

SILVER AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR + MORE RECENT HISTORY

**Presented August 2018
By Charles Savoie**

SEVERAL HISTORICAL FACTOIDS AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE & COMMERCIAL REVIEW

VOLUME LII.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1865, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

EDITED BY WILLIAM B. DANA.

First a brief flashback to 1847---

A letter from a Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger (1805-1876) appeared in Merchants Magazine & Commercial Review, New York, November 1847, page 537, had this remark---he was the [inventor](#) of "German" silver, an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc; he convinced the Philadelphia Mint to produce some one and three cent coins; apparently he was deluded thinking his alloy would replace silver

coins---you can buy German silver "bullion" on EBay---it contains no silver---modern silver mirrors trace only to 1835; what you wanna bet this character had one? ---

Gold and silver mines are, in fact, the worst mines that a country can possess. Lead, iron, coal, tin, copper, are all more useful, more valuable, and more desirable in every point of view.

Page 212, Merchants Magazine & Commercial Review, New York, March 1865---

Deducting the excess of silver exports from the excess of gold imports, it appears that during the year 1864, the stock of precious metals increased by \$15,078,530. As to the amount sent to the East, it was \$11,893,620 in gold, and \$974,680 in silver to Egypt; \$26,555,560 in silver to British India; and \$2,621,080 in silver to China.

April 1865, Merchants Magazine & Commercial Review, New York, page 260---

Nor is it by virtue of Congressional legislation that gold and silver are legal tender. Gold and silver, being at common law money, were at common law legal tender for contracts to pay money, and the payment of money was always decreed as damages by courts of law. The Constitution recognized this, and under the Constitution they still remained legal tender for contracts to pay money, and still remained the article in which courts were to decree damages. But of course the power must be some where to coin this money, and regulate the value at which it shall be legal tender, and at what rate courts of law shall decree its payment as damages, and this is the power given to Congress. Congress never in its legislation, whatever it may be said to have done, made gold and silver coin legal tender. Witness the titles of the acts it has passed. "An act *establishing a mint and regulating the coins* of the United States." The title of the act shows the intention of the legislation, and the act accomplished what the title showed the intention to be; and what the act accomplished Congress had the power to accomplish, and no more.

It seems clear then, if the preceding statement be correct, that under this clause of the Constitution no claim can be made as to the power of Congress to *make* paper money, or to do anything but "coin" money. But there is good authority for this statement. In the case of *HAGUE v. POWERS*, 39 Barb. 446, Judge SMITH in an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, says: "These two provisions construed together, most conclusively show, I think, that it was the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to give to the national Government exclusive control of the currency of the country, and to secure thereby one currency for the whole country, one national uniform currency. But that currency most evidently was to be a *metallic one*."

The national Government is to *coin* money, [the italics are in the original opinion,] *i. e.*, to fix the *national stamp* upon metals which are to be used as *money*. * * * The *money of the Constitution* was to be *hard money, metallic money*. It was to be *coined*."

The one idea here is that without a paper currency we should have no money and do no business. It is a common remark that there is not gold and silver enough in the world to do the business of the United States; and the notion prevails that "paper money" is capital, so that the more we have of it the more business we have. Accordingly it has come to be considered a sort of patriotic duty for every one to encourage the utmost extension and circulation of bank and Government notes, and of bank credits. If there be such a thing as blind ignorance here upon any subject, it is the most dense upon this subject of "paper money;" and if there be an unpopular man in the nation it is the bullionist. Thus we drive away capital, the only employer of industry, and substitute debt, the embarrassment of capital and industry, in its place.

Page 371, MM & CR, May 1865---

Mexico has all climates, from that of the tropical to that marked by everlasting snows, and so as one rises from the low lands of the coasts, there are found flourishing all fruits, grasses, vegetables, and cereals of the temperate and frigid zones. Its mineral wealth—if gold and silver which have been its curse can be called its wealth—are its prime natural distinction above the rest of the world. The coinage of silver alone, since the conquest by CORTEZ, is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000. The rest of the world together does not equal it. Precious stones are there. The ruby, the amethyst, the opal, the topaz, the garnet, the agate, the chalcedony, are found. As that gold-hunter from the land of gold-hunters approached the imperial capital, MONTEZUMA in alarm sent presents to turn him back. They were, however, too rich. They suggested too vast an idea of the stores from which they must have been drawn. They made the Spanish captain and all his men delirious, and the nation has never recovered from the delirium. It could not be cured in the presence of the exciting cause, and that cause remains to this day, and is perhaps still, to some extent, the lure which has drawn thither MAXIMILIAN, as it did the original conquerors.

