

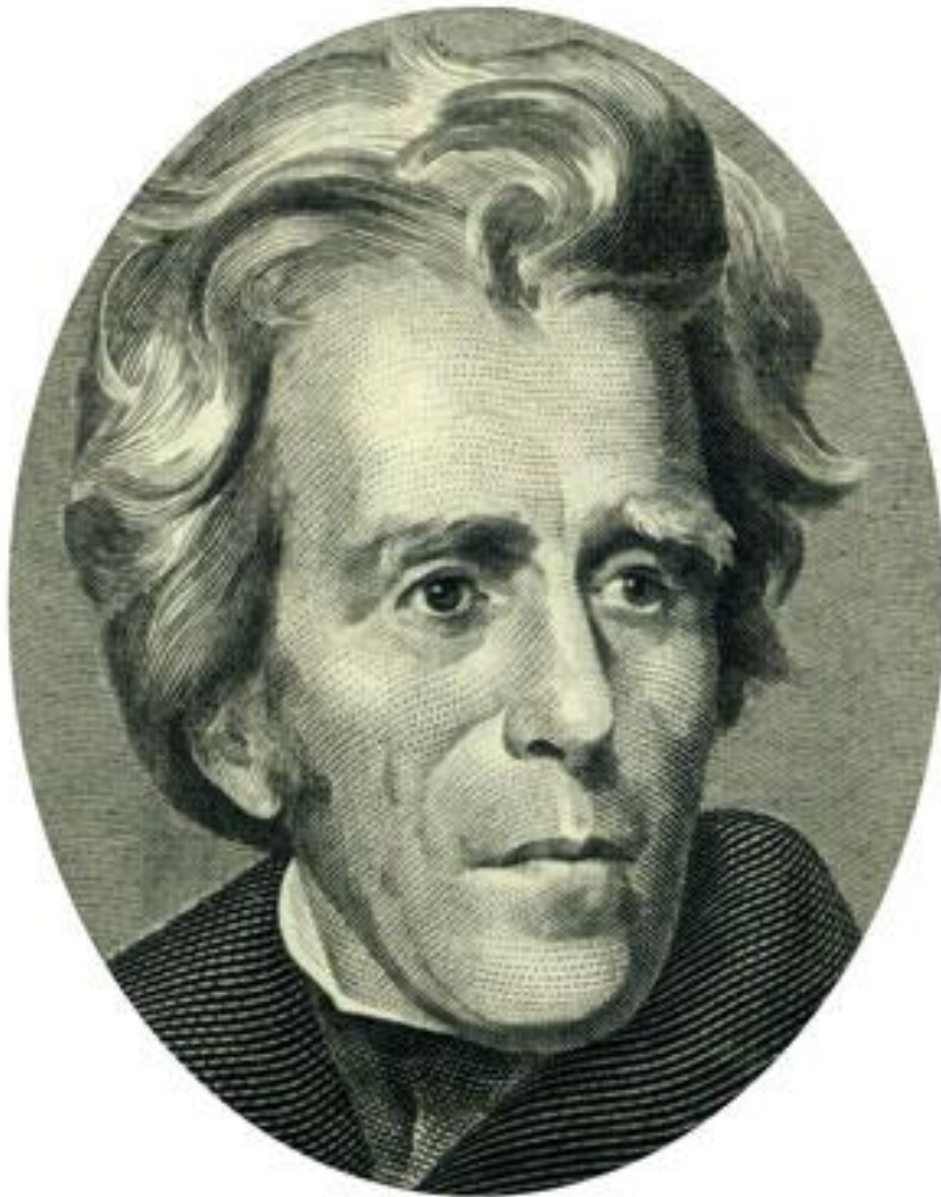
ANDREW THE GREAT

The Heroic Story of Andrew Jackson
That "They" Don't Want You to Know



By M. S. KING TomatoBubble.com

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***The bank, Mr. Van Buren, is trying to kill me, but I
will kill it.***

- Andrew Jackson

About the Author

M. S. King of **TomatoBubble.com** is a private investigative journalist and researcher based in the New York City area. A 1987 graduate of Rutgers University, King's subsequent 30 year career in Marketing & Advertising has equipped him with a unique perspective when it comes to understanding how "public opinion" is indeed scientifically manufactured.

Madison Ave marketing acumen combines with 'City Boy' instincts to make M.S. King one of the most tenacious detectors of "things that don't add up" in the world today. Says King of his admitted quirks, irreverent disdain for "conventional wisdom", and uncanny ability to ferret out and weave together important data points that others miss: *"Had Sherlock Holmes been an actual historical personage, I would have been his reincarnation."*

Among other works, King is also the author of:

- *The Bad War: The Truth Never Taught About World War 2*
- *Planet Rothschild (2 Volumes): Forbidden History of the New World Order*
- *The War Against Putin: What the Government-Media Complex Isn't Telling You About Russia.*
- *The REAL Roosevelts: An Omitted History*
- *Climate Bogeyman: The Criminal Insanity of the Global Warming Hoax*
- *The British Mad Dog: Debunking the Myth of Winston Churchill*
- *I Don't Like Ike: The REAL Story of Dwight D. Eisenhower*

King's website is **TomatoBubble.com** and his Author page at Amazon.com is 'M S King'. His other interests include: the Animal Kingdom, philosophy, chess, cooking, literature and history (*with emphasis on events of the late 19th through the 20th centuries*).



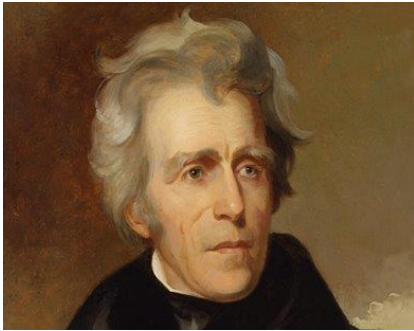
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Introduction



Who was **Andrew Jackson**?

We see him every time an ATM spews out a bunch of \$20 bills for us; and again and again when we spend those same bills. We hear or repeat his name, though perhaps not knowingly, whenever the well-known towns of Jacksonville, Florida or Jackson, Mississippi are mentioned; or any of the 14 towns and 22 counties throughout America which also bear his name. Beyond being the 7th President of the United States, this Andrew Jackson fellow sure must have been a man of some great accomplishment and significance -- and indeed he was.

In addition to being able to identify his face on the most commonly circulated currency bill in America, and reciting the fact that he was a U.S. President, the “man-in-the-street,” assuming he was awake during his schooling years, would probably be able to tell you that Jackson, as a general during the War of 1812, was the hero who defeated superior British forces at the **Battle of New Orleans**. On the negative side of Jackson’s ledger, this same “average Joe,” will also tell you that Jackson, a slave-owner, tormented and terrorized the Indians by marching them off of their lands and westward on “The Trail of Tears.” (*sniffle sniffle*)

But given Jackson’s status as an immortalized “super-hero” of American history – yet fast becoming a “super-villain” -- there has got to be more to his story than most people know. There has also got to be a reason, other than simply the passage of time, as to why fewer and fewer people today even know about the heroic deeds which made him a legend. And there must also be a reason why so many young people have become more familiar with his alleged mistreatment of the oh-so-blameless and gentle “Native Americans” than anything else he did.

Would you believe that the culture-defining “powers that be” which today control academia, banking, media and even entertainment are the direct linear business/political descendants of -- and in at least one significant case, the actual direct *genetic* descendants of -- the corrupt elites which the dauntless Andrew Jackson battled and defeated during his presidency? It’s true, and it’s one of the greatest stories no longer told.

It is the true story of Andrew the Great. Enjoy.

CHAPTER 1

The Revolutionary Era

Author's Note:

An historical personage cannot be fully understood and appreciated without at least a basic knowledge of the context of his times. For that reason, this chapter of "Andrew the Great" will focus on certain events in Europe and the causes of the American Revolutionary War. As the narrative of Jackson's life unfolds, the reader will see a pattern of events which will tie in to the history which we will have reviewed.

1763

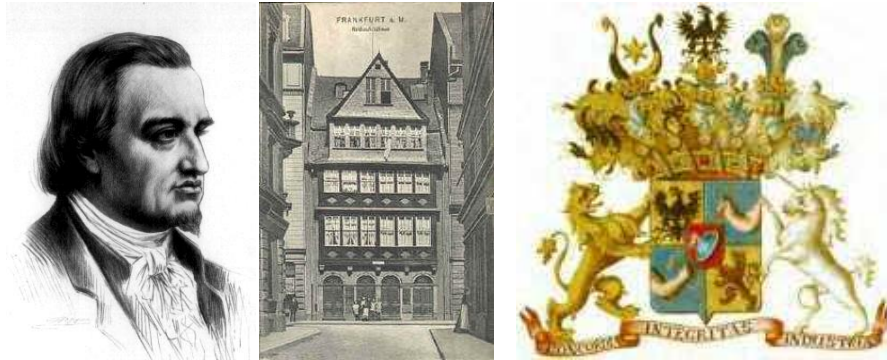
THE ROTHSCHILD BANKING DYNASTY IS ESTABLISHED

In 1743 a goldsmith / lender named **Amschel Moses Bauer** opened a coin shop in Frankfurt, Germany. Above his door there hung a sign depicting a Roman eagle on a red shield. The shop became known as the Red Shield (*German: **Rothschild***).

Amschel had a very intelligent son, **Meyer Amschel Bauer**. His father spent much of his time teaching him everything he could about the money lending business and the dynamics of finance. After his father's death in 1755, Mayer went to work at a bank in Hannover, owned by the **Oppenheimer Family**. Meyer's immense ability was soon recognized and he quickly advanced within the firm. He was awarded a junior partnership.

His success allowed him to return to Frankfurt and purchase the business his father had established in 1743. The Red Shield was still displayed over the door.

Recognizing the significance of the Red Shield Mayer Amschel Bauer changed the family name to **Rothschild**. It was at this point that the **House of Rothschild** came into being.



The Rothschild home in Frankfurt / Family Coat of Arms

Through his experience with the Oppenheimers, Rothschild learned that loaning money to governments was much more profitable than loaning to individuals. The loans were not only much bigger, but they were secured by the nation's taxes.

The Rothschild Banking Dynasty became the richest family business in world history. (1) Forbes Magazine refers to **Mayer Amschel Rothschild** as "*a founding father of international finance*". (2) Rothschild's five sons later branched out to head banking dynasties in Austria, Italy, France, and England, becoming lenders to the Kings of Europe, often financing both sides of the European wars that will so enrich them. **To this day**, the House of Rothschild and its allies remain the dominant force behind world finance, Globalism, and "liberalism."



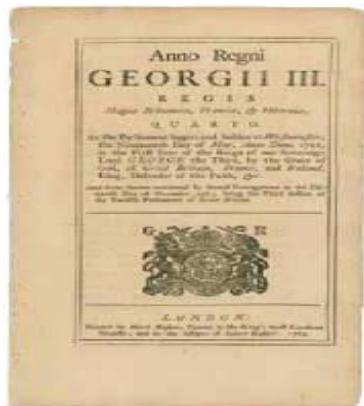
1. 1934 Hollywood Film: The House of Rothschild / 1940 German Film: The Rothschilds 2. 2002: Star-struck groupies Warren Buffett and Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger (with Jacob de Rothschild) marvel at one of Rothschild's palatial European estates.



Just a few of the Rothschild Family palaces / England – Austria – France

1764

THE BRITISH CURRENCY ACTS FORBID THE ISSUE OF DEBT-FREE CURRENCY IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES



The Currency Act of 1764 was a British law that imposed a monetary policy on its American colonies. The Act extended the provisions of the 1751 Currency Act and forbid the colonies from issuing debt-free paper currency as legal tender. This created financial difficulty for the colonies. **Benjamin Franklin**, the colonial representative, urged the British to reject the Currency Act.

The Currency Act created tension between the colonies and Great Britain. When the First Continental Congress met in 1774, it strongly objected to The Act as "*subversive of American rights.*" It is a little known fact of the American Revolution, that the right of the colonists to issue debt-free currency, and spend it into circulation (*as opposed to a private central bank lending debt-currency into circulation*), was one of the causes of the Revolution.

MARCH 5, 1773

***THE “BOSTON MASSACRE” / TENSIONS MOUNT AS FIVE
AMERICAN COLONISTS ARE KILLED BY BRITISH TROOPS***



*Exaggerated images of “the massacre”
were used to inflame the colonists.*

The increase in British troops stationed in Boston led to tension with the locals. Fights erupted between soldiers and liberty-minded civilians. British troops were sent to Boston in 1768 to enforce the **Townshend Acts**, a series of laws passed by the British Parliament. The purpose of the Townshend Acts was to make colonial governors and judges independent of colonial control, to enforce compliance with trade regulations, and to tax the colonies without their approval.

When an angry crowd of colonists - most likely led by provocateurs of a secret society known as **The Sons of Liberty (3)** - confronted a group of soldiers with taunts and snowballs, the frightened British soldiers overreacted. Shots were fired and five American colonists died. The embellished news of the Boston Massacre served the purpose of spreading the revolutionary spirit throughout the colonies.

DECEMBER 16, 1773

***THE BOSTON TEA PARTY / COLONISTS REBEL AGAINST
BRITISH TAXES AND MONOPOLIES***



The Boston Tea Party was an action by Boston colonists in the British colony of Massachusetts, against the British government and the monopolistic East India Company which controlled all of the tea shipments coming into the colonies. After officials in Boston refused to return three shiploads of taxed tea to Britain, a group of colonists, dressed as American Indians, climbed aboard the ships and destroyed the

tea by throwing it into Boston Harbor.

The Tea Party was the culmination of a resistance movement against the Tea Act, which had been passed by Parliament in 1773. Colonists objected to the Tea Act because it violated their right to be taxed only by their elected representatives. The Boston Tea Party was a revolt against state sponsored monopolies (*British East India Company*) as much as it was about taxation.

It should be noted that, as was the case with the Boston Massacre, the Sons of Liberty orchestrated the event. Members of this organization included **Sam Adams, John Adams, and Paul Revere.**

APRIL 19, 1775

***LEXINGTON & CONCORD / AMERICAN REVOLUTION BEGINS
WITH 'THE SHOT HEARD AROUND THE WORLD'***

The Massachusetts Militia had been storing guns and ammo in the town of Concord, MA. About 700 British troops were sent to seize the military supplies. Patriot leaders learned of the British plan and began organizing.

The night before the scheduled British raid, **Paul Revere** took off on his famous "**Midnight Ride**" to warn the local militiamen (*Minutemen*). The first shots were fired as the sun begins to rise in Lexington, MA. The militias were outnumbered and fell back as the British advanced upon Concord. At Concord, approximately 500 "rag tag" militiamen defeated the King's troops.

The "Red Coats" retreated after a pitched battle in open territory. More militiamen arrived soon thereafter and inflicted heavy damage upon the British, firing at them from behind trees as they march back towards Boston. The war for American independence was on. **The Battle of Lexington and Concord** will go down in history as "the shot heard around the world."



1. Paul Revere's 'Midnight Ride' – part real history / part mythology. 2. The Battle of Lexington & Concord

JULY 4, 1776

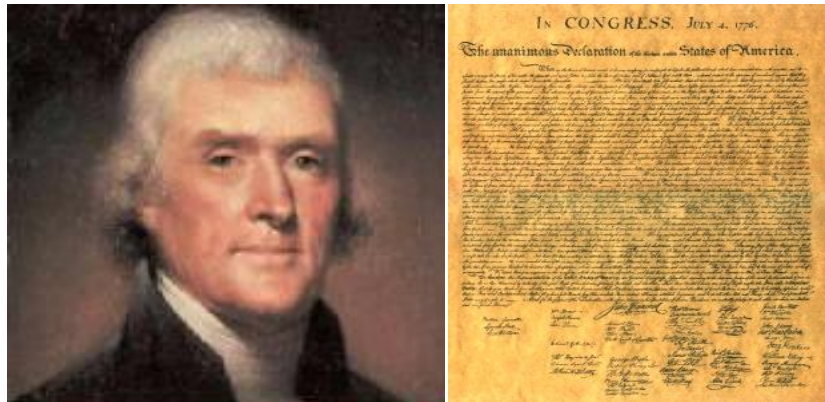
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IS SIGNED

Written by **Thomas Jefferson** and signed by 56 patriots, the **Declaration of Independence** officially broke the colonies away from Britain, and set forth the ideal that governments exist to serve the people, not to control them.

America's founders believed that rights came from God, not government. Prosperity followed when the power of the state was limited. Small government, God-given rights, morality, stable currency, respect for private property, and minimal taxes represent the *opposite* of what the Rothschild internationalists and latter day 'Red' revolutionaries advocate.

These lines of the Declaration sum up what America and the "4th of July" are supposed to be about:

"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." (4)



Jefferson: Rights come from the Creator, not the State

1783

***WITH FRENCH HELP, AMERICA'S WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE
ENDS IN VICTORY FOR THE COLONIES***

The American Revolution had begun badly for the 13 colonies. The colonists themselves were divided as to their loyalties with as many as one third wishing to remain British subjects, at least at first. The best that General **George Washington**'s 'Continental Army' could do against the better-equipped British was to limit direct combat and harass them instead.

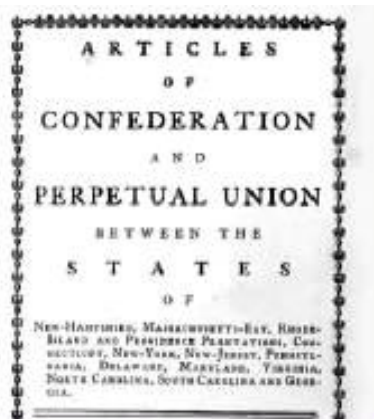
As American "minutemen" and Washington's Army drew the British into a battle of attrition, **Ben Franklin** visited Paris to persuade the French to help the colonies. After Washington's surprise Christmas Day 1776 attack against the British and Hessian mercenaries, followed by victory at Saratoga in 1777, the French were sold. French military assistance played a huge role in reversing the course of the war. The British granted the colonies full independence in 1783.



1. Christmas, 1776: Washington crossing the Delaware River 2. 1781: General Cornwallis surrenders to Washington

1781-1788

THE COLONIES ARE UNITED UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION



Drafted during the early years of the war, and ratified in 1781, the “**Articles of Confederation and Permanent Union**” established a very decentralized government for the colonies. Under the Articles, the colonies (*now referred to as “States”*) were sovereign entities. For six years after the end of the war, the colonies were not truly a united nation, but rather a league of allied states living under mutually agreed upon rules.

America’s founders were divided. Though all of them believed in freedom and limited government, one camp (*The Federalists*) wanted a stronger central government to help organize the nation’s affairs. The other camp (*the anti-Federalists*) feared that *any* centralized American government might become corrupted and dangerous to the people’s liberty.

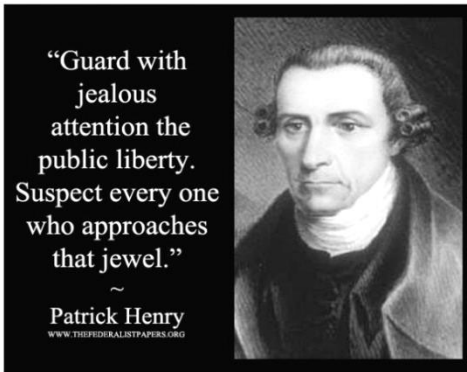
JUNE 21, 1788

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS RATIFIED / THE “UNITED STATES” IS CREATED

Some of America's founders believed that the Articles of Confederation were too weak for the government and the new nation to survive. For this reason, the Continental Congress approved the US Constitution in 1787, in Philadelphia. Months of contentious debate follow before the States ratify the Constitution, the framework of the Federal Government.

The checks and balances built into the Constitution established three branches of government, and limited the power of each. **George Washington** was chosen as the first U.S. President. **The document also limited the power of the masses of people.** The founders knew that pure "democracy" would result in mob rule, in which a "majority" of people could be manipulated into voting themselves the wealth of their fellow citizens. Under the Constitution, taxes and state spending were minimal, and only gold and silver coins (*“hard money”*) were recognized as currency. There was no authorization for income taxes, central banking, and welfare schemes.

The Constitution and its original 10 amendments (*The Bill of Rights*) were designed to serve as a leash on government growth and power, and a guarantor of personal liberties, such as rights to free political speech, to own firearms, and to be secure from unlawful searches and seizures.



1- Similar to pre-Imperial Rome, the United States is founded as a republic (rule of law) -NOT a socialist "democracy" (rule of the manipulated mob). 2- Even with its strict limits on government power, patriots such as Patrick Henry of Virginia viewed the new Constitution as a potentially dangerous power-grab.

1790

JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON CLASH OVER CENTRAL BANK

The proposed **Bank of the United States** was to be a central bank with a 20-year charter. It was the brainchild of New York banker **Alexander Hamilton**. Mr. Hamilton, born in the British West Indies and educated in a Jewish school there (5), was an operative of the New York-London moneylenders. He had previously founded the Bank of New York in 1784.

As President Washington's Treasury Secretary, Hamilton clashed with Secretary of State **Thomas Jefferson**. Hamilton and the New York bankers believed in strong central government and debt-based central banking and currency issue. Virginians Jefferson, **James Madison** (*father of the Constitution*) and others believed in decentralized government and local banking.

Jefferson argued that centralization of power away from private mints and banks was unconstitutional and dangerous. He wrote: "...*banking establishments are more dangerous than standing armies.*" (6)

And also: *"The modern theory of the perpetuation of debt has drenched the earth with blood, and crushed its inhabitants under burdens ever accumulating."* (7)

But the New Yorker Hamilton argued that if the nation was to grow, it needed a standard coinage and a money lending system supported by a central bank and an excise tax.



1. Alexander Hamilton was London's banker boy. 2. Thomas Jefferson wanted no part European central banking.

1791

***HAMILTON WINS. A U.S. CENTRAL BANK IS ESTABLISHED /
WHISKEY FARMERS REBEL***

President Washington listened to Jefferson's and Hamilton's position on the central bank, but was ultimately taken in by Hamilton. The Father of the United States had a blind spot when it came to the smooth talking, foreign-born deceiver. Others were not so easily fooled. In later years, President **John Adams** described Hamilton as:

"...the most restless, impatient, artful, indefatigable, and unprincipled intriguer in the United States, if not in the world." (8)

Along with establishing an excise tax, the **Bank of the United States** was a private company with foreign shareholders. To cover the government's interest payments to the bank, Hamilton imposed an excise tax on whiskey.

When Pennsylvania whiskey farmers rebelled (***Whiskey Rebellion***), Hamilton convinced Washington to allow him to personally lead 12,000 troops to enforce compliance. The threat of brute force was used to collect the taxes needed to pay the interest to the foreign shareholders of the **BUS**.



When men were men! Angry whiskey farmers attack, tar & feather Hamilton's tax collectors for the central bank.

1798-1815

***THE 5 SONS OF ROTHSCHILD SPREAD THEIR MONEY
LENDING EMPIRE ACROSS EUROPE***

After amassing an enormous fortune from his base in the Hessian city of Frankfurt (Germany) **Mayer Amschel Rothschild** sent his five sons abroad to expand the Rothschild Family Empire throughout Europe. Each of the brothers would emerge as dominant financial players and behind-the-scenes political players in their respective new countries. The five sons and the five sub-dynasties they will operate are as follows:

Anselm: Stayed in Frankfurt to run the German operation.

Salomon: Vienna, Austria

Nathan: Manchester, and then London, England

Carl: Naples, Italy

Jacob: Paris, France

Of the five, Nathan in London ("*The City of London*") will become the wealthiest and most powerful of the brothers. His power surpasses even that of the other existing Jewish family dynasties that own The Bank of England (**Montefiores, Goldsmids, Mocattas**). The London branch of the Rothschilds was, and still is, the beating heart of the centuries old movement to tear down European civilization and erect **The New World Order** in its place.



*1 & 2 - The Jewish-produced 1934 Hollywood film, **The House of Rothschild** made no effort to hide the historical power of the 5 sons, especially Nathan of London (played by George Arliss - brother in center). 3 – Today, young Nat (Nathan) Rothschild, great-great-great-great grandson of Nathan is being groomed as the next Family Patriarch.*



*Then and now: the immense wealth of the Rothschild Family **STILL** commands obedience. (Above: Sir Evelyn de Rothschild with gold bars, and commenting on **BBC News**.)*

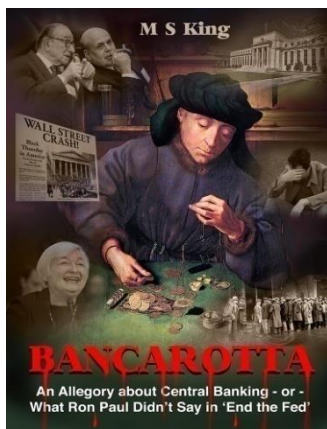
CHAPTER 2

A Crash Course on Banking Scams

Author's Note:

Because future President Jackson's "Bank War" -- an extension of the Jefferson-Hamilton feud -- was his greatest achievement in life, it is also critical for the reader to have a basic understanding of why men like Jefferson, Jackson and so many others mistrusted money lenders in general, and absolutely hated private central banks in particular.

For that reason, this chapter of "Andrew the Great" will focus on giving the economic novice a better understanding of how money lending at interest -- both public and private -- can enslave and ruin whole peoples and governments through sophisticated monetary trickery.



Presentation loosely based on excerpts from the Allegorical classic about money & banking: "BANCAROTTA," by M S King

(Available at Amazon)

Commerce Begins By Making Trades (Barter)

Way back in the day, farmers, artisans and various small craftsmen would literally “trade” their goods and services among themselves. Sometimes, the trade (*bartering*) -- was quick and simple, such as when a tomato farmer exchanged some his excess tomatoes for potatoes grown by a potato farmer.



Once upon a time, hard work and honest trade created abundance and wealth for the people in the village.

Bartering Leads to Hard Currency

The system of direct barter didn't always work out so smoothly. What happened when the two parties didn't have anything that the other needed or wanted?

But since everybody likes the feel and look of shiny “precious metals,” gold and silver, which had real value of their own (*due to their beauty, malleability and relative rarity*), came into usage -- almost naturally. In time, the King would have coins minted and they would be accepted as “legal tender.” The use of physical gold or silver coin is known as “hard currency.”



Bartering can become problematic when the traders' items don't match up well. That is why “hard currency” came about.

The Goldsmith Becomes a Money Lender

Shopkeepers who stored coins for people, for a fee, became known as goldsmiths or silversmiths. Knowing that not every person would withdraw all of their coins at the same time, the Goldsmith began lending out a certain percentage of his deposits, at interest. As long as the goldsmith / banker didn't get too carried away with his scheme, and kept enough coins on hand to meet occasional withdrawal requests, who would ever find out? This is known as “fractional reserve banking,” (*because only a fraction of deposits are actually kept in reserve*) and it is actually the basis for our modern monetary system.



As the goldsmith / banker gets richer and richer, debt ridden villagers gradually become poorer and poorer.

Paper Money is Born

In time, the goldsmith / banker started using “bank notes” to give out to borrowers instead of the actual coins. The notes, of course, could be redeemed for the physical coins at any time – hence the term “as good as gold.” But because paper notes were so much more convenient to carry around and transact with, more and more people just left their coins in the goldsmith / banker’s vault and bought things with the paper notes – backed by hard currency -- instead. In time, the whole town was using this “soft money” instead of the original “hard money” – which stayed in the vault.



Paper money was "as good as gold" --- but not for long.

The Goldsmith Becomes a Counterfeiter

When loans were issued only in the form of physical coins, the criminal enterprise of the goldsmith was limited only to high interest loan sharking. You see, gold & silver coins could not be mined and minted "out of thin air." But now, with paper notes *purporting* to represent the coins being widely accepted as a form of currency, it took the game of fractional reserve banking to a whole new level of profit-making.. Unbeknownst to his depositors, the goldsmith / banker could now get away with lending out more "redeemable" notes than the corresponding amounts of the actual coins that he had in his vault because he can print and lend out as many paper notes as he can, without causing suspicion.



The money lender's scheme to replace real physical metal (hard money) with paper (soft money) took his scam to a whole new level.

The People Become Suspicious

Upon seeing the once lowly goldsmith becoming the richest man in town, rumors started to circulate that he was spending the depositors' money and lending out printed paper that represents far more dollars than what is actually in his vault.



Image 2 from 'Money as Debt'

It's raining paper money! But is there really enough gold and silver in the vaults to back up the value of each paper bill?

The Game Ends with a Bank Run

As frightened depositors all rush to redeem their paper trash for physical coins – (aka a “bank run”) the goldsmith / banker is quickly cleaned out of his reserves. He is forced to lock his doors and flee.



In a debt-money system, in which total debt exceeds total currency, bubbles form and pop with disastrous consequences. Throughout history, this “Fractional Reserve Banking, compounded by “soft money,” has caused "bank runs," foreclosures bankruptcies and unemployment.

“We Need a Central Bank!”

The ultimate level of the debt-money fractional game is reached when the very same goldsmith / banker who created the “panic” uses the bubble-popping event to make the case for the necessity for getting rid of “hard money” and setting up a private “central bank” – which will actually make future artificial “boom & bust” cycles even more destructive – yet *legal*!

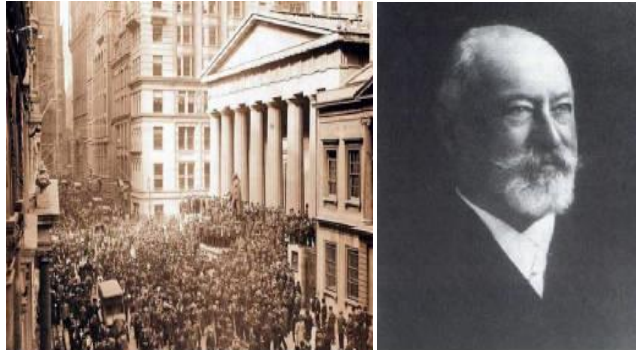
The purpose of such a monster central bank would be to maximize debt even further by providing “liquidity” (*more counterfeit paper*) to the nation’s banks – acting as a “lender of last resort” in order to prevent future bank runs.

In other words, the goldsmith / banker / counterfeiter is saying: “*No more hard currency! Allow me to legally print, control and supply all of the banks in the nation with paper currency, and this will never happen again!*”

Under such a system, 100% of currency must be loaned, at interest, into the system. **This necessarily means that the total amount of debt (*Loan Amount + Interest*) always exceeds the total amount of money in circulation** - just like "Musical Chairs" in which the total amount of players always exceeds the total amount of available chairs.

As in "Musical Chairs", a sudden contraction of new loans forces debtors to scramble, or "panic" in order to get their hands on enough disappearing money to satisfy old loans. This shortage (*aka “lack of liquidity”*) is the result of the amount of repaid currency and interest exceeding the amount of new currency being injected into the system via loans.

Does such a criminal system sound crazy to you? It did to **Andrew Jackson** too.



The Federal Reserve System (a privately-run Central Bank established in 1913), grew out of the 1907 Crash & Panic. Months before the Panic, banker Jacob Schiff issued a "prophetic" warning of what was coming, and what would be needed to fix the very problem that his gang actually engineered.

Schiff:

*"Unless we have a central bank with control of credit resources, this country is going to undergo the most severe and far reaching money panic in its history."
(1)*

CENTRAL BANKING AND GOVERNMENT DEBT



When government uses up the money it collects in taxes, it resorts to borrowing. It can borrow by selling bonds to investors, or to foreign governments. **But when governments borrow from a privately owned central bank, the bank is actually creating new money "out of thin air" and then lending it to the government at interest.** The injection of new money into the economy, plus interest, has the effect of reducing the value of existing money and driving up prices (*inflation*). The government must then tax its citizens to repay the loans (*bonds*) to the Central Bank, *plus interest*.

If the government were to simply create its own debt-free currency to cover its bills, there might still be an inflationary effect, but the government would not carry debt, and therefore not need to tax its people to pay principal and interest to the Central Bank.

It makes no sense for a government to pay interest to a Central Bank on new currency when it can simply create the currency itself, *interest free!*

CENTRAL BANKING AND LOCAL BANK / CONSUMER DEBT

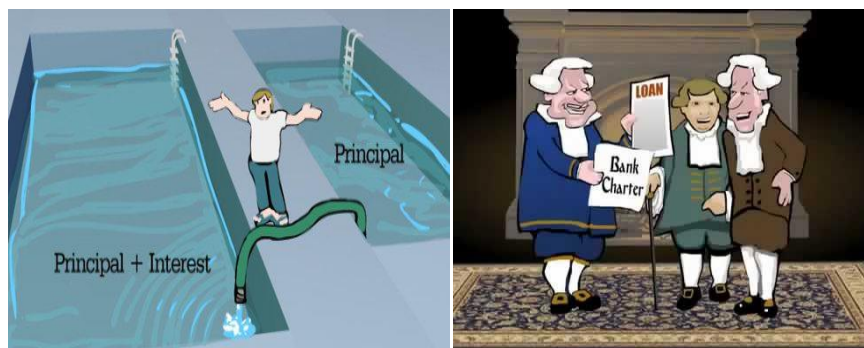


The other way in which a central bank preys upon people is by lending to the nation's banks. The banks can then increase the number of loans to their customers by borrowing money themselves from the central bank (*again, created out of thin air.*) The local bank borrows at a lower rate from the central bank, and then re-loans the money to you at a higher rate. Consumer debt is thus maximized as constant

inflation erodes the value of existing money.

