculating on the prices of everything; wheat, real estate, and even slaves. While there were some good times, the bad times arrived pretty quickly:

> It is estimated that between 1816 and 1818 the total money supply in the country grew by over 40%. This triggered an inflationary boom, but eventually the Bank realised it was in trouble and began to behave more responsibly. It contracted credit, purchased millions of dollars of gold and silver and made sure its debtors paid in hard money.
>
> The money supply was almost reduced by half.
>
> This tightening then brought about the country's first widespread depression in 1819. Defaults and bankruptcies occurred and there was a massive drop in real estate values as well as general prices
>
> It was the first "boom-bust" cycle.

[37]

This was a total disaster. Unaware of the financial machinations operating in the shadows, average people were blind to the reality they were being "***pumped and dumped***". The inflationary boom brought on by a reckless credit-expansion gave people a sense of prosperity; ***they were pumped***! As gold and silver disappeared from circulation, the boom turned into a terrible depression which resulted in crashing prices, bankruptcies and poverty; ***they were dumped***!

In the dramatic summing up of the hard-money economist and historian William Gouge, by its precipitous and dramatic contraction "the Bank was saved, and the people were ruined."[67]

38

There was a silver lining from these repeated monetary crises, and the intense hardship they wreaked upon the citizenry. It inspired Andrew Jackson to destroy the grasp the bankers had on America's sovereignty.

THE JACKSONIAN MOVEMENT AND THE BANK WAR

Out of the bitter experiences of the panic of 1819 emerged the beginnings of the Jacksonian movement, dedicated to hard money, the eradication of fractional reserve banking in general, and of the Bank of the United States in particular. Andrew Jackson himself, Senator Thomas Hart "Old Bullion" Benton of Missouri, future President James K. Polk of Tennessee, and Jacksonian economists Amos Kendall of Kentucky and Condy Raguet of Philadelphia, were all converted to hard money and 100-percent reserve banking by the experience of the panic of 1819.[68]

39

This movement was going to hit the City of London bankers right where it hurt them the most; in their bullion vaults. Removing America from the power of the printing press of The Second Bank of the United States would not be easy. However, the Jacksonians had hard-money balls!

Trump cites Andrew Jackson as his hero - and a reflection of himself

The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness

3 Famous Duels Involving Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson was the 7th President of the United States, a General, a celebrated war hero, and one of the founders of the Democratic Party. He is one of the most influential and controversial figures in American history, and many famous stories surrounding Jackson talk about his aggressive temperament, toughness, and his principles.

[40](#)

[In 1832, Jackson vetoed the recharter of the Second Bank of the United State](#)s. However, there was a detail in his speech that is often overlooked:

> In his veto message of July 10, 1832, President Andrew Jackson declared that as of January 1, 1832, of the $28 million of private stock of the Second Bank of the United States, $8,405,500 (or 30 percent) was held abroad, mainly in Great Britain.[88]

[41](#)

Once again, the shares of America's central bank were being gradually accumulated in Britain, and most likely traded on the London Stock Exchange, in the City of London.

President Jackson was having no more of this bullshit. In 1833, he withdrew all the federal government's deposits from the bank, immediately destroying its ability to operate:

> Jackson's successor Martin van Buren established the independent treasury system, where the government kept its funds in hard money in its own Treasury vaults.

42

The Golden Years

For a moment in time, America was debt free, had no central bank, and was on a hard-currency standard:

Table 3.2. Public (federal) debt of the United States held by foreigners, 1803–1853 (in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1803	1818	1824	1828	1835	1853
Total public debt	86.7	99.02	83.80	58.40	0	58.2
In foreign hands	48.7	25.44	25.75	19.10	0	27.0
Held by British investors	[a]	12.30	[a]	14.15	0	[a]
Held by Dutch investors	[a]	11.08	[a]	2.16	0	[a]
Held by other foreign investors	[a]	2.06	[a]	2.80	0	[a]
Percentage of debt held abroad	56%	26%	31%	33%	0	46%

43

America was a young nation with enormous natural wealth; its citizens had just been launched into "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". This was the first time the world could see the potential economic powerhouse that was America:

> But starting at the beginning of 1833, the total specie in the country rose swiftly from $31 million to $73 million at the beginning of 1837, for a rise of 141.9 percent or 35.5 percent per annum.