Merchants Magazine & Commercial Review,
November 1865, page 394---Henry McCulloch
speech 1865 excerpt below---he was U.S. Treasury
Secretary (1865-1869) and had a foot in both
camps; hard and soft money, despite his words

here; he was associated with Civil War financier Jay Cooke, an [Episcopalian](#)---



silver are the only true measure of value. By common consent of the nations, gold and They are the necessary regulators of trade. I have myself no more doubt that these metals were prepared by the Almighty, for this very purpose, than I have that iron and coal were prepared for the purpose for which they are being used.

From The Galaxy Magazine, New York, December 1874, page 847---some banker sympathizing was in play, as silver was in demand coast to coast by the middle class, and by most of the prosperous types not allied with the conspiratorial sub rosa network linked to the British that moved the nation from bimetallic to monometallic and finally to "soft" (fiat) money and opposed the release of the new silver dollars in 1878---

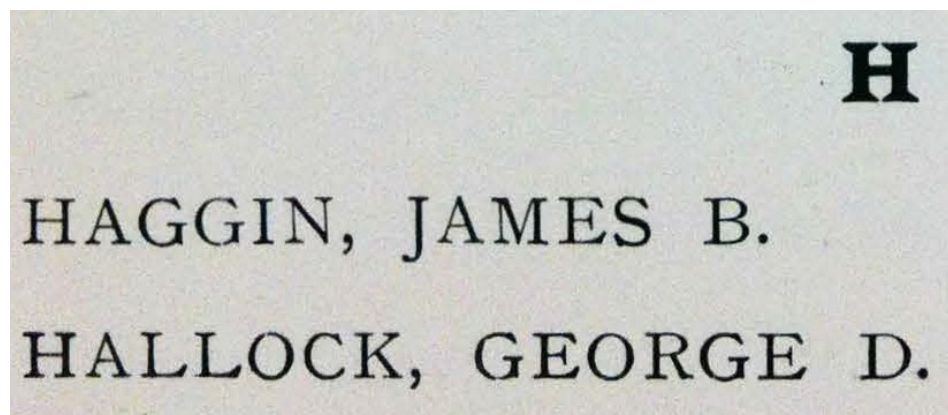
THE EXPECTED COURSE OF SILVER.

THE director of the Philadelphia mint in his last report describes what in his opinion would be the course of silver coin in regaining currency among the people in case the Government were to issue it now. The demand for these coins comes from Texas and the Pacific coast, where they circulate as money. The first effect of any considerable issue of them would be to remove the difference in market value between silver coin and bullion in New York. Next they would be sent to Texas and the Pacific in such amounts as to compel merchants there to refuse them in sums above five dollars. As soon as there was a glut in the only markets where they are now available as a circulating medium, they would gradually come into use in other quarters, and as paper money approached gold in value, they would expel the fractional notes, which latter are redeemable in United States legal-tender notes.

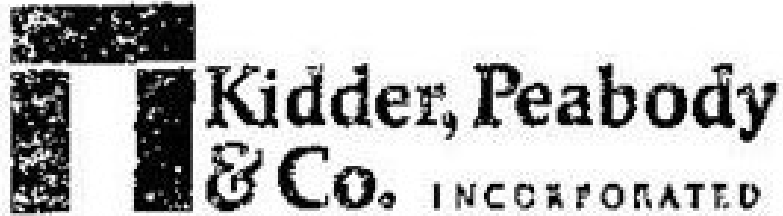
The Coinage Act of February 1873 restricted the use of silver coinage to payments of \$5 or less per transaction; which had its intended effect of wrecking millions of lives---homes and properties and farmland was foreclosed on by the gold only faction, which bribed Congress for the legislation! To the contrary of the widespread belief that the Bank of England was the top ringleader in this

sinister Act, it was more due to a cluster of super powerful San Francisco based gold mining magnates, notably Collis P. Huntington, Lloyd Tevis, Darius Ogden Mills and above all, James B. Haggin (Tevis wealthier brother in law, dominant owner in 160 mines, mostly gold mines, including the giant Homestake Mine in South Dakota). Just five of Haggin's exploits included seizing control over the Kern River in California and intentionally killing over 16,000 head of cattle owned by a competitor; owning three times as many racehorses as anyone else on Earth; introducing medical vaccines to his tightly controlled Anaconda Copper mine employees; beating up the Rothschilds in five of five rounds in the world copper market, warning them "the difficulties are yours, not ours---and you must prepare for the consequences;" and being a key player in the Panic of 1907 via Knickerbocker Trust Company, which Panic created excuse for the Federal Reserve Act of 1913! The documentation of this monstrous anti-silver collusion and Haggin's bizarre string of Himalaya sized successes can be found in "Silver Mining Kingpin Opposed Silver Money," released in April 2017 (287 pages) <http://www.silvermarketnews.com/.../MiningKingpinOppose...>

Haggin appeared in the leaked roster of The Pilgrims (NYC) dated 1907; his colleague Darius O. Mills also! Furthermore, the name James B. Haggin, his GG son, is in the 2014 list, as is John TEVIS Lane! The Mills line continues in The Pilgrims genealogy. Old money is the most DANGEROUS money; and this cotton candy fantasy about the Rothschilds running the finance world all by themselves is just that---a kid's fable probably engineered to take the light of investigation off so many other important groups! Hallock was with Kidder Peabody investment bank founded in 1865, which remained very important into the 1980s and raised lots of money for Silver Users Association chemical giants Du Pont and Dow Chemical.