Consumers do not benefit from debt as they would believe because the new money pumped into the economy artificially drives up the price of what they are buying.

In short, behind its academic cover, **private central banks are legalized counterfeiters and loan sharks.** When such an institution, owned by private shareholders, controls the money, every dollar of currency must be loaned into circulation at interest. Therefore, **there will always be more total debt outstanding than there is money in circulation.** Those who control this perpetual debt machine always become powerful enough to control the government.



Public and private Debts can never all be repaid because there is never enough "liquidity" in the Principal (money supply) pool to fill up the much larger pool of Principal + Interest owed.

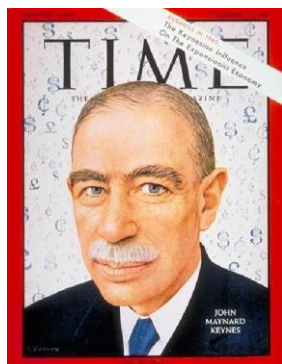
Some closing thoughts on our debt-based, paper money, central banking monetary system...



"When the Federal Reserve writes a check for a government bond it does exactly what any bank does, it creates money, it created money purely and simply by writing a check... The Federal Reserve, in short, is a total money-making machine."

"In the U.S. today, we have in effect two governments. We have the duly constituted government, and then we have an independent, uncontrolled and uncoordinated government in the Federal Reserve, operating the money powers which are reserved to congress by the Constitution."

– Wright Patman, Chairman of House Banking and Currency Committee, 1960s



"By this means government may secretly and unobserved, confiscate the wealth of the people and not one man in a million will detect the theft."

- British Lord John Maynard Keynes (the father of 'Keynesian Economics' which our nation now endures)



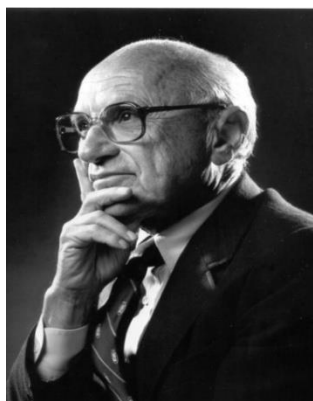
“If there were no debts in our money system, there wouldn’t be any money.”

– Marriner Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board



“The modern banking system manufactures money out of nothing. The process is perhaps the most astounding piece of sleight of hand that was ever invented. Banking was conceived in inequity and born in sin Bankers own the earth. Take it away from them but leave them the power to create money, and, with a flick of a pen, they will create enough money to buy it back again Take this great power away from them and all great fortunes like mine will disappear, for then this would be a better and happier world to live in But, if you want to continue to be the slaves of bankers and pay the cost of your own slavery, then let bankers continue to create money and control credit.”

– Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England (speaking at the University of Texas in 1927)



“The Federal Reserve definitely caused the Great Depression by contracting the amount of currency in circulation by one-third from 1929 to 1933.”

– Milton Friedman – Nobel Prize Winning Market Economist

CHAPTER 3

Life on the Frontier: Birth-1810

1767

PARENTS AND BIRTH

Scots-Irish colonists **Andrew** and **Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson** and their two toddler sons, Hugh and Robert, arrived in the American colonies from present day Northern Ireland in 1765. They settled in the Waxhaw border region between North and South Carolina. The Scots-Irish, some of whom, like Jackson, had red hair, were very family and clan oriented, and never afraid of a fight.

Andrew Jackson was born on March 15, 1767, just three weeks after his father died in a logging accident while clearing land. Baby Jackson, his mother, and his brothers then moved in with Jackson's aunt and uncle, who also lived in that remote region. When Jackson grew into a boy, he was schooled by two nearby priests.



From Generals Andrew Jackson, to Ulysses Grant and Stonewall Jackson, to George Patton and Douglas MacArthur, the Scotch-Irish were born fighters with a bold spirit and love of liberty that shaped America.

1779-1781

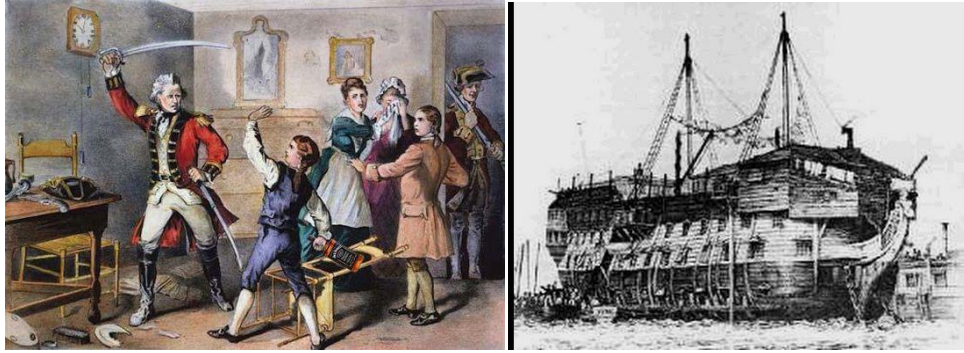
THE BOY REVOLUTIONARY LOSES HIS FAMILY

During the American Revolutionary War, Jackson's eldest brother, Hugh, 16, died from heat exhaustion after the **Battle of Stono Ferry** on June 20, 1779. During that battle, the feisty southern rebels held their own against British forces. In 1780, anti-British sentiment intensified following the aftermath of the **Battle of Waxhaws** after the British were alleged to have massacred surrendering Americans. Accounts of the event seem inconclusive, but the “massacre” became the focus of an intense propaganda campaign by the American Continental Army to bolster recruitment and incite hatred against the British.

During this time Andrew, 13, and his slightly elder brother Robert began to help the militia as couriers. The Brothers Jackson were captured by the British in 1781. While in captivity, there was an incident in which young Andrew refused to clean the boots of a British officer. The imperious officer then slashed Jackson with a sword -- leaving him with scars on his left hand and head, as well as an even deeper hatred for the British.

Robert Jackson also refused to take orders from the British and was struck with a sword as well. Held in horrible conditions, the Jacksons eventually contracted smallpox and nearly starved to death in captivity. Elizabeth Jackson finally managed to secure her sons’ release and walked with her sickly boys back to their home, a distance of about 40 miles. Robert, who was in worse condition, rode on the only horse while Andrew walked behind them. In the final hours of the journey, a torrential downpour started, worsening the effects of the smallpox. Robert died a few days later and Andrew almost died as well.

After nursing Andrew back to health, Elizabeth volunteered to care for American Prisoners of War on board two British ships docked in Charleston Harbor, where there had been an outbreak of cholera. In November of 1781, Mamma Jackson died from the disease, leaving Andrew an orphan with no siblings at age 14. He blamed the British personally for the loss of his two older brothers and his mother.



1. Even as a boy, fighting Andy refused to be bullied by the powerful. A British officer scarred him for life with his sword. 2. Mother Jackson contracted cholera while caring for prisoners held in the notoriously foul British prison ships. Jackson blamed the British for wiping out his family.

1784 - 1787

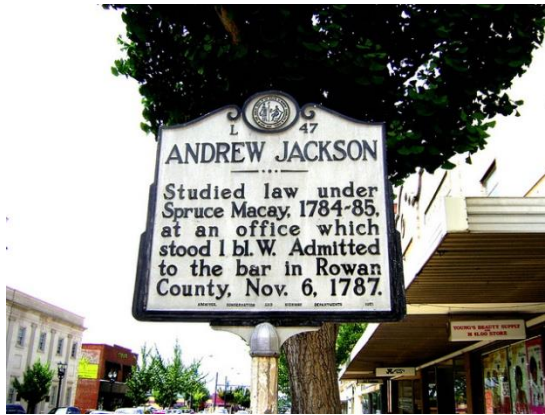
YOUNG JACKSON APPRENTICES TO BECOME A LAWYER

After the American colonies had gained their independence from Great Britain, Jackson boarded with several different people while studying in a local Waxhaw school. He had to grow up fast. Jackson worked as a saddle-maker and later on as a school teacher.

In 1784, he moved to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he studied law under an attorney named **Spruce Macay**, who had taken a liking to the 17 year old. Jackson eventually learned enough to gain admission to the North Carolina bar in 1787.

**(It's interesting to note that a qualified candidate did not need a college nor a law school degree to take an exam and become a lawyer back then.)*

Not long afterwards, Jackson obtained a prosecutor position in the Western District of North Carolina --- later to become the state of Tennessee.



1. Historical marker in Salisbury, North Carolina marks the approximate location where Jackson studied law under Spruce Macay. 2. In the 1790's, Tennessee, not yet a state, would have been considered the wild southwestern frontier.

1788

ROOKIE ATTORNEY JACKSON CHALLENGES PROMINENT OLDER LAWYER TO A DUEL

Waightstill Avery was regarded as the most prominent man and leading lawyer of Western North Carolina. He was educated at Princeton (*known as the College of New Jersey during those days*), served as a colonel during the Revolution, and had the most extensive legal practice in the region.

In 1788, Avery, 47 and Jackson, 21, were the opposing attorneys in a case in which Jackson grew increasingly frustrated by Avery's reliance on the authority of "Bacon's Abridgement" – a legal volume which Avery kept in his saddle bag at all times. His custom was to would pull out the book during court arguments and declare, "referring to Bacon." (*Sir Francis Bacon was an English philosopher and statesman of the 16th Century*)

Avery took great offense over Jackson's ridiculing of his obsession with Bacon. The senior attorney talked down to young Jackson in the courtroom, accusing him of not knowing anything about the law. Jackson grew incensed. He ripped a blank page out of a law book and wrote a note challenging Avery to a duel.

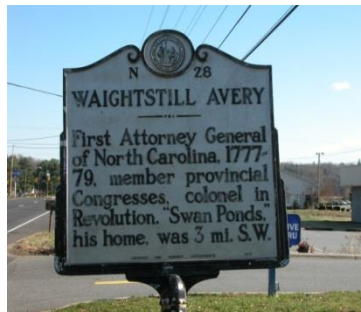
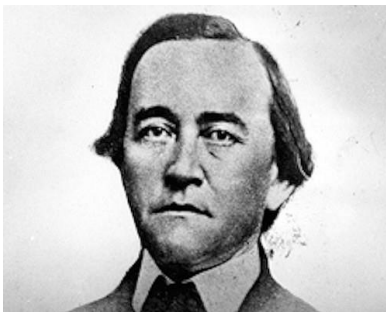
During the negotiations that preceded duels in those days, the parties usually cooled off and worked out an honorable arrangement. The duel ended with both men deliberately missing their shots (*the usual end to most duels*). They became friends afterwards.

According to Avery family lore, the irreverent Jackson had not only mocked Avery's obsession with Bacon, but had managed to replace the "Bacon's Abridgement" which was in Avery's bag with an actual slab of bacon.

According to another version of events, after the duel had ended amicably, Jackson presented Avery with a package, joking with him: "*Colonel Avery, I knew that if I had hit you and not killed you immediately, the greatest comfort to you in your final moments would be to have a copy of Bacon's Abridgement near you.*" (1)

As Avery opened the package, a large piece of cured bacon fell out. The two men enjoyed a good laugh and walked off of the dueling field together as good friends.

As he had demonstrated as a boy during the Revolution and now again as a young rookie attorney, Andrew Jackson was not one to tolerate gruff or disrespect from what he perceived as unjust authority – be it that of arrogant British officers, pompous attorneys, or even that of "Sir" Francis Bacon.



- 1. Waightstill Avery -- the first Attorney General of North Carolina***
- 2. During the days of dueling for honor, many duels were settled in advance through intermediaries referred to as "seconds" -- with agreements being made that shots would be deliberately missed.***

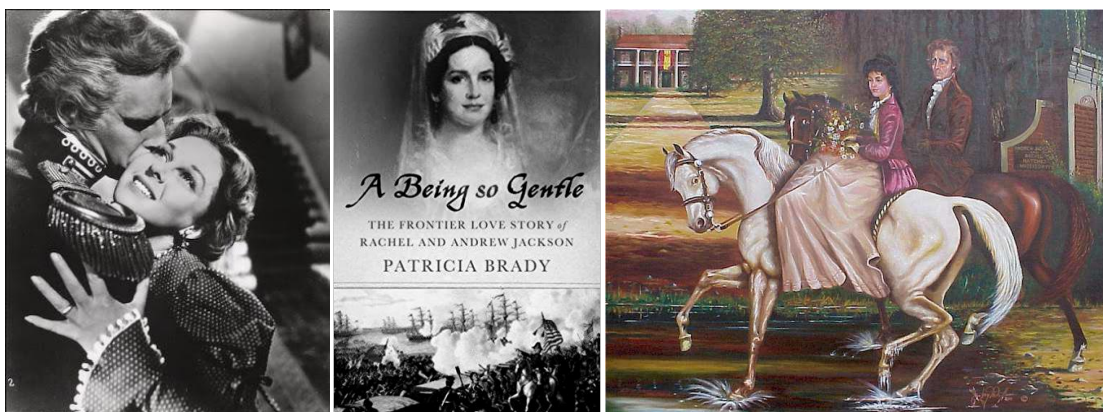
1790-1794

LOVE, MARRIAGE AND CONTROVERSY

Bored and looking for new opportunities, Jackson moved to what was then the small frontier town of Nashville, where he lived as a boarder at the home of a widow named **Rachel Stockly Donelson**. It was here that Jackson became acquainted with the widow's daughter, **Rachel Donelson Robards**.

At the time, young Rachel was in an unhappy and abusive marriage with **Captain Lewis Robards**. The Robards then separated in 1790. After hearing that Robards had obtained a divorce, Jackson courted and, with permission from Rachel's mother, married Rachel. However, unknown to the Jacksons, the divorce had never been completed in the eyes of the state, *technically* making Rachel's marriage to Jackson bigamous and therefore invalid.

We say "technically" because, on the undeveloped frontiers of expanding America at that time, it was not at all uncommon for committed relationships -- in essence, marriages -- to be formed and dissolved unofficially, just as long as they were recognized by the local community. After the Robards divorce was *officially* completed, Rachel and Jackson did legally marry in 1794, but the confusion over the actual dates of the Robards divorce would later be used by Jackson's many enemies to harm Rachel's reputation in an attempt to bring down Jackson.



1. ***"The President's Lady" -- A 1953 film starred Charlton Heston and Susan Haywood as Andrew and Rachel. 2. Andrew Jackson described his wife, Rachel, as "a being so gentle." His love for her and willingness to defend her honor inspired a book by Patricia Brady.***

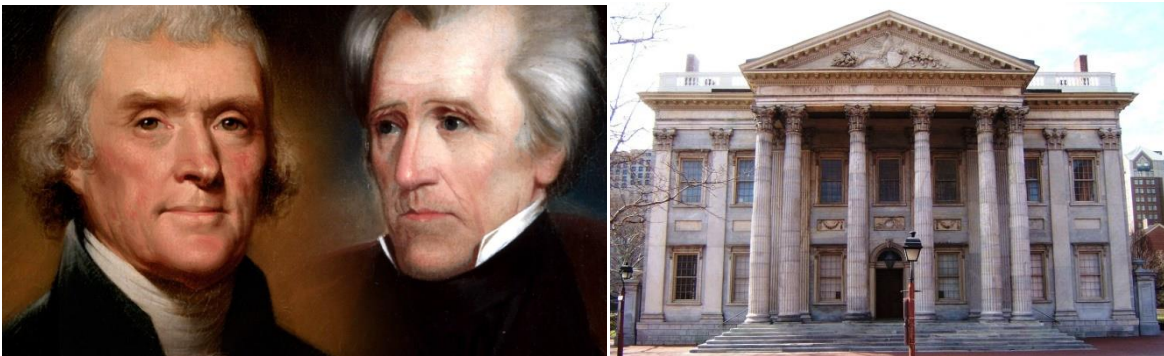
1790's

JACKSON'S EARLY AND BRIEF POLITICAL CAREER

After moving to Nashville, Jackson, through his connection with the Donnelson family, became a protégé of **William Blount** -- a signer of the U.S. Constitution and one of the leading men in the territory. He became Attorney General in 1791, and won election as a delegate to the Tennessee constitutional convention in 1796. After Tennessee achieved statehood that year, he was elected its only U.S. Representative as a member of the Democratic-Republican Party, which was the dominant party in Tennessee.

The **Democrat-Republican Party** had been established by **Thomas Jefferson** and **James Madison** for the purpose of opposing the Federalist Party of the New York City central banker, **Alexander Hamilton**, and the Hamiltonian drive for a stronger and larger central government.

Jackson soon became associated with the more radical anti-British / anti-central bank wing of the Democrat-Republicans and criticized President **George Washington** (*who appears to have been bamboozled by Hamilton*) for removing D-R's from public office. In 1797, the Tennessee state legislature elected him as U.S. Senator (*U.S. Senators, as stipulated by the U.S. Constitution, were appointed by the states, not elected, in those days*). Jackson disliked the job and became disgusted with the administration of President **John Adams**, a Federalist. He also missed his wife because the journey to Philadelphia (*the U.S. Capital at the time*) took about 30 days on horseback. He resigned the following year.



- 1. Jackson was a Jeffersonian who favored minimal government and distrusted the Philadelphia-based central bank – the Bank of the United States.***

1802

***JUDGE JACKSON ELECTED MAJOR GENERAL OF THE
TENNESSEE MILITIA***

Upon returning home, Jackson was elected to serve as a judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court. His service as a judge earned him a reputation for honesty and wise decisions. In 1802, while still serving on the Court, he declared his candidacy for Major General / Commander of the Tennessee militia -- a position voted on by the officers of the militia. At that time, most free men were members of the militia. The organizations, intended to be called up in case of conflict with Europeans or Indians, also functioned as large social clubs.

With strong support from western Tennessee, Jackson tied with **John Sevier** -- a popular Revolutionary War veteran and former governor -- with 17 votes apiece. Governor **Archibald Roane** broke the tie in Jackson's favor after Jackson had presented Roane with evidence of massive land fraud which appeared to implicate Sevier.



1. John Sevier's suspected fraud was brought to light by Jackson. 2&3. Major General Jackson was then elected to command the Tennessee militia.

JULY, 1803

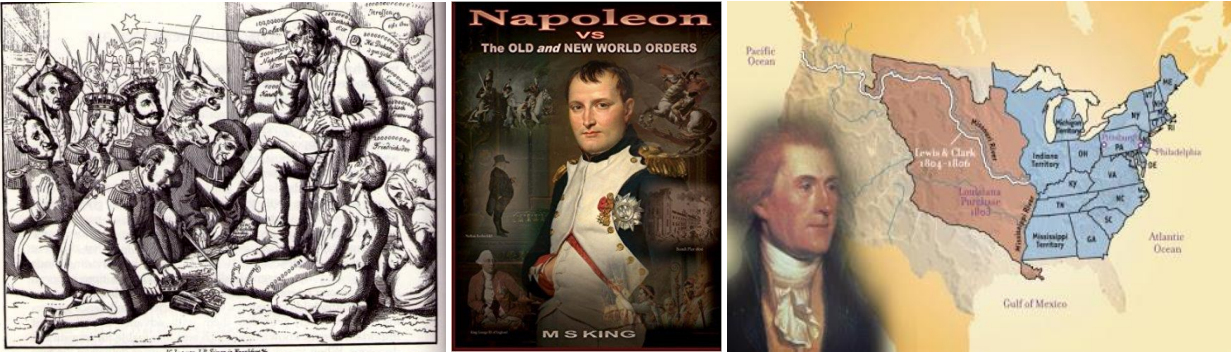
***THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE: JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON
CLOSE A HUGE LAND DEAL***

Napoleon Bonaparte needed money to finance France's war of self-defense against the British-led European powers, but he was unwilling to borrow from the big bankers. Instead of crawling to Rothschild and friends (*who were heavily funding the British, Prussians and Austrians*), he raised money by proposing to sell the massive Territory of Louisiana to the United States. Napoleon's move would also close a possible front in the western hemisphere from which Britain could wage war against French territory.

President **Thomas Jefferson** jumped at the offer. In an 1803 letter to Andrew Jackson, who had served in the U.S. Senate while Jefferson was Vice President of the United States / President of the Senate, Jefferson explained how the deal would benefit America's future and stop European powers from using Indians to harass American settlers.

*"The acquisition of Louisiana is of immense importance to our future tranquility insomuch as **it removes the intrigues of foreign nations to a distance from which they can no longer produce disturbance between the Indians & us.** It will also open an asylum for these unhappy people, in a country which may suit their habits of life better than what they now occupy, which perhaps they will be willing to exchange with us: and to our posterity it opens a noble prospect of provision for ages. The world will here see such an extent of country under a free and moderate government as it has never yet seen." (2) (bold emphasis added)*

The importance of this expansion will come into play when we get into the war of 1812, which will make Andrew Jackson a national hero.



1. Cartoon (actually from 1848) depicts nobles and peasants crawling to Rothschild for financing. 2. Napoleon did borrow some money, but he also utilized other means for finance. 2. The Jefferson-Napoleon deal DOUBLED America's territory and hindered (but not eliminated) Britain's ability to incite hostile Indians against American settlers.

OCTOBER, 1803

THE JACKSON-SEVIER ALMOST-DUEL

In 1803, when John Sevier announced his intention to again run for the governorship seat that he had previously held, incumbent Governor Roane cited the fraud which Jackson had brought to light -- evidence of which Sevier had previously blocked from being released, In spite of the controversy, Sevier unseated Roane and became governor again.

After his inauguration, Governor Sevier, who appears to have been a crook or at least an accomplice to fraud after the fact, insulted Jackson in public over his and Rachel Jackson's "adultery," which, as we have already reviewed, was not the case given the circumstances out on the barely governed frontier at the time. This accusation against him, and more importantly, his beloved Rachel, led to a physical fight in which Jackson had to be pulled away from the Governor of Tennessee.

The following day he sent Sevier a letter challenging him to a duel. Because dueling in Tennessee was illegal, they picked a meeting place in Virginia to settle their feud. Jackson arrived at the agreed location first and waited several hours for

the Governor. After awhile, believing Sevier wasn't going to show up, he started heading to Tennessee. Jackson then encountered Sevier on the road heading to the agreed location. The men exchanged insults and Jackson pulled out his gun and chased Sevier after he had fallen off his horse. Eventually, the situation was calmed down by the seconds and the enemies parted ways.

Supporters of Jackson and Sevier spent the ensuing months insulting each other in the papers. But the dispute between the Governor and the Commander of the Militia enhanced Jackson's reputation as a fighting man of honor and garnered him much notoriety. This would not be the last time that Jackson's enemies insulted Rachel.



1. Print depicts Jackson chasing down Governor Sevier 2. Ironically, the likenesses of both men appeared on the same 1946 postage stamp commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Tennessee statehood.

JULY 11, 1804

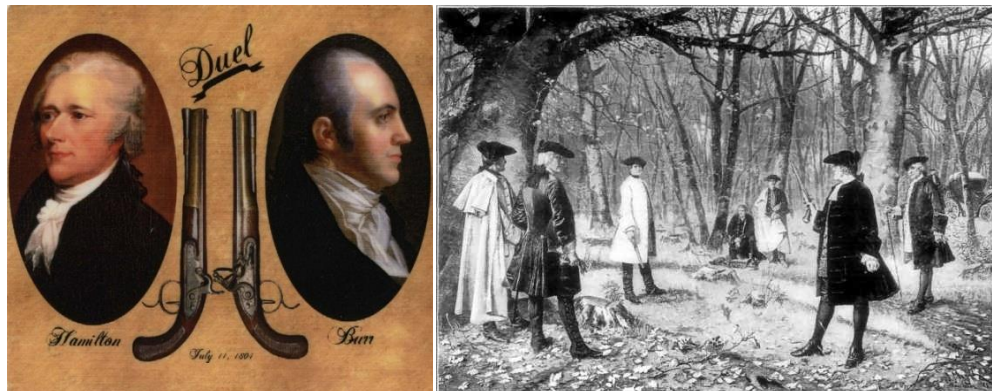
U.S. VICE PRESIDENT AARON BURR KILLS ALEXANDER HAMILTON IN A DUEL

Back in 1795, London's banker-agent **Alexander Hamilton** was forced to resign his Treasury position in disgrace when it was discovered that was having an affair with another man's wife (*Maria Reynolds Affair*). He was later named, in 1798, at Washington's insistence, as the senior major general of the Continental Army by President **John Adams** – who actually, like so many others, hated Hamilton.

The bad blood between **Aaron Burr** and Hamilton dated back to 1788, when Washington, who had come out of retirement to head the army during the “Quasi-War” with France which never materialized, turned down, at Hamilton’s insistence, Burr’s application for a brigadier general's commission

Because of his influence in New York and opposition to the Federalists, Hamilton and his allies dogged Burr throughout the rest of his career. Finally, in 1804, Burr, now Vice President to **Thomas Jefferson**, challenged Hamilton to a duel over what he alleged were defamatory statement made by Hamilton

The showdown took place at Weehawken Heights in New Jersey. Hamilton fired first but missed. Burr’s shot rang out a few seconds later and struck Hamilton in the abdomen. He was taken to Manhattan and died hours later. Though dueling was illegal in New Jersey, Burr evaded charges and returned to Washington DC to finish out last 8 months of his term as Vice President.



Hamilton had many enemies. He finally messed with the wrong guy.

1804

THE JACKSONS MOVE INTO THE HERMITAGE

In 1804, Jackson acquired and cultivated a plantation near Nashville which would eventually grow to over 1,000 acres. He named it, "**The Hermitage**" -- which means a remote place of rest. The main crop was cotton, grown by slaves who

lived in extended family cabins. The Hermitage housed 9 slaves at the time of purchase, and over 100 at the time of Jackson's death in 1845.

By the standards of those days, Jackson treated his slaves humanely and benevolently. The size and quality of the Hermitage slave quarters were above average. Jackson would often pay his slaves with coins that they could trade in local markets.

***Editor's note about slavery:** *We reject the concept of plucking historical figures from the past and judging them according to some of the more enlightened attitudes and context of today. Slavery existed since time immemorial and was already firmly in place long before the United States was born as a nation.*

Black Americans and Indians were also slave-owners, and some Whites were also held as slaves / indentured servants. Naturally, we condemn the practice. But in no way should it be used to diminish the moral stature of plantation owners such as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and even the free American Blacks who also owned slaves.

Initially, the Jacksons lived in existing two-story log blockhouse, specially built to resist Indian attacks. Oh yes, for you self-hating liberal “anti-racists” -- some of the Indian tribes were vicious towards Whites as well as towards other tribes. The mansion which Jackson later built at the Hermitage was a two-story Federal-style brick building completed in about 1820, and a remodeling was done in 1834. The house (*now a museum*) has four rooms on the ground floor and four rooms on the second level, each with its own fireplace and chimney. It's a nice crib, elegant, but neither extravagant nor ostentatious.



The Hermitage, now a museum, has been restored to the condition it was in when Andrew and Rachel lived there. The address is 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN

MAY, 1806

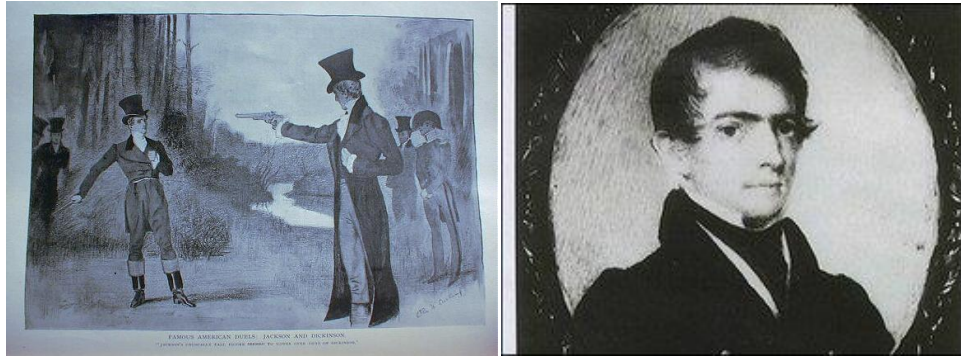
JACKSON KILLS CHARLES DICKINSON IN A DUEL

The controversy surrounding the official delay of Rachel's divorce from her first husband remained a source of irritation for Jackson. He loved Rachel deeply and resented the attacks on her honor. It was alleged that an attorney named **Charles Dickinson**, who, like Jackson, raced horses, had spoken poorly of Jackson's "bigamist" wife, Rachel (*again, regarding the divorce confusion controversy*). This resulted in Jackson confronting Dickinson, who claimed that if he had said anything bad about Rachel, it was because he was drunk and didn't mean it. Jackson accepted Dickinson's explanation but surely remained bitter over it.

In 1805, a friend of Jackson's criticized the way in Captain **Joseph Erwin**, Dickinson's father-in-law had handled the loss of a horse-racing bet with Jackson. Dickinson soon reignited the feud with Jackson by writing nasty letters to him in which he accused him of cheating on the bet. The back and forth between Jackson and Dickinson continued, climaxing with Dickinson publishing a statement in the Nashville Review in he which he referred to Jackson as a "*worthless scoundrel, a poltroon and a coward.*" It is clear that Dickinson, who had a reputation as a world-class marksman, was deliberately picking a fight with Jackson. Many ambitious men like Dickinson considered the righteous Jackson to be a political thorn. The combination of the insults against Rachel and these latest attacks had to be countered with a challenge to a duel.

On May 30, 1806, the two enemies met in Logan, Kentucky. Since Dickinson was such a deadly accurate marksman, Jackson determined it would be best to let his superior adversary turn and fire first, hoping that he might miss *if his* aim will be affected by the quickness of having to fire first. Dickinson did fire first, and with intent to kill. The bullet struck Jackson in the chest, close to his heart. He covered the wound with his hand to hold back the flow of blood and remained standing. Puzzled by Jackson's survival, the accomplished Dickinson, according to witnesses, asked: "*My God! Have I missed him?*" (3)

Under the rules of dueling, Dickinson had to remain still as the wounded Jackson took aim, shot and killed Dickinson. But the bullet that had struck Jackson was so close to his heart that it could not be removed. It caused him discomfort for the rest of his life.



*Jackson takes a bullet to the chest, remains standing, and then kills Dickinson –
Image 2: Charles Dickinson: expert marksman*

1805 - 1807

ANDREW JACKSON AND AARON BURR

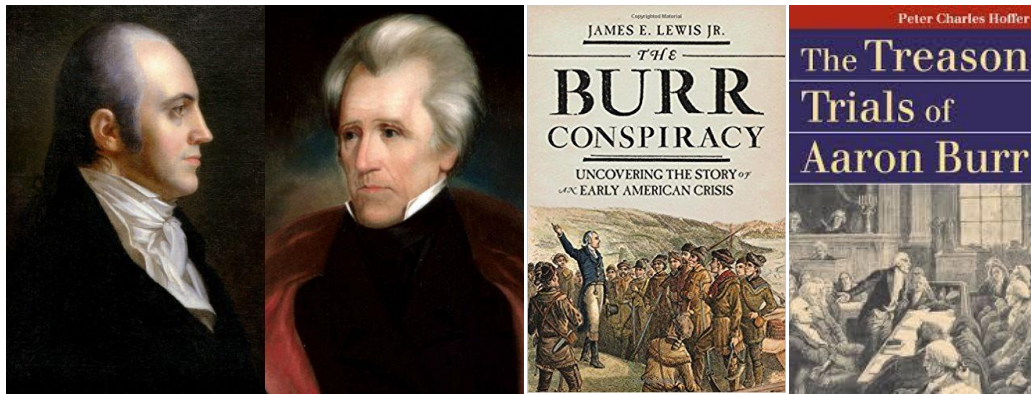
After leaving Washington, Aaron Burr, career in tatters after having killed Hamilton, traveled west to seek new opportunities. He actually remained popular in Tennessee as folks down there never really cared for the big banker and taxpayer Hamilton. In 1805, Major General Jackson entertained the former vice president at the Hermitage for a whole week. Burr returned to the Hermitage again in 1806, and Jackson honored him at a public ball as a "true and trusty friend of Tennessee."

The two men saw eye-to-eye on the threat posed to the frontiers of the young republic from the Spanish control of the lower Mississippi River, New Orleans, and the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. American settlers west of the Appalachian Mountains had no practical means of transporting goods to the east or Europe except on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Hence, they had to traverse foreign territory. America's vulnerability to the Spanish Empire was a source of anxiety to young nation, and a point of intrigue, as we shall see later on, for the Spanish, the British, and their Indian proxies.

Burr's plan was to gain the support of influential men like Jackson for a coming war with Spain. These activities, which naturally included the assembly of fighting forces and equipment, led to charges that Burr was actually plotting to form his own nation. He was arrested for treason in 1807. The subsequent trial, in which

Jackson gave testimony favorable to Burr, resulted in a full acquittal of the former Vice President. It appears that Burr had been set up by either British agents or internal enemies of his.

Despite the acquittal, Burr's plans left him with large debts and few remaining friends. He left the United States for Europe and remained overseas until returning to New York in 1812 to practice law. For killing the central banker Hamilton and later being charged with treason, Burr is considered, to this day, an arch villain of American history. But he really wasn't, and Jackson didn't think so either.