[44](#)

As soon as America began trading with hard-currency, they levelled the playing field with their European counterparts. The effect was immediate, and bullion from all over the world poured into America.

This did not please the City of London at all, and a counter strike was imminent. 1837 saw the arrival of a nasty global depression:

> What, then, was the precipitating factor in triggering the panic of 1837? Temin plausibly argues that the Bank of England, worried about inflation in Britain, and the consequent outflow of gold, tightened the money supply and raised interest rates in the latter half of 1836.

[45](#)

The City of London was not just worried about the flow of gold out of London; they were also worried about their American loan-book:

> Furthermore, British bankers put severe pressure on the United States to assume the state debts if it expected to float further loans abroad.

[46](#)

For the next 20 or so years, America was trading without a central bank. But behind the scenes, London was quietly accumulating assets in America:

> 1857, an investment roster of the London merchant-banker James Morrison indicated that he held £807,000 (roughly $4 million) in "stocks, shares and mortgages in America." Morrison ranked with Benjamin Ingham as one of the largest individual foreign investors in the United States

47

The rising economic power of the United States was a direct threat to the City of London. When the time was right, they would be ready to strike. To stop this emerging juggernaut, London would need a war, war finance, paper money, debt, and ultimately, a central bank.

Their opportunity arrived with the American Civil War; it was the Mack Daddy of all financial opportunities.

Cutting to the Chase

Wars cost money; big money. Without going into the "whys and wherefores" of the American Civil War, at the end of the day it's where the money came from in the first place that allowed the weapons and ammo to be purchased.

The Confederates were the clear underdog, but when the first shots were fired, European exchanges began to place their bets:

> Many Britishers sympathized with the South. U.S. 6 percents fell to as low as 40 percent of par. Yet, at the same time, certain London and Frankfurt houses bought and would make "vast fortunes" when bond prices rose.[88]

48

"London and Frankfurt" is a generalization for the "Barings, Ruckers, Schroeders, Rothschilds, Warburgs, etc..", and they were based in the City of London.

How would these trading houses make vast fortunes? Put simply, they would lend to the Confederates, but restrict their lending to the Union. However, the Union also needed to find a way to fund their army.

> War meant huge public expenditures, and the U.S. federal debt would soar. In July 1861 Congress authorized a loan of $270 million, of which $100 million "might be sold in Europe."[89]

49

When the Union tried to sell bonds in Europe, very few people were interested in buying them, especially in the City of London. The lack of buying forced the price of Union bonds to collapse. When they reached a ridiculously low price, trading houses in Europe began to accumulate the bonds. At such huge discounts, the investment provided returns of around 15% per annum, redeemable in gold and silver. If successful, the payoff would be enormous, and 'vast fortunes' would be made.

> A Confederacy loan, issued in London in 1863 and marketed in London and Paris. was oversubscribed.[94]

50

The Confederates were effectively receiving foreign capital, which in turn allowed them to equip their army with enough firepower to adequately match Union forces. Conversely, the Union was somewhat cut-off from foreign finance, and rapidly began to run out of money during the war. By financing the underdog, the struggle between the North and South would become much more even and resulted in a much longer and costlier war.

This was a terrible situation that Lincoln and his Secretary of Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, were facing. The fate of the Republic was in the balance, and the tide was rapidly turning against it. Nobody was interested in buying US government bonds, and the hard-currency needed to pay for the war was in very short supply. How could they raise money and expedite the end the war?

> Perhaps an even more important consequence of the Civil War was the permanent change wrought in the American banking system.

51

Gresham's Chase

The financial cost of the Civil War was staggering:

> The Civil War led to an enormous ballooning of federal expenditures, which skyrocketed from $66 million in 1861 to $1.30 billion four years later.

52

Salmon P. Chase was considered a Jacksonian, which is strange when we look at what transpired under his watch. The first thing Chase did was to issue **$150 million in bonds**, that were bought by the nation's banks. The problem was that Chase wanted the banks to pay for the bonds in ***specie***, but none of them had enough precious metals in their vaults. At the same time, Americans smelled a rat, and started taking their gold deposits out of the banks.

Recall in Part 1, we showed how *Charles I* confiscated the gold from the Royal Mint and called it a "forced loan". While not quite so obvious, Chase had done something similar. He was trying to get banks to buy his bonds with ***specie***, and in return, the bond promised to pay back that gold later, with interest.