Kidder Peabody used symbols suggestive
Of ancient Druids in Roman Britain---

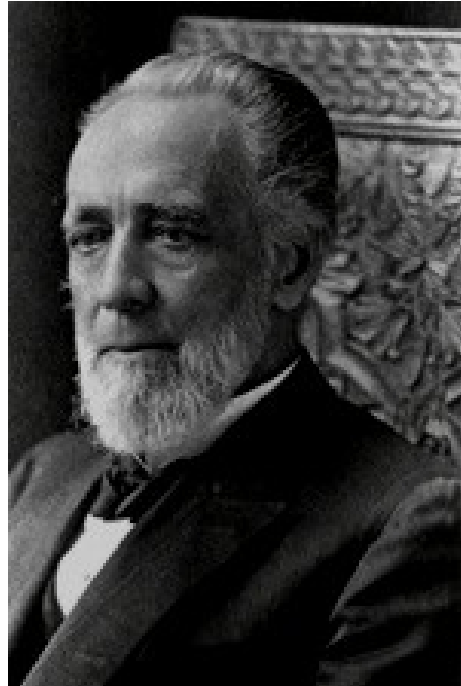


Milliken was in steel, seawall construction,
Traffic signal patents, real estate---

MILLIKEN, FOSTER
MILLS, D. O.

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

Senator from Colorado, Henry Moore Teller (terms 1876-1882 and 1885-1909) was passionately on the side of silver money, and gave due recognition also to gold; he was a bimetallist and his support helped launch the Morgan silver dollar series starting in 1878---



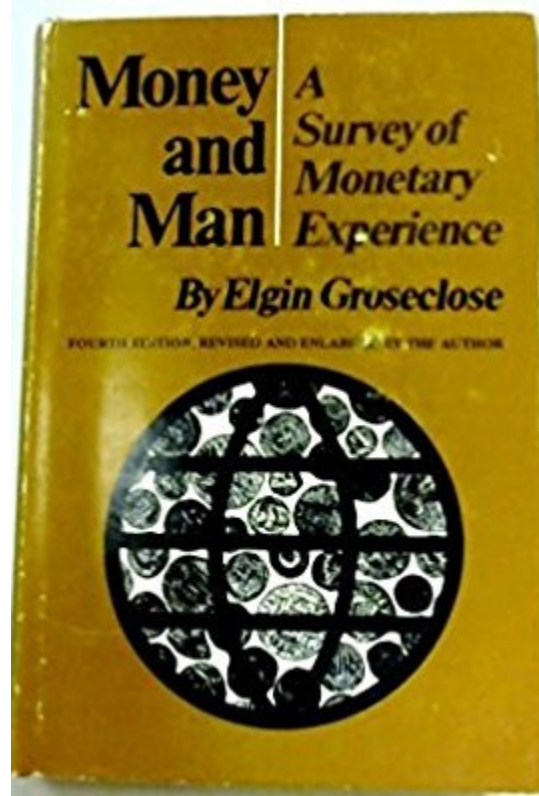
“Suggestions that an international silver conference be held have failed to win favor among high officials of the Treasury.” ---New York Times, December 21, 1935, page 28. Now, this malevolent woman, Elizabeth II, still thinks that one ounce .9999 fine Canadian silver Maple Leaf coins should be stamped as nominally worth \$5 Canadian!

“Uncounted millions are spent to prevent the miner from getting an honest price for his production.”
---The Mining Record (Denver), July 11, 1946.

The Mining Congress Journal, February 1961, page 85---

“CAUGHT IN A SQUEEZE OF PRICE CEILINGS AND STEADILY RISING MINING AND LABOR COSTS, MINING OF THE PRECIOUS METALS HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY UNPROFITABLE, AND MINE AFTER MINE IS BEING CLOSED DOWN OR ABANDONED OUTRIGHT.” ---Elgin

Groseclose, a rare pro-precious metals economist (1899-1983) who [testified](#) before the USA House of Representatives for silver money, advocating that we could retain silver coinage by allowing a doubling of each coin's face value (dimes would buy 20 cents, halves a dollar, quarters fifty cents); but the Money Power wanted Americans on depreciating currency! He also testified against foreign aid, which was another strike against him from the one-worlders viewpoint. Under the name of Institute for Monetary Research he published several books including “The Decay of Money” (1962) and (1965) “Silver as Money.”