1. Burr and Jackson – The former killed the actual founder of America's first central bank; the latter killed America's second central bank. Both are now vilified by fake historians -- interesting. 2. Burr's name is synonymous with "conspiracy" and "treason" – and yet, few seem to recall that he was acquitted!

1809 - 1817

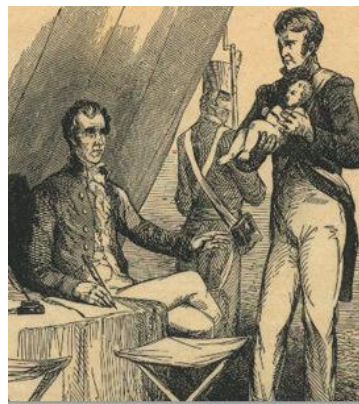
THE JACKSONS ADOPT AND RAISE THREE SONS AT THE HERMITAGE – INCLUDING AN INDIAN BABY

Andrew and Rachel Jackson never produced biological children of their own. The reason is not clear. But there were always children running around at The Hermitage. When Rachel's brother and sister-in-law gave birth to twin boys, the Jacksons adopted one of the twins as their own in 1809. They named him **Andrew Jackson Jr.** Although Jackson Jr. grew up at The Hermitage, he remained very close to his biological brother and parents, who were now, in essence, his cousin,

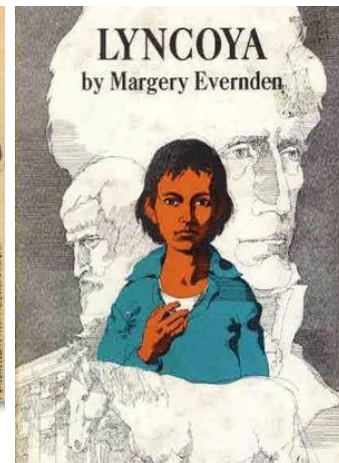
aunt and uncle. He would go on to attend the West Point military academy and later, law school. In adult life, Jackson Jr. became a trusted adviser to the future president.

Andrew and Rachel -- who also became the legal guardian to several other children -- later adopted an orphaned Indian baby boy which Jackson discovered after a battle with a hostile faction of the Creek Indians in 1813. Jackson took pity on the child because the surviving Indian women refused to care for him. Perhaps recalling the pain and difficulty of his own orphaned childhood, he took a strong interest in the boy and had him sent home to Rachel. **Lyncoya Jackson** would be raised and educated along with Andrew Jackson Jr. Adopted Papa Jackson had wanted Lyncoya to also attend West Point. Unfortunately, Lyncoya died of tuberculosis in 1828.

The last of the officially adopted sons of the Jacksons was **Andrew Jackson Hutchings** -- the grandson of Rachel's sister and the son of a former business partner of Jackson's. Both of his parents had died by the time he was five. In 1817, little Hutchings, as the Jacksons called him, came to live at the Hermitage and attended school with Andrew Jr. and Lyncoya, before moving on to colleges in Washington and Virginia.



Adoption of Lincoyer



1. The baby's mother was killed in "collateral damage" fire during a battle. Jackson took pity and adopted him. 2. How many of today's ignorant libtards who denounce Jackson as an anti-Indian "racist" know that he raised an Indian baby as his own – and wanted him to attend West Point?

CHAPTER 4

The War Hero

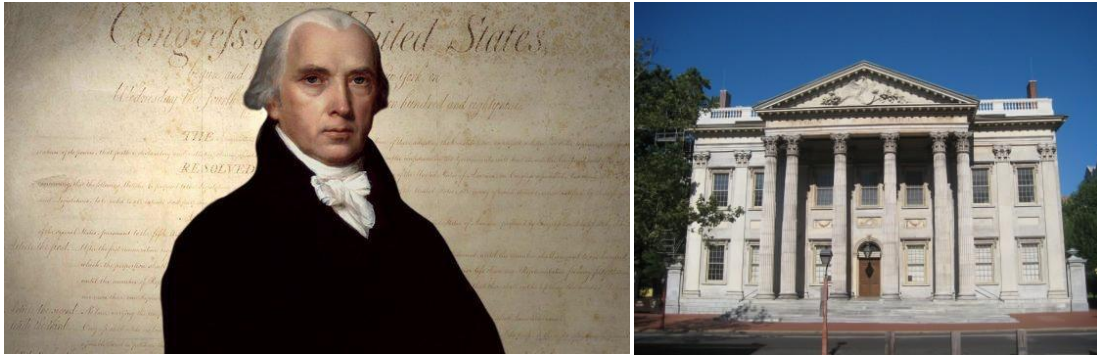
1811

AMERICA'S FIRST CENTRAL BANK IS ALLOWED TO DIE

The 20-year old charter for **Alexander Hamilton's** 1791 creation known as **The Bank of the United States** was set to expire if not renewed. President **James Madison**, a key American founder and one of the main authors of the U.S. Constitution, had opposed Hamilton's Bank in 1791 and had no desire to renew the charter now.

The “Federalists” (*Hamiltonians*) in Congress favored its renewal and closer relations with Great Britain. The “Democratic-Republicans” (*Jeffersonians*), on the other hand, wanted to kill the Bank and viewed both the London-linked institution and Great Britain itself with great suspicion and even contempt. Indeed, two-thirds of the bank stock was held by foreign interests! (1)

The Bank of the United States, similar to today's "Federal Reserve System," was a privately-owned cartel with international owners, some based in London. Such central banks are, once you cut past the academic smokescreen, in essence, nothing but loan-sharking, counterfeiting and market-rigging operations. The arrogant Hamilton wasn't around to defend his baby because he had been killed in a duel by then Vice President, **Aaron Burr**. The vote to renew the charter was very close, but the anti-Bank faction prevailed. The New York-London Bank was allowed to die as the U.S. Treasury became the direct issuer of debt-free gold and silver currency, though smaller private bank notes also served as currency.



President Madison, a key founder, didn't care for Hamilton's London-linked private bank either. Immediately after letting it die, the British started trouble again.

1811-1812

GREAT BRITAIN HARASSES AND INSTIGATES THE UNITED STATES

The end of the Revolutionary War three decades earlier did not stop the British from continuing to make trouble for the young United States. The "Crown" and their London-based Rothschild Family banker partners wanted the fast-growing country under their control -- the former for "the glory of the Empire," and the latter for the purpose of re-enslaving Americans to their international debt-money system.

On the high seas, American ships were routinely attacked and raided, with their crews being captured and forced to serve in the British Navy. The Brits committed numerous acts of war-by-proxy on land as well. As was the case during Revolutionary times, Indians, backed by British agents, were used to terrorize and massacre frontier settlers. A forgotten and very "politically incorrect" line from **Thomas Jefferson's** 4th of July, 1776 **Declaration of Independence** lists these dirty deeds among the litany of charges leveled at King George III (*who was still King in 1812*)

From the Declaration of Independence, which, for those of you who are not American, is why Americans celebrate the **4th of July** – albeit fewer people these days give any thought to the significance of the date:

"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."
(2)

A list of grievances follows, including this one:

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored 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." (3)

As it was in 1776, so it was in 1812. Fast forward almost 90 year later, and we can observe Rothschild-Britain recruiting Black Zulus to assist them in their unjust war against the White Boers of South Africa.

This terrible tactic of harnessing Indian brutality to kill Americans is important to understand because it adds critical context for better understanding not only the war of 1812, but also, as we shall see later on, Jackson's attitude regarding Indian-White separation.



FLASHBACK TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

1. British General Burgoyne addressing American Indians to form an alliance against the colonist patriots. 2. Some British generals were suspected of paying Indians for American scalps. Hundreds of settlers were indeed scalped by Indians allied with the British, though the British deny that they paid for scalps.

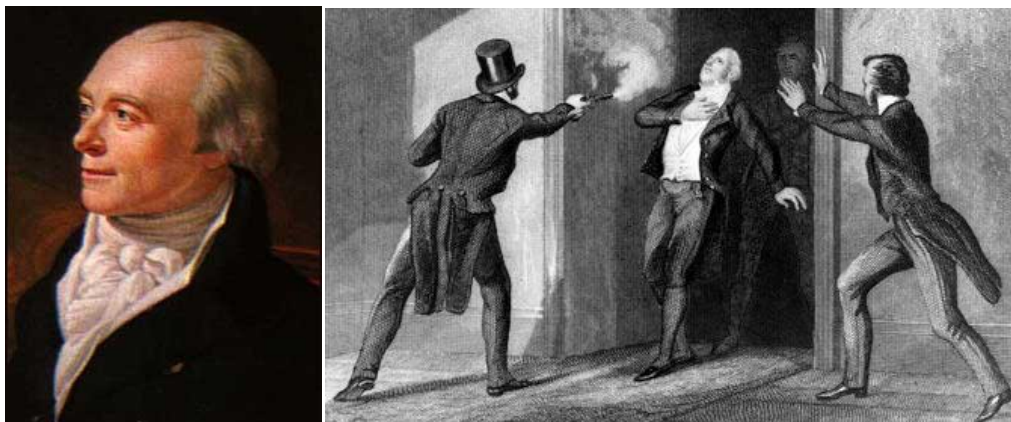
MAY 11, 1812

***BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ASSASSINATED BEFORE HE CAN
MAKE PEACE WITH THE U.S.***

On his way to a meeting to discuss how to diffuse the rising tensions with the United States, British Prime Minister **Spencer Perceval** entered the lobby of the House of Commons. A man named **John Bellingham** then drew a pistol and shot Perceval at close range. Perceval died, and Bellingham was tried and hanged one week later.

In 1787, Bellingham had been a midshipman on a vessel that was taken over by mutineers and sunk. In 1803, he had briefly worked in Russia, where he was imprisoned for sabotaging a Russian ship, also lost at sea. These incidents suggest that Bellingham was a political radical, and not just a "crazed lone gunman." The odd manner in which Bellingham was so quickly executed, the lack of investigation into a possible broader conspiracy, his link to a mutiny, his arrest in Russia, and the looming shut down of the London United States Bank, all suggest that the killer was a radical "patsy," used by higher authorities to eliminate a disobedient Prime Minister so that Rothschild / Britain can retake the United States.

Perceval's murder will be the first in a long series of political murders, and attempted murders, which will plague Europe and America for the next 200 years. In many of these cases, it will be an emotionally unstable 'lone' radical who is used to carry out the evil deed.



The murder of Perceval makes war with the United States inevitable.

MAY 1812

WHITE FAMILIES MASSACRED AT DUCK RIVER

About the middle of May of 1812, a small party of Creek Indians, returning from a visit to their British allies in Canada, attacked a small isolated white settlement at the mouth of the Duck River in western Tennessee. Seven people were murdered and a woman named **Martha Crawley** was kidnapped. The attack was vicious, intended to strike fear into the hearts of settlers trying to make a living on the edge of the frontier.

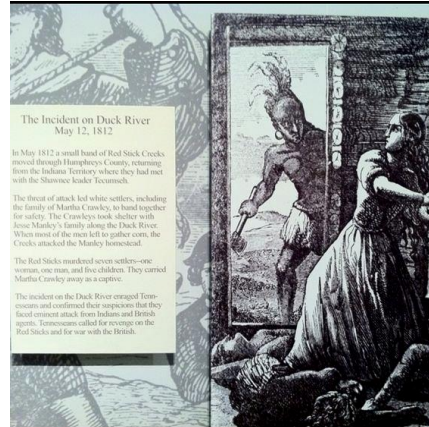
The band of five Creeks came to the home place of Jesse Manley, who had left with John Crawley to go to market. When the men returned they found five children dead and scalped, and the man they left to watch over them while they were away had been butchered as well. Mrs. Manley was found alive, shot twice (*with guns probably supplied by the British*), an eye burned and her head partially scalped. She died a short time later, but not before telling her husband and his friend of the attack and of the fate of Martha Crawley, who had been kidnapped by the Creeks.

The newspapers of the south reported the ghastly details of the slaughter to an outraged public. Vengeance was demanded! Punishment expected. Unknown at the time was that Martha had been rescued from her captors by a Federal government-employed blacksmith and Indian interpreter named **Tandy Walker**, who had negotiated her release from the Creeks. Following is an excerpt from a description of the massacre, reported in the *Nashville Clarion*, May 26, 1812:

"...the persons killed were mostly children, that a Mrs. Manly was shot in the knee and shot through the jaws, a little below the ears, was scalped, and arrows left in her – but was not dead, that Captain Crawley's wife and another person were missing; ... Mrs. Manly had stated that four Indians came into her house in McSwines bottom, she had a child in her lap of nine days old, they took the child out of her arms and threw it against the wall, which hurt it so that it is since dead, that they wounded her as above, that a little boy of hers run, but was overtaken by the Indian dogs, that they danced around him and then killed him, and killed the rest of her family." (4)

The “**Incident at Duck River,**” as the slaughter and kidnapping became known as, fueled White mistrust towards the Creek Indians occupying that region. The old Jeffersonian policy of civilizing and assimilating the Indians into the American

way of life (*as many Indians did indeed embrace*) was increasingly viewed as unrealistic. Instead, frontier settlers became convinced that the Indians could not be tamed and had to be removed to ensure the security and peace of both races. And because the British were known to be forming alliance with some of these Indian warriors, the massacre also contributed to war which was to come. In fact, it would not be an exaggeration to say that both the War of 1812 and the parallel Creek War began at Duck River.



Like so many other massacres of White settlers, “The Incident at Duck River” – a key event which escalated tension between the US and the UK in 1812 -- has been whitewashed from the history books.

JUNE 1812

***THE UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR AGAINST GREAT
BRITAIN***

Had Perceval not been murdered by that "lone gunman," the British wartime policy of European trade restrictions and harassing of American vessels would have been lifted, and peace maintained. Perceval's death delayed the order to rescind British aggression keeping the course for war right on schedule.

As head of the Tennessee militia, Jackson led the men of his state in the resistance. He had always blamed the British "Red Coats" for the deaths of his two brothers and mother, and was incensed over the Indian atrocities committed against White settlers. Weeks before the actual declaration against the British, Jackson, in

reference to the Duck River massacre and other incidents, had already declared to his West Tennessee forces:

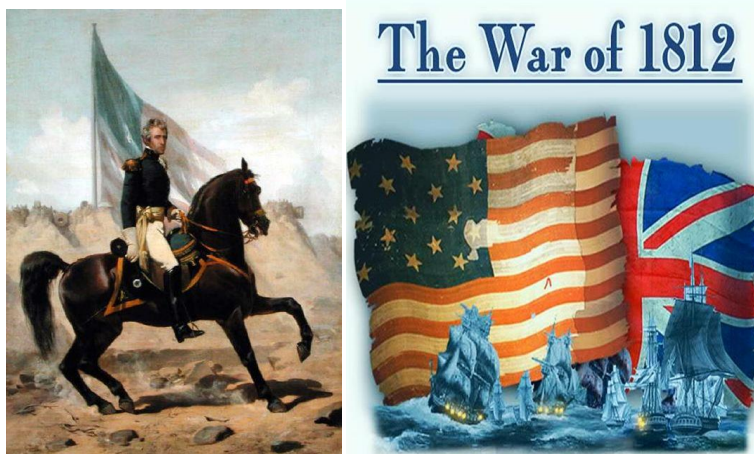
"Volunteers and mutineers. Your government has at last yielded to the impulse of the nation. Your impatience is no longer restrained. The hour of national vengeance is at hand." (5)

But peace with the British and the Creeks dragged on until June. On June 18, 1812, the United States, over the objection of the Hamiltonian Federalists, did finally declare war on Great Britain. A parallel war against Britain's Creek allies / proxies would follow in 1813.

In July, addressing the massacres and those who argued for restraint against the culprits and their protectors, Jackson stated:

"This cruel outrage must not go unavenged. The assassins of women and children must be punished..... "He that can see the infant babe of nine days old, torn from the arms of its mother and beat to pieces upon the walls of the house He that can view in the midst of this scene a distracted mother crying in vain for pity and receiving from the hands of savage monsters stab after stab... He that beholds all this and yet say 'no vengeance' deserves not the name of a man. The mother who bore him should point with the finger of scorn and say 'He is not my son.'" (6)

Andrew Jackson was a fanatic for justice, and he never backed down from a fight in his life. He was therefore a natural leader in the fight against the British bullies and the savage faction of their Creek allies.



Commander Jackson was ready to fight the British Red Coats and the Creek Red Sticks at the same time.

1813

"OLD HICKORY" LEADS HIS TROOPS ON A BRUTAL TREK TO MISSISSIPPI AND BACK

Jackson was given the order to march his troops south to Natchez, Mississippi. It was believed that the British were planning to launch an attack from that area upon the neighboring state of Louisiana. Jackson's men, artillery and horses boarded thirty or so boats and sailed down the Cumberland River. When they arrived, there were no "Red Coats" to be found.

The elements, even in a southern state like Mississippi can be very harsh. The army waited for orders until finally, the word came to dismiss the troops and march them all the way back to Tennessee. This infuriated Jackson. The 2nd Division Tennessee Regiment now had to slog its way back through roads with knee-deep mud, oxen dying from exhaustion, and heavy showers of hail & rain.

Jackson led the 500 mile march back to Nashville -- suffering alongside his men while keeping them inspired and in strong spirits. He would even use his own money to buy food for his troops along the way. It was during this difficult trek back home that Jackson's men began calling him "Old Hickory" -- after old hickory wood, which is extremely hard and almost unbreakable. Though his heroic war story had yet to be written, the living legend of Old Hickory was already being shaped.



It was a long and arduous muddy march between Nashville and Natchez, and then back. The road is now the Natchez Trace Parkway.

AUGUST 1813

THE MASSACRE AT FORT MIMS

A breakaway faction of the Creek Indians known as the "Red Sticks" had allied itself with the British to fight against the Americans and those Creeks who were pro-American. The progressive Creeks became targets of the nativist Red Sticks. Pro American Creeks were murdered in their sleep or burned alive. This civil war amongst Creeks and against Americans became known as "The Creek War," and it later tied in directly to the War of 1812.

The **Battle at Fort Mims** occurred on August 30, 1813 when Creek warriors under the command of half-White head warriors **Peter McQueen** and **William Weatherford** (*aka Red Eagle*) stormed the fort near Mobile, Alabama and defeated its garrison. A ghastly massacre followed and almost all of the pro-American Creeks, white settlers (*including women and children*), and remaining militiamen at Fort Mims were slaughtered. In all, an estimated 250 militia men were killed or captured, and additional 250 civilians were murdered.

The Red Sticks' massacre at Fort Mims spread panic throughout the Southeastern United States. Several thousand Americans fled their settlements for Mobile, a small town at the time which did its best to accommodate the refugees. Fort Mims heralded the transition from an internal Creek civil war to a war between the United States and the British-backed Red Stick warriors.



Drawings and reenactments depict the horrible slaughter of White settlers at Fort Mims, which included women and children.

SEPTEMBER 1813

JACKSON BADLY WOUNDED IN TAVERN GUN FIGHT

The “bad blood” between the **Brothers Benton** and Jackson dated back to an earlier duel between **Jesse Benton** and **William Carroll**, who would later become governor of Tennessee. Jackson acted as Carroll’s second (*sort of like a best man*) at the duel in which no one was hurt.

When Jackson and two friends ran across **Thomas Benton** (*Jesse’s brother*) in a Nashville tavern, trouble soon began. In his 1938 work titled, *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and historian **Marquis James** describes what happened:

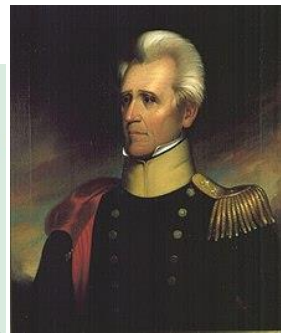
“On the morning of September 4, 1813, the Benton brothers arrived in Nashville and took their saddle-bags to the City Hotel, to avoid, Colonel Benton said, a possibility of unpleasantness, as Jackson and his friends were accustomed to make their headquarters at the Nashville Inn. Each of the Bentons wore two pistols. At about the same time, Jackson, Coffee, and Stockley Hays arrived at the Inn, all armed and Jackson carrying a riding whip. The news was over town in a moment. Jackson and Coffee went to the post-office, a few doors beyond the City Hotel. They went the short way, crossing the Square and passing some distance in front of the other tavern where the Bentons were standing on the walk.

Returning, Jackson and Coffee followed the walk. As they reached the hotel Jesse Benton stepped into the barroom. Thomas Benton was standing in the doorway of the hall that led to the rear porch overlooking the river. Jackson started toward him brandishing his whip. “Now, defend yourself you damned rascal!” Benton reached for a pistol but before he could draw Jackson’s gun was at his breast. He backed slowly through the corridor, Jackson following, step for step. They had reached the porch, when, glancing beyond the muzzle of Jackson’s pistol, Benton saw his brother slip through a doorway behind Jackson, raise his pistol and shoot. Jackson pitched forward, firing. His powder burned a sleeve of Tom Benton’s coat. Thomas Benton fired twice at the falling form of Jackson and Jesse lunged forward to shoot again, but James Sitler, a bystander, shielded the prostrate man whose left side was gushing blood. (7)

(The account then describes more shooting taking place between the two parties)

General Jackson's wounds soaked two mattresses with blood at the Nashville Inn. He was nearly dead – his left shoulder shattered by a slug, and a ball embedded against the upper bone of that arm, both from Jesse Benton's pistol. While every physician in Nashville tried to stanch the flow of blood, Colonel Benton and his partisans gathered before the Inn shouting defiance. Benton broke a small-sword of Jackson's that he had found at the scene of conflict. All the doctors save one declared for the amputation of the arm. Jackson barely understood. "I'll keep my arm," he said." (8)

Thomas Benton would later become an important senator and staunch ally of future president Jackson. Boys will be boys. That's the way it was back then.



Benton shot Jackson, leaving another permanent bullet in Jackson's body.

MARCH, 1814

THE BATTLE OF HORSESHOE BEND

At this time, Federal troops were already occupied with the northern front of the War of 1812. Jackson was ordered to mobilize the state militias of Tennessee, Georgia, and the Mississippi Territory and crush the hostile Indians. In October, 1813, with his injured arm still in a sling from the fight with the Bentons, Old Hickory set out on the expedition. Jackson and several thousand militiamen established **Fort Strother** in Alabama as a supply base, and attacked Creek towns that had supported the Red Sticks and Red Coats of Britain.

After several battles, Jackson's army cut its way through the forest to within six miles of **Chief Menawa's** Red Stick camp, near a bend in the Tallapoosa River called "Horseshoe Bend." Jackson then dispatched **General John Coffee** with the

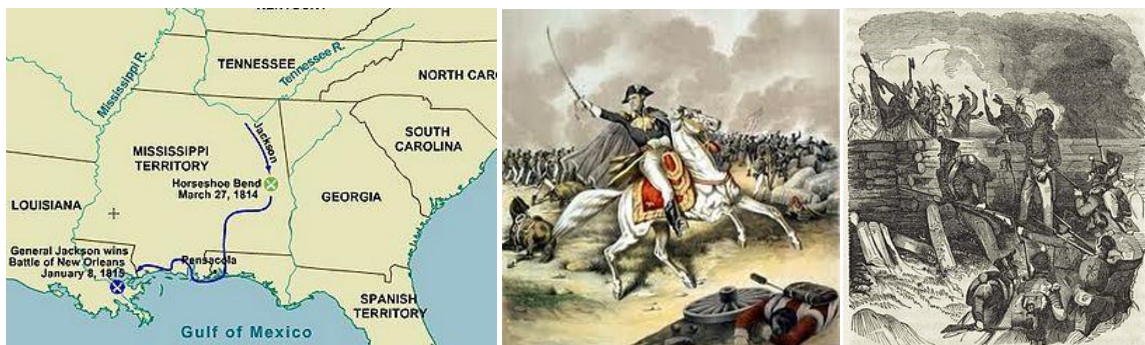
mounted infantry and Indian allies south across the river to surround the Red Sticks, while Jackson remained with the rest of the 2000-man infantry north of the camp. Added to the militia units were the 39th U.S. Infantry and 600 pro-American Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Indian fighting against the Red Stick Creeks.

On March 27, 1814, Jackson led his force up a steep hill near from where he would begin his attack on the Red Stick position. At 6:30am, he sent 1300 men across the Tallapoosa River and surrounded the Creek village. Hours later, Jackson's remaining troops launched a two-hour cannon barrage, but very little damage was caused to the Red Sticks 400-yard-long, log-and-dirt fortifications

Finally, Jackson ordered a bayonet charge. The 39th stormed the barriers and engaged the Red Sticks in hand-to-hand combat. **Sam Houston** (*the future leader of Texas*) was one of the first to make it over the log barricade and sustained a wound from a nasty arrow that bothered him for the rest of his life.

Meanwhile, General Coffee's men had successfully crossed the river and surrounded the Creeks. They joined Jackson's men and turned the tide of the battle. But the Creeks refused to surrender, dragging the battle out for five grueling hours. At the end, about 800 of the 1000 Red Sticks who took part in the battle had been killed. By comparison, Jackson lost less than 50 men with about 150 wounded.

Chief Menawa was wounded but survived. He led about 200 of the original 1,000 warriors across the river to join the Seminole tribe in Spanish Florida. As a result of Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend, the Red Stick Creeks signed the Treaty of Fort Jackson. The Creek Nation was forced to cede a chunk of central Alabama and part of southern Georgia—to the United States government. Jackson also made the Creeks cede 1.9 million acres to the Cherokee Nation, which had helped the United States. After the triumph of the battle and the subsequent treaty, Jackson was promoted to Major General of the U.S. Army.



Jackson's victory at Horseshoe Bend made him a national hero.

AUGUST 24, 1814

THE BRITISH BURN THE WHITE HOUSE

By summer of 1814, President **James Madison**'s generals had lost control of the war in the North. The British Royal Navy dominated the coastline and won several battles in Canada. When British forces occupied Washington DC (*now the US Capital city*), they set fire to the White House and other important buildings including the Treasury, the Capitol, and the Library of Congress.

Less than two days after sacking Washington, the British were forced to leave when a violent hurricane tore through DC. The freak storm extinguished fires, killed British troops, and severely damaged many of their ships. Madison and the rest of the government were thus able to quickly return to DC. Legend has it that a storm sent by "Divine Providence" drove the British away.



The Redcoats burned the White House before a storm chased them away.

NOVEMBER, 1814

THE BATTLE OF PENSACOLA (Florida)

Recall how **Andrew Jackson** had, a decade earlier, supported **Aaron Burr**'s plan to kick the Spanish out of Florida. After the victory at Horseshoe Bend, General Jackson sent his "Captain of the Spies" and trusted friend, **John Gordon**, to secretly go to the Spanish fort at Pensacola, Florida (*located in the "panhandle"*).

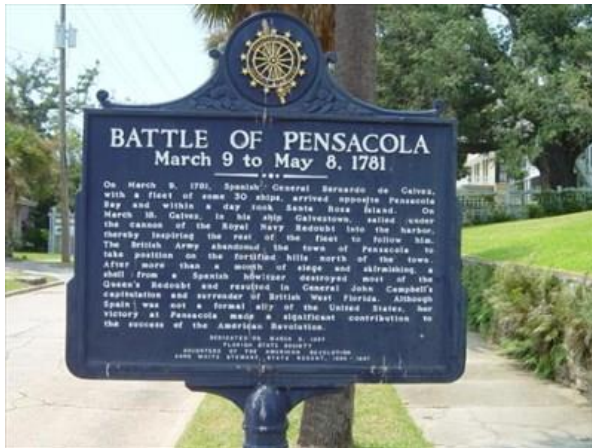
Jackson suspected that the British were using the fort as a base to arm the Red Sticks. Gordon travelled through many miles of hostile Creek territory until he finally located the British flag flying at Pensacola and British officers, with Spanish complicity as well, arming and training Creeks. Jackson was right about the Spanish-British-Creek threat to the south (*and so had been Burr*). His suspicions now confirmed with solid evidence, Jackson resolved to take Pensacola.

Jackson waited for **General John Coffee** and his volunteers to arrive, before moving against the city. The two groups merged in eastern Alabama and then moved on towards Pensacola, reaching the city on November 6, 1814. The forces in the Anglo-Spanish fort consisted only of about 100 British infantry and 500 Spanish infantry and some Creek warriors. In a position of numerical advantage, Jackson sent a messenger under a white flag of truce to the Spanish governor, **Mateo González Manrique**. He returned after being fired upon. A second messenger was then sent, only this time, it was a Spaniard. Jackson's message demanded that the British were to evacuate the fort, and that Spain remain neutral. Manrique said "no."

At dawn, Jackson had 3,000 troops flank the city from the east and attack. The Americans were met with resistance a line of infantry supported by an artillery battery. Jackson's troops charged and captured the battery. Governor Manrique would soon appear with a white flag and offered to surrender on Jackson's term. Fort San Miguel was surrendered on November 7, but Fort San Carlos -- 14 miles to the west -- remained under British control.

Jackson planned to also capture that fort by storm the following day. But the British blew it up and abandoned Pensacola before Jackson arrived. The Red Coats fled town along with the British squadron comprising several ships and artillery. Jackson believed that the squadron which had left Pensacola would return to strike at Mobile, Alabama. So he abandoned Pensacola to the Spanish and marched out to Mobile. Upon arrival, Jackson received requests to hurry to the defense of New Orleans.

The personal initiative and victory at Pensacola further added to the legend-in-the-making. But General Jackson's biggest wartime triumph was yet to come.



“Old Hickory” chased the British from Spanish Pensacola in one of the pivotal battles of the War of 1812.

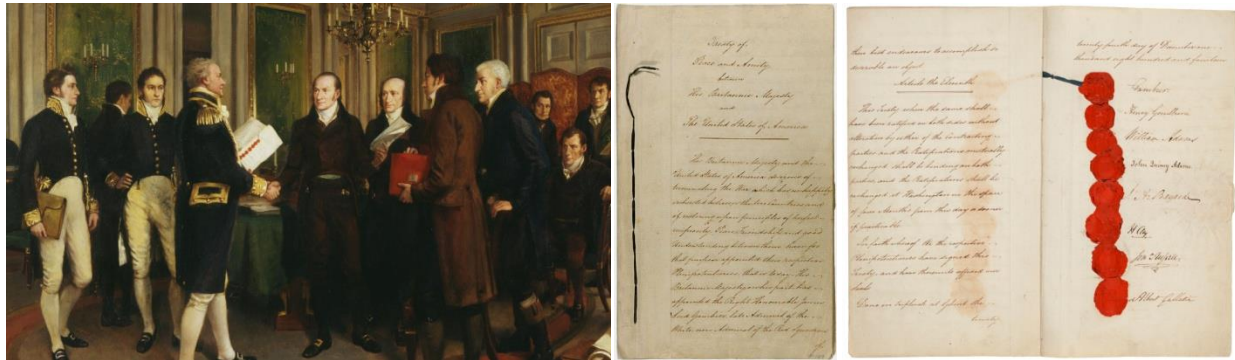
DECEMBER 24, 1814

THE TREATY OF GHENT

The **Treaty of Ghent** was the peace treaty that was *supposed to* end the War of 1812. Both sides signed it on Christmas Eve, 1814, in the city of Ghent, Belgium. The United States was represented by five commissioners; among them were big shots, **John Quincy Adams**, **Henry Clay** and **James A. Bayard**. But it was Adams who was in charge.

Negotiations for the treaty were tense. Ultimately, it made no changes to the pre-war boundaries. It was as if the whole war had been fought for nothing. However, even as the Treaty of Ghent was being hammered out, a major British expedition was on its way to seize New Orleans. If the British were successful at New Orleans, nothing would have stopped them from inventing some pretext to break the treaty and resume fighting, as was often British custom. A British victory at New Orleans would have given them control of the Mississippi River mouth, which would be a devastating blow to the United States.

For this reason, and also because the U.S. Senate would still have to ratify the treaty, the **Battle of New Orleans** remained on schedule and would still be critical. In addition, word of the treaty would not have been able to reach New Orleans in time to stop the upcoming confrontation anyway.



As the Treaty of Ghent was being signed in Belgium, the Red Coats were on their way to take New Orleans.

JANUARY, 1815

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS



General Jackson leads troops into New Orleans.

General Jackson arrived in New Orleans in December, 1814. Unsure as to the loyalty of the city's Creole and Spanish populations, he declared martial law in the city. He then formed an alliance with **Jean Lafitte's** pirates while assembling fighting units consisting of Blacks, pro-American Indians, and New Orleans volunteers.

The White and non-white volunteers all received the same salary. Yes, read it and weep, libtards: Andrew Jackson commanded an egalitarian, multi-racial force of brave men who all loved him.

These groups, along with Army regulars and volunteers from other states, joined in defending New Orleans. The approaching British force, headed by **Admiral Alexander Cochrane** and **General Edward Pakenham**, consisted of 10,000 professionals, many of them battle-hardened from Britain's wars against Napoleon. In contrast, Jackson commanded about 5,000 men, the majority inexperienced and untrained. Local Catholic nuns busily prayed for Jackson's outnumbered force.