The real problem was that Chase had started a gold run on the banks. People wanted their ***specie*** well clear of any financial chicanery, regardless of the war. Chase knew exactly what was unfolding, and within no time the government moved to hold onto their gold, while trying to grab everyone else's. The chase was on:

This suspension was followed swiftly by the Treasury itself, which suspended specie payments on its Treasury notes.

The U.S. government quickly took advantage of being on an inconvertible fiat standard. In the Legal Tender Act of February 1862, Congress authorized the printing of $150 million in new "United States notes" (soon to be known as "greenbacks") to pay for the growing war deficits. The greenbacks were made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except that the Treasury continued its legal obligation of paying the interest on its outstanding public debt in specie.

[53](https://prussiagate.substack.com/p/1871-part-2)

The Legal Tender Act sent Americans back to the colonial era. Greenbacks were no different from the Massachusetts ***fiat*** currency of 1690.

The worst part of the Legal Tender Act was that Treasury promised to pay its public debt in ***specie***. By forcing the people onto the greenback and repaying government debts with gold and silver, a massive arbitrage trade emerged.

A savvy merchant-banker could sell greenbacks, which were forced upon the people, and in turn buy gold, silver or heavily discounted federal bonds which promised to pay back in *specie*, with massive interest. The more greenbacks that were in circulation, the greater the potential profit:

Greenbacks outstanding reached a peak in 1864 of $415.1 million.

Greenbacks began to depreciate in terms of specie almost as soon as they were issued.

54

As greenbacks dropped in value, the trade was exposed for everyone to see. Chase panicked and tried to ban all gold trade, and then blamed "speculators" for the bullion that was literally pissing out of the Treasury vaults that Presidents Jackson and Van Buren had worked so hard to establish.

Nothing could stop the plummeting greenback. Chase was behaving like a desperate king doing desperate things. He tried to ban the gold market completely, before doing the unthinkable:

> With the failure of this attempt to regulate the gold market, Chase promptly escalated his intervention. In mid-April, he sold the massive amount of $11 million in gold in order to drive down the gold premium of greenbacks. But the impact was trifling, and the Treasury could not continue this policy

[55]

Just like that, Gresham's Law had cast judgement on Salmon P. Chase. The Treasury was being emptied of its gold (hard-money) and getting replaced with the greenback.

When it came to the nation's silver, a more-tragic story unfolded:

> As soon as greenbacks depreciated to less than 97¢ in gold, fractional silver coins became undervalued and so were exported to be exchanged for gold. By July 1862, in consequence, no coin higher than the copper-nickel penny remained in circulation.

[56]

When the Civil War ended, the bodies of 600,000 men lay strewn across the country. Grieving families had to find a way to get on with their lives, but further pain lay dead ahead.