“Until government administrators can so identify the interests of government with those of the people and refrain from defrauding the masses through the device of currency depreciation for the sake of remaining in office, the wiser ones will prefer to keep as much of their wealth in the most stable and marketable forms possible - forms which only the precious metals provide.” ---Elgin Groseclose

“THE GOVERNMENT’S CONCERN OVER SILVER HAS A LONG AND COLORFUL HISTORY”

---U.S. News & World Report, December 11, 1961, page 106.

“The CFTC has allowed illegal market activities to go on unpoliced, CFTC commissioners and staffers reject the notion that their chief role is to protect investors. It was hard to get anyone decent onto the Commission; **it’s poor record in protecting the public from blatant swindles.**” ---Financial World Magazine, June 1, 1979, page 24.

“The CFTC intervenes on behalf of the shorts rather than longs. I’ve never noticed the CFTC coming to the defense of those holding long positions”---Bunker Hunt in Commodities Magazine, May 1979, page 40.

“The 1980 silver crisis prompted a wave of lawsuits that seek a total of more than \$1 billion in damages. Comex officials are confident the exchange will never be forced to pay; if they are wrong, ***JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE EXCHANGE COULD CRIPPLE IT.***”---“Uneasy Calm At The Comex,” New York Times, June 22, 1987.

Henry Jarecki at left with Pilgrims Society VP Henry Kissinger second from right. [Jarecki](#) was neck deep in affairs relating to

piercing the Hunt-Arab silver bubble; involved with COMEX, the CBOT, Mocatta Metals and banking groups---



SOMETHING ON BRUCE LEE

Factoid---famous fighting actor Bruce Lee's maternal grandfather Ho Fook (1863-1926) was a key official with Jardine's, a vast British Empire interest with a long history prominent in the disgraceful opium for silver business---



Lee's mother was niece of a man (Sir Robert Ho-Tung, also opium connected) who received numerous decorations from the sickeningly EVIL British <https://www.youtube.com/watch> ---



Jardine Matheson, a large [multinational](#) conglomerate with 430,000 employees, is run by the mega-billionaire [Keswick](#) family, always represented in The Pilgrims Society, and here's one of their London properties---



They still use an image of an opium poppy---



How many thousands of tons of silver the Keswicks drained from China starting in 1855 cannot be closely reckoned, but they were powers in Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, today HSBC, whose USA subsidiary was on the roster of the Silver Users

Association over ten years ago. The earlier history ([1830s](#)) of Jardine Matheson had them selling around 6,000 chests of opium a year in China, mainly for silver. That equates to about 1,841 [tons](#) of opium/per annum. Bruce Lee's relatives were also active in the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, acquired in 1959 by HSBC. No! Everything in world finance does NOT trace "only to the Rothschilds." Asia Week, November 30, 2000, said Jardine Matheson [activities](#) were "touching everyone in Asia." Now to close with some older silver history---

THE EASTERLINGS & STERLING **SILVER**

Ever hear of the Frisians of what have since been called the low countries of Western Europe? They were shown in war mode in the 1965 movie "The War Lord" with Charlton Heston and Richard Boone, medieval knights occupying a tower castle protecting a region of England for a Duke, their boss. The Frisians were gradually known colloquially as the "Easterlings" (similar yes to "Earthlings") and when trade with the East coast of England took place with the Frisians, they came to

prefer payment in silver; and without covering great details, silver as .925 fineness, known as “sterling silver,” got its name from a language use progression referring to “the eaSTERLINGs.”



Martin Van Buren, who was President (1837-1841) is the man who gave us the term “OK!” Every time you say “OK” or okay, and every time you click “OK” on a computer, this expression came from Martin Van Buren! He came from Kinderhook, New York, and in political campaigns he was gradually referred to as “Old Kinderhook,” and abbreviated to “OK.” Van Buren was President Jackson’s vice president; as President Van Buren took Federal

funds out of Jackson's so-called "pet" state banks after Jackson withdrew Federal funds from the second (British allied) U.S. Bank and he created what became the modern U.S. Treasury. Van Buren insisted that all payments received by and made by the national government, be hard money payments! Our nation's best monetary years were 1829-1845, with Presidents Jackson, Van Buren and John Tyler; all opposed to a central bank and all unwaveringly for precious metal money---both metals---not gold only!

Two very large info sources below are refused coverage on the You Tube interview circuit; do you ever notice these getting coverage? No you do not. Ask them why. Only guests selling things get interviews on several dozen channels. Free info providers are banned! That, despite these hosts insist they "don't get paid" for interviews with people marketing things! Then it's OK for McKinney and Austin-Fitts to mention this group I specialize in since December 2004 and never refer anyone to my free work containing literally thousands of times more content on this subject!

WWW.SILVERSTEALERS.NET

WWW.NOSILVERNATIONALIZATION.ORG