The British arrived on the morning of December 23. That night, Jackson ordered a bold attack which drove them back. On January 8, 1815, the Red Coats launched a major assault against Jackson's carefully prepared defenses. The initial artillery barrage by the British failed to significantly weaken the well-constructed American defenses. When the British launched a full frontal assault, their troops made easy targets for sharp-shooting Americans protected behind their barrier walls. With such skilled riflemen at his disposal, Jackson utilized unconventional tactics, such as placing men in trees and sniping at British officers, to confound the superior British forces.



“Standing on an earthen dam hastily reinforced by bales of cotton, untrained volunteers, and friendly buccaneers, frontiersman and future President, General Andrew Jackson defeated the world's most respected army, and confirmed America's survival. -- General Stanley McChrystal (U.S. Army, Retired)

The attack ended in disaster for the British. According to Jackson, the Battle of New Orleans resulted in just 71 total casualties for the Americans --- 13 killed, 39 wounded, 19 missing or captured. The British, however, admitted 2,037 casualties -- 291 killed (*including General Pakenham*), 1,262 wounded, and 484 missing or captured. After the battle, the badly beaten British Red Coats retreated from the area with their tails between their legs.

If the double-dealing British had any ideas about breaking the treaty (*which had yet to be approved*) as they had done on several occasions with Napoleon, they were dispelled at New Orleans.



Though the film was mainly about French pirate Jean Lafitte, “The Buccaneer” (1958) – starring Charlton Heston as Andrew Jackson and Yul Brynner as Lafitte brought the Battle of New Orleans to the big screen.

FEBRUARY, 1815

**TREATY OF GHENT APPROVED BY U.S. SENATE / JACKSON
HAILED AS NATIONAL HERO**

Had the British conquered New Orleans, American dreams of western expansion would have been dashed before they even got off the ground. America would have been cut off from an essential trade route and the previous decade’s Louisiana Purchase would have been threatened.

With America now safe and secure, the U.S. Senate unanimously approved the **Treaty of Ghent** on February 16, 1815. General Jackson was hailed as "George Washington" of the "Second American Revolution" and was awarded both the "Thanks of Congress" and a Congressional Gold Medal.



1. Andrew Jackson statue in the US Capitol Rotunda – Had Jackson’s career ended after New Orleans, he would still have been an American legend. But there were plenty more heroics to come.

CHAPTER 5

1814-1824: Still Fighting for America

1816

THE BEAST IS BACK! THE 2nd CENTRAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IS ESTABLISHED

Five years after the Bank of the United States, America's first privately owned central bank had been killed (*which we believe to have been the true cause of the War of 1812*) the **Second Bank of the United States** was chartered by many of the same Congressmen who had voted against the re-charter in 1811.

It seems that after the War of 1812, Madison and other anti-Bank Jeffersonians had a "change of heart" when they found it difficult to cover war debts. Was there a deal made to re-establish the big bank in order to call off Rothschild's British attack dogs? Or were the "banksters" and their U.S. henchmen so powerful that they were able to reinstitute the central bank upon America through domestic intrigues?

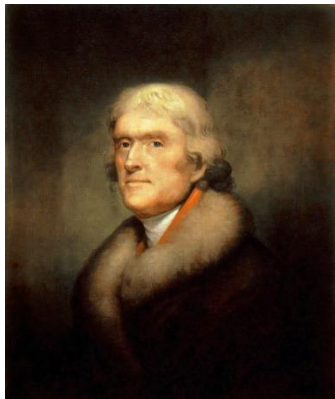
The timing of the re-charter, the timing of the Perceval assassination, the timing of the war, and the sudden "180 degree about face" decision to then accept a new central bank suggest that the very strange War of 1812 truly was a Bank War. Like the 1st Bank, this one was also granted a 20-year charter, and was also a privately held corporation, and its principal shareholders, many of them foreign, were also linked to the New York-London (*Rothschild*) axis of finance. Like the 1st, the 2nd Bank was granted the power to engineer debt-driven "booms" by creating money "out of thin air" and then lending it into the economy at interest.



Alexander Hamilton and his original private bank had both been killed. But in 1816, the 2nd “Hamiltonian Bank” was brought back from the dead.

JUNE, 1816

JEFFERSON CONCERNED ABOUT PUBLIC DEBT



Thomas Jefferson, America's most brilliant founding father, was still alive and as sharp-minded as ever. Not only had he grown concerned about the trend towards bigger government and deficit spending, but he hated central banks. Having lost the bitter battle with **Alexander Hamilton** over the establishment of the first bank way back in 1791, he surely could not have been pleased about its rebirth in 1816.

An enlightening excerpt about debt, from Jefferson's letter to **Samuel Kercheval**:

"And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our election between economy and liberty, or profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people, like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now

do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account; but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow-sufferers.

Our landholders, too, like theirs, retaining indeed the title and stewardship of estates called theirs, but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads to us the salutary lesson, that private fortunes are destroyed by public as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, and to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the bellum omnium in omnia, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural, instead of the abusive state of man. And the fore horse of this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression." -- (1)

1816-1821

WAR WITH THE SEMINOLES AND THE CONQUEST OF SPANISH FLORIDA

Following the War of 1812, General Jackson remained in command of Army forces on the southern border between the U.S. and Spanish Florida. During this time, he signed treaties with the Chickasaw and Cherokee by which the U.S. gained parts of Tennessee and Kentucky. The treaty with the Chickasaw became known as the "**Jackson Purchase**," and set a precedent for Jackson buying land by negotiating with Indians.



The "Jackson Purchase" expanded Kentucky.

Several Indian tribes known as the Seminole lived along the southern border. The Seminole, in alliance with escaped Negro slaves, would often raid Georgian settlements before retreating back into Florida. Skirmishes and massacres escalated into what became known as the **First Seminole War**.

In 1816, Jackson led a detachment into Florida which destroyed the Negro Fort from which raids had been launched against Georgia. In late 1817, Seminoles massacred almost all the Whites on board a transport, including six women and four children. Jackson was then ordered by President **James Monroe** to lead the war effort in Georgia against the Seminole and Creek Indians. He was also tasked with preventing Spanish Florida from becoming a refuge for runaway slaves.

Jackson, like the wrongly accused **Aaron Burr** years ago, believed the only way to end the trouble with Spain and its terroristic Negro and Indian proxies were to seize Florida once and for all. Before departing, Jackson wrote to Monroe:

"Let it be signified to me through any channel ... that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished."
(2)

Jackson invaded Florida on March 15, 1818 -- crushing Spanish and Seminole resistance in the region. He also captured two British spies, **Robert Ambrister** and **Alexander Ambrister**, who, in spite of the end of the War of 1812, were still plotting with the Seminole. After a brief trial, Jackson had both men executed. This angered the British. Some in President Monroe's cabinet were also upset because Jackson fought the Spanish without a U.S. declaration of war upon Spain.



British spies / terrorists Ambrister and Arbuthnot were tried for inciting the Seminoles before Jackson's military commission and then executed by hanging.

Congressional committees held hearings into the Ambrister and Arbuthnot trials and executions. Resolutions were introduced condemning Jackson's actions, but Jackson was too popular to be hurt by them. Though the resolutions failed, Jackson resented the criticism he received for his bold and necessary initiative -- particularly coming from Speaker of the House **Henry Clay**. Jackson defended his actions in Florida thusly:

On the matter of **Ambrister** and **Ambrister**:

“These individuals were tried under my orders by a special court of select officers, legally convicted as excitors of this savage and negro war, legally condemned, and most justly punished for their iniquities ... I hope the execution of these two unprincipled villains will prove an awful example to the world ... that certain, though slow retribution awaits those unchristian wretches who, by false promises delude and excite an Indian tribe to all the horrid deeds of savage war.” (3)

On the necessity of taking and holding Florida:

The moment the American army retires from Florida the war hatchet will be again raised, and the same scenes of indiscriminate massacre, with which our frontier settlers have been visited, will be repeated, so long as the Indians within the territory of Spain are exposed to the delusion of false prophets and poison of foreign intrigue; so long as they can receive ammunition, munitions of war, from pretended traders and Spanish commandants, it will be impossible to restrain their outrages. ... The savages, therefore, must be made dependent on us, and cannot be kept at peace without being persuaded of the certainty of chastisement being inflicted on the commission of the first offence.” (4)

You see, young and expanding America was already full of ambitious “Establishment” politicians who had ties of intrigue to the mighty British / Rothschild complex, and a growing resentment of the people’s military hero who could once again become political. First and foremost among Jackson’s rivals was Henry Clay, aka “Harry of the West.”

But Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams** defended Jackson because he believed that his initiative would force Spain to finally sell the province of Florida and secure the U.S. against both European and Indian intrigue from the south. And that's exactly what happened. The **Adams–Onís Treaty of 1821** ceded Florida to the U.S., and Jackson served as the territorial military Governor of Florida before returning to Tennessee. Florida’s largest city, Jacksonville, is named after Andrew Jackson.



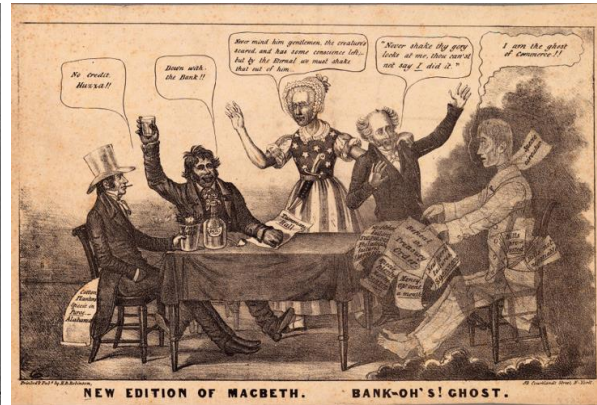
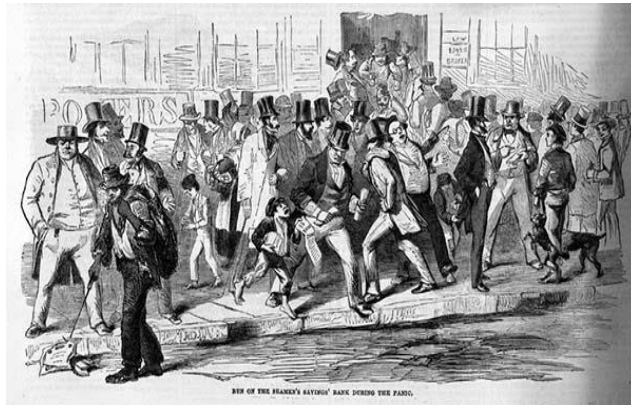
1. By winning Florida from Spain, Jackson eliminated the constant threat of European intrigue and Indian hostility – which was incited mainly by the British, but with Spain’s tacit approval. 2. Henry Clay and other pro-Brits in Washington did not support Jackson’s action in Florida and sought to condemn him – exactly as they had done to Aaron Burr.

THE 2ND CENTRAL BANK CAUSES THE “PANIC OF 1819”

The **Panic of 1819** was the first major financial crisis in the United States followed by a general collapse of the American economy. The Depression dragged on through 1821. Just as the latter day Federal Reserve would do during the late 20's and 1930's, the **Second Bank of the United States** engineered the crisis by pumping out easy loans (*monetary expansion*) and then "popping the bubble" by sharply curtailing credit -- leaving the economy with not enough circulating new money to pay back the previous debts. Many property owners were stuck with land which was now worth less than the outstanding principal of their mortgages (*"upside down"*).

Banks began foreclosing on the heavily mortgaged farms and business properties they had financed. The ensuing financial panic led to widespread bankruptcies and mass unemployment. The crisis provoked deep popular resentment against the New York banking crowd and a general belief that the newly authorized central bank was already corrupting the federal government. Despite the misdiagnosis of the crash put out by some of the pro-bank newspapers (*as well as many modern fake historians and fake economists*), Andrew Jackson totally and correctly, blamed the central bank for the Depression. The Panic of 1819, the economic suffering which followed, the creeping corruption of the Federal government, and the general sense that the common man was being abused and forgotten by the

elites all served to trigger General Jackson's famous sense of righteous indignation. It would soon be time for his next war against injustice and for America.



***1. A bank run in 1819 2. Cartoon blames the crash on “Bank Oh’s Ghost.”
(after the character Bancquo from Shakespeare’s Macbeth)***

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1824

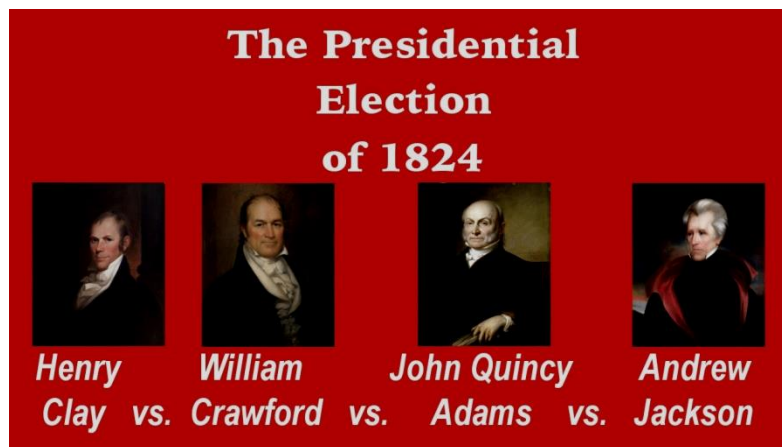
In 1822, Jackson, exhausted from years of grueling military campaigning, suffered a physical breakdown. His body had two bullets permanently lodged in it (*one near his heart and lungs from a duel, one in his arm from the tavern gunfight with the Bentons*). In those days before x-rays, anesthesia and antisepsis, removal of a bullet could be more dangerous than the bullet wound itself.

Jackson often coughed up blood, and his entire body would shake. He feared that he might be dying, but after a few months of rest and relaxation, he recovered. During this time, Jackson obsessed over corruption in Washington and boiled with hatred for the Second Bank of the United States for what it had done to the people.

Jackson turned down an offer to run for Governor of Tennessee. Instead, he accepted a plan to have the state legislature nominate him for President of the United States. On July 22, 1822, he was officially nominated by the Tennessee legislature. Jackson's nomination quickly gained wide approval from many outside of Tennessee. In addition to being appreciative of Jackson's heroic battlefield exploits, many Americans approved of his attacks on the big banks and the central bank in particular. The Panic of 1819 had devastated many people, and politicians who were seen as supportive of the banking cartel became particularly unpopular.

Jackson emerged as one of five major candidates -- all of whom were members of the Democratic-Republican Party. He positioned himself as defender of the common people who could rise above sectional divisions to fight corruption and restore honesty in government. In 1823, Jackson allowed his name to be placed in nomination for one of Tennessee's two U.S. Senate seats. The legislature narrowly elected him (*up until 1916, Senators were elected by state legislatures, not the public*). His return as "Senator Jackson" gave him a springboard from which to run for President.

In the presidential election of 1824, Jackson won a plurality of the popular vote (42%) and more electoral votes than any of the other three candidates. He ran strongest in the southern and western states, but also carried the mid-Atlantic states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He won 99 electoral votes, more than any other candidate, but short of 131 needed. Secretary of War **John C. Calhoun** of South Carolina (*make a mental note of this ambitious character*) -- who had wanted to be President but dropped out of the race earlier because he couldn't win -- ran for and was elected to the office of Vice President (*Presidents and Vice Presidents were elected separately at that time, not as "running mates."*)



With no candidate having won a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives held a special election under the terms of the Twelfth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which stipulates that only the top three electoral vote-winners are eligible to be elected by the House. This eliminated candidate **Henry Clay** (*Kentucky*) from contention. However, Clay, because he was also the Speaker of the House, presided over the House election.

Clay, an "Establishment man" who resented Jackson's popular hero status and sought to condemn Jackson for his initiatives in Florida, threw his support behind

John Quincy Adams (*Massachusetts*). With the important backing of the south-westerly Clay, the north-easterly Adams won the contingent election. Furious supporters of Jackson accused Clay and Adams of having made a "corrupt bargain" to cheat Jackson out of victory.

After his inauguration as President in March 1825, Adams appointed Speaker Clay, --- "Harry of the West" --- as his Secretary of State, thus confirming the existence of the "corrupt bargain" which Jackson and his backers had suspected. Upon hearing news of the payoff to Clay, an angry Jackson roared:

"So you see, Judas of the West has closed the contract and received the thirty pieces of silver. His end will be the same. Was there ever seen witnessed a bare-faced corruption in any country before?" (5)

**Judas was the infamous traitor who betrayed Jesus for 30 pieces of silver.*

Later that year, Jackson resigned his Senate seat and returned to Tennessee and his beloved Rachel.

Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Votes
Andrew Jackson	152,901	99
John Quincy Adams	114,023	84
William H. Crawford	46,979	41
Henry Clay	47,217	37
Total:		261



After winning the most popular votes and the most electoral votes, Jackson was blocked by a dirty deal between Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams.

NOVEMBER, 1828

**ANDREW JACKSON ELECTED PRESIDENT IN VERY NASTY
CONTEST**

It was neither out of vanity nor ambition, but rather out of love of country and for the common people that Jackson again ran for President in 1828 against the incumbent, **John Quincy Adams**. Jackson opposed Adams' support of the Bank and his plan to interfere in South American politics by involving the U.S. in Panama's quest for independence from Columbia. Jackson wrote:

"The moment we engage in confederations, or alliances with any nation, we may from that time date the down fall of our republic." (6)

Boy, history sure did prove him right!

The Establishment -- which orbited around the all-mighty **2nd Bank of the United States** -- had much to fear from the prospect of a Jackson presidency. That's because the Bank's charter was set to expire in 1836, a year that would fall within Jackson's 2nd term should he be elected and then reelected. Jackson, who hated the Bank, had to be stopped because he was the only man in America with the national hero status and the guts to stop a re-charter and effectively kill the Bank.

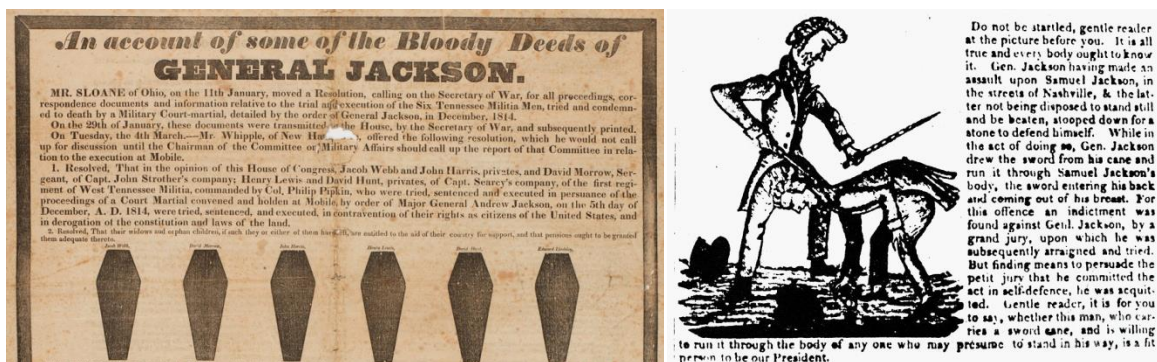
For that reason, Election 1828 degenerated into the nastiest political contest in American history. It was marked by intense personal attacks exchanged by the supporters of both candidates, now respectively referred to as "National Republicans" (*Adams' Party*) and "Democrats" (*Jackson's Party*). Adams supporters circulated handbills accusing Jackson of murder and cannibalism; and accusing him and his wife of being bigamists. Rachel Jackson's name was dragged through the mud. Another handbill, authored by Virginia Congressman named **John Taliaferro**, and mailed using the free postage privilege of Congress, accused Jackson of slaughtering 1,000 unarmed Creek Indians, taking a nap in the midst of their corpses, and eating their flesh for breakfast.

Jackson, in a letter to a friend, writes of the "calumnies" (*slander*) against him and intention to get even for it:

"The whole object of the coalition is to calumniate me. Cart loads of coffin hand bills, forgeries, and pamphlets of the most base calumnies are circulated by the

franking privilege of Members of Congress, & Mr. Clay. Even Mrs. Jackson. is not spared, my pious Mother, nearly fifty years in the tomb, & who, from her cradle to her death, and not a speck upon her character, has been dragged forth . . . and held to public scorn as a prostitute who intermarried with a Negro, and my eldest brother sold as a slave in Carolina.

I am branded with every crime and were not my hands tied and my mouth closed, I would put an end to this slander – this they know – but suppose that when the election is over all things will die away – but not so. I look forward to the day of retribution" (7)

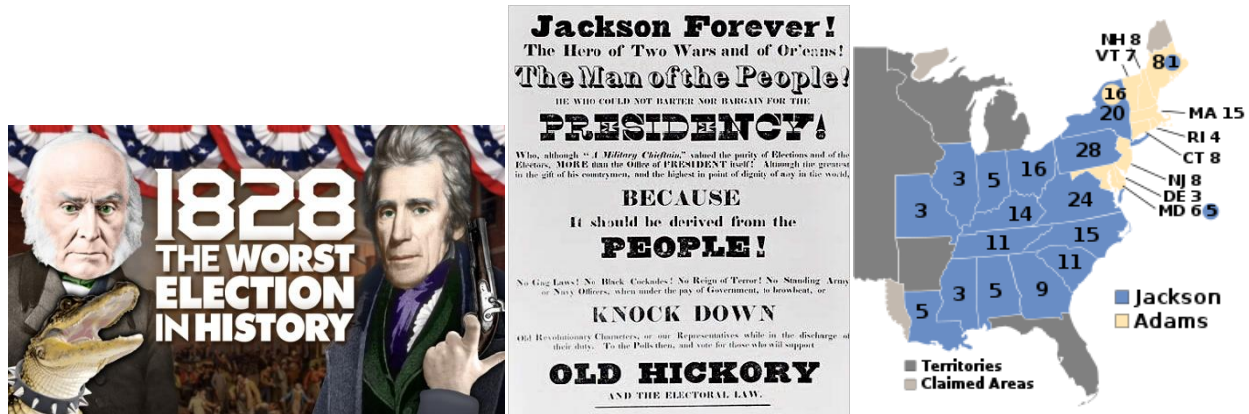


1. Adams supporters distributed “coffin handbills” accusing Jackson of murdering six militiamen. The men had been executed for desertion. Execution for desertion during wartime was standard procedure. 2. Jackson was also falsely accused of stabbing a man to death in the street.

President Adams and General Jackson could not have been more different. Adams was the Harvard-educated “Yankee” son of John Adams, the second president of the U.S. and had traveled widely throughout Europe as a diplomat. Jackson, on the other hand, was an orphan who had lost his entire family and had to claw and fight his way to success along the untamed southwestern western frontier before becoming a national hero at the Battle of New Orleans.

Rachel had already been sick, but the stress of the humiliating attacks deeply affected her and made her condition much worse. In those days, nothing could be worse for a woman than to have her character and morals called into question.

Jackson was infuriated at the cruel tactics against his wife's honor, but he had to bear it in silence. At age 61, Jackson went on to defeat Adams handily and become the 7th President of the United States, as his nemesis, **John C. Calhoun** was re-elected Vice President.



The people defeated the Establishment and elected Old Hickory!

DECEMBER, 1828

RACHEL JACKSON DIES OF A HEART ATTACK

Rachel Jackson surely knew what the political battles ahead would be like. Paraphrasing a line from scripture, she remarked:

"I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of God than to dwell in that palace in Washington." (8)

Sadly, not long after Jackson's victory and a few months before his inauguration, **Rachel Jackson** got her wish. She died of a heart attack. Witnesses at the scene of her death bed recounted how Jackson continued to sit next to her, holding his head in his hands. Distraught with grief, he had to finally be pulled from his wife so that the undertaker could prepare the body.

Jackson, as well as others who knew Rachel, firmly believed that the accusations from Adam's supporters had stressed her out so badly that it caused her heart attack. Jackson never forgave Adams for not intervening to stop the slander against his wife. Said the President-elect of his departed wife and her attackers:

"In the presence of this dear saint, I can and do forgive all my enemies ... but those vile wretches who have slandered her must look to God for mercy." (9)

Rachel Jackson was buried at the Hermitage on Christmas Eve. Ten thousand people attended her funeral – which is amazing given the sparse population density of the country and the obvious lack of automobiles back then. At her funeral, Jackson swore: *"May God Almighty forgive her murderers. I never can."* (10)

His anger is inscribed on the stone that was placed above his wife's grave. One line reads: *"A being so gentle and so virtuous, slander might wound but could not dishonor."* (11)



1. Rachel's death by heart attack left the incoming President in shock and anguish, and with an even deeper hatred for the Establishment politicians who killed her. 2. For the rest of his days, Jackson wore a mini portrait of Rachel on a necklace.

CHAPTER 6

President Jackson: The First Term (1829-1833)

MARCH 4, 1829

JACKSON'S INAUGURATION

When the widower president arrived in Washington DC for his inauguration in, he refused to pay the customary courtesy call on the outgoing president. Adams reciprocated by refusing to attend the inauguration. The bitterness over the election of 1828 and Rachel's heart attack would last for years.

On March 4, 1829, Jackson became the first U.S. president-elect to be sworn in on the East Portico of the U.S. Capitol. In his inaugural address, he promised to limit government spending and taxes, pay off the National Debt, respect the sovereign rights of individual states and the constitutional limits of his office, and to treat the Indians fairly.

THE HEART OF JACKSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

*"The management of the public revenue is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This **I shall aim at the more anxiously both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt**, the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence, and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private*

profligacy which a profuse expenditure of money by the Government is but too apt to engender. ...

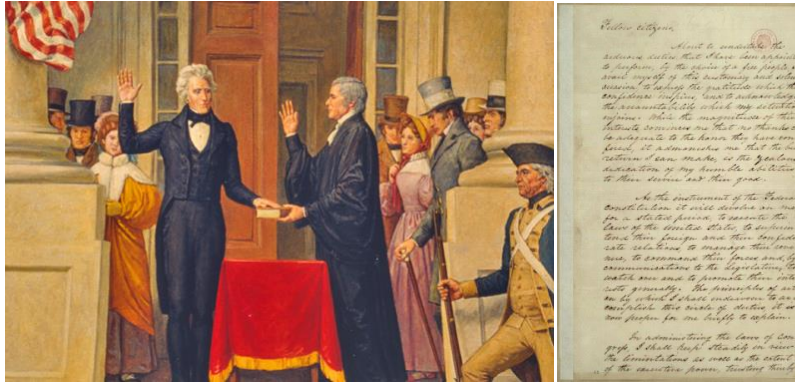
With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise in which the Constitution was formed requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures should be equally favored, and that perhaps the only exception to this rule should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our Navy, whose flag has displayed in distant climes our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dockyards, and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service are so plainly prescribed by prudence that I should be excused for omitting their mention sooner than for enlarging on their importance.

But the bulwark of our defense is the national militia, which in the present state of our intelligence and population must render us invincible. As long as our Government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending a patriotic militia will cover it with an impenetrable aegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe toward the Indian tribes within our limits a just and liberal policy, and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which is consistent with the habits of our Government and the feelings of our people." (1)

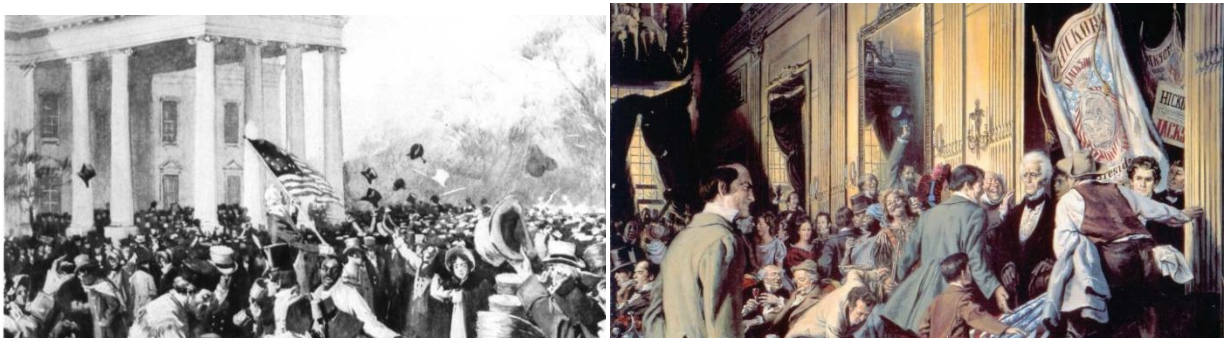


1. Jackson was still grieving when inaugurated, but he knew he had another war still to fight. 2. Presidents wrote their own speeches back then; and Jackson's was a great one which he intended to live up to.

THE MYTH OF JACKSON'S DESTRUCTIVE AFTER-INAUGURATION PARTY

At the end of the inauguration ceremony, Jackson invited the public to the White House, where his excited supporters had a good time. Thousands of Jackson fans from all over the nation were welcomed into the huge house. Of course, elitists and elements of the anti-Jackson press wasted no time in attacking the new President.

The “Fake News” of the day claimed that an out-of-control mob damaged the fixtures and furnishings and left the White House in an absolute mess. These tales cannot be substantiated by credible primary source data and is, if not false, at least grossly exaggerated.



The people did enjoy a party at the White House – but press tales of a drunken mob ruining the place cannot be substantiated.

One key historical source for the exaggerated mob scene story comes to us from a memoir written by **Margaret Bayard Smith**, a Washington “high society figure.”

"But what a scene did we witness! The Majesty of the People had disappeared, and a rabble, a mob, of boys, negros, women, children, scrambling fighting, romping. What a pity what a pity! No arrangements had been mad, no police officers placed on duty and the whole house had been inundated by the rabble mob. We came too late." (2)

This account is not surprising to hear from the likes of Mrs. Smith. You see, this snooty hag was married to **Samuel Harrison Smith**, who just happened to be president of the Washington DC branch of the 2nd Bank of the United States which Jackson was out to abolish. Mr. Smith had also founded a newspaper, *The National Intelligencer*, which was pro-Bank and anti-Jacksonian.

But two historians, **David and Jeanne Heidler**, citing original source accounts from people who were actually in the White House that day, confirm that although the people’s party was lively and loud, any damage left in the wake of “the mob” was “trivial.” (3)

And yet the myth of drunken redneck mobs wrecking the White House – originated by Jackson’s mortal enemies and repeated endlessly in history books and TV crockumentaries --thrives to this day. The anti-Jacksonians and pro-Bank stooges dubbed the popular new President, "King Mob."



1. Margaret Bayard Smith was connected, through her husband, to the central bank and the anti-Jackson press. Jackson’s “people’s party” offended her elitist sensibilities. 2. White House historians David & Jeanne Heidler relied upon original source data to dispel the myth of a Jackson “rabble mob” trashing the White House.

JACKSON'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY -- SMALL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTIONAL POPULISM

Jackson wanted to shift political power from the established elite to the states and individuals. In that respect "The Age of Jackson" was very much in line with the ideals of **Thomas Jefferson**. Jackson, like Jefferson, and as opposed to **Alexander Hamilton**, cherished small town agrarian America -- believing such a free and independent system would produce less corruption.

He knew that moneyed and business interests, especially big banking, would corrupt the American system. Though an advocate of limited Federal power, he took a very strong line against any notions of state secession -- viewing such plots as being partially rooted in British intrigue.

Jackson was a true populist who had faith in the ability of the people to govern themselves. He was a strict Constitutional constructionist and rejected the idea of an all powerful Supreme Court -- arguing that Supreme Court justices should have to stand for election. Jackson was in favor of term limits on presidents (*there were none at the time*) and the abolition of the Electoral College.



Contrary to the false accusations of his day, as well as contemporary historical distortions, Jackson did not aspire to rule like an all-powerful King or tyrannical dictator. He was actually a strict constitutionalist and defender of liberty.

THE MYTH OF JACKSON'S "SPOILS SYSTEM"

Another of the many enduring myths most often cited by Fake Historians seeking to tarnish the great name of Andrew Jackson is that he instituted a corrupt "Spoils

System" (*derived from, "to the victor go the spoils"*) by which new presidents hand out civil service jobs as payback rewards for previous political support.

At the beginning of Jackson's administration, about 900 officials were removed from their positions -- which constituted only about 10 percent of all government postings at the time. Some of the positions were filled with new appointees loyal to the new boss (*because Establishment hacks needed to go*), and others, in order to reduce government expense, were not re-filled at all.

The most impacted department was the bloated U.S. Post Office -- which had even more personnel than the Department of War. A total of 423 postmasters were let go. In response to press attacks over this "purge" of civil servants, Jackson argued that the reforms were necessary for creating a more efficient system and balancing the Federal budget. And that's the truth about Jackson's "spoils system."

FAKE CARTOON NEWS BECAME FAKE HISTORY!



Anti-Jackson cartoonists depict Jackson as a flying devil, and controlling people through a conspiratorial "Spoils System" which never existed.

*



An 1877 political cartoon by Thomas Nast was featured in Harper's Weekly. It depicts a statue of Andrew Jackson riding a pig, which is over "fraud," "bribery," "spoils," and eating "plunder." The ignoramus Nast was a German immigrant who hadn't even been born yet when Jackson was president. Yet his drawing became famous and is still being published in High School and college history books to illustrate Jackson's fictitious "Spoils System."