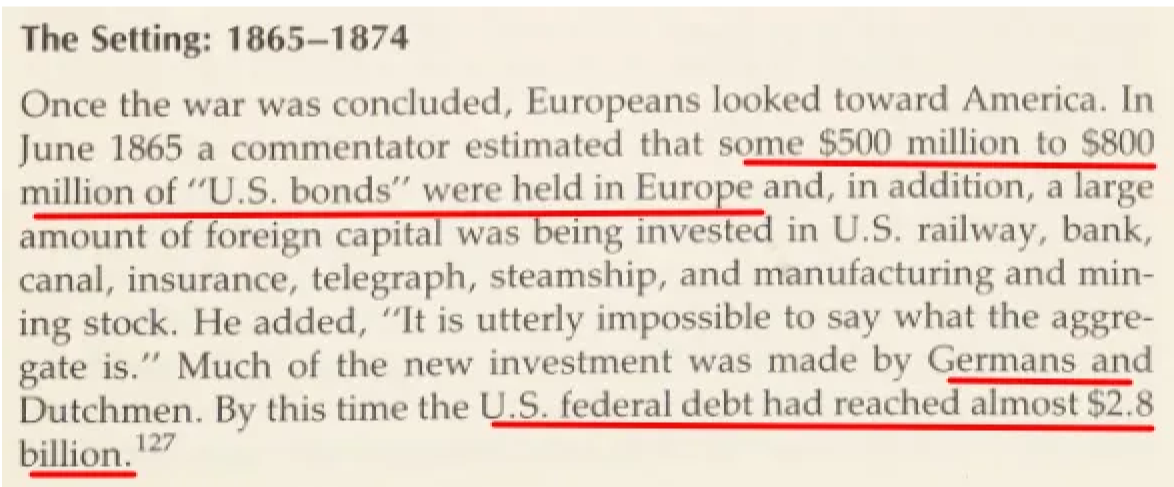
The Great Payback

When all was said and done, the war was over; Lincoln was assassinated; and Salmon P. Chase was ousted from office. For the average person, the value of the greenback evaporated their purchasing power, and inflation was running above 20% p.a. However, a much more ominous picture was unfolding for the Government. Chase's attempt to prop up the value of the greenback saw the Treasury's bullion inventory obliterated, and the public debt was out of control.


Longtermtrends
Federal Debt to GDP
(Government) Total Public Debt / GDP Ratio
Zoom
Jan 1, 1790 → Apr 13, 1872
US Civil War
30 %
20 %
10 %
0 %
1800
1825
1850

dollar.

All of a sudden, Europeans were interested in buying American debt again:



The Setting: 1865–1874

Once the war was concluded, Europeans looked toward America. In June 1865 a commentator estimated that some $500 million to $800 million of "U.S. bonds" were held in Europe and, in addition, a large amount of foreign capital was being invested in U.S. railway, bank, canal, insurance, telegraph, steamship, and manufacturing and mining stock. He added, "It is utterly impossible to say what the aggregate is." Much of the new investment was made by Germans and Dutchmen. By this time the U.S. federal debt had reached almost $2.8 billion.[127]

58

Did somebody say "Germans"?

Prussian Private Banking

After the Civil War, Europe was developing an insatiable appetite for everything American, and this interest was predominantly being driven by German investors.

Table 4.5. European holdings in the United States, 1866–1874 (in millions of dollars)

	1866	1868	1869	1874
U.S. government bonds	350	700	1,000.0	c
State bonds	150	60	100.0	93
County/city		a	7.5	c
Railway stocks and bonds	100	150	243.0	390
Other securities	b	28	40.0	c
Total	600	938	1,390.5	1,500

59

During the 1860s, Prussia was embarking on a brutal military campaign of its own against Denmark, Austria-Hungary and France; this was known as the German Unification Wars. In 1871, the king of Prussia was crowned the Kaiser of the German Reich.

Otto von Bismarck: Architect of German Unification

18 January 1871: The proclamation of the German Empire in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles

60

In contrast to the financial desperation Americans experienced during the Civil War, Prussia appeared to be flush with cash. Their money needed to find a good place to invest, and following the civil war, America was ripe for the picking.

The Iron Chancellor himself invested a significant portion of his portfolio into the discounted American bonds, which promised to repay in gold, with interest:

> German and Dutch investment in America, however, continued to rise. In December 1866 the banker Gerson von Bleichroeder made his first major investment for Bismarck in U.S. 6 percent bonds. The German Rothschilds became heavy buyers of American securities.[133]

with tales of prospects for extraordinary profit. He pointed out that 6 percent U.S bonds sold at 40 in Frankfurt, which meant a 15 percent yield on the purchase price. One German recollected, "There was hardly an investor in South Germany, who did not buy United States bonds." Germans, "waiting for the amelioration of the dollar, made large fortunes."

61

Bleichroder became a private banking powerhouse in the 19th Century, and his firm left an everlasting legacy on the world:

Otto von Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor," engineered the unification of Germany in the 1870s. Bismark's close adviser and confident was a German-Jewish banker, Gerson von Bleichroeder. Bleichroeder's bank played a key role in Bismarck's ascension to power, helping to bankroll the German Empire.

George Soros would later get employed at Arnold & S. Bleichroeder as Vice President between 1963 to 1973. Following his instincts and intuition, George used investors' capital of $4 million in addition to his own $250,000 to form a hedge fund in 1969. By 1973, the hedge fund had $12 million which spurred George to resign and start his own hedge fund.

62

We cannot thank Bleichroder's firm enough for getting George Soros' career underway. However, what is the important point here is that Bleichroder was bankrolling the new German Reich, and encouraging Germans from all over the empire to buy heavily discounted US Government bonds. Bismarck led the way, and in no time at all, the German demand for America's public debt skyrocketed.