1829

VICE PRESIDENT JOHN CALHOUN'S WIFE IGNITES "THE PETTICOAT AFFAIR"

Within the opening months of Jackson's administration, **Floride Calhoun**, the wife of Vice President and enemy of Jackson, **John C. Calhoun**, organized other Cabinet wives (*hence the term "petticoats"*) against **Peggy Eaton**, wife of Secretary of War **John Eaton**. Claiming that the Eatons had married too soon after the death of Peggy's first husband, and that they may have been engaged in adultery before her first husband had died, the "petticoats" publicly shunned Mrs. Eaton.

President Jackson was very fond of the Eatons. He did not believe the allegations and denounced certain newspapers which were fanning the flames of the controversy. For two years, newspapers savaged Jackson over his support of the Eatons. The nastiest rumor was that **John Timberlake** (*Peggy's 1st husband*) did not actually die of natural causes but had committed suicide over the alleged affair between his wife and Eaton. Jackson had actually encouraged the Eaton's marriage

and attended the wedding just months earlier. He thundered before his Cabinet, "*She (Mrs. Eaton) is as chaste as a virgin!*" (4)

The scandal, coming so early in his presidency, created a bad situation for Jackson and ruined the already shaky relationship between Calhoun and Jackson. Understand that in those days, women obeyed their husbands, which means that Vice President Calhoun and the other pro-Calhoun cabinet members chose to unleash their wives to create this "scandal." Jackson was an anti-Bank outsider, and some of the Establishment pro-Bank types around him (*Calhoun was a Yale graduate*) were not his friends.

Recall that Jackson and his late wife Rachel had been similarly attacked over the timing of their marriage in 1791 -- done while not knowing that Rachel's first husband had failed to finalize the expected divorce. Jackson clearly saw the attacks on Eaton for what they were -- a conspiracy by Calhoun to ruin his presidency and stage a coup.



1. Just like the late Rachel Jackson, Peggy Eaton (above) was savaged in order to take down Jackson.
2. Political cartoon mocks Jackson's approval of Peggy Eaton, depicting her scandalously dancing and showing off her legs for him.
3. Creepy-looking Calhoun and his wife were behind "The Petticoat Affair."

1831

JACKSON PURGES HIS CABINET

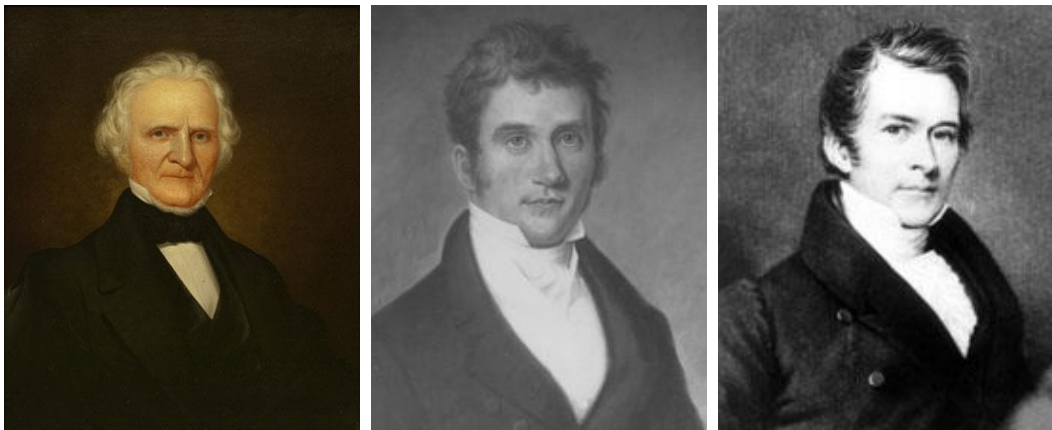
Eaton stuck it back to Calhoun in 1830, by revealing reports which showed that Calhoun, as Secretary of War, was in favor of censuring then-General Jackson for

his 1818 invasion of Florida. This really angered Jackson. It was time to "up the ante" against Calhoun.

So, in early 1831, with the support of Secretary of State **Martin Van Buren**, who also defended the Eatons, Jackson replaced all but one of his Cabinet members. This greatly limited the influence of Calhoun. To facilitate the purge, Van Buren and Eaton began the cleansing process by "falling on their swords" and resigning as Secretary of State and Secretary of War, respectively. This gave Jackson the pretext need to re-order his cabinet and dismiss Calhoun's crooked allies. He fired Calhounites **Samuel D. Ingham**, **John Branch**, and **John M. Berrien**. Naturally, the anti-Jackson newspapers misrepresented the necessary purge of the disloyalists, and screamed: "*Spoils System! Spoils System!*"

Van Buren thereby became a trusted friend of Jackson's and remained in Washington as a member of the "Kitchen Cabinet" until he was appointed as Minister to Great Britain in 1832. Jackson's pro-banker enemies in the Senate blocked the nomination, with a vengeful Calhoun, in his constitutional role as Vice President, casting the tie-breaking vote against Van Buren's appointment. There would be more Jackson-Calhoun drama still to come.

YOU'RE ALL FIRED!



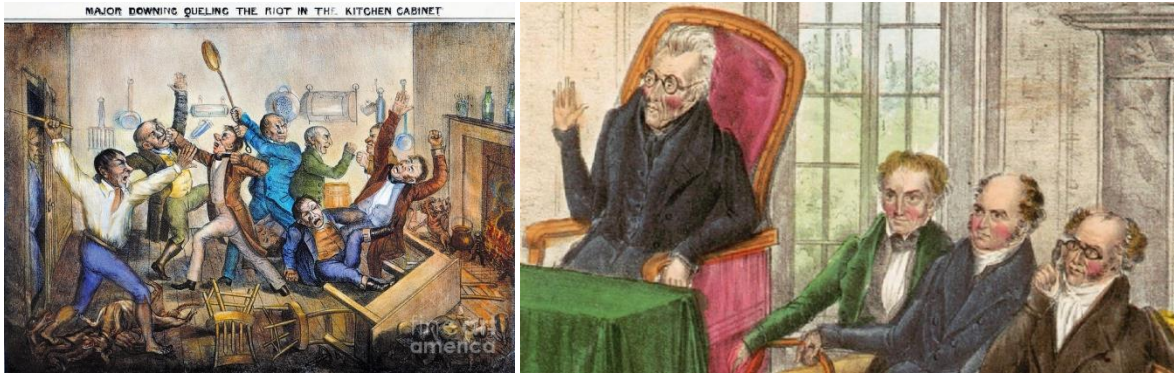
Calhoun's clan in the Cabinet: Samuel D. Ingham -- John Branch -- John M. Berrien.



Fake News cartoon depicts Jackson sitting stunned and dejected as his cabinet members, represented as rats, run to escape his falling house.

1831
THE KITCHEN CABINET – JACKSON ELEVATES HIS
“UNOFFICIAL ADVISERS” TO THE OPEN CABINET
POSITIONS

The term "**Kitchen Cabinet**" was a derogatory term coined by **Nicholas Biddle**, the anti-Jacksonian head of the **2nd Bank of the United States**. Biddle, who had already, behind the scenes, been at war with Jackson since Election 1828 -- wrote of Jackson's unofficial advisers: "*the kitchen predominates over the Parlor.*" (5) The term was later picked by Jackson's Establishment enemies in the press and U.S. Senate.



News cartoon depicts a “Kitchen Cabinet” riot between Jackson’s unofficial advisers and Calhoun’s conspiratorial club. The internal fighting ended when the “official” enemies within were finally purged, and trusted allies were put in their place.

The "Kitchen Cabinet" referred to Jackson's collection of unofficial advisors he consulted during and following his purge of the Cabinet at the end of the Petticoat Affair and his bitter break with Vice President Calhoun. The new team included Jackson's longtime political allies **Martin Van Buren, Francis Preston Blair, Amos Kendall, William B. Lewis**, adopted son **Andrew Jackson Donelson, John Overton, Isaac Hill, and Roger B. Taney**. As newspapermen, Blair and Kendall played a very important role in countering the relentless propaganda and “Fake News” of anti-Jackson newspapermen and cartoonists.



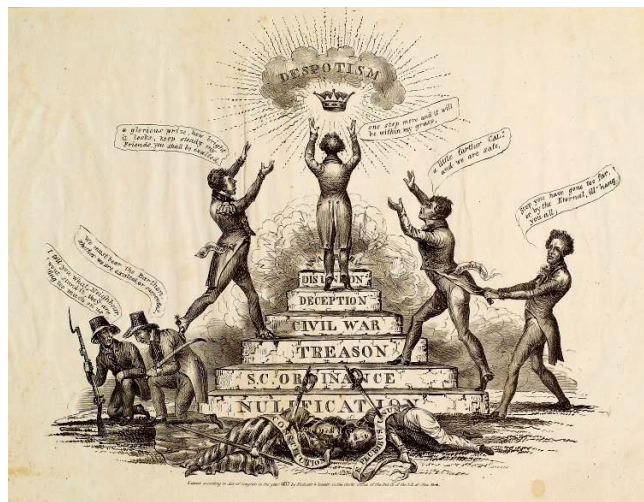
“Kitchen Cabinet” members Martin Van Buren, Andrew Jackson Donnelson, newspaperman Amos Kendall and others gave Jackson a solid team of anti-Establishment advisers that he could trust

1830-1833

THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS: CALHOUN AGITATES FOR NULLIFICATION / POTENTIAL SUCCESSION

Back in 1828, Congress had approved, and President Adams had signed, what agitator John C Calhoun dubbed "**The Tariff of Abominations.**" This historically high protective tax on imports was seen by southern planters as favoring the interests of the industrial northern states but damaging to the South because southerners would have to pay higher prices on manufactured goods that the region had to import.

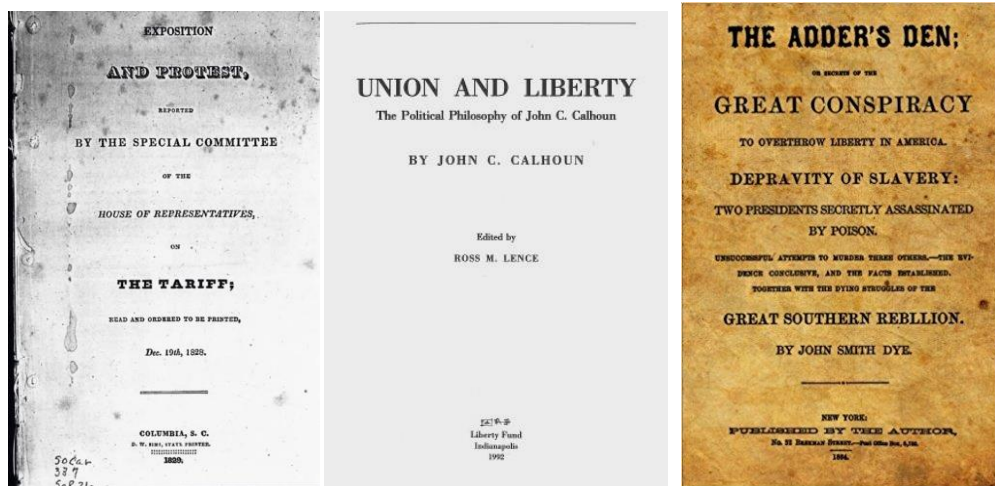
The **South Carolina Exposition and Protest of 1828**, secretly written by Calhoun, stated that South Carolina had the right to "nullify" the legislation. President Jackson, who inherited this problem, sympathized with the South's concerns. But he also supported a strong union and knew what Calhoun was really aiming at. Calhoun convinced the Southern states that they were getting a very bad deal and that they had the right to leave the Union over this issue.



Pro-Union cartoon depicts Calhoun climbing the steps of “nullification” – South Carolina Ordinance” -- “treason” – “civil war” – and “deception” as he reaches for the crown of a new country.

In his 1964 book, “**The Adder’s Den,**” historian **John Smith Dye**, in reviewing the historical flow which led up to the U.S. Civil War being fought at that time, tells of Calhoun’s early role in dividing America against itself:

"The South, being an agricultural region, was easily convinced that a high tariff on foreign imports was injurious to them. He (Calhoun) next undertook to explain to the South that these high duties were placed on specific articles, and was done, as special favor, to protect local interests. Thus he said to the people of the South, You are being taxed to support Northern manufacturers. And it was on this popular issue he planted his nullification flag... This new bastard democracy meant the right to destroy, peaceably or by force, (when ready,) the Federal Union." (6)



1. The “Exposition and Protest” and “Union and Liberty” were both written by the secessionist agitator Vice President, John C. Calhoun. 2. The Adder’s Den: Great Conspiracy – a very educational booklet written during the Civil War traces the disaster back to Calhoun’s treasonous intrigue against Jackson from 30 years before -- available at Amazon.

A famous incident took place at the "Jefferson Day" dinner in April, 1830. Jackson knew that agitators would use the occasion, in the departed Jefferson’s name, to incite against the Union. Fearless as ever, he attended with the intention of challenging the conspirators. During the after-dinner toasts, rigged by Calhoun, **Senator Robert Hayne** of South Carolina (*a Calhounite*) proposed a toast: *"To the Union of the States, and the Sovereignty of the States."* (7)

Jackson then rose, and in a booming voice added: *"Our federal Union: It must be preserved!"* (8)

Calhoun then defiantly rebutted by responding: *"The Union: next to our Liberty the most dear: may we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States, and distributing equally the benefit and burden of the Union!"* (9)

Senator **Daniel Webster**, though pro-Bank, was shocked by Calhoun's actions. He said:

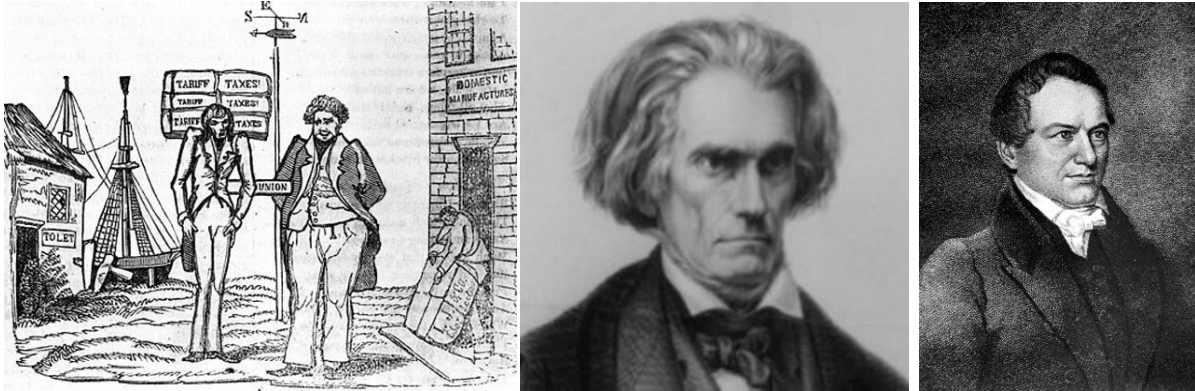
"Sir, the world will scarcely believe that this whole controversy, and all the desperate means which its support requires, has no other foundation than a difference of opinion between a majority of the people of South Carolina on the one side, and a vast majority of the people of the United States on the other. The world will not credit the fact. We who hear and see it can ourselves hardly yet believe it." (10)

President Jackson proposed a reduction to the tariff rates known as the Tariff of 1832. Written by Treasury Secretary **Louis McLane**, the bill would cut duties from 45% to 27%. In July of that year, Jackson signed a slightly revised version of the bill. It passed Congress. However, the bill still failed to satisfy Calhoun and the "free trade" extremists.

On November 24, the South Carolina legislature officially nullified both the Tariff of 1832 and the Tariff of 1828. Jackson had seen enough! He ordered U.S. Navy warships to Charleston Harbor, and threatened to hang any politician who supported nullification or secession.

In December, 1832, with only two months remaining in his term as Vice President, Calhoun resigned in order to become a U.S. Senator for South Carolina. His strategy was to replace **Robert Hayne** in the Senate, while Hayne, a Calhounite, became governor. That same month, Jackson issued a strong proclamation against the "nullifiers":

"The Constitution ... forms a government not a league ... To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union is to say that the United States are not a nation." (11)



1. An anti-tariff political cartoon depicts the growth of the fat North at the expense of the thin South. 2. Calhoun and Hayne were only using tariffs as a pretext. Even after the tariffs were cut, they still defied Jackson.

1832

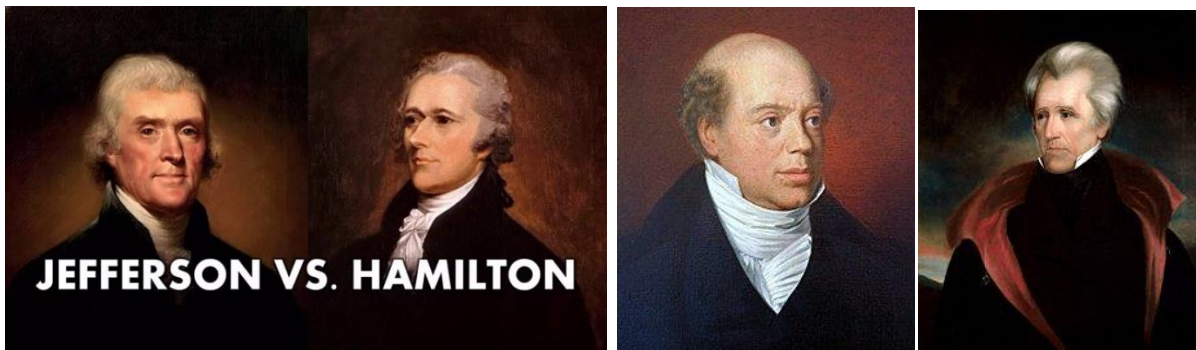
CHARTER RENEWAL FOR THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IS JUST FOUR YEARS AWAY

Like Hamilton's First Bank of the United States -- which was killed in 1811 but reborn in 1816 -- the Second Bank of the United States was also chartered for a term of 20 years. Hence, renewal was coming up in 1836. The term limitations were put in place to ease the concerns of many Congressmen and Senators about the concentration of financial power in a privately owned corporation. Though this central bank acted as a depository for federal funds, it, just like today's Federal Reserve, was answerable only to its directors and stockholders, and neither to the electorate nor its representatives. Ultimately, all bank roads led to London and the House of Rothschild.

The strongest supporters of "The Bank" were those investors involved in industrial and commercial ventures. Then, as now, the biggest investors and developers benefited from getting first and easiest access to newly created capital from a banking system in which all banks are supplied with "printed money" -- at interest -
- from the central bank.

The opponents of the Bank were distrustful of this system and viewed it a corrupt and dangerous form of paper-money counterfeiting and market manipulation. Jackson, of course, was among the fiercest enemies of the Bank. As a businessman during the **Crash of 1819**, he personally experienced how speculation and manipulation of bank credit caused "boom & bust" cycles, both of which benefit the super-wealthy and well connected.

With each 20-year renewal, the old Jefferson vs Hamilton battle was reignited. And with the popular Jackson now in the White House, the Banker Mafia was very worried about would happen in 1836. But they had a plan.



1. Four decades after the original Bank War, a familiar fight was about to heat up again. 2. Though hidden behind layers of political and financial front men, Nathan Rothschild in London was the true power behind the Bank which Jackson wanted to kill. 3. "Old Hickory" was in for the fight of his life against the same international Money Masters who had taken down Napoleon Bonaparte.

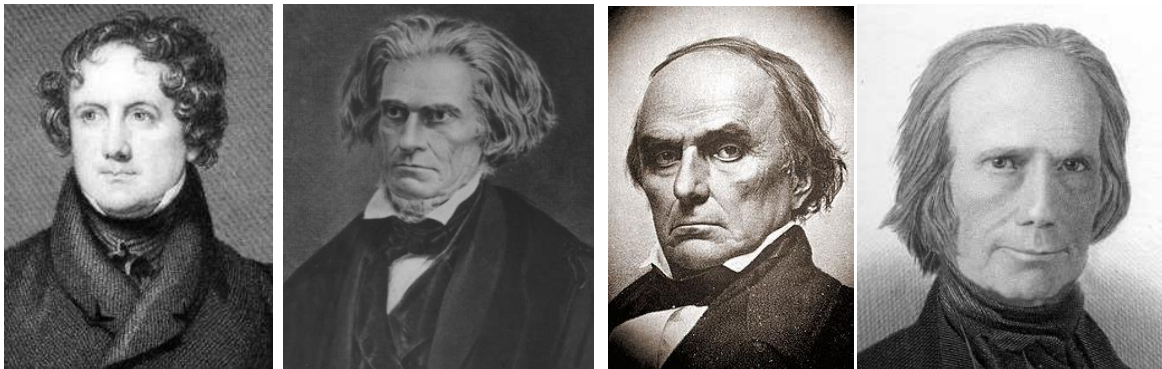
JULY, 1832

BANKER BOSS NICHOLAS BIDDLE SCHEMES FOR EARLY RENEWAL -- BUT JACKSON VETOES BANK RE-CHARTER BILL

"I am willing it (the Bank) should expire in peace; but if it does persist in its war with the government, I have a measure in contemplation which will destroy it at once, and which I am resolved to apply, be the consequences to individuals what they may." – Andrew Jackson (12)

Though the real owners / bosses of The Bank were based in Europe, **Nicholas Biddle** of Philadelphia ran the United States end of Rothschild's vast criminal network. Biddle, who had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the age of thirteen, was a brilliant financier and highly formidable adversary. To paraphrase a line from the classic film, *The Godfather*, Biddle *"carried around politicians and newspapermen in his pocket like so many nickels and dimes."*

In January 1832, Biddle's lapdogs and dupes in Congress, chief among them being Senators **Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts and **Henry Clay** (*recall the "corrupt bargain of 1824?"*) of **Kentucky**, introduced early Bank re-charter legislation. Although the charter was not due to expire until 1836, Biddle and his boys figured, correctly, that the current Congress would re-charter the Bank, and that Jackson, in a re-election year, would not risk losing votes in Pennsylvania and other commercial areas by vetoing it. They figured wrong.



THE LEADERS OF THE PRO-BANK FORCES

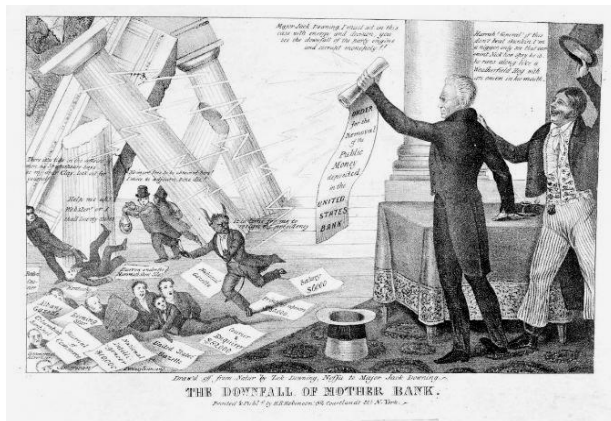
Bank Boss Nicholas Biddle and "The Immortal Trio" -- Vice President and Secessionist John C Calhoun, Senator Daniel Webster, and the former House Speaker who was behind the anti-Jackson "corrupt bargain" of 1824, now a Senator, Henry Clay

Jackson's opposition to the Bank became his obsession. Supported by strong attacks against the Bank by some of the pro-Jackson newspapers, Jackson vetoed the Bank Re-charter Bill and Congress lacked the 2/3 majority needed to override a presidential veto. Jackson then ordered the federal government's deposits to be removed from the Bank and placed in state banks. In his veto address to Congress (*July 10, 1832*) Jackson denounced the Bank as a tool of the wealthy and well-connected to further enrich themselves at the expense of the people.

Excerpts:

“Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? Is there not cause to tremble for the purity of our elections in peace and for the independence of our country in war? Controlling our currency, receiving our public monies, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than a naval and military power of the enemy.”

"It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law; but when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society-the farmers, mechanics, and laborers-who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles." (13)



“The Downfall of Mother Bank” -- President Jackson brandishes an 'Order for the Removal of the Public Money deposited in United States Bank -- sending small figures running for cover. Biddle is depicted as the devil with horns.



A satirical cartoon on the failure of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Calhoun, and Nicholas Biddle to save the Bank. The four are blown up as Jackson enjoys a smoke.

NOVEMBER, 1832

BIDDLE BACKS CLAY FOR PRESIDENT -- JACKSON WINS RE-ELECTION IN A LANDSLIDE

Though early re-charter was killed and Jackson was whacking away at the roots of the Bank, Biddle and his agents still had four years left to re-charter the Bank -- if they could get rid of Jackson. To that end, Biddle -- who had already been funding crooked politicians and anti-Jackson newspapers -- poured big money into the 1832 presidential campaign of **Senator Henry Clay**. After the bank re-charter veto Biddle wrote to his trusted puppet Clay:

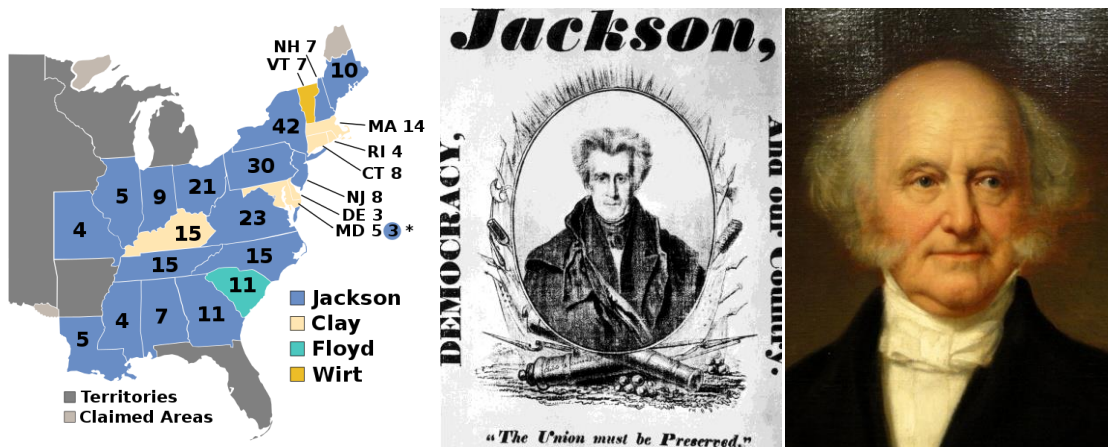
*"You ask what is the effect of the veto. My impression is that it is working as well as the friends of the Bank & of the country could desire. I have always deplored making the Bank a party question, but since the President will have it so, **he must pay the penalty of his own rashness.***

*As to the veto message I am delighted with it. It has all the fury of a chained panther biting the bars of his cage. It is really a manifesto of anarchy ... and my hope is that it will contribute to relieve the country from the dominion of these miserable people. **You are destined to be the instrument of that deliverance, and***

at no period of your life has the country ever had a deeper stake in you. I wish you success most cordially because I believe the institutions of the Union are involved in it.” (bold emphasis added) (14)

The **1832 Democrat National Convention** was the first ever convention of what was now known as the **Democrat Party** (*which should in no way be confused with today’s corrupted Marxist Democrats!*). It was held in Baltimore, Maryland in May of 1832. In addition to re-nominating Jackson, **Martin Van Buren** was chosen to be his Vice Presidential “running mate” – which meant that one of Jackson’s deadliest enemies, the southern secessionist and pro-Bank agent **John C Calhoun**, would no longer be Vice President.

In spite of attacks against Jackson by Bank agents and anti-Jackson / pro Biddle newspapers, the people, of states north and south, stood with Jackson. He was overwhelmingly elected to a second term over Biddle’s boy.



Jackson and Van Buren in a landslide! Campaign poster reads: “The Union must be preserved.”

MARCH, 1833

FORCE BILL AND COMPROMISE TARIFF SAVES THE UNION

Jackson denounced the whole nullification controversy as a conspiracy between ambitious men and asked Congress to pass a "Force Bill" which would explicitly authorize the use of military force to enforce the tariff. It was quickly attacked by

the traitor Calhoun as "military despotism." Eventually, a compromise bill was passed which lowered tariffs even more and calmed the dangerous situation.

The Compromise Tariff passed on March 1, 1833 and the **Force Bill** passed on the same day. Calhoun and others marched out of the chamber in opposition. Jackson had not wanted to lower the tariffs so much, but he saw the bill as the only way to end the crisis. The South Carolina State Convention then rescinded its nullification of the tariffs, but in a final show of symbolic defiance, it nullified the Force Bill! Jackson let the gesture pass.

A few weeks later, Jackson correctly summed up the whole affair, and issued a prophetic warning which foresaw the U.S. Civil War that was to come 28 years later:

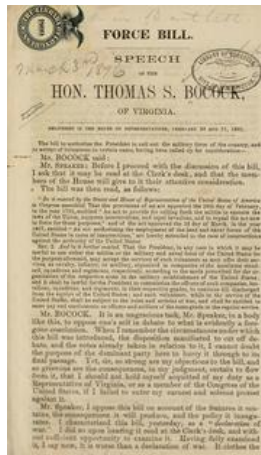
"The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and southern confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro, or slavery question." (15)

And:

"Hemans gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men who would involve their country in civil wars, and all the evils in its train that they might reign & ride on its whirlwinds & direct the Storm — The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom." (16)

The love and respect which southerners held for the Tennessean Jackson saved the union. In 1861, when southern intriguers (*some of them allied with the British-French Rothschild banking dynasty*) again played the tariff (*and slavery*) cards, the "Yankee" **Abe Lincoln** would not be able to prevent the disunion and the horrible war which followed it -- a war whose seeds had been planted by Jackson's nemesis, John C. Calhoun.

Was the treasonous plotting of Calhoun and friends merely the product of their own selfish political ambitions? Or might British and Rothschild agents have been in league with Calhoun for the purpose of dividing the United States into separate states -- constantly at war with each other and dependent on Rothschild for the financing of such wars -- as was already the case in Europe? It's an interesting historical question, and we suspect that the answer is "yes."



1. The Force Bill authorized Jackson to use the army and navy to collect duties on the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 2. Calhoun's supporters denounced Jackson as "King Andrew."

CHAPTER 7

The Myth of “The Trail of Tears”

Of all the deliberate historical distortions that still persist about Andrew the Great, the single most damning, and most deceitful, involves the total out-of-context misrepresentation of Jackson’s dealings with the American Indians, aka ‘native Americans.’ This big lie is so significant that debunking it merits a section all to its own in this book

We’ve all heard that sad story about “**The Trail of Tears**” -- about how mean old "racist" **Andrew Jackson** rounded up the Indians of the Southeast (*mainly Cherokees from Georgia-Tennessee-Carolinas*) and force-marched them off to Oklahoma. The various treks, ranging between 700-1000 miles, are said to have caused the deaths of 4,000 Indians who were buried in unmarked graves along “The Trail Where They Cried.”

There is just one little problem with this unchallenged narrative --- it is not *totally* false, but it has been grossly edited and wildly embellished, mainly for the purpose of besmirching the great name of the heroic American figure who saved the Union, paid off the National Debt down to zero and “killed the Bank” – making lots of enemies in the process , including modern day ones with a pro-central-bank bias and/or a desire to tear down the big bad “White Man” and all of his historical accomplishments (*cultural Marxists is the term*).

Let us examine some of the problems with this attack against Jackson in particular, and "the White Man" in general -- and set the record straight about “The Trail of Tears” once and for all.



We're going to Oklahoma.

***AS ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED AT M S KING'S
TOMATOBUBBLE.COM***



***10 PROBLEMS WITH THE OFFICIAL SOB STORY OF “THE
TRAIL OF TEARS”***

***1. Judging historical figures out of the context of their times is unfair
and misleading.***

We do not believe that right and wrong are “relative” concepts, of course. However, we should tread very carefully when pulling any historical personage out of the context of his day and condemning him according to some of the arguably more enlightened attitudes of contemporary times.

For example, back in the day, many good and noble men saw nothing wrong with slavery, provided the slaves were well-cared for. Slavery in America pre-dated the establishment of United States by centuries. Does that mean that **George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson** himself and even the estimated **3,700 Black slaveholders** were all “evil?” We don’t believe so.

Similarly, let’s not childishly tag all men from the past with the stupid term “racist” so easily just because they foresaw potential problems arising from different races living within close proximity of each other -- an unfortunate

historical reality of human existence which has afflicted mankind ever since the Cro Magnons knocked off the Neanderthals. It was simply the way of the world back then.

2. Not all of the Indians were exactly angels.

Indians had indeed committed ghastly massacres -- including the butchering of White women and children. What modern day libtards refer to as “toxic masculinity” is not unique to White males. In addition to innocent White people, many docile and pro-United States Indians were persecuted and slaughtered by some of the violent Indian elements, who were often incited and armed by the British.

So let's dispense with all this "evil White Man" talk. Over the course of the centuries of interaction in the Americas, atrocities were committed by both sides. Notwithstanding the many cases of Indians and Whites getting along nicely, the proximity to each other was often very dangerous in some areas, for both races – a serious problem of life and death which Jackson had to grapple with.

3. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 was approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Jackson was not a dictator issuing Executive Orders to relocate the Indians. In 1830, the US Senate passed the **Indian Removal Act** by a vote of 28 to 19; and the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 101 to 97. The Act granted Jackson the authority to negotiate treaties that swapped Indian lands east of the Mississippi River for large reservations in the West.

This policy of using money and land instead of force was later continued by President **Martin Van Buren**, after Jackson left office in 1837.



31st CONGRESS.
1st Session.

S. 102.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 22, 1830.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the following bill; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

A BILL

To provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river Mississippi.

1. Black slaveowner Nicolas Augustin Metoyer of Louisiana and his other family members owned 200 slaves. Was he "evil" too? 2. Not all Indians were peaceful. There were many cases of White women and children being slaughtered – and White reprisals following. 3. Senate and House majorities also supported Indian relocation in exchange for western reservations.

4. Jackson was more of a realist than a “racist.”

Many northerners opposed the plan. Jackson regarded these northern critics as hypocrites because **Indian tribes had become nearly extinct / assimilated in the North** -- where Indian hunting grounds gave way to family farms as state law replaced tribal law. If the Indians of the south and their culture were to survive, it could only be done in separation, not integration. The wise words of America's greatest President made perfect sense, at least *for that time*:

“Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country and philanthropy has long been busily employed in devising means to avert it, but its progress has never for a moment been arrested, and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth.

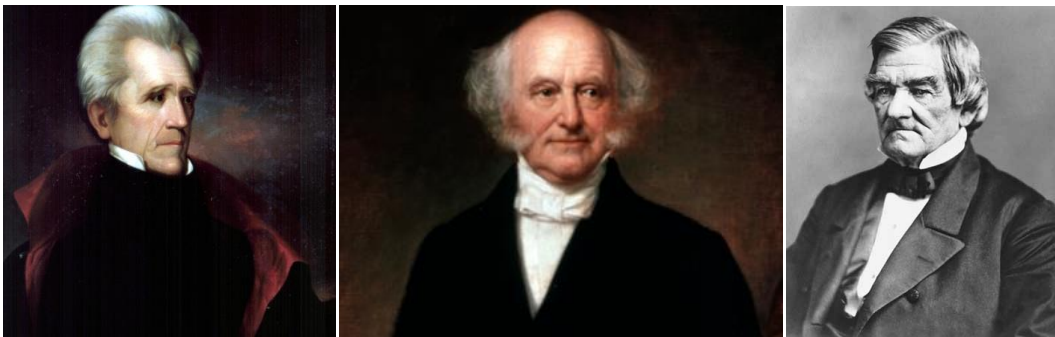
But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another.... Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms, embellished with all the improvements which art can devise or industry execute, occupied by more than 12,000,000 happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion?” (1)

5. Jackson, and later, Van Buren, truly had the best interests of the Indians at heart.

According to historian **H. W. Brands**, Jackson sincerely believed that his population transfer was a "wise and humane policy" that would save the Indians from "utter annihilation." Brands writes that, given the "*racist realities of the time, Jackson was almost certainly correct in contending that for the Cherokees to remain in Georgia risked their extinction.*" Jackson believed that his paternalism and federal support were generous acts of mercy.

In his autobiography, Van Buren praised Jackson's vision of Indian removal and thus, preservation.

"No man ever entered upon the execution of an official duty with purer motives, firmer purpose or better qualifications for its performance. We were perhaps in the beginning unjustifiable aggressors (toward the Indians) but we have become the guardians and, as we hope, the benefactors." (2)



1. Jackson (Image 1) and Van Buren's (Image 2) attitudes towards the Indians were paternalistic and benevolent, not cruel or tyrannical. 3. Cherokee leader John Ross (half White) -- negotiated the transfer deal with the US Federal government, and profited from it. He never spoke nor wrote about any mass deaths.



Andrew Jackson to the Cherokee Tribe, (1835)

In an 1835 circular to the Cherokee people, Jackson makes his case for a peaceful transfer westward. Later that same year, a small group of 100 Cherokee delegates signed the **Treaty of New Echota**, paving the way for the Cherokee Nation's migration to Oklahoma in 1838.

Excerpt

"I have no motive, my friends, to deceive you. I am sincerely desirous to promote your welfare. Listen to me, therefore, while I tell you that you cannot remain where you now are. Circumstances that cannot be controlled, and which are beyond the reach of human laws, render it impossible that you can flourish in the midst of a civilized community. You have but one remedy within your reach. And that is, to remove to the West and join your countrymen, who are already established there. And the sooner you do this, the sooner you will commence your career of improvement and prosperity. . . .

As certain as the sun shines to guide you in your path, so certain is it that you cannot drive back the laws of Georgia from among you. Every year will increase your difficulties. Look at the condition of the Creeks. See the collisions which are taking place with them. See how their young men are committing depredations upon the property of our citizens, and are shedding their blood. This cannot and will not be allowed. Punishment will follow, and all who are engaged in these offences must suffer." (3)

6. The Indians were well-paid to relocate and received a large area of new land.

Unlike, say, the dispossessed and terrorized Palestinians of 1948 and beyond, the Cherokees of the 1830's actually negotiated the terms of their relocation with Washington DC. The Cherokees, though under pressure, were actually well-paid with removal costs running at about \$3 million and another \$3 million by 1849. In today's money, \$3 million would represent as much as \$90-100 million. In essence, the Indian relocation was an eminent domain deal, not unlike the transactions which clear out the residents of city blocks in order to make way for bridges, tunnels, skyscrapers etc.

Jackson outlined his policy in his Second Annual Message to Congress, in which he said nothing about the use of force. Rather, his comments on Indian removal began with the words:

*"It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that **the benevolent policy of the Government**, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation. **Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes also to seek the same obvious advantages.**" (4)*

Further contradicting the misconception of a mass forced roundup at bayonet point is the historical fact that some Cherokees insisted on staying in North Carolina and had a Federal reservation set aside for them there in later years.



THIS IS WHAT A REAL "TRAIL OF TEARS" LOOKS LIKE!

- 1. 1948: 700,000 uncompensated Palestinians flee their homes and farms in terror as Jewish gangs commit massacres.***
- 2. 1967: 300,000 more uncompensated Palestinians are forced out of their lands by the Israeli military.***
- 3. Jewish-run PBS is big on pushing the lie of the Cherokee "Trail of Tears" -- but totally silent when it comes to exposing the real, more recent and still ongoing Palestinian Trail of Tears.***

7. Only 12,783 Indians were relocated.

Most products of the American "education" system remain under the mistaken impression that mass numbers of Indians from the Southeast United States was herded out to Oklahoma. Texas historian / writer **William R. Higginbotham** claimed to have spent 20 years researching original archival data from that era. In a 1988 essay published in **The Oklahoman** newspaper, he informs us:

"In the Cherokee nation's own files, now on deposit in the Gilcrease Institute in Tulsa, the number of Indians departing the East in 13 main parties is recorded at 12,623, the arrivals West at 12,783. Some stragglers joined on the way. American military counts are almost the same. The Cherokees were being paid per Indian moved." (5)

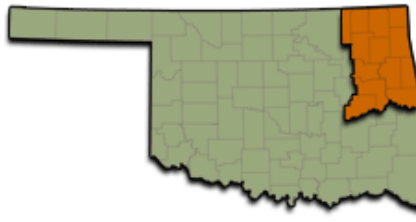
Even establishment historians do not dispute the relatively low number of the relocated, though their "official" number is 16,000.

8. The sovereign Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma still exists, and is thriving while keeping traditions alive.

From **PowWows.com** -- sourced from **Cherokee.org**:

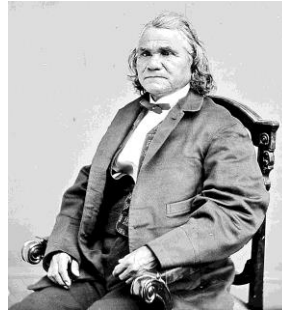
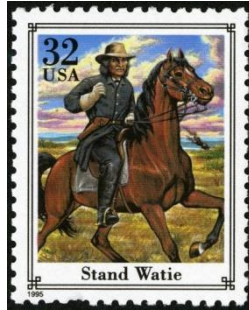
*"Citizens of the **Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma** reside within **14 counties** in Northeastern Oklahoma, the tribe composes of descendants of those that were forced removed from lands in Southeastern United States during 1838-1839 time period. In addition to those descendants the tribe also comprises of descendants of 'Old Settlers' which were those that had moved from lands in the east prior to 1833 and are subject to the 1828 and 1833 treaties. Over **70,000 Cherokee** reside within a **7,000 square mile** geographical area, which was **never a reservation** but rather a federally-recognized, **truly sovereign nation** covering most of northeast Oklahoma.*

Today its jurisdictional service area encompasses eight entire counties along with portions of six others. As one of only three such federally-recognized Cherokee tribes, the Cherokee Nation has both the sovereign right and the responsibility to exercise control and development over tribal assets, including more than 66,000 acres of land and 96 miles of the Arkansas Riverbed. Tribal citizenship is granted if a lineal descendant from the Final Roll of the Dawes Commission 1907 of the applicant can be proven through birth and death records." (6)



Andrew Jackson: the benefactor of Cherokee culture? Believe it! Whereas northern tribes have long since gone extinct / blended out (as Jackson had said), the racial Cherokees of Oklahoma still exist as a sovereign nation in an area almost as large as the state of Israel -- with a population many times greater than in 1830!

*



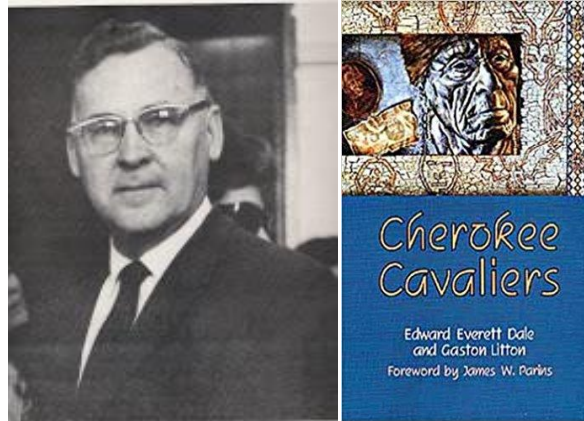
Cherokee Stand Watie moved out west on "The Trail of Tears." Years later, he became the leader of the Cherokee Nation and attained a general's rank in the Confederate Army during the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865). Watie commanded the Confederate Indian cavalry of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi -- made up of Cherokee, Muskogee and Seminole. He was the last Confederate general in the field to cease fighting at the end of the war. -- And oh, by the way, Waite owned at least 800 Black slaves.

9. The "Trail of Tears" propaganda term was actually coined almost 70 years after the event!

Higginbotham:

*"The phrase "Trail of Tears" entered the story much later. In 1958, Gaston Litton, former archivist at the University of Oklahoma, attributed it to a remark by a Choctaw Indian to a Baptist preacher about an Indian Territory road (no mention of any relation to the 1830's transfer). **It reached print for the first time in 1908,** 70 years after the exodus, when all the participants were dead.*

***From then on it spread like an advertising slogan, as if it came from the mouths of the 1830-40 Cherokee Indians who had never heard or used it.** (bold emphasis added) (7)*



*Noted Oklahoma scholar **Gaston Litton** -- author of "Cherokee Cavaliers" -- traced the first use of the propaganda term "Trail of Tears" to 1908 -- 70 years after the event!*

10. The death toll is grossly exaggerated.

The commonly accepted and endlessly repeated figure of "4000 dead" represents a quintessential (*a \$10 word for 'perfect example of*) case of a hearsay bit of data embedding itself in the public mind to such a depth that none dare question it. (*sort of the like the "6,000,000" dead Jews of Holocaust fame, or the phony "350,000" from the mythical "Rape of Nanking"*). Such a death toll would mean that 33% of the trekkers died (*Higginbotham's numbers*), or 25% (*if you believe official numbers of 16,000 relocated*). Either case is impossible! How could that many people have died on treks undertaken on established trails, in the generally warm / mild-weathered south, with horse-drawn wagons packed with provisions, on journeys that should have lasted only 2-3 months? Where are the "4,000" bodies? What documentation is there to support such a high death total?

Higginbotham:

"The act caused a spate of articles about how the Cherokees lost 4,000 or more dead on a terrible trek, described as a "forced" march, presumably indicating they were prodded by bullet and bayonet as they moved during the hard winter of 1837-38. Voluminous records, including those of the Cherokee nation itself, show no loss approaching 4,000...."

*T. Hartley Crawford, head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, reported on Aug. 6, 1840, in a private communication to the secretary of war that the **death toll among the 13 groups was 447***

Other deaths, raising the total to more than 800, took place in parties outside the main groups and were carefully reported to the U.S. government."

Cherokee removal was investigated by Congress to an extent that can be believed only by reading the Congressional Record. Some reports run to hundreds of pages. The written military record exists in detail in U.S. archives. Nothing like an extravagant death toll among the Cherokees exists. Butler's (hearsay) is the sole source for such a conclusion. No historian mentions that.

(Cherokee leader) John Ross never made unusual claims for deaths, although he returned to Washington repeatedly after 1838 seeking more money. (8)



*The piece which **William Higginbotham** (no image available) wrote for the Oklahoman sums up most of the scam, but fails to identify the main motive. He wrote: "**It (The Trail of Tears) is too good a story as it stands and too well-fixed to disturb. That makes it all the more dishonest.**" (9)*

Not only do the lower aforementioned death totals (447 or 800 if other groups and separate events are counted) seem much more realistic, but when you consider the fact that during those times, about 25 people out of 1,000 would die naturally each year anyway, the "Trail of Tears" doesn't seem to have been so treacherous after all!

So you see, dear reader, this uninformed garbage about "The Trail of Tears" is nothing more than a romanticized lie, concocted by Jackson's past enemies and kept alive by his current enemies for the devious purpose of attacking the "evil" White Man and tearing down the reputation of **Andrew the Great** at the same time. For Jackson shut down the operations of the International Banking Mafia which still controls our money and our minds to this very day. That's the truth, and no amount of Fake History can alter it.

Trail of Tears? Ha! Trail of *Smears* is more like it.

CHAPTER 8

Jackson's Second Term (1833-1837)

MARCH, 1833

THE SECOND INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON

Jackson's wise and unifying speech, reproduced here in full, dealt almost exclusively with the importance of preserving the union:

Fellow-Citizens:

The will of the American people, expressed through their unsolicited suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed to the extent of my humble abilities in continued efforts so to administer the Government as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years which have necessarily called forth--sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful--my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government that I need on this occasion but allude to a few leading considerations connected with some of them.

The foreign policy adopted by our Government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive Administrations,

has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all and to submit to wrong from none has been during my Administration its governing maxim, and so happy have been its results that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining unadjusted.

In the domestic policy of this Government there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and their representatives, and which have been and will continue to be the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns and the observation of a life somewhat advanced confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the General Government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfill the purposes of its creation. Solemnly impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government. But of equal and, indeed of incalculable, importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers. You have been wisely admonished to "accustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with Jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

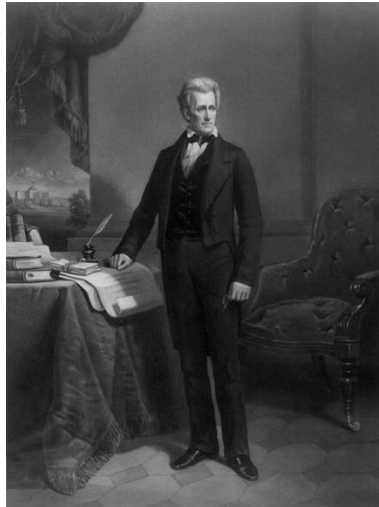
Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved; without union they never can be maintained. Divided into twenty-four, or even a smaller number, of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies, and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our lawgivers and judges. The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty, and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our Republic. The event of the existing crisis will be decisive in the opinion of mankind of the practicability of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands; great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it and learn wisdom from the lessons they inculcate.

Deeply impressed with the truth of these observations, and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our Federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts the necessity of exercising by the General Government those powers only that are clearly delegated; to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditures of the Government; to raise no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community and of all portions of the Union. Constantly bearing in mind that in entering into society "individuals must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest," it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster with our brethren in all parts of the country a spirit of liberal concession and compromise, and, by reconciling our fellow-citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Government and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in His hands from the infancy of our Republic to the

present day, that He will so overrule all my intentions and actions and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds and continue forever a united and happy people." (1)



By now, the living legend that had saved the country from the British and their India Proxies, saved the Union from Calhoun's conspiracy, and saved the people from the Rothschild / Biddle Bank and its agents in the government and press, was larger than life. But there was still much more fighting to be done.

MARCH, 1834

BIDDLE'S SENATE PUPPETS CENSURE PRESIDENT JACKSON

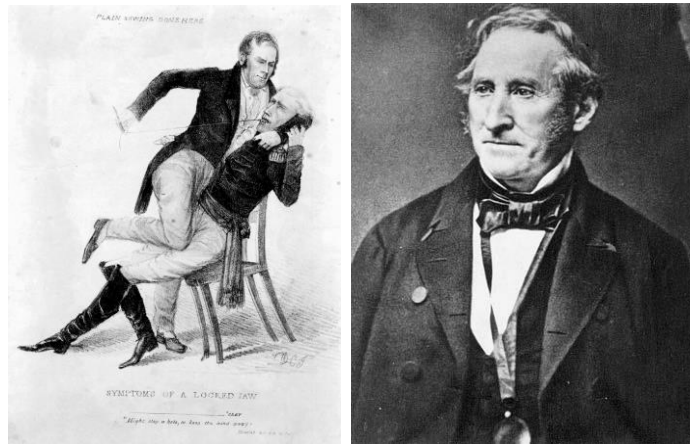
On March 28, 1834, for the first and only time in history, the U.S. Congress censured (*a formal statement of disapproval*) a president. The pretext for this formal slap-on-the face was Jackson's refusal to "turn over documents" relating to his firing of the Treasury Secretary and veto of the Bank re-charter effort in 1832. The real reason, of course, was all about Jackson's decision to dismantle the Bank of the United States.

Henry Clay's Whigs took control of the Senate and, with Clay at its helm, continued to fight Jackson's attempts to destroy the bank – which still had two tears of life left. The Whigs passed a resolution demanding to see Jackson and his cabinet's papers regarding the veto. When Jackson refused to release the

documents, Clay retaliated by introducing a Senate resolution to censure the president.

Congress debated the proposed censure for two months as Jackson maintained that the resolution to censure him was unconstitutional. Clay's Senate ignored Jackson, and slapped him with a phony, but official, public scolding for assuming power not conferred by the Constitution.

The symbolic censure didn't stop Jackson from reforming the banking system. And when Democrats regained the majority in the Senate in 1837, they expunged Jackson's censure from the record. The leader of the action to clear Jackson's record was Senator **Thomas Benton**.



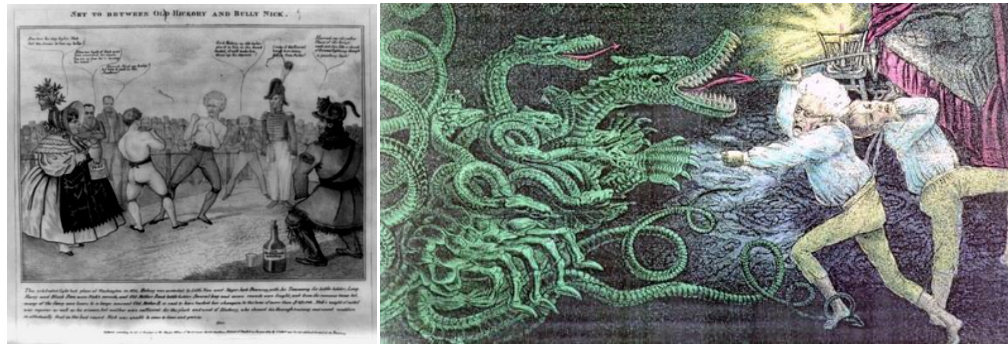
1. An 1834 lithograph shows Kentucky Senator Henry Clay sewing President Andrew Jackson's mouth shut. 2. Senator Benton later cleared Jackson's record.

1833 - 1834

BIDDLE DELIBERATELY SABOTAGES THE ECONOMY IN ORDER TO UNDERMINE JACKSON

Nicholas Biddle truly was an evil elitist bastard and arch-villain of American history. After first failing to re-charter the bank, and then failing to get his boy **Henry Clay** elected in 1832, he retaliated by sharply contracting the money supply at the end of 1833 and into 1834. Such a decline in the supply of currency is easily

accomplished by imposing stricter-than-normal lending policies or selling off of central bank bonds. It's very simple: Less money in circulation makes it more difficult for businesses and others to borrow money, and naturally, harder to repay old loans.



Jackson vs Biddle

A death match between two heavyweights which captivated the country

Biddle and his allies in the "Fake News" outlets of the day blamed the sudden downturn on Jackson's executive action to kill an early re-charter. Fortunately for Jackson and the American people, and unlike today's "mainstream media," there were still enough honest newspapers across the land to explain the basic dynamics of how the Bank's money contraction caused bank runs and foreclosures. By 1834, there had grown a huge backlash against Biddle's bank and his criminal tactics.

Historian **Sean Wilentz** writes:

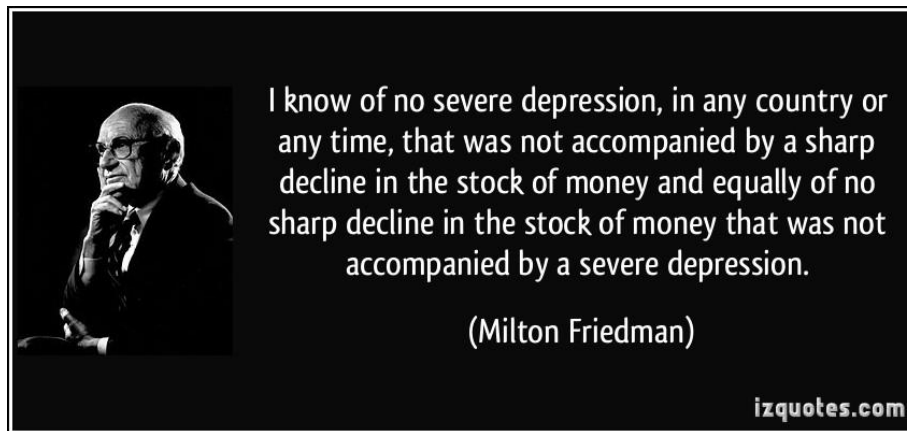
"Infuriated by the Bank's continued contraction of credit, business leaders from New York and Boston demanded over the spring and summer of 1834 that Biddle relent lest they repudiate him publicly and bring fully to light how his policies were harming the nation. Finally, in mid-September, Biddle gave way, resuming the Bank's lending, halting the so-called Biddle Panic, and ending his effort to force Jackson's hand." (2)

Economic historian **Charles Sellers**:

"The Bank's rash irresponsibility became too egregious for even its supporters. Pro-Bank Democrats in Pennsylvania were alienated when the financial pressure sabotaged a state bond issue late in February, and in March elder statesman

*Albert Gallatin organized a committee of New York's most prominent financiers to demand that Biddle relax the pressure. Finally in early April, as angry comprehension of Biddle's abuse of power swept the country, House Democrats mustered a majority for resolutions upholding removal and opposing recharter. **So conclusively had the big Bank convicted itself that even Whig politicians were compelled to abandon it.**" (3) (bold emphasis added)*

His evil game now obvious to all, Biddle was forced to back away from his induced panic and temporarily abandon his re-charter efforts. With Jackson now at the peak of his power and popularity, there was only card left for Biddle and his European masters to play.



Nobel Prize winning economist Milton

JACKSON:

"Gentlemen! I too have been a close observer of the doings of the Bank of the United States. I have had men watching you for a long time, and am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank.

*You tell me that if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its charter I shall ruin ten thousand families. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin! **You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal, (bringing his fist down on the table) I will rout you out!"** (4)*

JACKSON:

“Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a national bank far over-balance all its advantages. The bold effort the present bank has made to control the Government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution or the establishment of another like it.

It is fervently hoped that thus admonished those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present bank will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Republic in any form what so ever or under any restrictions.” (5)

JANUARY 8, 1835

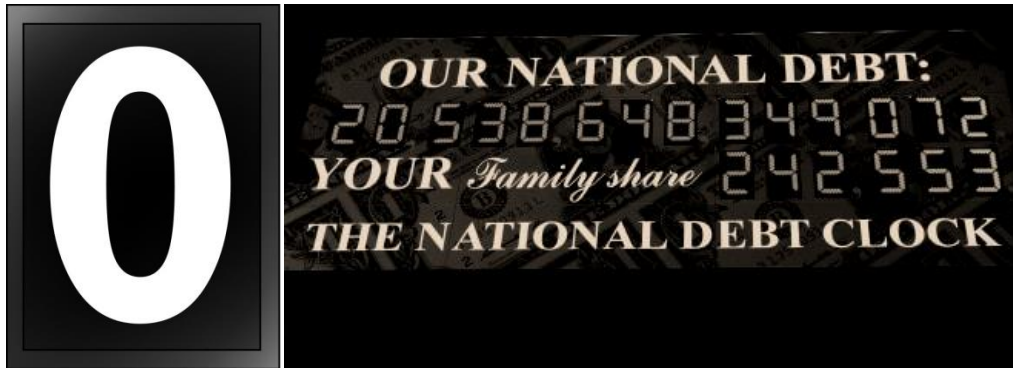
***ONLY TIME IN U.S. HISTORY -- JACKSON PAYS OFF
NATIONAL DEBT***

The National Debt, at least originally, was not really a choice for America. After the Revolution, the Founding Fathers debated whether or not to repudiate the financial promises made during the war. Deciding that a default would harm the nation's credit, the U.S. agreed to consolidate the debts of the individual states, about \$75 million. During good times, the government would pay down the debt. But then there would soon be another war against Indians or the British and the debt would go up again. The people and the politicians may not have liked the debt, but the bankers lending out the needed money, at interest, sure did.

Jackson always hated debt, both public and private. Like Jefferson, he believed that the debt system was one of enslavement, designed to fatten the bankers. When he took office, the National Debt stood at \$58 million. Obsessed with getting rid of it, he sold off Federal land and vetoed one spending bill after another. And now, after just six years, President Jackson had accomplished the impossible – not only

paying off the National Debt down to ZERO, but running surpluses which he promptly returned to the states.

Jackson's hatred of a debt-money system was similar to that of Napoleon's, whom the Rothschilds had finally fixed for good (*defeated by the British in 1815, and apparently poisoned while in exile in 1821.*) Like Napoleon, Jackson's anti-debt / hard money philosophy could not be allowed to stand.



From zero in 1835 to \$20 TRILLION + today (and rising by the day). Jackson's amazing financial feat had never been done before, nor has it been done since.

JANUARY 30, 1835

JACKSON SURVIVES ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

President Jackson and some Cabinet members were in attendance at the Capitol for the funeral of a Congressman. As the ceremonies ended and Jackson began to depart, a “deranged” house painter named **Richard Lawrence** emerged from behind a column, withdrew a pistol from his cloak, and fired it from very close range at Jackson. The cap exploded without igniting the powder in the barrel -- not an uncommon occurrence with old-school pistols. Lawrence then aimed a 2nd pistol which also misfired! Jackson, still full of fight in his 68th year, charged at Lawrence with his uplifted cane, beating the would-be assassin until he could be restrained and arrested by bystanders.

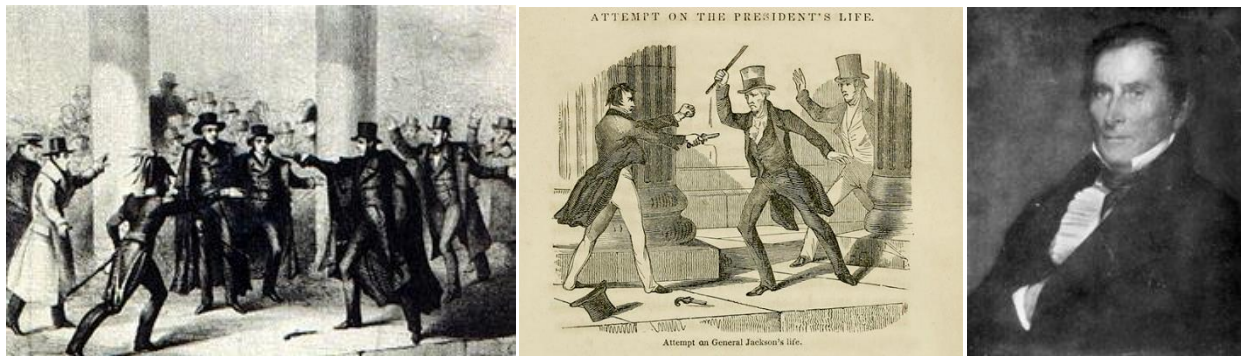
The pistols were examined and found to be loaded. New caps were placed on them and the guns fired as designed. The President's friends declared the miraculous

double-misfires as interventions of the Almighty. Indeed, Jackson's numerous narrow escapes through his life gave many the impressions that he was “God-protected.” The daylight public boldness of Lawrence’s attempt, coupled with the great precaution of bringing two loaded pistols, in case one might fail, was taken by many as evidence of a deep conspiracy.

From the London-New York-Philadelphia banking Mafia behind Nicholas Biddle, to John Calhoun's secessionists, to Clay’s Whigs, there were certainly many powerful people that Jackson had defeated, who would have wanted him dead. Jackson himself believed that Lawrence had been put up to the dirty deed as part of a plot orchestrated by his enemies.

Senator **George Poindexter** of Mississippi, a strong supporter of the Bank who had once threatened Vice President Van Buren, lost his re-election effort after it became known that he had "coincidentally" hired Lawrence to paint his house just a few months before the attempt. Hence, Poindexter’s past supporters suspected him of involvement and later booted him out of office in favor of a Jackson supporter.

Under interrogation, Lawrence played the part of a “deranged” lone gunman, but he did make anti-Jacksonian political comments which suggested that Jackson’s opposition to the central bank is what motivated his action. With Jackson dead, “*Money will be more plenty,*” (6) he said. The British-born Lawrence (*came to U.S. when he was 12*) was committed to an insane asylum and died in 1861.



1. Richard Lawrence misfires with two pistols from point blank range. 2. “Old Hickory” then whoops his ass with a cane! 3. Senator George Poindexter had recently hired the would-be assassin to paint his house. Many, including Jackson, suspected him of involvement in a broader conspiracy.

1835-1836

***HENRY CLAY's WHIGS OBSTRUCT JACKSON's FOREIGN
POLICY DURING THE FRENCH CRISIS***

For many years, the U.S. had sought reparations from France for the damage that had been inflicted upon American shipping by the French during the European coalition wars against Napoleon. Finally, in 1831, a treaty was signed by which France agreed to pay the U.S. 25 million in francs in six annual installments.

When the first payment came due, the French Chamber of Deputies (*Parliament*) refused to appropriate the funds. In 1833, Jackson sent his former Secretary of State, to France to obtain "prompt and complete fulfillment" of the treaty. Nothing much happened as a bill to fulfill the treaty's financial obligation was narrowly defeated by the Deputies.

It should be noted that during this time, the government of France, like that of Britain, was in the pocket of the Rothschild Family. Soon following the **July Revolution of 1830** which placed **Louis-Philippe** on the throne of France, **James de Rothschild** put together a massive loan package to stabilize the new government, and then issued a second loan in 1834. In recognition of de Rothschild's money, the new king elevated James to "Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor." We theorize that Rothschild's ownership of France may be the reason why elements of the French Chamber of Deputies, partially owned by Rothschild, were giving Jackson such a hard time.

In December, 1834, during his annual message to Congress, Jackson increased the rhetorical ante by issuing a vague threat to seize French property in lieu of payment:

"It is my conviction that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused or longer delayed take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiation about the payment.

The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle ... that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt which it refuses or neglects to pay the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the

other... This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself toward Portugal under circumstances less questionable." (7)

In April 1835, the French Chamber eased its hard line, agreeing to pay only if "*the Government of France shall have received satisfactory explanations of the Message of the President of the United States ...*" (8) This conditional offer was considered unacceptable by the United States. Jackson's responded:

"It would be disgraceful to explain or apologize to a foreign Government for anything said in a message (to Congress. It is the summit of arrogance in France, and insulting to us as an independent nation to ask it, and what no American will ever submit to." (9)

Most of the Congress, even some of Jackson's political opponents, stood behind the President during this foreign policy crisis. But Henry Clay's southern Whig faction in the Senate denounced Jackson and refused authorization of a moderate amount of funding to be used for armaments in the event hostilities broke out during Congressional recess. This treasonous action by Clay and friends was strongly denounced by Jackson's old enemy **John Quincy Adams** – who was now serving in the House.