To understand how this happened, we can look to the German-British banks which issued the securities, in the City of London:

Table 4.6. Some American federal, state, and municipal securities issued in London, 1866–1874

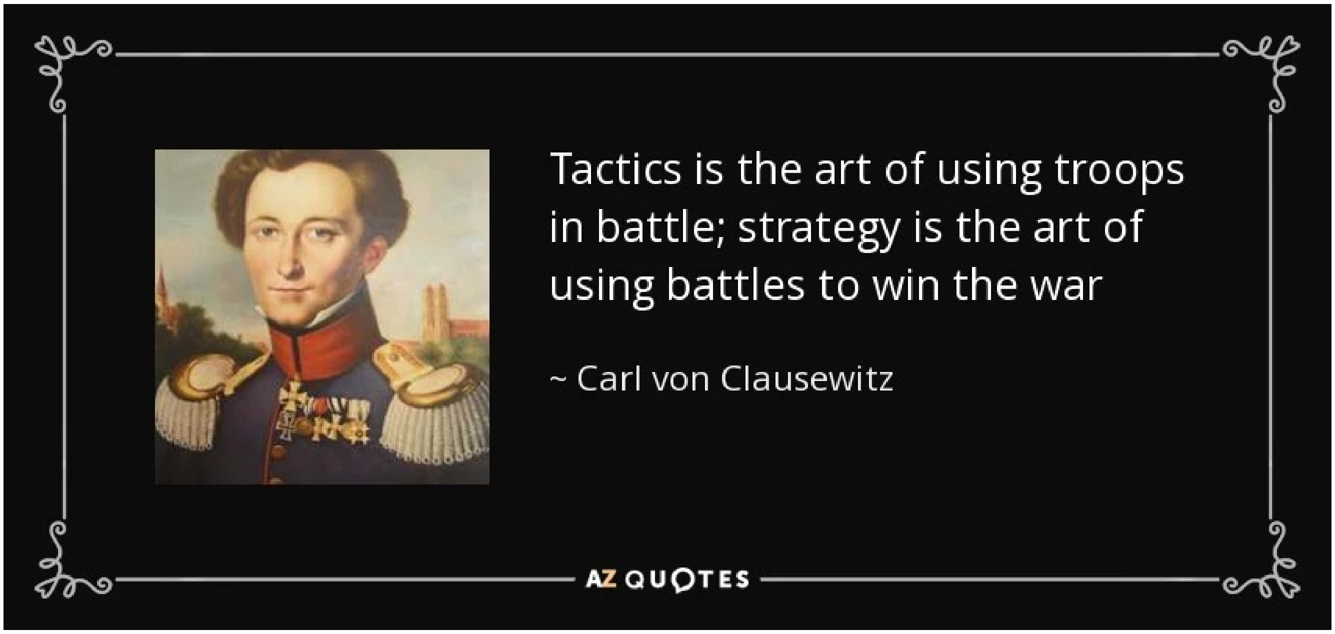
Year	Borrower	Issue amount (in millions of pounds)	Issue price (%)	Interest rate (%)	Issue house
1866	Massachusetts	0.4	—	—	Baring
1867	Massachusetts	0.4	77	5	Baring
1868	Massachusetts	0.6	—	5	Baring
1869	Alabama	1.0	81	8	Schroeder
1870	Alabama	0.4	94½	8	Schroeder
1870	Massachusetts	0.6	87	5	Baring
1871	Louisiana	0.4	84⅜	8	Robinson & Fleming
1871	Massachusetts	0.6	91	5	Baring
1871	United States	40.0	102⅜	5	[a]
1872	Massachusetts	0.4	93	5	McCalmont Brothers
1872	New York City	3.1	92	6	Rothschild
1872	Several American cities	1.5	—	—	Baring, Seligman
1873	Massachusetts	0.1	91½	5	Baring
1873	United States	60.0	102⅜	5	Baring, Rothschild, and others
1874	Several American cities	0.7	—	—	Morgan & Co.

63

The same old question arose: How was America going to pay back its debts? After the Jacksonian movement, foreign bond holders were understandably worried about Americans giving the middle finger to the rest of the world, and potentially defaulting. After the civil war, America had very little gold and silver in circulation; the population was in a state of collective shock; and the average person had very little investment capital.