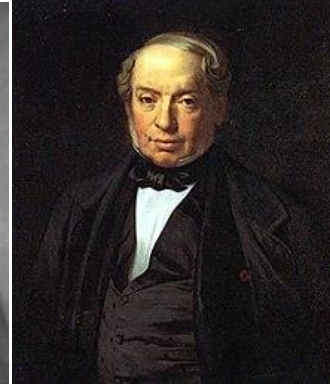
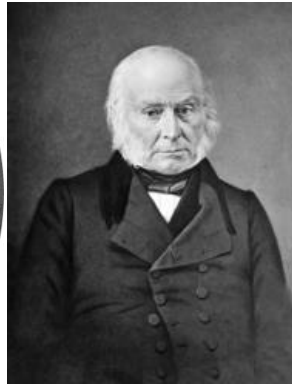
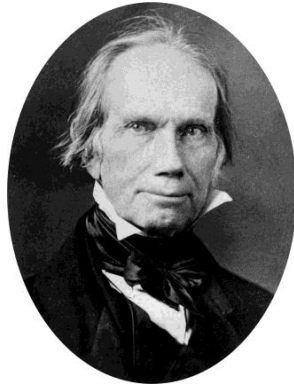
In his December, 1835 message to Congress, Jackson gave the French a face-saving way out by explaining that his previous address had been misunderstood. After reviewing the events, and justifying U.S. actions, he said:

"The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France ... unfounded." (10)

He also defended his message and denied that any nation had a right to question it.

"The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth and the performance of duty". (11)

Shortly thereafter, the French Chamber of Deputies authorized payment. Jackson played the whole affair strongly, yet reasonably. The precedent had now been established that America was entitled to the same respect as any other European power – no thanks to Clay and company. Henry Clay and the Whigs, who had hoped to use the French crisis to portray Jackson as a reckless warmonger, were left embarrassed and disappointed.



1. Henry Clay sides with France over Jackson. 2. Now a Congressman, John Q. Adams, Jackson's presidential opponent from 1828 and 1832 supported Jackson during the French Crisis and castigated Clay. 3. The "French" Jew James de Rothschild was the most powerful man in France. Were his crime family and his political agents behind the effort to embarrass Jackson?

APRIL, 1836

BIDDLE'S CENTRAL BANK OFFICIALLY DIES

Finally, after already having been neutered by Jackson, the 20-year charter of the **Second Bank of the United States** expired in April 1836. But the institution continued on as a state-chartered bank under the laws of Pennsylvania for a few more years.

In 1839, Biddle resigned his post as president. In 1841, the Bank finally failed completely. Biddle was arrested and charged with fraud, but was acquitted. He died in disgrace in 1844, being pursued by civil lawsuits until his miserable end.



1. *Nathan Rothschild died in 1836. His son Lionel took over the London operation. Jackson won the battle with Biddle, but the broader financial war against the House of Rothschild and its American agents continues to this day.*
2. *Cartoon depicts Jackson and VP Van Buren being startled by Biddle's devil mask. They suspect that the new Pennsylvania bank might become a virtual Third central bank. As we shall soon see, Jackson's continuing concerns over the New York-Philadelphia-London Axis were well grounded.*

JULY, 1836

**JACKSON SIGNS "THE SPECIE CIRCULAR" REQUIRING
GOVERNMENT LAND BE PURCHASED WITH GOLD AND
SILVER ONLY**

The **Specie Circular of 1836** was an Executive Order which mandated that western lands could only be purchased with gold and silver coins. Jackson was supported in this measure by Missouri Senator **Thomas Hart Benton**, whose bullet remained in Jackson's arm from an 1813 gunfight.

The intent of the "hard money" advocates was to curb speculation in public lands caused by the issue of what was essentially counterfeit paper money -- which is backed by nothing -- by the nation's banks. You see, even though Biddle's central bank was dead and gone (*having wrapped up its final operations in February, 1836*), the large banks could still make mischief on their own.

Jackson's ultimate monetary vision was to see America transition away from the scam of "fractional reserve" banking and its associated paper confetti money and

restore a pure and incorruptible hard money system of the type that worked well for centuries during the Middle Ages – the so-called, “Dark Ages” – which actually weren’t so “dark” after all. But if there is one thing that money lenders / counterfeiters / stock jobbers hate more than debt-free economics, it’s a “hard money” non-fractional currency – an honest and natural system which their paid propagandists in media and academia often mock as a primitive “barbaric metal” standard.



1. Biddle’s bank was gone, but the problem of bank-issued paper money remained. Jackson knew that the country was still in danger 2. For a clearer understanding of how “hard currency” economics was corrupted into paper money debt-schemes, read the fun and educational allegory: “Bancarotta” by M S King, available at Amazon.

NOVEMBER, 1836

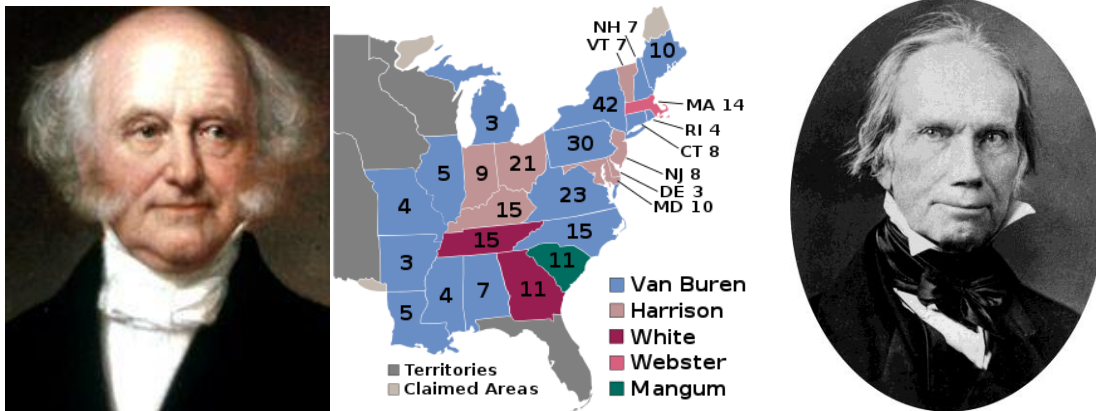
VICE PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN ELECTED PRESIDENT

Back in 1834, Jackson’s enemies organized a new national party. The Party’s leader was Biddle’s old buddy and eternal Jackson-hater, **Henry Clay**. The named it the “**Whig Party**” after an English anti-monarchy party – the purpose being to insult “King” Jackson.

In 1836, **Martin Van Buren**, Jackson’s loyal friend and Vice President of the previous four years, defeated four candidates of this new anti-Jacksonian Whig

Party -- **William H. Harrison (OH)**, **Hugh White (TN)**, **Daniel Webster (MA)** and **Willie P Mangum (NC)**.

The Whig's devious strategy behind running four candidates was to split states among the geographically diverse bunch and force an election in the House of Representatives by denying the Democrat Van Buren an electoral vote majority (*a new "corrupt bargain"*). The Whig strategy failed. With the support of Jackson, who could have run for a third term but wanted to retire, the ticket of Van Buren and Congressman **Richard Johnson (KY)** won a majority of the electoral and popular vote.



Van Buren wins, but Jackson still has four months remaining as President – and Henry Clay's new political party -- the Whigs -- will resist Van Buren.

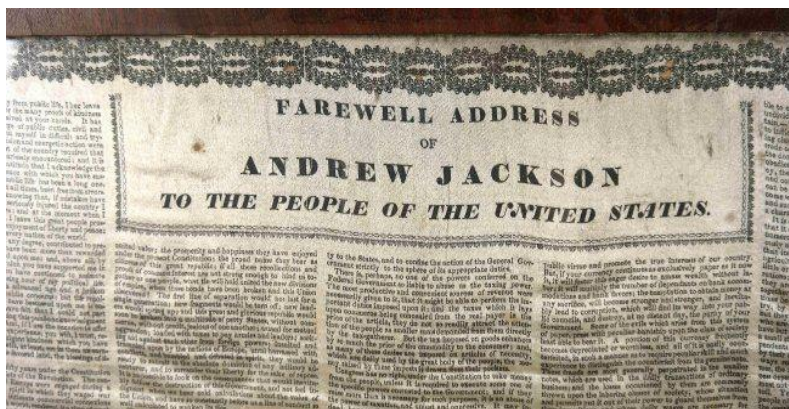
CHAPTER 9

JACKSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE NATION

The original intent of this author / compiler was to either publish only the most interesting and useful excerpts from, or to abridge by at least half, the **Farewell Address of President Andrew Jackson**. But unlike the endless platitudes of modern day presidential teleprompter readings, every sentence of Jackson's lengthy address is so comprehensive and educational in its historical scope; so clear and concise in its language; so powerful in its logic and philosophy; and so prophetic in its warnings that deciding which lines to edit out proved too difficult. From a historian's perspective, the speech is that riveting.

And so, the only solution to this challenge was to republish the address, *in full*, without any filtering or unneeded commentary, in its very own section of this book. Enjoy.

.....



MARCH 4, 1837

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Being about to retire finally from public life, I beg leave to offer you my grateful thanks for the many proofs of kindness and confidence which I have received at your hands. It has been my fortune in the discharge of public duties, civil and military, frequently to have found myself in difficult and

trying situations, where prompt decision and energetic action were necessary, and where the interest of the country required that high responsibilities should be fearlessly encountered; and it is with the deepest emotions of gratitude that I acknowledge the continued and unbroken confidence with which you have sustained me in every trial.

My public life has been a long one, and I can not hope that it has at all times been free from errors; but I have the consolation of knowing that if mistakes have been committed they have not seriously injured the country I so anxiously endeavored to serve, and at the moment when I surrender my last public trust I leave this great people prosperous and happy, in the full enjoyment of liberty and peace, and honored and respected by every nation of the world.

If my humble efforts have in any degree contributed to preserve to you these blessings, I have been more than rewarded by the honors you have heaped upon me, and, above all, by the generous confidence with which you have supported me in every peril, and with which you have continued to animate and cheer my path to the closing hour of my political life. The time has now come when advanced age and a broken frame warn me to retire from public concerns, but the recollection of the many favors you have bestowed upon me is engraven upon my heart, and I have felt that I could not part from your service without making this public acknowledgment of the gratitude I owe you. And if I use the occasion to offer to you the counsels of age and experience, you will, I trust, receive them with the same indulgent kindness which you have so often extended to me, and will at least see in them an earnest desire to perpetuate in this favored land the blessings of liberty and equal law.

We have now lived almost fifty years under the Constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the Revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period, the spirit in which they waged war against each other, and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world rendered it a time of much difficulty for the Government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our Constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried government must always feel when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength without the lights of experience to guide it or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our Constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment, and at the end of nearly half a century we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of

the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

In our domestic concerns there is everything to encourage us, and if you are true to yourselves nothing can impede your march to the highest point of national prosperity. The States which had so long been retarded in their improvement by the Indian tribes residing in the midst of them are at length relieved from the evil, and this unhappy race--the original dwellers in our land--are now placed in a situation where we may well hope that they will share in the blessings of civilization and be saved from that degradation and destruction to which they were rapidly hastening while they remained in the States; and while the safety and comfort of our own citizens have been greatly promoted by their removal, the philanthropist will rejoice that the remnant of that ill-fated race has been at length placed beyond the reach of injury or oppression, and that the paternal care of the General Government will hereafter watch over them and protect them.

If we turn to our relations with foreign powers, we find our condition equally gratifying. Actuated by the sincere desire to do justice to every nation and to preserve the blessings of peace, our intercourse with them has been conducted on the part of this Government in the spirit of frankness; and I take pleasure in saying that it has generally been met in a corresponding temper. Difficulties of old standing have been surmounted by friendly discussion and the mutual desire to be just, and the claims of our citizens, which had been long withheld, have at length been acknowledged and adjusted and satisfactory arrangements made for their final payment; and with a limited, and I trust a temporary, exception, our relations with every foreign power are now of the most friendly character, our commerce continually expanding, and our flag respected in every quarter of the world.

These cheering and grateful prospects and these multiplied favors we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it, and has proved that in the union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard and by every sacrifice this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his Country in his Farewell Address. He has there told us that "while experience shall not have

demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands;" and he has cautioned us in the strongest terms against the formation of parties on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our Union and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and perhaps at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment; for when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy, foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The Federal Constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment--and he so speaks of it in his Address--but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended; and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and a fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely extended nation has felt its blessings and shared in the general prosperity produced by its adoption. But amid this general prosperity and splendid success the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *South* against the *North* and the *North* against the *South*, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics--topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion.

Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten, or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride and local attachments finds a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are

conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren, and that however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to foment these fatal divisions and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation will then be tried in fields of battle and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe, the memory of victories won by their united valor, the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution, the proud name they bear as citizens of this great Republic--if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered ?

The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off, new leaders would spring up, and this great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggression, loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders, seeking aid against each other from foreign powers, insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harassed with conflicts and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

There is too much at stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decision. Never for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may, under the influence of temporary excitement or misguided opinions, commit mistakes; they may be misled for a time by the suggestions of self-interest; but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States argument will soon make them sensible of their errors, and when convinced they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others, as they hope to receive justice at their hands.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should at all times stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts or repealed by Congress no individual or combination of individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government and be unworthy of the name if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression on the part of the Government as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people. And no citizen who loves his country would in any case whatever resort to forcible resistance unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union and with it an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution can not be maintained nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States, and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union.

In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars, and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted--principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure, and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity and asserting the rights of the human race; but everyone, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free government can stand without virtue in the people and a lofty spirit of patriotism, and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free

institutions the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice--full and ample justice to every portion of the United States should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or national.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the powers of the General Government, and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this Government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created, and its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed, for one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers or supposed advantages or temporary circumstances shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have in effect but one consolidated government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits, and different habits, it is too obvious for argument that a single consolidated government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired and in full vigor the rights and sovereignty of the States and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

There is, perhaps, no one of the powers conferred on the Federal Government so liable to abuse as the taxing power. The most productive and convenient sources of revenue were necessarily given to it, that it might be able to perform the important duties imposed upon it; and the taxes which it lays upon commerce being concealed from the real payer in the price of the article, they do not so readily attract the attention of the people as smaller sums demanded from them directly by the taxgatherer. But the tax imposed on goods enhances by so much the price of the commodity to the consumer, and as many of these duties are imposed on articles of necessity which are daily used by the great body of the people, the

money raised by these imposts is drawn from their pockets. Congress has no right under the Constitution to take money from the people unless it is required to execute some one of the specific powers entrusted to the Government; and if they raise more than is necessary for such purposes, it is an abuse of the power of taxation, and unjust and oppressive. It may indeed happen that the revenue will sometimes exceed the amount anticipated when the taxes were laid. When, however, this is ascertained, it is easy to reduce them, and in such a case it is unquestionably the duty of the Government to reduce them, for no circumstances can justify it in assuming a power not given to it by the Constitution nor in taking away the money of the people when it is not needed for the legitimate wants of the Government.

Plain as these principles appear to be, you will yet find there is a constant effort to induce the General Government to go beyond the limits of its taxing power and to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people. Many powerful interests are continually at work to procure heavy duties on commerce and to swell the revenue beyond the real necessities of the public service, and the country has already felt the injurious effects of their combined influence. They succeeded in obtaining a tariff of duties bearing most oppressively on the agricultural and laboring classes of society and producing a revenue that could not be usefully employed within the range of the powers conferred upon Congress, and in order to fasten upon the people this unjust and unequal system of taxation extravagant schemes of internal improvement were got up in various quarters to squander the money and to purchase support. Thus one unconstitutional measure was intended to be upheld by another, and the abuse of the power of taxation was to be maintained by usurping the power of expending the money in internal improvements. You cannot have forgotten the severe and doubtful struggle through which we passed when the executive department of the Government by its veto endeavored to arrest this prodigal scheme of injustice and to bring back the legislation of Congress to the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution. The good sense and practical judgment of the people when the subject was brought before them sustained the course of the Executive, and this plan of unconstitutional expenditures for the purposes of corrupt influence is, I trust, finally overthrown.

The result of this decision has been felt in the rapid extinguishment of the public debt and the large accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury, notwithstanding the tariff was reduced and is now very far below the amount originally contemplated by its advocates. But, rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a

heavy tariff and to produce an overflowing Treasury are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will support it to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure for the purpose of purchasing influence in other quarters; and since the people have decided that the Federal Government can not be permitted to employ its income in internal improvements, efforts will be made to seduce and mislead the citizens of the several States by holding out to them the deceitful prospect of benefits to be derived from a surplus revenue collected by the General Government and annually divided among the States; and if, encouraged by these fallacious hopes, the States should disregard the principles of economy which ought to characterize every republican government, and should indulge in lavish expenditures exceeding their resources, they will before long find themselves oppressed with debts which they are unable to pay, and the temptation will become irresistible to support a high tariff in order to obtain a surplus for distribution. Do not allow yourselves, my fellow-citizens, to be misled on this subject. The Federal Government cannot collect a surplus for such purposes without violating the principles of the Constitution and assuming powers which have not been granted. It is, moreover, a system of injustice, and if persisted in will inevitably lead to corruption, and must end in ruin. The surplus revenue will be drawn from the pockets of the people--from the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring classes of society; but who will receive it when distributed among the States, where it is to be disposed of by leading State politicians, who have friends to favor and political partisans to gratify ? It will certainly not be returned to those who paid it and who have most need of it and are honestly entitled to it. There is but one safe rule, and that is to confine the General Government rigidly within the sphere of its appropriate duties. It has no power to raise a revenue or impose taxes except for the purposes enumerated in the Constitution, and if its income is found to exceed these wants it should be forthwith reduced and the burden of the people so far lightened.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of Government, we find nothing that has produced such deep-seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove

from general circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper, and we ought not on that account to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest and even enlightened men are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

The paper system being founded on public confidence and having of itself no intrinsic value, it is liable to great and sudden fluctuations, thereby rendering property insecure and the wages of labor unsteady and uncertain. **The corporations which create the paper money cannot be relied upon to keep the circulating medium uniform in amount.** In times of prosperity, when confidence is high, they are tempted by the prospect of gain or by the influence of those who hope to profit by it to extend their issues of paper beyond the bounds of discretion and the reasonable demands of business; and when these issues have been pushed on from day to day, until public confidence is at length shaken, then a reaction takes place, and they immediately withdraw the credits they have given, suddenly curtail their issues, and produce an unexpected and ruinous contraction of the circulating medium, which is felt by the whole community.

The banks by this means save themselves, and the mischievous consequences of their imprudence or cupidity are visited upon the public. Nor does the evil stop here. These ebbs and flows in the currency and these indiscreet extensions of credit naturally engender a spirit of speculation injurious to the habits and character of the people. We have already seen its effects in the wild spirit of speculation in the public lands and various kinds of stock which within the last year or two seized upon such a multitude of our citizens and threatened to pervade all classes of society and to withdraw their attention from the sober pursuits of honest industry. It is not by encouraging this spirit that we shall best preserve public virtue and promote the true interests of our country; but if your currency continues as exclusively paper as it now is, it will foster this eager desire to amass wealth without labor; it will multiply the number of dependents on bank accommodations and bank favors; the temptation to obtain money at any sacrifice will become stronger and stronger, and inevitably lead to corruption, which will find its way

into your public councils and destroy at no distant day the purity of your Government.

Some of the evils which arise from this system of paper press with peculiar hardship upon the class of society least able to bear it. A portion of this currency frequently becomes depreciated or worthless, and all of it is easily counterfeited in such a manner as to require peculiar skill and much experience to distinguish the counterfeit from the genuine note. These frauds are most generally perpetrated in the smaller notes, which are used in the daily transactions of ordinary business, and the losses occasioned by them are commonly thrown upon the laboring classes of society, whose situation and pursuits put it out of their power to guard themselves from these impositions, and whose daily wages are necessary for their subsistence. It is the duty of every government so to regulate its currency as to protect this numerous class, as far as practicable, from the impositions of avarice and fraud. It is more especially the duty of the United States, where the Government is emphatically the Government of the people, and where this respectable portion of our citizens are so proudly distinguished from the laboring classes of all other nations by their independent spirit, their love of liberty, their intelligence, and their high tone of moral character. Their industry in peace is the source of our wealth and their bravery in war has covered us with glory; and the Government of the United States will but ill discharge its duties if it leaves them a prey to such dishonest impositions. Yet it is evident that their interests can not be effectually protected unless silver and gold are restored to circulation.

These views alone of the paper currency are sufficient to call for immediate reform; but there is another consideration which should still more strongly press it upon your attention. Recent events have proved that the paper-money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions, and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few and to govern by corruption or force are aware of its power and prepared to employ it. Your banks now furnish your only circulating medium, and money is plenty or scarce according to the quantity of notes issued by them. While they have capitals not greatly disproportioned to each other, they are competitors in business, and no one of them can exercise dominion over the rest; and although in the present state of the currency these banks may and do operate injuriously upon the habits of business, the pecuniary concerns, and the moral tone of society, yet, from their number and dispersed situation, they can not combine for the purposes of political influence, and whatever may be the dispositions of some of them their power of mischief must necessarily be confined to a narrow space and felt only in their immediate neighborhoods.

But when the charter for the Bank of the United States was obtained from Congress it perfected the schemes of the paper system and gave to its advocates the position they have struggled to obtain from the commencement of the Federal Government to the present hour. The immense capital and peculiar privileges bestowed upon it enabled it to exercise despotic sway over the other banks in every part of the country. From its superior strength it could seriously injure, if not destroy, the business of any one of them which might incur its resentment; and it openly claimed for itself the power of regulating the currency throughout the United States. In other words, it asserted (and it undoubtedly possessed) the power to make money plenty or scarce at its pleasure, at any time and in any quarter of the Union, by controlling the issues of other banks and permitting an expansion or compelling a general contraction of the circulating medium, according to its own will. The other banking institutions were sensible of its strength, and they soon generally became its obedient instruments, ready at all times to execute its mandates; and with the banks necessarily went also that numerous class of persons in our commercial cities who depend altogether on bank credits for their solvency and means of business, and who are therefore obliged, for their own safety, to propitiate the favor of the money power by distinguished zeal and devotion in its service. The result of the ill-advised legislation which established this great monopoly was to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Union, with its boundless means of corruption and its numerous dependents, under the direction and command of one acknowledged head, thus organizing this particular interest as one body and securing to it unity and concert of action throughout the United States, and enabling it to bring forward upon any occasion its entire and undivided strength to support or defeat any measure of the Government. In the hands of this formidable power, thus perfectly organized, was also placed unlimited dominion over the amount of the circulating medium, giving it the power to regulate the value of property and the fruits of labor in every quarter of the Union, and to bestow prosperity or bring ruin upon any city or section of the country as might best comport with its own interest or policy.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people in order to compel them to submit to its demands can not yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency ought to be indelibly impressed on the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of

war, with an enemy at your doors? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few, and this organized money power from its secret conclave would have dictated the choice of your highest officers and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your Government might for a time have remained, but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States, and the evil consequences which followed may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction and of permitting temporary circumstances or the hope of better promoting the public welfare to influence in any degree our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode if it is found to be defective.

The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, even if the Constitution did not present an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty, and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, to be watchful in your States as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the moneyed interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages and State interests and State pride they will endeavor to establish in the different States one moneyed institution with overgrown capital and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined, and in the State in which it is chartered the money power will be able to embody its whole strength and to move together with undivided force to accomplish any object it may wish to attain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical, and laboring classes of society, and over those whose engagements in trade or

speculation render them dependent on bank facilities the dominion of the State monopoly will be absolute and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank and a paper currency the money power would in a few years govern the State and control its measures, and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking that it enables one class of society--and that by no means a numerous one--by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical, and the laboring classes have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations, and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city or in a small district of country by means of personal communications with each other, but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them who hope to grow rich without labor by their countenance and favor, and who are therefore always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country--men who love liberty and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions of freemen who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the Government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them. The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control, from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges you will in the end find that the most important powers of Government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

The paper-money system and its natural associations--monopoly and exclusive privileges--have already struck their roots too deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses and desire to perpetuate them will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek by every artifice to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you everyone placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed; and while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared during my administration of the Government to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object; but enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance. The power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied if you determine upon it.

While I am thus endeavoring to press upon your attention the principles which I deem of vital importance in the domestic concerns of the country, I ought not to pass over without notice the important considerations which should govern your policy toward foreign powers. It is unquestionably our true interest to cultivate the most friendly understanding with every nation and to avoid by every honorable means the calamities of war, and we shall best attain this object by frankness and sincerity in our foreign intercourse, by the prompt and faithful execution of treaties, and by justice and impartiality in our conduct to all. But no nation, however desirous of peace, can hope to escape occasional collisions with other powers, and the soundest dictates of policy require that we should place ourselves in a condition to assert our rights if a resort to force should ever become necessary. Our local situation, our long line of seacoast, indented by numerous bays, with deep rivers opening into the interior, as well as our extended and still increasing commerce, point to the Navy as our natural means of defense. It will in the end be

found to be the cheapest and most effectual, and now is the time, in a season of peace and with an overflowing revenue, that we can year after year add to its strength without increasing the burdens of the people. It is your true policy, for your Navy will not only protect your rich and flourishing commerce in distant seas, but will enable you to reach and annoy the enemy and will give to defense its greatest efficiency by meeting danger at a distance from home. It is impossible by any line of fortifications to guard every point from attack against a hostile force advancing from the ocean and selecting its object, but they are indispensable to protect cities from bombardment, dockyards and naval arsenals from destruction, to give shelter to merchant vessels in time of war and to single ships or weaker squadrons when pressed by superior force. Fortifications of this description can not be too soon completed and armed and placed in a condition of the most perfect preparation. The abundant means we now possess cannot be applied in any manner more useful to the country, and when this is done and our naval force sufficiently strengthened and our militia armed we need not fear that any nation will wantonly insult us or needlessly provoke hostilities. We shall more certainly preserve peace when it is well understood that we are prepared for War.

In presenting to you, my fellow-citizens, these parting counsels, I have brought before you the leading principles upon which I endeavored to administer the Government in the high office with which you twice honored me. Knowing that the path of freedom is continually beset by enemies who often assume the disguise of friends, I have devoted the last hours of my public life to warn you of the dangers. The progress of the United States under our free and happy institutions has surpassed the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the Republic. Our growth has been rapid beyond all former example in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comforts and convenience of man, and from the earliest ages of history to the present day there never have been thirteen millions of people associated in one political body who enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States. You have no longer any cause to fear danger from abroad; your strength and power are well known throughout the civilized world, as well as the high and gallant bearing of your sons. It is from within, among yourselves--from cupidity, from corruption, from disappointed ambition and inordinate thirst for power--that factions will be formed and liberty endangered. It is against such designs, whatever disguise the actors may assume, that you have especially to guard yourselves. You have the highest of human trusts committed to your care. Providence has showered on this favored land blessings without number, and has chosen you as the guardians of freedom, to preserve it for the benefit of the human race. May He who holds in His hands the destinies of nations make you worthy of the favors He has bestowed and enable

you, with pure hearts and pure hands and sleepless vigilance, to guard and defend to the end of time the great charge He has committed to your keeping.

My own race is nearly run; advanced age and failing health warn me that before long I must pass beyond the reach of human events and cease to feel the vicissitudes of human affairs. I thank God that my life has been spent in a land of liberty and that He has given me a heart to love my country with the affection of a son. And filled with gratitude for your constant and unwavering kindness, I bid you a last and affectionate farewell. (1)

That same day, the very last day of the presidency, Jackson admitted that he had but two regrets, that he *"had been unable to shoot Henry Clay or to hang John C. Calhoun."* (2)

CHAPTER 10

THE FINAL YEARS

THE PANIC OF 1837

On May 10, 1837, banks in New York City suspended specie payments, meaning that they would no longer redeem commercial paper value at full face value in gold and silver. As we reviewed in **Chapter 2**, there simply wasn't enough hard currency to support all of the confetti money that the banks had printed and loaned out at interest (*inflation, bubble economics*).

When those New York banks then scaled back on lending (*creating new fake money*), by raising interest rates, the effects were very damaging because the old debts became harder to repay. This necessary deflation had to occur in order to correct the inflationary paper bubbles of the banking scam. So, who do you think Jackson's enemies as well as today's "historians" (*whose universities are generously funded by banker "philanthropists"*) held and still hold responsible for the Panic of 1837? The irresponsible and greedy counterfeiting money lenders? Of course not! No. According to them; the disaster was all the fault of the recently retired Andrew Jackson.



1. Whig cartoon showing the effects of unemployment on a poor family that has portraits of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren on the wall. 2. “The Modern Balaam and his Ass” -- an 1837 caricature placing the blame for the Panic of 1837 on Jackson and his sidekick Van Buren.

Jackson is still blamed for 1837 in the Fake History books. Here is a typical example (*one of 1000's!*):

“Causes of the Panic of 1837 include the economic policies of President Andrew Jackson who ordered the Specie Circular, which required the payments for government lands to be paid in gold or silver. Jackson also refused to renew the charter of Second Bank of the United States, resulting in the withdrawal of government funds from the National Bank.” (1)

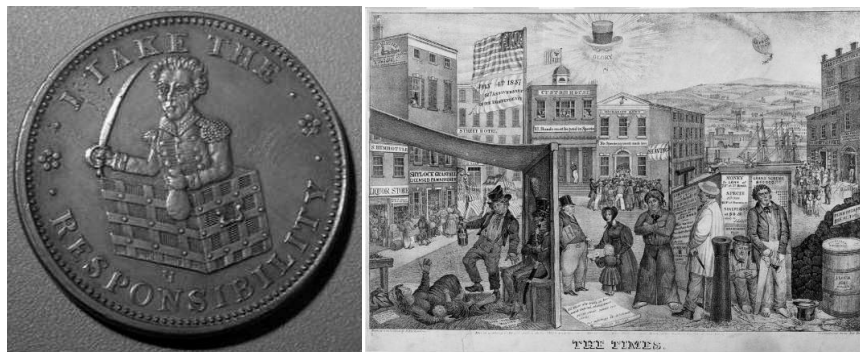
Enormous economic and political pressure came to bear upon the new president, **Martin Van Buren**, to change course. But Van Buren stood firm in the belief that the pain of the monetary readjustment had to happen in order for an honest hard currency system to come about. Historian **Woodrow Wilson** (*before he became a politician*), though clearly pro-banker, provides us with some very useful information about Van Buren’s continuation of Jackson’s war on the bankers:

“His (Van Buren’s) plan was, to cut once for all the connection of the government with the banks, and provide for the custody, handling, and disbursement of the revenues by the Treasury alone. For three years, through two Congresses, he fought doggedly for his purpose; and won at last in midsummer, 1840. Then he got exactly what he wanted. An ‘Independent Treasury Act,’ signed July 4, 1840, provided that the Treasury of the United States should itself supply vaults and places of deposit for the revenues, at Washington and at other cities appointed for their receipt; that all federal officers charged with their receipt, safe keeping, or

disbursement should be put under proper and sufficient bonds for their careful and honest use and custody; and that all payments thereafter made either to or by the United States should be made in gold or silver only. It had not been possible to bring the first Congress of Mr. Van Buren's term to accept this scheme. Twice adopted by the Senate, now at last Democratic, it had been twice rejected by the House. (2)

Unfortunately for Van Buren, the Whig Party got away with blaming the Depression, which dragged on throughout his entire first term, on the policies of the Jackson-Van Buren era. Van Buren, for all his honesty and wisdom, could never win unwinnable fights against all odds like “Old Hickory” could. The Whigs swept to victory in 1840, electing **William H Harrison** president, and capturing a majority in the House of Representatives – all because a majority of the voters failed to understand the dishonest dynamics of fractional reserve banking and its associated bubble-making..

Nonetheless, the Jackson-Van Buren years remain an America success story because the fundamental changes, though not as total and permanent as Jackson would have liked, delayed the banking Mafia’s conquest of America until 1913.



- 1. Hard times token, late 1830s; privately minted, used in place of one cent coin during currency shortage; inscription reads "I Take the Responsibility," shows Andrew Jackson holding a drawn sword and a coin bag, emerging from a strongbox. 2. Cartoons in anti-Jackson newspapers hammered away at the Depression which was falsely blamed on Jackson-Van Buren.*

FIGHTING UNTIL THE END: THE SEMI-RETIREMENT OF PRESIDENT JACKSON

Jackson may have officially retired to the Hermitage, but even in ill health he remained politically engaged and very influential. To the very end, he warned against efforts to split the United States and to re-establish a central bank (*one in each nation, if the US ever split up*). He declared: *"I will die with the Union."* (3)

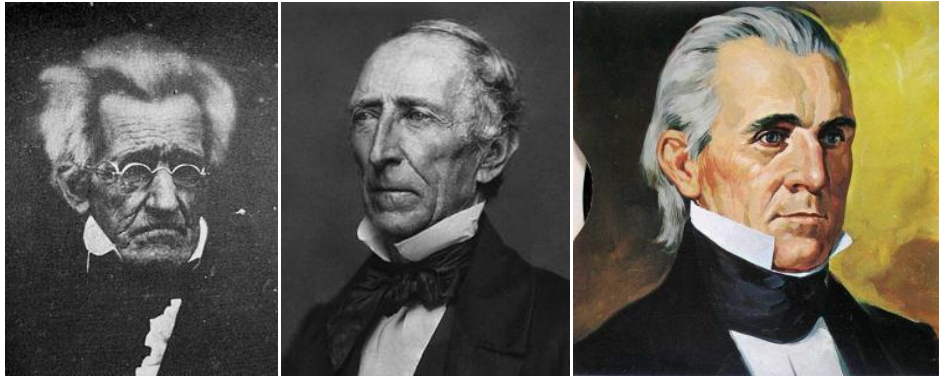
Jackson also continued to denounce the "perfidy and treachery" of banks and urged his successor, Van Buren, to take a tough line with the money lenders. As a solution to the Panic of 1837, he supported an Independent Treasury system, which was designed to hold the money balances of the government in the form of gold or silver and would be restricted from printing paper money.

The Whigs opposed the bill, and it was not passed until 1840. During that time, Van Buren became very unpopular. The Whigs nominated the war hero **William Henry Harrison** and former Jacksonian **John Tyler** in the 1840 presidential election. Playing a phony populist card, the Whigs depicted Van Buren as an elitist who did not care for the welfare of ordinary Americans. In contrast, the Whigs glorified Harrison's military record and portrayed him as a "man of the people."

Jackson campaigned heavily to re-elect Van Buren and favored the nomination of **James Polk** for vice president at the 1840 Democratic National Convention. But Harrison won the election, and the Whigs captured majorities in both the Houses and Senate. *"The democracy of the United States has been shamefully beaten,"* Jackson wrote to Van Buren, *"but I trust, not conquered."* (4)

Harrison, after breaking with Henry Clay, died very early into his term (*poison?*), and was replaced by Tyler. Jackson was encouraged by this because Tyler was known to have a strong independent streak. Indeed, Tyler soon infuriated the Whigs in 1841 when he "pulled a Jackson" by vetoing two Whig-sponsored bills to establish a new national central bank. After the second veto, most of Tyler's cabinet entered Tyler's office one by one and resigned. This event was orchestrated by Clay, who hoped to force Tyler's resignation and place his own stooge, Senate President *pro tempore* **Samuel L. Southard**, in the White House. Clay's coup failed. Mr. Jackson was very pleased! Naturally, the anti-central bank Tyler is ranked an appalling 39th out of 44 presidents (5) by modern historians. See the pattern?

In 1844, Jackson supported his protégé, **James Polk** for president as the only man who could stop Henry Clay from becoming president. Polk defeated Clay in a close contest that featured the annexation of Texas as the main issue. Polk (*and Jackson*) favored annexation because they suspected that the British had designs on invading Texas and playing such an advantage against the United States. Clay opposed annexation, perhaps because he was serving British-Rothschild interests all along?



1. An actual photograph of Jackson in his final years. 2. Presidents John Tyler and James Polk followed Jackson's path in blocking Clay and his banking masters from establishing a 3rd central bank.

*



FEBRUARY 28, 1844: *In the worst peacetime disaster of its time, President Tyler, who had twice vetoed a bank re-charter bill, narrowly escapes death when the main cannon of the USS Princeton “accidentally” explodes during a demonstration -- killing six people, including two members of Tyler’s cabinet.*

JUNE 8, 1845

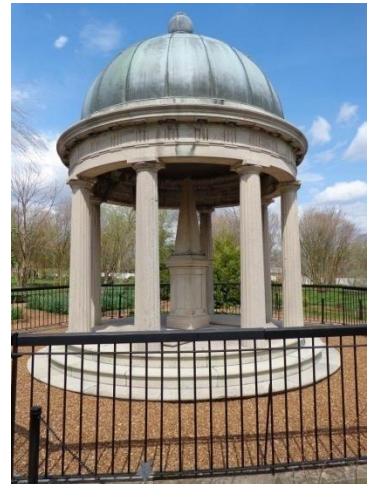
ANDREW JACKSON DIES AT THE HERMITAGE

On June 8, 1845, at the age of 78, surrounded by his family, Andrew Jackson died of heart failure at the Hermitage. Among his last recorded words to those gathered around his bedside:

“Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there.” (6)

And:

“Oh, do not cry. Be good children, and we shall all meet in Heaven ... I want to meet you all, white and black, in Heaven.” (7)



The tireless old warrior for justice and American independence can finally rest.

CHAPTER 11

Killing Jackson's Legacy and Name

The post-Civil War restoration of the Union did not stop the Rothschilds and their allies from plotting to divide and conquer the United States. We believe that the Banking Mafia, acting through its main southern agent, **Judah P. Benjamin**, murdered **President Abraham Lincoln** for his Jackson-like resistance to their schemes of national division and debt money war financing.



During the Civil War of 1861-1865, both the Union and the Confederacy lay claim to Jackson's memory to support their cause. Image 1 is a Union postage stamp – Image 2 is a confederate stamp.

In reality, Jackson, though a son-of-the-South, would have opposed the splitting of the United States into two Rothschild-controlled entities that could be played off against each other.

Even without a central bank, individual bankers, as they had with the **Panic of 1837**, were still able to engineer deliberate panics such as the **Panic of 1893** and

the **Panic of 1907** – and then blame those events on “hard money” and the lack of a central bank to act as “the lender (*money printer*) of last resort.” These types of maneuvers finally culminated, in 1913, with the establishment of the fraudulently named “**Federal Reserve System**” – the same private central bank which Jackson had killed.

It is interesting to note that **President Woodrow Wilson** -- the man who signed both the Federal Reserve System (*America’s 3rd central bank*) and the Income Tax into law -- was previously a member of the “**American Whig Society**” as well as a history professor and lecturer at various universities. During his academic days, Wilson the half-truth--historian blamed the Panic of 1837 on, mainly – you guessed it – Jackson’s killing of the bank and support for gold and silver “hard currency” (*Specie Circular*) (1)

And that is why the Banking Mafia, which had, by then, partially transformed and corrupted Jackson’s Democrat Party, recruited this idiot professor and skyrocketed him to political glory. Nonetheless, because of Jackson’s enduring hero stature, plus the fact that he was a “Democrat,” the Democrat Wilson was still compelled to honor his memory by speaking highly of him at “Jackson Day” events, all the while working to undo his legacy.

In the decades and even the nearly two centuries since the age of Jackson, the predominantly northeastern banking, press and even academic class has never ceased in its efforts to kill the name of this great man. This is not surprising when we understand that the direct descendants of Nathan and Lionel Rothschild are still at the pinnacle of the self-perpetuating international banking Mafia.

But they have had to proceed slowly. Decade after decade, Jackson’s “ranking” among the Presidents -- according to the oh-so-estimable historians surveyed -- has steadily dropped from top 5, to top 10, to top 15 and now, according to a 2017 C-Span “Presidential Historian’s Survey,” a mediocre 18th place out of 44 presidents (*excluding Trump the 45th*). (2) And given the Marxist crap the current generation of students have been and continue to be spoon-fed, you can be sure that Jackson’s place will drop to the bottom 10 in due time.

A few select excerpts from a popular children’s book about Andrew Jackson give us an indication as to how future “historians” will rank Jackson:

- **On Jackson's inauguration party:**

"The inside of the White House was nearly destroyed. Eventually, everyone had to be sent outside. It was not a dignified way to start Jackson's presidency." (3)

- **On Jackson's giant cheese wheel gift:**

"Late in his presidency, Jackson was presented with a gigantic wheel of cheese... It was served at the White House where 10,000 guests devoured it in two hours. The White House smelled like cheese for weeks afterwards." (4)

- **On the oh-so-innocent and "peaceful" Indians:**

"The Indians were peaceful and not a threat to the Americans. Even so, white Americans felt they had the right to own this land. Jackson agreed." (5)

- **On the "Trail of Tears"**

"Thousands died of disease and starvation. Nearly one out of every three of these Indians did not survive. To this day, the Trail of Tears is considered one of the worst moments in American history. It is shameful that Andrew Jackson made it happen." (6)

By the time our young "scholars" graduate from High School, presuming they were awake during Fake History class, they will have also learned of how the ignorant redneck rabble-rouser from Tennessee ruined the nation's banking system and currency, thus causing the Panic of 1837 which unfolded during the presidency of Jackson's poor protégé, **Martin Van Buren** --who is ranked a dismal 34th out of 44, according to the Fake Historians surveyed by C-Span. (7)

Unless the lies are corrected, we will soon witness more and more Marxists and their mentally deranged libtard dupes committing more and more idiotic acts such as that which recently happened in Utah, in February of 2018.

Headline: The Hill: (February 8, 2018) Utah school changes name to honor NASA engineer instead of Andrew Jackson, by Avery Anapol

Excerpt:

“The Salt Lake City school board has voted to change the name of the city's oldest elementary school over an outcry about its namesake, former President Andrew Jackson.

*The school board **voted unanimously** earlier this week to change the name of Andrew Jackson Elementary School to Mary Jackson Elementary School, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.*

*The school's name now honors **the first black female** NASA engineer whose story was featured in the film “Hidden Figures.”*

*The Tribune reported that while changing the school's name had been under consideration for years, the board did not move forward until it was determined that **73 percent of parents, alumni and other community members supported a change.***

*“Some of my colleagues thought it was **beyond offensive to have to go to a school named for Andrew Jackson,**” Principal Jana Edward told the Tribune. (bold emphasis added). (8)*



***From Andrew Jackson Elementary School to Mary Jackson Elementary School
– all because brainwashed fools believe that it is “beyond offensive” to honor
Andrew the Great.***

THE PLOT TO REMOVE ANDREW JACKSON'S IMAGE FROM THE \$20 BILL

For a long time, most Americans understood the heroic history of Jackson's deeds. That is why, in 1928, to honor the 100th anniversary of his election as president, his image was added to the \$20 bill.

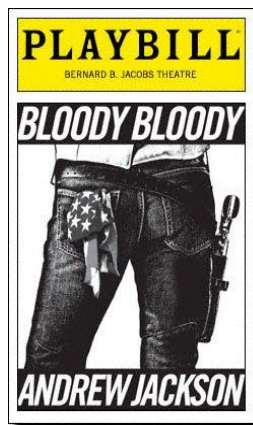
The effort to alter history for the purpose killing the name of Jackson and his anti-Bank heroism once and for all gained momentum during the presidency of **Barack Obama**. The "powers that be," working hand-in-hand with their co-conspirators of left-wing Broadway, hatched a step-by-step, multi-year plot to remove Jackson from the \$20 bill and replace him with a woman. The winner was **Harriet Tubman** of "Underground Railroad" fame -- an historically insignificant black woman who, serving as a Union spy during the Civil War, helped a small handful of escaped slaves to safety.

Step 1:

2010 - 2014: The play "Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson" premieres on Broadway, then goes nationwide

"**Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson**" was a musical with music and lyrics written by **Michael Friedman**, written and directed by **Alex Timbers**. Among other lifetime events, the "historical" musical focuses on Jackson's populism, (*one song is sarcastically titled, "Populism Yea Yea"*), the cruelty of the Indian Removal Act, and the people turning against Jackson and Van Buren as the Depression unfolded.

But it wasn't so much the actual show that damaged Jackson's name. After all, what percentage of the population actually attends a Broadway show? Rather, it was the intense national publicity given to the show with the disparaging name. Scores of millions of Americans, in the metropolitan areas of 20 different cities, saw the TV, Internet and newspaper ads, or heard the radio ads, or saw the signs and billboards advertising "**Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson.**" Without a doubt, Jackson's "approval ratings" suffered a major blow due to the hyping of this dishonest show with the very nasty name.



“Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson” could have been written by Biddle, Clay and Calhoun!

Step 2:

2015: United States Treasury Secretary Jack Lew announces that Alexander Hamilton’s image on the \$10 bill will be replaced by a woman in 2020

Upon first reading of this 2015 announcement to remove Hamilton’s face from the \$10 bill, your baffled author here was very surprised. It didn’t make any sense that the Rothschild banking agents at the U.S Treasury would remove their beloved Alexander Hamilton from the \$10 Federal Reserve Note. Not only was Hamilton the very first Secretary of that U.S. Treasury, but he was also the founder of the nation’s first central bank – in essence, the “Federal Reserve” of its day. The decision to dump Hamilton into oblivion was confusing as heck to yours truly. But subsequent events would reveal what was really going on.



Treasury Secretary Jack Lew's decision to kill off Treasury Secretary and central banker Hamilton seemed very strange. What's he really up to?

Step 3:

2015 - 2017: The play "Hamilton" premieres on Broadway and then goes nationwide

No sooner had "Bloody Bloody Andrew Jackson" wrapped up its national tour than a new hit show was rolled out -- "**Hamilton**," with music, lyrics, and book by **Lin-Manuel Miranda**. Hamilton made a demi-god out of Alexander Hamilton – the founder of the First Bank of the United States who was killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, a man who Andrew Jackson admired.

Again, intense national publicity was given to the show with the highly flattering portrayal of Banker-Boy Hamilton. And again, scores of millions of Americans, in the metropolitan areas of many cities, saw the TV, Internet and newspaper ads, or heard the radio ads, or saw the signs and billboards advertising "**Hamilton**." Without a doubt, Alexander Hamilton's "approval ratings" skyrocketed as a result of the hyping of this dishonest show bearing his name.



"Hamilton" --One of the most hyped musicals ever

Step 4:

2016: The success of “Hamilton” causes Treasury Secretary Jack Lew to keep Hamilton on the \$10 – and remove Jackson from the \$20 instead!

In early 2016, stories began appearing about the outrage over Hamilton’s face being removed from the \$10 note in 2020. The “success” of the show, “Hamilton” was cited as a reason as to why Hamilton should stay. Caving into “pressure” (*rolling eyes sarcastically here*) Secretary Lew changed his mind.

Headline: NY Times: (April 15, 2016) Success of ‘Hamilton’ May Have Saved Hamilton on the \$10 Bill, By Jackie Calmes

Excerpt:

“Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew announced 10 months ago that he would choose a woman for a new \$10 bill in development.

But then the fame of a striving immigrant from the West Indies named Alexander Hamilton achieved unlikely heights in the lights on Broadway more than 200 years after his untimely death. The first Treasury secretary, in the 18th century, Hamilton became a 21st-century rap-musical phenomenon, and a small coterie of history-minded Hamiltonians swelled by millions to include not just well-heeled adults shelling out up to thousands of dollars a ticket but teenagers rapping Hamilton’s life story at the dinner table.

Now Mr. Lew is leaning toward keeping Hamilton at the center of the \$10 note ...and is expected to simultaneously announce that a woman will be front and center on the more numerous \$20 notes — displacing the (currently) less popular Andrew Jackson. (bold emphasis added) (9)

Oh suuuure. It was “teenagers rapping Hamilton’s life story at the dinner table” that saved central banker Hamilton and doomed the anti-central-banker Jackson to historical banishment. No! The fix was in all along. The elaborate plot was needed in order to find a pretext for bumping off the “less popular” Jackson without making it seem as if that was the intention all along.



A pair of unusually hyped-up Broadway shows was supposed to have led to Jackson being replaced by ‘Aunt Jemima’ in 2020 – the 100th Anniversary of the woman’s “right to vote.” --- But wait!

PRESIDENT TRUMP RESCUES ANDREW JACKSON!

Headline: NY Times: (August 31, 2017) Mnuchin Doesn’t Endorse Placing Harriet Tubman on the New \$20 Bill, By Binyamin Appelbaum

Excerpt:

“The Trump administration signaled on Thursday that the black abolitionist Harriet Tubman may not replace President Andrew Jackson on the \$20 bill after all.

Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin declined to endorse the plan for a 2020 redesign of the \$20 bill that was announced by the Obama administration last year.

“People have been on the bills for a long period of time,” Mr. Mnuchin told CNBC. “This is something we’ll consider. Right now we’ve got a lot more important issues to focus on.”

*President Trump, who has described himself as a “big fan” of **the populist rabble-rousing president** from Tennessee, made clear as a candidate that he didn’t like the proposal to replace Jackson.*

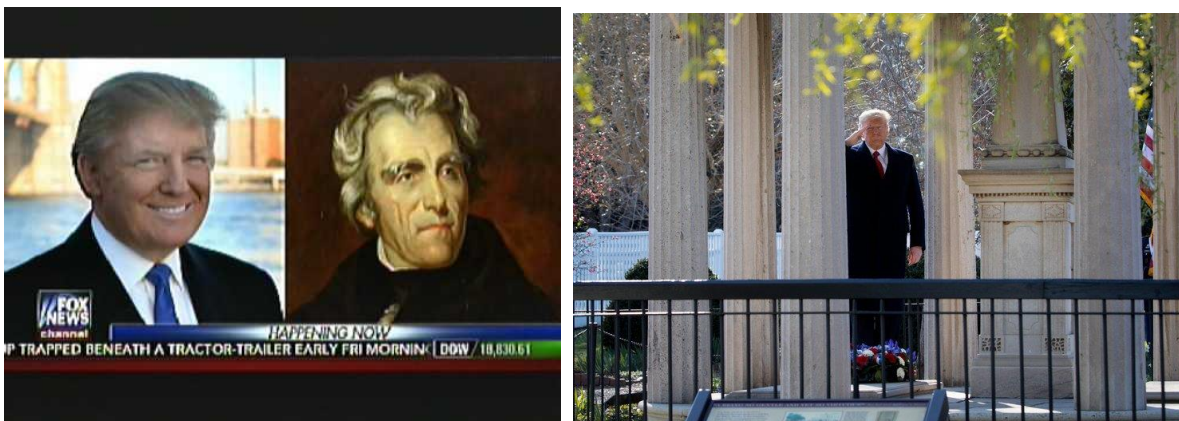
“I would love to leave Andrew Jackson and see if we can maybe come up with another denomination,” he said in April 2016, after the decision was announced.”
(10)

Thank you, President Trump. And best of luck to you in fighting the same Rothschild forces that Jackson did nearly 200 years ago – (if you truly are fighting them, and not just acting, that is).



1. Trump caused a “controversy” with the Fake News when he had Jackson’s portrait placed on the wall of his office – the legendary “Oval Office.” 2. And there was more “controversy” when he honored patriotic Native Indian war veterans in front of Jackson’s portrait.

*



***1. The press has not missed the evident admiration that Trump has for Jackson.
2. President Trump salutes at the grave of President Andrew Jackson.***

THE FINAL WORD -- JACKSON'S LEGACY

The dauntless Andrew Jackson walked on to the national stage at a time when the young United States republic was still weak and not fully established as the great nation it was destined to be. As a General, his foresight and boldness saved the nation from the encroachment and the intrigues of the British, the Spanish and their Indian allies. As President, he saved the Union and liberated America from the clutches of the central bank and its European based “New World Order” masters. Had it not been for “Andrew the Great” – the United States would have been divided up into competing nations, each saddled with a blood-sucking private central bank.

Jackson bought the United States the time it needed to grow into a nation that could later survive the related conspiracies of national division and foreign banking intrigue which culminated in the deadly U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) – a tragedy which, as described in “**Planet Rothschild**,” was engineered by the Rothschild Family and its agents operating in both the North and the South.

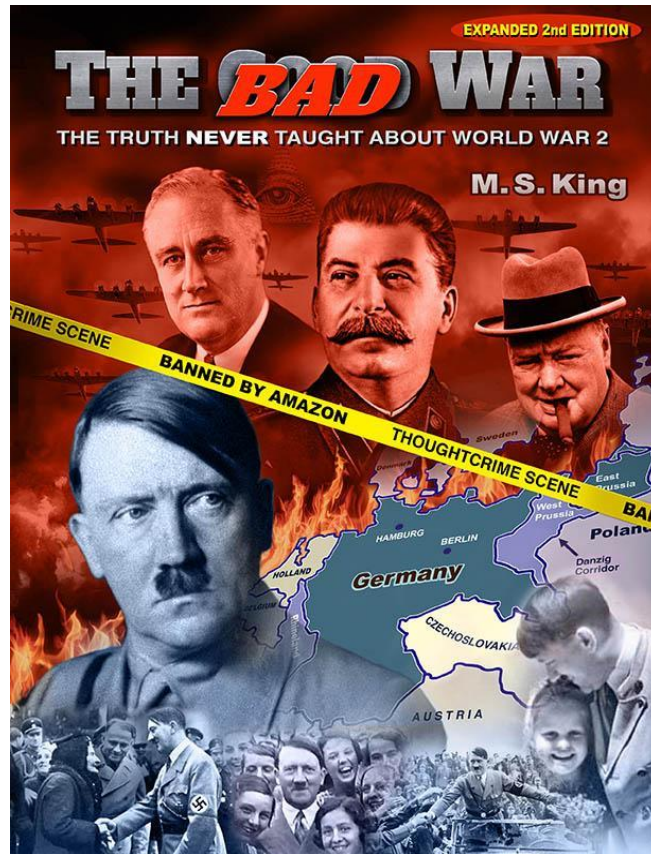
Today’s uphill battle for liberty and independent nationalism against the dark forces of global financial slavery is a continuation of Jackson’s war – only the names have changed. For that reason, the restoration of his great name is not just a matter of interesting historical trivia. To that end, may this book help to achieve that noble and necessary objective.

All hail, Andrew the Great!

- End

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Please write a reader review for it at [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com) – and be sure to read other works of M S King featured on the following pages.



You want the TRUTH about World War II?

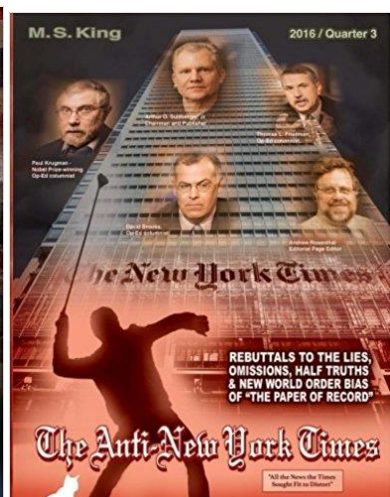
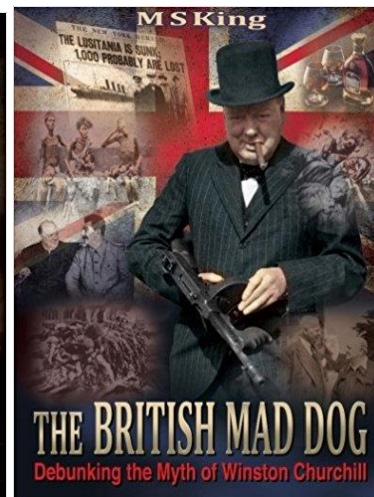
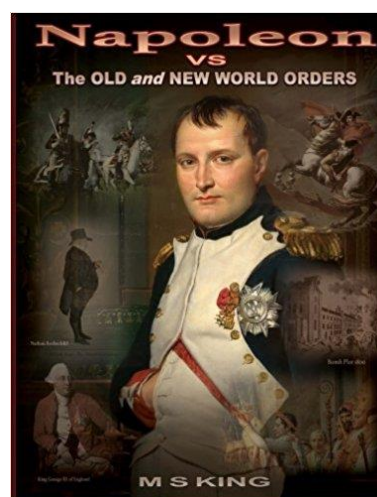
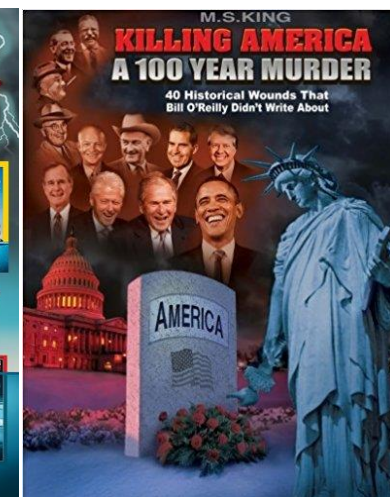
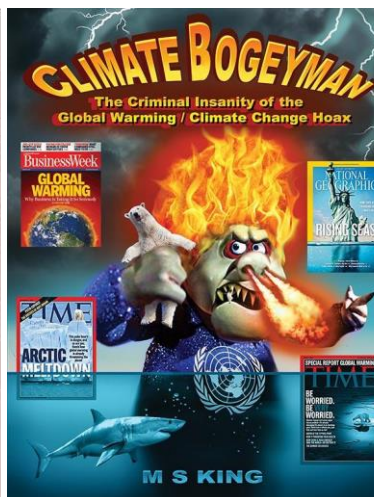
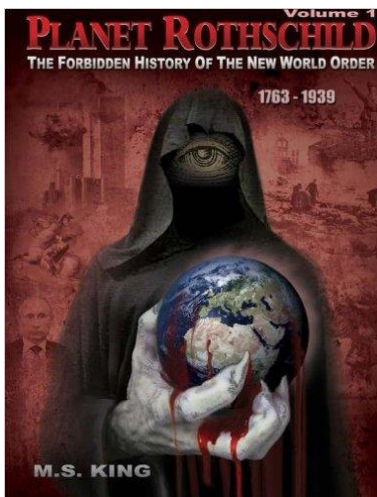
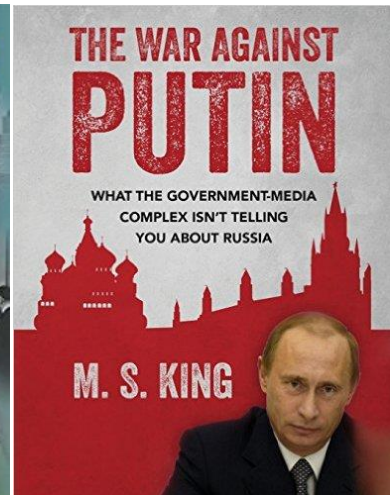
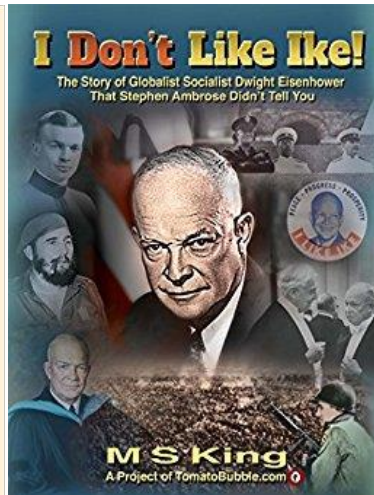
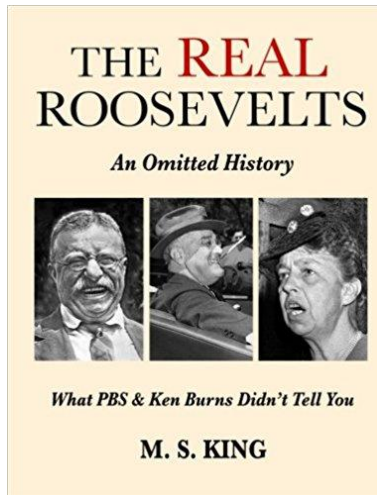
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FOOTNOTES / INTERNET SEARCH TERMS

The innovative use of Internet Search terms in lieu of the traditional format for footnotes allows the researcher to instantaneously link to numerous sources instead of just one. The reader is encouraged to explore the footnote searches in depth. Not only will one find that the research, events and quotes presented in this book are accurate, but the searches will also open up new avenues of exploration.

Chapter 1

- 1- Internet Search Term: rothschild richest family world history
- 2- Internet Search Term: fortune magazine Rothschild a founding father international finance
- 3- Internet Search Term: sons of liberty boston massacre
- 4- Internet Search Term: declaration of independence
- 5- Internet Search Term: alexander hamilton jewish school
- 6- Internet Search Term: jefferson banking establishments are more dangerous armies
- 7- Jefferson “The modern theory of the perpetuation of debt has drenched the earth with blood,
- 8- Internet Search Term: john adams impatient artful indefatigable and unprincipled intriguer

Chapter 2

- 1- Internet Search Term: Schiff -unless we have a central bank with control of credit resources,
- 2-Internet Search Term: Wright Patman when the Federal Reserve writes a check for a government bond
- 3-Internet Search Term: keynes By this means government may secretly confiscate the wealth
- 4-Internet Search Term: eccles if there were no debts in our money system, there wouldn't be any money
- 5- Internet Search Term: The modern banking system manufactures money out of nothing
- 5- Internet Search Term: friedman Federal Reserve caused Great Depression by contracting t currency

Chapter 3

- 1- Paths of the Ancients, Appalachia, Kenneth Murray, p. 57-58

2- Internet Search Term: Jefferson acquisition of Louisiana is immense importance to future tranquility
<https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-41-02-0296>

3- Internet Search Term: Charles Dickinson My God! Have I missed him?

Chapter 4

1- www.history.com/topics/bank-of-the-united-states

2- Internet Search Term: declaration of independence

3- Internet Search Term: ibid

4- Internet Search Term: Nashville Clarion, May 26, 1812 the persons killed were mostly children

5- Avenging the People: Andrew Jackson, the Rule of Law, and the American Nation, By J.M. Opal

6. ibid

7- The Life of Andrew Jackson, Marquis James pages 152-154

8- Internet Search Term: ibid

Chapter 5

1- Internet Search Term: Letter to Samuel Kercheval. Thomas Jefferson. June 12, 1816.

2- Internet Search Term: Let it be signified to me through any channel that the possession of the Floridas

3- Internet Search Term: These individuals were tried under my orders by a special court of select officers

4- Internet Search Term: The moment the American army retires from Florida war hatchet will be raised

5- Internet Search Term: So you see the Judas of West closed the contract received thirty pieces of silver
Henry Clay, Statesman for the Union, by Robert V. Remini, p. 268

6- Internet Search Term: moment engage alliances with any nation, that time date downfall of republic

7- Internet Search Term: Jackson the whole object of the coalition is to calumniate me

8- Internet Search Term: Rachel Jackson I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of God than dwell in that palace in Washington

9- Internet Search Term: jackson on the presence of this dear saint, I can and do forgive all my enemies

10- Internet Search Term: andrew jackson may God Almighty forgive her murderers. I never can

11- Internet Search Term: A being so gentle and so virtuous, slander might wound but could not dishonor

Chapter 6

1. Internet Search Term: Andrew Jackson inaugural address, 1829

2. Internet Search Term: Margaret Bayard Smith memoir scene did witness Majesty people disappeared

3. Not a Ragged Mob; The Inauguration of 1829 / The White House Historical Association

4. Internet Search Term: petticoat affair she is as chaste as a virgin

5. Internet Search Term : biddle the kitchen predominates over the Parlor

6. The Adder's Den John Smith Dye, The Adder's Den, p. 22.

7 – 10: Ibid, p.22-26

11. Internet Search Term: the Constitution ... forms a government not a league ...

12. Internet Search Term: andrew jackson I am willing it should expire in peace

13: Andrew Jackson's veto address to Congress (July 10, 1832)

14: Internet Search Term: biddle letter to clay You are destined to be the instrument of that deliverance / <http://lehrmaninstitute.org/history/Andrew-Jackson-1837.html>

15: Internet Search Term: Jackson tariff was only pretext disunion and southern confederacy real object.

16: Internet Search Term: Jackson letter to Andrew Crawford gallows ought to be the fate of such ambitious men

Chapter 7

1. Internet Search Term: jackson humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country

2. Internet Search Term: van buren no man ever entered execution of official duty with purer motives

3. Andrew Jackson to the Cherokee Tribe, (1835)

4. Andrew Jackson's Second Annual Message to Congress (1830)

5. William R. Higginbotham, Trail of Tears Death Toll Myths Dispelled, 1988 essay, The Oklahoman

6. Internet Search Term: Citizens of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma reside within 14 counties in Northeastern Oklahoma PowWows.com -- sourced from Cherokee.org:

7. William R. Higginbotham, Trail of Tears Death Toll Myths Dispelled, 1988 essay, The Oklahoman

8 -9. Ibid

Chapter 8

1. Second Inaugural Address of Andrew Jackson

2. Andrew Jackson, Banks, and the Panic of 1837 - The Lehrman Institute

3. Ibid

4. * From the original minutes of the Philadelphia committee of citizens sent to meet with President Jackson (February 1834), according to Andrew Jackson and the Bank of the United States (1928)

5. Andrew Jackson Sixth Annual Message to Congress, December 1, 1834

6. Internet Search Term: Richard Lawrence Money will be more plenty

7-11: www.let.rug.nl/usa/ --American History from Revolution to Reconstruction and Beyond Jacksonian Foreign Relations; Whig Obstructionism in the French Crisis

Chapter 9

1. Andrew Jackson's Farewell Address (1837)

2. Borneman, Walter R. (2008). Polk: The Man Who Transformed the Presidency and America. New York: Random House

Chapter 10

1. Internet Search Term: <https://sites.google.com/site/jacksonianera/Home/panic-of-1837>

2. Andrew Jackson, Banks, and the Panic of 1837 - The Lehrman Institute

3. Andrew Jackson I will die with the Union

4. Internet Search Term: jackson The democracy of the United States has been shamefully beaten

5. C-SPAN Presidential Survey 2017

6. Internet Search Term: jackson Heaven will be no heaven to me if I do not meet my wife there

7. Internet Search Term: Jackson Oh, do not cry. Be good children, and we shall all meet in Heaven

Chapter 11

1. Andrew Jackson, Banks, and the Panic of 1837 - The Lehrman Institute
2. 2017 C-Span “Presidential Historian’s Survey
- 3-6: Who was Andrew Jackson, by Douglas Yacka
7. 2017 C-Span “Presidential Historian’s Survey
8. The Hill: (February 8, 2018) Utah school changes name to honor NASA engineer instead of Andrew Jackson, by Avery Anapol
9. NY Times: (April 15, 2016) Success of ‘Hamilton’ May Have Saved Hamilton on the \$10 Bill, By Jackie Calmes
10. NY Times: (August 31, 2017) Mnuchin Doesn’t Endorse Placing Harriet Tubman on the New \$20 Bill, By Binyamin Appelbaum