Would America ever be able to pay its dues to the bankers and brokers in the City of London, and to the hard-nosed investors within the German Reich?

From the investor's perspective, it was time for Americans to get back to work, and repay their national debt. The last thing the bankers needed was for the US to enter another war; the next war may very well bankrupt the nation completely. Bismarck and Bleichroder were smart operators, and they knew what was required. America needed a certain 'Prussian Providence' that would allow the nation to mobilize and grow into its true potential.



Since the British and America had been bitter rivals since 1776, now was the perfect time for a good old fashioned Treaty:

> When in May 1871 the United States and Britain agreed to submit to arbitration outstanding controversies, boundary disputes, the fisheries question, and, most important, the Alabama claims,[150] this cleared the way for major British investments in the United States. After the French war indemnity was paid to Germany, Germans once again came to be important investors in the United States.[151] In 1871 and 1873 two huge U.S. government refunding issues were offered in London

[64]

Notice carefully that the government bonds were issued in London, under the jurisdiction of the City, or *Roman London.*

Also note, that the May 1871 agreement between the United States and Britain, is known as the [The Treaty of Washington. It was the only treaty signed by America in 1871].

President Ulysses S. Grant signed the treaty, alongside other notable American politicians of the day.

As we've become accustomed, the devil, of course, is in the detail:

Article XXXV.

The award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive; and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

[65](#)

Let's take a moment to consider what had taken place here: Prussia fought a series of wars during the 1860s; Wilhelm I, from the House of Hohenzollern and the prince of Orange, was crowned Emperor of the Germany Empire in January 1871; just a few months later in May, the Kaiser was appointed the final arbiter of a Treaty that not only forced Britain and America into peace, but also set a precedent that laid the foundations for the future of international law. No longer would the fate of a nation be decided by its citizens, but instead by an international court.

The short term result of the Treaty of Washington? Prussia and the City of London were going to get paid back, with interest and in gold, whether America liked it or not.

To be continued…………………

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8 Comments

Write a comment...

Heather Boylen Aug 26, 2023

I am in awe of the research and concept you have achieved, thank you so much! It is incredibly fascinating. I will never view the world the same way.

LIKE (7) REPLY SHARE

SwiftJustice Aug 27, 2023 · *edited Aug 27, 2023*

"The fate of the Republic was in the balance." The South was just as much the "Republic" as the North. These were NOT the "Republic" organic States of the Union who fought the so-called "Civil War", but were British Territorial entities and Vatican Municipal Govt. entities, who were our "Subcontractors" since the Revolution, by Treaty for Trade purposes, who operated under the "Federal" Constitution CONTRACT - Sea Jurisdiction defined. The London bankers were not just financing the South, but put Lincoln into Office, that Office NOT our Republic, but a Corporation with OUR NAME, created in Scotland by Lincoln, called "The United States of America - Incorporated." All Corporations around the world are Franchise of the British Crown Inc., being under their Jurisdiction of Admiralty/Maritime Law. No "Corporation" can be the "Sovereign" Govt. Of the People. It was NOT our Republic, as you state, and so many others err upon. This is the problem we face with the real history. When British Agent Lincoln was Elected with British banker finance, the South Seceded, since he was an Esquire, which was a British title, which was prohibited by the real 13th Amendment, which they disappeared for a number of years. Lincoln could not be President of the Republic. Real copies of the original Constitution still exist, which were not destroyed as so many were (the Civil War hiding the fact), the real one FOR the united States of America - LAND JURISDICTION, Above the Sea Jurisdiction - the true REPUBLIC. They used the Civil War to assume the Identity of our real Republic, even using our "Union" name, and have robbed and murdered us ever since. Look into the Birth Certificate Cestui Que Vie Trusts, and you may begin to grasp just how deep this goes. You are British Crown Inc. PROPERTY if you are a "U.S. citizen." Did you know that? Oh how the serpent slithers, from London and it's "Name Stealing" Khazar Elongated skull offspring - seed of the serpent. "They mingle themselves with the seed of men." They were the Babylonian Rhaddanite bankers, 4,000+ years ago. Same Civil System of Contracts and Usury that they always used to oppress and enslave mankind. They have been up to this crap a very long time. Looks like real soon they will pay

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